



외국어  
영역

수능특강 고득점

330<sub>개</sub>



# 차례

EBS 수능특강 고득점 외국어영역 330제

문항	집필자	페이지
001~033	노윤오	4
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067~099	나우철	34
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- 본 교재의 강의 프로그램은 EBSi 홈페이지(<http://www.ebsi.co.kr>)에서 무료로 시청하실 수 있습니다.(인터넷 VOD 무료 제공)
- 교재 및 강의 내용에 관한 문의는 EBSi 홈페이지의 Q&A 서비스를 활용하시기 바랍니다.



# 구성과 활용법

EBS 수능특강 고득점  
외국어영역 330제



## 본 교재의 구성

1. 총 330문항으로 33개의 문제가 한 세트가 되도록 구성하였으며, 수험생들이 어려워하는 고난도의 지문으로 구성하였습니다.
2. '정답과 해설'에서는 각 문제의 해석과 'Solution', 'Structure', 그리고 'Words & Phrases'를 상세히 제시하여 학생들의 자학 자습에 도움이 되도록 하였습니다.



## 본 교재의 활용법

**인터넷 학습, 약이 될 수도 독이 될 수도 있다.**

인터넷 학습은 방송 학습과 달리 학습자가 원하는 시간에 언제든지 시청할 수 있는 장점이 있습니다. 하지만 이 때문에 학습을 미루거나 한꺼번에 모든 강좌를 학습하려고 한다면 오히려 독이 될 수도 있습니다. 따라서, 인터넷 학습의 성패는 학습자 자신의 의지에 달려 있음을 명심해야 합니다.

**학습 방법이 결과를 좌우한다.**

- 시청 전 예습 : VOD 시청 전에는 미리 학습 계획을 세우고 교재의 내용을 예습하면서 충분히 이해하지 못한 부분은 메모를 해 둡니다.
- 시청 중 메모 : VOD 시청 중에는 강의의 흐름에 따라 내용을 파악하고, 특히 교재에 없는 내용이나 선생님들이 강조하는 부분은 별도로 표시해 둡니다.
- 시청 후 복습 : VOD 시청 후에는 시청 중 메모했던 내용을 다시 확인하고, 이해가 되지 않았던 부분을 복습하여 완전히 이해하도록 합니다.

이 교재는 일반적인 참고서나 문제집과는 달리 인터넷 강의 교재이므로 VOD와 교재를 입체적으로 활용하여야만 기대한 바의 학습 효과를 거둘 수 있습니다.

## 001

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you recommend someone to me and when I have what you need, then my willingness to help you is guaranteed. Unfortunately, however, I am not in the position of looking for nor can I hire the person you recommend. At the moment I employ an assistant who is quite competent and with whom I am in every way as satisfied as possible. She will be with me until this fall, when I move to the family house at New York, where I have arranged things differently so that I will have no need of my assistant and in fact will have no room for her. Even if I did, I could hardly dismiss my current assistant since she suits me in every way. Thank you for your sincere concern and I hope you understand my situation.

- ① 조교 추천을 부탁하려고
- ② 고용 연장 결정을 전달하려고
- ③ 근무 일정 변경을 안내하려고
- ④ 추천인 고용이 불가함을 알리려고
- ⑤ 새로운 일자리 제안에 감사하려고

## 002

밑줄 친 they[them]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Earthworms are incredibly strong, a necessity given the amount of burrowing they do. While making their way through the soil to feed, ① they can move rocks that are six times their weight. Being in the soil provides ② them with moisture, temperature control, and protection from birds and aboveground predators. Some of the burrows ③ they make are permanent and others are temporary.

The temporary burrows are often abandoned after they become filled with castings and litter; roots grow into these pathways, able to penetrate deeper than ④ they could by themselves, all the while having access to nutrients. Earthworms move up and down in the soil, sometimes as deep as 12 feet. ⑤ They shred litter on the surface and pull some of it into their burrows, where it is later decomposed.

## 003

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

From the Renaissance onwards, artists worked as individuals, in their studios, separating ① themselves from their fellow artists. They practiced art as a way of self-expression. Their art ② mostly produced items disconnected from the natural world, from living communities, and from life itself. For centuries, art was practiced only by those with special talent, purchased only by those with great wealth, and ③ seen mostly in museums and art galleries. But the exclusive practice of art is now being challenged by people with ecological and social sensibility. Joseph Beuys, one of the founders of the Green Party in Germany, ④ saying “Everyone is an artist” and began the process of reclaiming art from galleries and museums. He began to reconnect art with ecology, politics, and everyday life. Similarly, art historian A.K. Coomaraswamy claimed, “The artist is not a special kind of man, but every man is a special kind of artist.” ⑤ When artists let go of their egos and their wish for personal glory, then art becomes truly boundless.

## 004

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

One of the most interesting things to come out of the research on human happiness is the discovery that we are very bad judges of how we will feel in the future – an ability that the psychologist Daniel Gilbert has called “affective forecasting.” He has shown that we systematically overestimate the degree (A) which / to which good and bad experiences will affect us. Changes in wealth, health, age, marital status, etc., tend not to matter as much as we think they will – and yet we make our most important decisions in life based on these inaccurate assumptions. It is useful to know that what we think will matter often (B) matters / matter much less than we think. Conversely, things we consider trivial can actually impact our lives greatly. If you have ever been impressed by how people often rise to the occasion while experiencing great hardship, but (C) fall / falling to pieces over minor inconveniences, you have seen this principle at work.

- |   | (A)      | (B)           | (C)           |
|---|----------|---------------|---------------|
| ① | which    | ..... matters | ..... fall    |
| ② | which    | ..... matter  | ..... fall    |
| ③ | to which | ..... matters | ..... falling |
| ④ | to which | ..... matter  | ..... falling |
| ⑤ | to which | ..... matters | ..... fall    |

## 005

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The most reliable way to assess any medical treatment is by randomized clinical trials. The best and most satisfactory technique for doing this is called double-blind testing, in which the treatment is given to some patients and not to others. ① The patients are assigned randomly by the controller of the trials to one treatment or the other. ② Neither

the patients nor the doctors know who has been given which treatment; both, in this sense, are blind. ③ The communication breakdown between doctors and patients extends to other types of selective treatments, as well, resulting in more patient confusion. ④ This anonymity is essential because if either group knows what is going on, this can affect the outcome in all sorts of subtle ways. ⑤ Not doing a proper clinical trial can lead to very misleading results.

## 006

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people face a major privacy challenge with respect to information they post about themselves, let alone what other people post about them or what third parties collect about them. For starters, many people are not aware of the choices they can make as they begin to use online services. And even for those who are aware of the choices, keeping track of privacy settings can be difficult; from a practical standpoint, people are unlikely to attempt it. Even those who understand well the choices they are presented with may simply decide not to spend their time in this way. There is plenty of evidence to suggest that few people – whether well-informed to digital life or not – read privacy policies or does much to adjust the default settings for online services. Putting care into reviewing these policies and comparing them among services is needed to adjust the right settings for privacy protection.

- ① 상대방의 동의 없이 개인 정보를 유출하지 말아야 한다.
- ② 인터넷을 통해 근거 없는 허위 사실을 유포하지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 사생활 침해 방지를 위한 인터넷 윤리 교육을 강화해야 한다.
- ④ 온라인 서비스 가입 시 개인 정보 보호 설정에 유의해야 한다.
- ⑤ 온라인 서비스 업체들은 개인 정보 보호 대책을 강화해야 한다.



007-012

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르  
시오.

## 007

In 2009, an artist named Thomas Thwaites set out to make his own toaster, of the sort that he could buy from a shop for about \$40. He needed only a few raw materials: iron, copper, nickel, plastic and mica (an insulating mineral around which the heating elements are wrapped). But even to get these he found almost impossible. Iron is made from iron ore, which he could probably mine, but how was he to build a sufficiently hot melting pot? (He cheated and used a microwave oven.) Plastic is made from oil, which he could not easily drill for himself, let alone refine. And so on. More to the point, the project took months, cost a lot of money and resulted in an inferior product. Yet to buy a \$40 toaster would cost him less than an hour's work at the minimum wage. To Thwaites this illustrated his helplessness as a consumer so divorced from \_\_\_\_\_.

\*insulating: 단열(절연)의

\*\*ore: 광석

- ① capital
- ② marketing
- ③ management
- ④ price-setting
- ⑤ self-sufficiency

## 008

Our ancestors probably consoled each other with hugs and pats long before they learned how to talk, but once language was invented they found a new way of providing consolation by offering words of sympathy and advice. In doing so, they discovered that words can be powerful antidepressants. This practice has been around so long that it is now almost instinctual. Faced with friends who are feeling down, we all naturally find ourselves trying to talk them out of it. We also naturally administer the same linguistic medicine to ourselves, whispering silent words of encouragement to ourselves when we are low. Cognitive therapy, a form of psychotherapy pioneered by Aaron Beck in the 1960s, is based on just this kind of \_\_\_\_\_. While cognitive therapy may be original in the way it tries to formalize this process, the practice of talking oneself up is probably as old as language itself.

- ① language analysis
- ② mutual consolation
- ③ internal monologue
- ④ repetitive behavior
- ⑤ spontaneous thoughts

## 009

In animal science, response thresholds refer to the degree of stimulation necessary to elicit a given response. We say that goats have a relatively low threshold for climbing because the intensity of stimulation needed to elicit a climbing response is relatively low. In contrast, domestic sheep have a higher threshold for climbing since a higher degree of stimulation is needed to initiate climbing in this species. If we speak of an animal with a low threshold for aggressive behavior, we are saying that it takes relatively little stimulation for this individual to initiate an attack on another animal. Such an animal will likely exhibit aggressive behavior more frequently than one with a relatively high threshold for aggressive behavior simply because it responds to both low and high levels of stimulation, whereas a conspecific with a high threshold responds to high-level stimulation only. An animal that is very hungry will likely

\_\_\_\_\_ .  
\*conspecific: 동종(同種)

- ① show a high threshold for aggressive behavior
- ② respond only to the food available around the animal
- ③ have a low threshold of response to the sight of food
- ④ need a high level stimulation to initiate hunting for food
- ⑤ exhibit aggressive behavior regardless of its response threshold

## 010

We need salt to live, but only in very small amounts, and seawater contains about seventy times more salt than we can safely metabolize. A typical liter of seawater will contain only about 2.5 teaspoons of common salt – the kind we sprinkle on food – but much larger amounts of other elements, compounds, and dissolved solids, which are collectively known as salts. The proportions of these salts and minerals in our tissues is uncannily similar to seawater – we sweat and cry seawater – but curiously we cannot tolerate them as an input. Take a lot of salt into your body and your metabolism very quickly goes into crisis. From every cell, water molecules rush off like so many volunteer firemen to try to dilute and carry off the sudden intake of salt. This leaves the cells dehydrated. In extreme situations, dehydration will lead to seizures, unconsciousness, and brain damage. Meanwhile, the overworked blood cells carry the salt to the kidneys, which eventually become overwhelmed and shut down. That's why

- \_\_\_\_\_ .
- ① seawater contains salts
  - ② we do not drink seawater
  - ③ we need salt for metabolism
  - ④ human organs can absorb salts
  - ⑤ dehydration dose not occur often



## 011

An individual's ability to make adequate decisions heavily depends on the amount of information that person is exposed to. Life experience suggests that more information increases the overall quality of decisions. If a decision-maker gets too little information, he or she can't see the full picture and runs the risk of making a decision without having taken important information into account. But the positive correlation between the amount of information and the quality of decision-making has limitations. At some point, additional information cannot be processed and integrated. In fact, the extra information may result in information overload, with consequences that include confusion, frustration, panic, or even paralysis. Many people these days face this paradox of choice. As behavioral economics teaches, the more the options, the greater the chance that a person \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① can make a quick decision
- ② may need extra information
- ③ will make no decision at all
- ④ will choose an unimportant option
- ⑤ can affect other people's decisions

## 012

How do scientists determine whether hereditary factors influence people's health? Much of the research on hereditary factors has focused on the differences in characteristics shown in *monozygotic* (MZ) twins as compared with and *dizygotic* (DZ) twins. MZ twins are conceived together and have exactly the same genetic inheritance; DZ twins are conceived separately and are no more genetically similar than singly born siblings. Because the two individuals in an MZ pair are genetically identical, we can assume that differences between them are environmentally determined. Conversely, the greater the similarity between MZ twins, the more likely it is that the characteristic is genetically influenced. Differences between DZ twins, on the other hand, are due to both genetic and environmental factors. If we could assume that both members of each MZ and DZ pair have had equal environmental experiences, we could measure genetic influence simply by \_\_\_\_\_.

\**monozygotic* twins: 일란성 쌍둥이

\*\**dizygotic* twins: 이란성 쌍둥이

- ① extracting similar genetic characteristics among DZ twins
- ② identifying different medical characteristics between MZ twins
- ③ analysing the genetic factors and health condition of DZ twins
- ④ examining the similar genetic inheritance between MZ and DZ twins
- ⑤ subtracting the differences for MZ from the differences for DZ twins



## 013

다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

Leaves were falling from the trees throughout the day and no sooner had we swept a path through the leaves than more were blown along. Some children were collecting leaves in handcars, others were kicking the leaves or throwing them high and letting them fall on top of them, and some children rolled among the leaves. Another group of children were playing in a shelter made with a tarpaulin stretched across fences. The wind was blowing wildly at times and the children screaming with delight as the tarpaulin blew about, making loud flapping noises. They used some dried grasses to make a bonfire and threw on bark chippings. Someone found a thin stick and poked it in the fire, saying he was cooking sausages on the end of a long fork. It felt as if every child in the garden that afternoon was experiencing the essence of autumn.

\*tarpaulin: 방수포

- ① calm and peaceful
- ② lively and amusing
- ③ urgent and desperate
- ④ scary and frightening
- ⑤ boring and monotonous

## 014

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

A typical design engineer faces considerable temptation to leave documentation to the very end of the design process. Pressed with deadlines and project milestones, many inexperienced engineers think of documentation as an annoying intrusion rather than a(n) (A) integral / subsidiary part of the design process. After working diligently on a design project, the unseasoned engineer may panic at the reality of documentation. (“*Now I have to write all this up?*”) Documentation added as an afterthought is often incomplete or substandard, because most of the relevant facts and steps have been (B) forgotten / remembered by the time the writing takes place. Imprudent, after-the-fact documentation is the province of the bad design engineer. Many a product, developed at great cost but delivered with grossly (C) adequate / inadequate documentation, has found its way to the trash heap of engineering failures because no one could figure out how to use or repair the product.

- | (A)          | (B)              | (C)              |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| ① integral   | ..... forgotten  | ..... inadequate |
| ② integral   | ..... remembered | ..... adequate   |
| ③ integral   | ..... forgotten  | ..... adequate   |
| ④ subsidiary | ..... remembered | ..... inadequate |
| ⑤ subsidiary | ..... forgotten  | ..... inadequate |



## 015

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

Soils on construction sites are ① manipulated to create a stable building base. About half of undisturbed soil is pore space containing varying amounts of water and air. Soil engineers call pore spaces *voids*. Voids reduce a soil's stability as structural material because there is potential for the soil to subside as the voids collapse. Organic materials also reduce soil strength. As the organics decompose, voids are ② created. Soils containing roots, leaf litter, and other plant material must be removed and the voids ③ eliminated to the greatest extent possible. The first task in grading, then, is ④ preserving the site of the organic-laden top soil. The soil that is ⑤ removed is unsuitable for use under structures but could be stockpiled and used in future landscape.

\*grading: 땅 고르기

## 016

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the most important and difficult jobs of archaeologists is dating their finds. Determining the age of human fossils makes it possible to understand when and where the first humans emerged. (A), the dating of artifacts left by humans helps them understand the growth of early societies. How, then, do archaeologists determine the ages of the artifacts and fossils they find? One valuable method is radiocarbon dating. All living things absorb a small amount of radioactive carbon (C-14) from the atmosphere. After a living thing dies, it slowly loses C-14. Using radiocarbon dating, an archeologist can calculate the age of an object by measuring the amount of C-14 left in it. (B), radiocarbon dating is only accurate for dating objects that are no more than about 50,000 years old. Another method – thermoluminescence dating – enables archaeologists to make relatively precise measurements back to 200,000 years, by measuring the light given off by electrons trapped in the soil surrounding fossils.

\*thermoluminescence dating: 열(熱)루미네스스 연대 측정(법)

(A) (B)

- ① Likewise ..... However
- ② Likewise ..... Thus
- ③ However ..... Otherwise
- ④ However ..... Similarly
- ⑤ Besides ..... For example

017-018 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 017

Some scientists have been interested in how domestication changes the behavior of animals. Taking an animal from the wild and placing it in captivity constitutes a relatively major change in the animal's environment. In captivity, animals are usually protected from natural predators, food and water are readily accessible year-round, and groups of animals are often confined to small spaces. Consequently, certain traits selected for in nature are no longer selected in captivity and other behavioral characteristics become more important. These changes in natural selection (in captivity) can result in genetic changes affecting behavior. One important evolutionary change accompanying the domestication process is a reduction in fearfulness of strange or novel objects. This makes good sense since unfamiliar objects in nature are often dangerous (*e.g.* a predator, toxic food), whereas in captivity, strange objects usually do not jeopardize survival.

- ① widespread misconceptions on animals in captivity
- ② impacts of animal domestication on ecosystems
- ③ rapid reduction of animal habitat and its consequences
- ④ evolutionary changes of domesticated animals' behavior
- ⑤ difficulties of classifying animals' behavioral characteristics

## 018

We live in a world community with increasing interdependence between individuals and between nations; a trend due largely to technical advances arising from scientific research. An interdependent community offers great benefits to its members, but by the same token it imposes responsibility on them. Every citizen has to be accountable for his or her deeds. Indeed, this responsibility weighs particularly heavily on scientists precisely because of the dominant role played by science in modern society. Scientists understand technical problems and predictions on the future better than the average politician or citizen, and knowledge brings responsibility. While their main purpose is to push forward the frontiers of knowledge, this pursuit should contain an element of prosocial utility, that is, benefit to the human community. This means giving some precedence to projects likely to advance the welfare of humankind and the environment, and a total ban on those likely to do harm.

- ① necessity of keeping rules in a community
- ② responsibility of scientists for humankind
- ③ importance of supporting science development
- ④ rapid change toward interdependent community
- ⑤ increasing demand of scientific research on society



## 019

Charles Doolittle Walcott에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Charles Doolittle Walcott was born in 1850 and grew up near Utica, New York, in a family of modest means, which became more modest with the sudden death of his father when Walcott was an infant. As a boy Walcott discovered that he had a knack for finding fossils, and built up a collection of sufficient distinction that it was bought by Louis Agassiz for his museum at Harvard. Although he had barely a high school education and was self taught in the sciences, Walcott became a leading authority on fossils. In 1907 he was appointed secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, where he remained until his death in 1927. Despite his administrative obligations, he continued to do fieldwork and to write prolifically. Not incidentally, he was also a founding director of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, which eventually became National Aeronautics and Space Agency, or NASA, and thus can rightly be considered the grandfather of the space age.

- ① 아버지가 죽기 전까지는 부유한 환경에서 성장했다.
- ② Louis Agassiz로부터 많은 화석을 구매했다.
- ③ 고등학교 재학 시절 특별 과학 교육을 받았다.
- ④ 행정적인 일을 했을 때도 현장 연구를 계속했다.
- ⑤ NASA 설립 책임자 자리를 거절하고 연구에 몰두했다.

## 020

witch hazel에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Witch hazel has long been used as an ingredient in astringent and soothing lotions. The Anglo-Saxons of the eighth century and beyond used the leaves and bark from this tree to make alcohol for disinfecting cuts and burns. The witch hazel is unusual in that it flowers in late fall. The thin-petaled yellow blossoms have a spidery, gnarled look, and they often cling to the bare limbs into the winter. Another odd trait is that the fruit capsules, after contracting in the autumn, eject their seeds as far as 30 feet away. The early dwellers of the British Isles ascribed magical properties to this tree. They believed a priest could use its twig to locate a criminal in a crowd. In North America, natives long knew of its healing properties and they taught the European immigrants a way to brew witch hazel bark for a lotion to soothe aches and bruises.

\*astringent: 수렴제

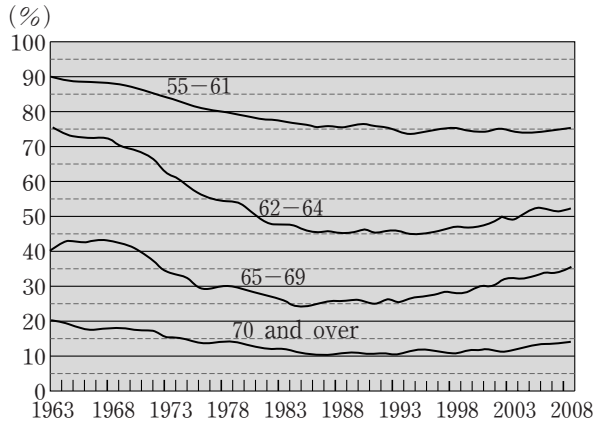
\*\*capsule: (식물의) 포자낭

- ① 앵글로색슨족들이 상처 소독제로 사용했다.
- ② 늦가을 핀 꽃이 종종 겨울까지 앙상한 가지에 달려 있다.
- ③ 열매 포자낭은 씨앗을 30 피트까지 날려 보낸다.
- ④ 범죄자의 위치를 찾아낼 수 있다고 여겨지기도 했다.
- ⑤ 유럽 이주민들에 의해 북아메리카로 전파되었다.

## 021

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Labor Force Participation Rates of Men Age 55 and over, by Age Group, Annual Averages in the U.S. (1963-2008)



SOURCE : Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

The above graph shows the labor force participation rate for men aged 55 and over from 1963 to 2008 by four age groups in the U.S. ① The labor force participation rates of all four age groups in 2008 showed a decrease compared to those in 1963. ② Although the labor force participation rate for men aged 55-61 dropped about 15 percent from 1963 to 2008, it has always been higher than the other three age groups. ③ The participation rate for men aged 62-64 declined from approximately 75 percent in 1963 to less than 50 percent in the mid-1990s. ④ Meanwhile, men aged 65-69 have experienced a gradual fall in labor force participation following a period of rise in the late 1960s and 1970s. ⑤ Since reaching the lows from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s, the participation rate for men aged 70 and over has trended higher and reached about 15 percent in 2008.

022 - 023 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 022

Someone who is considered to be a “knowledgeable” person usually has a special kind of knowledge – perhaps academic or other kinds of knowledge not widely found in the population at large. Someone who has even more knowledge of more mundane things – plumbing, carpentry, or baseball, for example – is less likely to be called “knowledgeable” by those intellectuals for whom what they don’t know isn’t knowledge. Although the special kind of knowledge associated with intellectuals is usually valued more, and those who have such knowledge are usually accorded more prestige, it is by no means certain that the kind of knowledge mastered by intellectuals is necessarily more consequential in its effects in the real world. The same is true even of expert knowledge. No doubt those in charge of the Titanic had far more expertise in the many aspects of seafaring than most ordinary people had, but what was crucial in its consequences was the mundane knowledge of where particular icebergs happened to be located on a particular night.

- ① 학문적 지식에 대한 가치 평가는 쉽지 않다.
- ② 일상의 지식도 전문적인 지식 못지않게 중요하다.
- ③ 지식인에 대한 사회적 대우가 개선될 필요가 있다.
- ④ 지식인들은 끊임없는 학문 탐구의 자세가 필요하다.
- ⑤ 기존의 지식들을 새로운 시각으로 살펴볼 필요가 있다.



## 023

One of the fashionable concepts of high-tech companies, multitasking, is more a myth than a reality. Humans cannot really successfully multitask, but can rather move attention rapidly from one task to the other in quick succession, which only makes us feel as if we were actually doing things simultaneously. However, this strategy is not as effective as is widely believed. It takes anywhere from fifteen minutes to an hour to get one's mind around a difficult problem, to establish the conditions to develop a worthwhile solution. If one switches too soon and too often from one task to the next, it is likely that what the mind will come up with is going to be superficial. It is much preferable to work on a single task until one becomes stymied; at that point switching to another problem will come as a relief. Then, after the new task becomes tiresome, one can return to the original problem refreshed. \*stymied: 곤경, 난처한 상태

- ① 첨단 기술을 이용한 업무 효율 개선이 필요하다.
- ② 다중 작업의 성공 여부는 환경에 따라 결정된다.
- ③ 한 번에 한 가지 일에 집중하는 것이 효과적이다.
- ④ 직장 생활에서는 다양한 업무 처리 능력이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 개별 구성원의 능력 개발이 조직 발전의 원동력이다.

024 - 025 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 024

As awareness of the climate crisis rose rapidly with the cost of energy, the “green consumerism” that was promoted as a responsible lifestyle choice in the 1990s became an all-encompassing mass culture phenomenon. Mainstream lifestyle and even fashion magazines featured special “green” issues, and the *New York Times* reported that 35 million Americans were regularly seeking out (often high-priced) “earth-friendly” products, from organic lipstick from the west Zambian rain forest to full hybrid electric cars. But the *Times* acknowledged rising criticism of the trend as well, quoting the one-time “green business” pioneer Paul Hawken as saying, “Green consumerism is a contradictory phrase,” and acknowledging that green living may indeed require buying less. With rising awareness of the cost of manufacturing new “green” products, even the full hybrid electric car has come under criticism for the high energy costs embedded in its manufacture.

- ① Effective Ways to Measure Energy Cost
- ② Want to Solve Climate Crisis? Buy Less!
- ③ How Can Green Business Be More Profitable?
- ④ Enhancing Development of Earth-friendly Products
- ⑤ Handling Climate Crisis through Green Consumerism

## 025

In the light of the past few decades of brain research, it is now easy to see why talking about traumatic memories is likely to make things worse rather than better. When left unexamined, bad memories do not fester like some untreated wound. Rather, they tend to fade away, a process known as 'extinction.' By contrast, if the neural circuits encoding memories are continually reactivated by recounting the original experiences, extinction is prevented. Talking about old memories does not help them go away. On the contrary, it keeps them alive, as Adam Smith recognized long before neuroscience discovered the process of extinction. In *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, he noted that, by relating their misfortunes, those who seek sympathy awaken in their memory the remembrance of those circumstances that occasioned their affliction. Their tears accordingly flow faster than before, and they are apt to abandon themselves to all the weakness of sorrow.

\*fester: (상처가) 끓다

- ① Is Memory Telling the Truth?
- ② Let Bad Memories Be Forgotten!
- ③ Neural Circuits Encoding Memories
- ④ Flaws in *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*
- ⑤ Impossibility of Traumatic Memory Extinction

## 026

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We often don't have a good notion of what our talents are, because we have never had a chance to try them out. For instance, John Gardner was a modest college teacher until he was drafted into the army during World War II.

- (A) And then he was asked by the President to serve as the minister of health, education, and welfare. He was in his late fifties when he entered the world of the politics, where he made another discovery.
- (B) He was good at running a large bureaucracy and at the wheeling and dealing in the Cabinet. This experience convinced him that most of us use only a small part of our natural abilities and may never find out what we are really capable of doing.
- (C) In the service he was forced to take on managerial responsibilities, which he discovered fit his talents even better than teaching did. When he returned to civilian life he was given increasingly more demanding administrative jobs, until he was named chairman of the Carnegie Foundation.

\*Cabinet: (정부의) 내각

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



## 027

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

We subconsciously expect the volume to be increased by turning a knob clockwise or pressing an up-arrow button.

In designing a product or system, care should be taken to make its operation easy to learn. As you design a new device, mimic the operating principles of similar devices. ( ① ) Place controls where they are likely to be found on similar machines, or, at the very least, in logical places. ( ② ) We expect a light switch to be located along a room's interior wall, near the door. ( ③ ) This location is logical, given the way one enters a room, and if the switch is placed anywhere else, it contradicts our learned behavior. ( ④ ) The same can be said for the direction of the volume control on a music system. ( ⑤ ) It resonates with our learned notion that the rotational direction of an analog clock corresponds to marching forward and an up arrow associates a height increase with an increase in volume.

## 028

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

Two animal scientists, Andres Polit and Emilio Bizzi had a monkey sit in a chair facing a line of lights. The monkey's arm was strapped to a hinged rod so it could move in an arc parallel to the floor, and the monkey's view of its arm was blocked by a board around its neck. The task was to move the arm to point at a light when it came on. When successful, the monkey was rewarded with a sip of fruit juice. A motor at the hinge allowed the rod to be moved by the experimenter, who would displace the rod to the right or left in the middle of the movement. The monkey was very good at recovering from the displacement and pointing the rod at the light. This result is not all that surprising. The arm wasn't visible, but the monkey could feel that its arm had been displaced because special receptors in the joints, skin, and muscles detect the location of the parts of the body.



In the experiment, the monkey showed an ability to sense the (A) of its body part, although it couldn't (B) the part.

\*hinge: 경첩

\*\*receptor: 수용기(受容器), 감각 기관

- | (A)        | (B)        |
|------------|------------|
| ① length   | ..... see  |
| ② length   | ..... move |
| ③ location | ..... see  |
| ④ location | ..... move |
| ⑤ function | ..... move |



**029 - 030** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One key component in our brain's filtering process of information is whether the incoming stimulus is different from what we are used to seeing – whether it is novel. Novelty is an innate attention-getter. To survive, our remote ancestors had to be aware of any novel or unique stimuli present in the environment. We're not much different. Our brains are still programmed to pay attention to the unusual, such as a detour sign along a familiar route we're driving. Teachers often take advantage of this phenomenon by providing information in a surprising or novel manner — they come to class dressed in the costume of a historical character or give students balloons to introduce a lesson on air pressure, for example.

However, novelty is difficult for a teacher to employ on a daily basis to obtain students' attention. If a sight or sound is new and unusual, we initially pay close attention to it, but if this same sight or sound occurs over and over, the brain normally becomes so accustomed to the stimulus that it ignores it. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_. If you have ever lived near an airport, chances are you reached a point where you seldom paid attention to the planes taking off and landing. To be sure, you cannot avoid hearing a nearby jet taking off, but after the same sound is continually repeated on a daily basis, it is no longer novel and becomes filtered out by the sensory system as unimportant. This is why a device such as flicking the light switch off and on to get students' attention eventually loses its effectiveness. The students have become accustomed to the flicking light and hence do not attend to it.

**029**

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why Novelty Draws Our Attention?
- ② Filter Out Unnecessary Information!
- ③ Distinction of New and Old Information
- ④ Do Not Underestimate Your Brain Power
- ⑤ Smart Ways to Adapt to New Environment

**030**

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① categorization
- ② visualization
- ③ habituation
- ④ symbolization
- ⑤ generalization



031 - 033 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

When my first book came out, I went on a book tour that lasted six straight weeks. I traveled from airport to airport, city to city, radio station to radio station, talking to reporters and readers for what seemed like days on end, without engaging in any type of personal discussion. Every conversation was short, “all business,” and focused on my research. There was no time to enjoy a cup of coffee or a beer with any of the wonderful people I encountered.

(B)

After staying up very late talking, we both needed to sleep. We would not have a chance to meet again before parting ways the following morning, so we exchanged e-mail addresses. This was a mistake. About six months later, Jon and I met again for dinner in New York. This time, it was hard for me to figure out why I'd felt such a connection with him, and no doubt he felt the same. We had a perfectly amicable and interesting dinner, but it lacked the intensity of our first meeting, and I was left wondering why.

(C)

In retrospect, I think it was because I'd fallen victim to the effects of relativity. When Jon and I first met, everyone around us was Spanish, and as cultural outsiders we were each other's best alternative for companionship. But once we returned home to our beloved families and friends, the basis for comparison switched back to “normal” mode. Given this situation, it was hard to understand why Jon or I would want to spend another evening in each other's company rather than with those we love.

(D)

Toward the end of the tour I found myself in Barcelona. There I met Jon, an American tourist who, like me, did not speak any Spanish. We felt an immediate connectedness. I imagine this kind of bonding happens often with travelers from the same

country who are far from home and find themselves sharing observations about how they differ from the locals around them. Jon and I ended up having a wonderful dinner and a deeply personal discussion. He told me things that he seemed not to have shared before, and I did the same. There was an unusual closeness between us, as if we were long-lost brothers.

## 031

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것 중 가장 적절한 것은?

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

## 032

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Travelling for Self-reflection
- ② High Price of a Careless Decision
- ③ Magical Connectedness in an Alien Place
- ④ An Ever-lasting Friendship with a Tourist
- ⑤ Have a Credible Company When Travelling!

## 033

윗글의 '1'에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 첫 번째 책 출간 후 6주간의 출판 기념 순회를 가졌다.
- ② 바르셀로나에서 Jon과 헤어질 때 이메일 주소를 교환했다.
- ③ 뉴욕에서 Jon을 만났을 때는 큰 유대감을 느끼지 못했다.
- ④ 강의를 할 수 있을 정도로 스페인어에 능숙했다.
- ⑤ 출판 기념 순회 도중 Jon을 처음 만났다.

## 034

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Craven,

Thank you for your letter of November 30, disputing the payment of interest charges on your “12-month interest-free” purchase of furniture from us. When you purchased your sofa, chair, and ottoman last November 18, we offered to carry the full amount of the purchase, \$1,574.97, interest-free for one year — and you accepted our offer. The terms of the offer were explained at that time. Each month thereafter you received a statement from us, noting the amount of the original purchase, the accruing finance charges, and stating clearly, “If you pay the payoff amount by the expiration date listed below, you will be credited for the amount of interest accumulated on that purchase.” You did not pay the payoff amount by the expiration date of our agreement, November 19 of this year; thus you now owe the payoff amount plus the accrued interest of \$272.61. Please note that interest will continue to accrue until all charges are paid.

\*accrue: 이자가 붙다

\*\*payoff: 지불, 청산

- ① 판매자의 친절에 감사하려고
- ② 고지서 청구 시기를 알리려고
- ③ 가구 구매 조건을 제시하려고
- ④ 이자 청구 이유를 설명하려고
- ⑤ 무이자 가구 판매를 촉진하려고

## 035

밑줄 친 she[her]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Looking dry-eyed and stoic, Jeanne was standing at the back door when Charlotte crossed the deck. In contrast to ① her expression, for the first time that Charlotte could remember in the five years she'd worked for the Dubuissos, Jeanne looked

almost ruffled. Her makeup was sparse and blotchy, and though the casual olive slacks and ivory blouse ② she wore weren't exactly wrinkled, the elegant, polished look that Charlotte had grown used to seeing was missing, all a sure sign of the turmoil that the poor woman had been through. Charlotte almost reached out to Jeanne to give ③ her a sympathetic hug, but she hesitated. One look at the rigid set of Jeanne's shoulders along with the strained expression on ④ her face made Charlotte change her mind. “How are Anna-Maria and Miss Clarice?” ⑤ she asked gently instead.

\*stoic: 극기심이 강한

\*\*blotchy: 얼룩투성이의

## 036

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Time is a core component in the process of evolution, because it is over time that natural selection “sculpts” organisms in ways that maintain or enhance ① their reproductive fitness. A truism about time is that the future is fundamentally uncertain, so it remains the case ② that what in the past might have proved to be adaptive could, some time in the future, prove otherwise. This reality, of course, is ③ what the process of natural selection is all about. Physical and physiological features or behaviors of an organism that once may have contributed to its reproductive success but no longer do so ④ becomes susceptible to elimination by natural selection. This is most likely to occur when the feature in question undermines reproductive success in the changed ecology and least likely when the changed ecology merely renders the once adaptive feature ⑤ neutral in terms of its fitness consequences.

\*truism: 자명한 이치

\*\*susceptible: 영향 받기 쉬운



## 037

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

The consequence of an event influences the extent (A) to which / which lack of control causes stress. Being stuck in a traffic jam, for example, may be irritating but it may be relatively unimportant. It may delay you (B) getting / to get to work by a few minutes or half an hour, but no real damage will be done. Although you may get frustrated and impatient the stress, if any, will be relatively minor. The situation is different when you have an important job interview, a key presentation to a client or a major meeting. The pressure is greater because the consequences are greater. Common sense tells us that we make better plans and exercise more control when we are concerned about the consequences of failure. We take more care to avoid a delay on a journey to catch a plane than we (C) do / are on a journey to the supermarket.

- |   | (A)      | (B)           | (C)       |
|---|----------|---------------|-----------|
| ① | which    | ..... getting | ..... do  |
| ② | which    | ..... to get  | ..... do  |
| ③ | to which | ..... getting | ..... are |
| ④ | to which | ..... to get  | ..... are |
| ⑤ | to which | ..... getting | ..... do  |

## 038

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Many people think that theories do not have practical applications, but this is not true. ① Most of our decisions and actions are based on our predictions of their possible consequences, and those predictions are based on our ‘personal theories’ about social life. ② Our theories may be incomplete, poorly developed, based on limited information and biased to fit our needs, but we still

use them to guide our decisions and actions. ③ The primary goal of conflict theory is similar to the goal of functionalist theory: to develop a general theory that explains the organization and operation of all societies. ④ When our theories are accurate, our predictions help us relate more effectively with others and control more effectively what happens in our lives. ⑤ When people make decisions about sports, formulate policies or decide whether to fund or cut money from sport programs, they base decisions on their personal theories about sports and society.

## 039

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most striking structural difference between the American system and the system of international business is the paucity on the international level of background institutions – which include laws and accepted practices, moral norms, and social demands – to control or guide international business. The situation is doubly bad with respect to less developed countries, which tend to have inadequate background institutions internally as well. This situation makes possible many great abuses. It underlines the need for developing adequate background institutions and provides grounds for arguing that there is a moral imperative to help establish just international background institutions. Their absence, instead of being a license to act immorally, is a demand that they be established.

\*paucity: 결핍

- ① 다국적 기업을 세계 곳곳에 세워야 한다.
- ② 후진국 경제 규모를 두 배로 늘려야 한다.
- ③ 미국은 국제 경제의 안정된 성장에 기여해야 한다.
- ④ 국제무역 통제를 위한 공정한 제도를 만들어야 한다.
- ⑤ 자유로운 기업 활동을 위한 제도적 장치를 만들어야 한다.

## 040

다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

Like all the bridges in this mountain world, this one had been easily made. Four bamboo poles were lashed together and slung from the steep hillsides across the stream, with a rope handrail to comfort the laden or the timid. So Momo felt about until she had both hands firmly on the guide ropes, then started across the river. The farther she went, the more the bamboo poles swayed; for every footstep seemed to set up a wave of motion that ran along to the farther bridge end. These waves followed so fast upon each other that they threw the whole length of the bamboo bridge into a tossing and swaying. Momo bounced up and down on the slippery poles as if she were crossing a choppy sea. She hung tightly to the ropes, lest her foot slip off the round, wet bamboo poles, make her lose her balance, and plunge her headlong into the river below.

\*lash: 묶다

- ① monotonous and boring
- ② festive and lively
- ③ calm and peaceful
- ④ tense and risky
- ⑤ weird and mysterious

## 041 - 046

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 041

Once upon a time a king had a great highway built. Before he opened it to the public, he had a contest to see who could travel the highway best. On the appointed day the people came. Some had fine chariots; some used their feet. But no matter what vehicle they used, all of them complained that there was a large pile of rocks on the side of the road in one particular spot, which hindered their progress. At the end of the day, a lone traveler crossed the finish line and wearily walked over to the king. He was smudged with dirt, but he spoke with respect as he handed the monarch a bag of gold. "I stopped along the way to clear a pile of rocks," he said. "And under it was a bag of gold. Can you find the rightful owner?" Solemnly the king replied, "You are the rightful owner. You have earned the gold by winning the contest. For he who travels the road best is he who \_\_\_\_\_."

\*chariot: 마차

\*\*smudge: 더럽히다

- ① builds a shortcut for the rest of people
- ② follows the road signs hidden between trees
- ③ catches up with other travelers in the contest
- ④ makes the road smoother for those who follow
- ⑤ crosses the finish line faster than the other travelers



## 042

Options are con artists. They seduce with a promise of joy, but often leave us confused and wanting. Consider this experiment conducted a few years ago by marketing professors Debora Viana Thompson, Rebecca Hamilton, and Roland Rust. When they offered consumers a choice of different digital devices some six in ten picked the option with the most features. Also, when given the chance to customize their device, the average person chose twenty features out of a possible twenty-five. But when actually using their new gizmos, most consumers quickly fell prey to what the researchers call “feature fatigue”; that is, they quickly tired of using all those extras. In their paper, the researchers discuss our tendency, when buying, to \_\_\_\_\_. We might just say that humans have “big eyes,” which is relatively harmless when loading up at a salad bar but costly when spending more for features and options you’ll likely never use.

\*con artist: 사기꾼

\*\*gizmo: 기계장치

- ① choose devices in large size
- ② value capability over usability
- ③ pursue as much joy as possible
- ④ purchase devices giving less fatigue for eyes
- ⑤ conduct experiments on devices before buying

## 043

In making images for the things you desire, you must be careful not to discuss them with people who cannot share your vision. A negative person can totally destroy your image by causing you to doubt its credibility. Holding an image of your desire takes a great deal of energy, especially when the odds may be against your achieving it. You have to work hard enough at overcoming your own doubt without allowing others, who do not understand the power of the mind, to influence you. Pearce states that “nonambiguity is the shaping force of reality!” This is a tremendously important statement. It means that when you \_\_\_\_\_, it is sure to come to you. Believe in your images with all your strength, and don’t allow nonbelievers to distort or destroy your faith by quoting statistics, or telling you all the reasons you cannot achieve them.

- ① let others doubt your ability by relying on statistics
- ② share your dream with friends who clearly understand reality
- ③ stay away from friends who do not have faith in your ability
- ④ remove all doubt that you will receive what you have imaged
- ⑤ come up with ways to persuade negative people to be positive

## 044

People in different cultures have very different traditions regarding family meals. Still, it seems safe to say that the ideal purpose of family dinners, which is not always realized, is to enjoy and to enhance family relationships. The family dinner can become a “secure base” for people around the table. When people have meaningful family dinners, participants are in tune with the security and pleasure of simply being together. Their dependency on each other can easily go unnoticed, because it is mutual. It provides the secure base from which each person can express his or her own individuality. Family members may even encounter disagreements and have to work on mutual understanding. The point is that \_\_\_\_\_, not in a separate isolated independence. A family of one cannot exist. Secure relationships, in other words, create secure, strong, and flexible individuals.

- ① different table manners originate in different cultures
- ② all family members should join in dinner
- ③ their individuality is grounded in mutual dependency
- ④ family members should be in tune with neighbors
- ⑤ a family dinner should be realized in a secure atmosphere

## 045

One of the paradoxes of modern management is that, in the midst of technical and social change so pervasive and rapid that it seems out of pace with the rhythms of nature, human personality has not altered throughout recorded history. People have always had distinct preferences in their approaches to problem solving. Why then is it only now becoming so necessary for managers to understand those differences? Because today’s complex products demand \_\_\_\_\_ who do not innately understand one another. Today’s pace of change demands that these individuals quickly develop the ability to work together. If abrasion is not managed into creativity, it will constrict the constructive impulses of individuals and organizations alike. Rightly used, the energy released by the intersection of different thought processes will propel innovation.

\*abrasion: 마찰

- ① respecting opinions of managers
- ② searching for more independent people
- ③ integrating the expertise of individuals
- ④ changing the perspectives of historians
- ⑤ defining the personalities of obedient employees



## 046

If thought precedes emotions, why do so many people believe it is the other way around? The reason is that the thoughts that precede emotions usually occur automatically and preconsciously, so people are not normally aware of them, whereas the ones that follow emotions are conspicuous in our consciousness. If someone makes us angry, we are consciously aware of thinking about how badly the person behaved and of what we would like to do to even the score. Because we are aware of these thoughts but not of the ones that preceded and instigated the emotion, we \_\_\_\_\_ . Putting it all together, it can be said that preconscious, automatic thoughts, including interpretations of situations, normally precede and induce emotions, which are then followed by conscious thoughts about how to deal with the situation, including whether to express the emotion and, if so, in what manner. \*even the score: 보복하다

- ① tend to ignore what comes after the emotion
- ② have the illusion that emotion precedes thought
- ③ take preconscious, automatic thought for granted
- ④ express emotion before thought comes to mind
- ⑤ decide whether to hide or disclose our thought

## 047

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

Overconfidence comes in many flavors, one of them (A) [warranted / unwarranted] optimism. In a revealing study several years ago, economists Stefano Della Vigna and Ulrike Malmendier analyzed records from three U.S. health clubs and discovered that gym goers would have been better off, financially, had they chosen to pay per workout rather than signing up for monthly or annual memberships. That is, even with the “discount” that came with a long-term commitment, members paid (B) [more / less] on average per visit than they would have paid had they bought a single-day or ten-visit pass. It seems the average fitness fanatic didn’t go to the gym often enough to justify the membership expense. So why did members consistently pay more than necessary? Overconfident about their willpower or commitment to fitness, they (C) [underestimated / overestimated] the frequency of their future gym visits; because they went less often to the club than they predicted, they paid more per visit than they intended. Sometimes high hopes are just that.

- |   | (A)         | (B)  | (C)            |
|---|-------------|------|----------------|
| ① | warranted   | more | underestimated |
| ② | warranted   | less | underestimated |
| ③ | unwarranted | more | underestimated |
| ④ | unwarranted | less | overestimated  |
| ⑤ | unwarranted | more | overestimated  |



## 048

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

Improving communication skills is not about improving your ability to manipulate people. It is concerned with breaking down the ① barriers between people so that we get on better together or work together more effectively. The art of good communication is ② sensitivity to the needs of others. Being able to see the world through other people's eyes, ears or feelings is a very valuable, and very rare, skill. Most of the time we are so engrossed with our own lives, and our needs and desires, that we simply ③ fail to take into account other people's needs. Ironically, some of the people for whom we cause the most problems are the ones ④ closest to us. Our family and friends, and the people who work for us, tend to be the ones whom we take most for granted and are the ones with whom we make the ⑤ most effort to communicate.

\*engrossed: 열중한

## 049

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the United States, fashion as an upper-class phenomenon can be documented from records of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. During this time, fashions identified a person's wealth and position in society. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, with the Industrial Revolution in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the development of technology for manufacturing clothing and factories for mass production made fashionable clothing available to a larger part of the population. Developments in mass marketing and communications in the twentieth century have further increased the variety of fashions available to virtually the entire population. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, although upper-class leaders undoubtedly played important roles in early fashion history, many authorities argue that their role in the fashion process has diminished in modern society.

(A) (B)

- ① In other words ..... Instead  
 ② However ..... Instead  
 ③ Besides ..... By contrast  
 ④ However ..... Therefore  
 ⑤ In other words ..... Therefore



050 - 051 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 050

The principal means of market information for manufacturers or service providers is money or, rather, 'price'. The most frequent way consumers tell producers what they think or feel about products or services is either by buying or by choosing not to do so. But price is typically a crude medium for communication. Poor sales, empty shelves or weakened profits do not easily direct producers or providers towards how better to adapt to changes in consumer demand except by lowering or increasing prices. From a consumer's perspective, walking away from a shop empty handed does not fully express the detailed character of specific dissatisfactions; nor can non-purchase communicate any sense of what this or that consumer might have been prepared to pay for. If all we know or are concerned about in our relationship to a product is the price, then 'choice' becomes a perfunctory act. \*perfunctory: 형식적인

- ① quality of products in setting price
- ② ways to convey thoughts by using price
- ③ limitations of using price for market information
- ④ causes of consumers' dissatisfaction with a product
- ⑤ process of information exchange between producers and consumers

## 051

A used car seller has a much better idea of the quality of a used car. If he knows that a used car is in good condition and not likely to need costly repairs, offering the warranty is relatively costless to him. However, if he knows that the car is in poor condition, he expects to have to incur a lot of cost to fulfill the warranty. Therefore, even after taking into account the higher price that a car under a warranty may fetch, the worse the quality of the car, the more likely the warranty is to be a losing proposition to the seller. Therefore the warranty becomes an implied statement by the seller. "I know the quality of the car to be sufficiently good that I can afford to offer the warranty." You could not rely on the mere statement: "I know this car to be of excellent quality." With the warranty, the seller is putting his money where his mouth is.

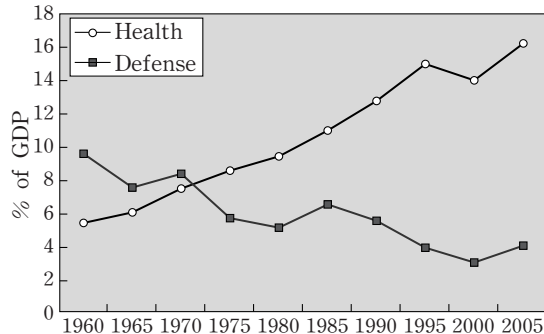
\*incur: 초래하다

- ① what warranty means to a used car seller
- ② a used car seller's advice on how to produce profits
- ③ the importance of using a warranty to sell cars at a good price
- ④ the reliability of a warranty at international used car markets
- ⑤ how to distinguish used cars from new ones

## 052

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Relative Importance of Health Care versus Defense Industries in the U.S. Economy(% of GDP), 1960-2005



The above graph shows the relative importance of health care versus defense industries in the U.S. economy from 1960 to 2005 in terms of their share of GDP, the gross domestic product, which is the total value of all goods and services produced in a nation. ① Until around 1970, the defense industry had played a more important role in the U.S. economy than health care. ② Since then, up to 2005, the share of health care was bigger than that of the defense sector. ③ Around 1990, the U.S. economy produced more than twice as much value in the public health as in the defense industry. ④ A small increase was shown in the defense share after about fifteen years of steady decrease between 1985 and 2000. ⑤ There is a continuous increase in the health care share with no sign of decline from 1960 to 2005.

## 053

gas에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Gas reserves are easily large enough to meet the projected increase in global demand. Additions to proven reserves have outpaced production by a wide margin since the 1970s. Production will increase most in Russia and in the Middle East, which between them hold most of the world's proven gas reserves. Most of the incremental output in these regions will be exported to North America, Europe and Asia, swelling the surge in international energy trade. All regions that are currently net importers of gas will see their imports rise, and a growing number of countries and regions will become net importers for the first time. Liquefied natural gas, the bulk of which will be used for power generation, will account for most of the increase in traded gas. By 2030, just over half of all inter-regional gas trade will be in the form of LNG, up from 30% at present. OPEC countries will continue to dominate the supply of LNG.

\*incremental: 증가하는

\*\*surge: 급증, 급등

- ① 저장량은 예상 수요 증가에 못 미친다.
- ② 북미에서 가장 많은 생산량 증가가 있을 것이다.
- ③ 순수입 국가들의 수입 감소가 예측된다.
- ④ LNG는 주로 전력 생산에 사용될 것이다.
- ⑤ 현재 LNG는 총무역량의 절반 이상을 차지한다.



## 054

Constance Markievicz에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Constance Markievicz fought in the 1916 Easter Rising, as second in command of the Citizens' Army at St. Stephen's Green. After the crushing of the Rising, she was condemned to death with the rest of its leaders, but reprieved: the authorities were fearful of the outcry that the execution of a woman would produce. Released soon afterwards, she stood in the general election of 1918 as a Sinn Fein candidate and won – the first woman ever to be elected to the House of Commons in London. Like all the other successful candidates from the party, she declined to attend the Westminster Parliament, taking her seat instead in the Dail Eireann, the newly formed and as yet extra-constitutional Irish Parliament. She was named as the Free State's first Minister of Labour but soon fell out with the leadership and died at the early age of 43.

\*reprieve: 집행을 유예하다

- ① 시민군으로 전투에 참여했다.
- ② 사형선고를 받았다가 구제되었다.
- ③ 선거에 출마하여 당선되었다.
- ④ Westminster 의회 참석을 수락했다.
- ⑤ Free State의 첫 노동부 장관으로 임명되었다.

055 - 056 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 055

An essential element of self-esteem is the judgment we make about ourselves because of what we accomplish. Taking care of the things in our lives we tend to put off helps build self-esteem. If you constantly procrastinate, you give yourself plenty of opportunity to consider yourself incompetent or a failure. Routinely taking care of things is a way of clearing your mind and having more energy, because you're not tying up a portion of that energy by holding something in the back of your mind that has to be done. By handling everyday tasks, you are handling your life; and it will convince your mind that you are an adequate person. Taking care of these tasks is a way of *being here now*, and living in the present. To free your mental energy, begin doing the tasks you have avoided, and an increase in self-esteem will automatically follow as a result of your accomplishments.

\*procrastinate: 연기하다

- ① 자존감의 필수 요소는 올바른 자기 판단력이다.
- ② 마음을 깨끗하게 유지하면 생활에 활력소가 된다.
- ③ 일상의 일을 미루지 말고 처리하면 자존감이 증대된다.
- ④ 현재와 여기에 집중하는 것이 자유로운 마음을 가지는 방법이다.
- ⑤ 자신이 올바른 사람이라는 확신을 가지는 것이 일의 성취에 도움이 된다.

## 056

Parents often try to train their children directly in constructive thinking. They tell them to plan ahead, not to worry when there is nothing they can do about a situation, not to make mountains out of molehills, and not to be shy because “no one is going to bite your head off.” On the face of it, this is all good advice, but it usually is of little value because constructive thinking is more powerfully influenced by experience and observation of others than by instructions. Parents who tell their children that it is foolish to be shy but then show themselves to be uncomfortable when meeting others are letting the child know that at a deeper level they view people as threatening. If you want your child to be a good constructive thinker, you can hardly do better than to provide a model of good constructive thinking in your own thinking and behavior.

- ① 부모가 자식들을 직접 교육시켜야 한다.
- ② 걱정을 피하기 위해 미리 계획을 세워야 한다.
- ③ 타인을 만날 때 불편해 하는 것은 어리석은 일이다.
- ④ 건설적 사고 형성을 위해 부모가 모범을 보이는 것이 바람직하다.
- ⑤ 훌륭한 조언을 제공하기 위해서는 많은 경험과 관찰을 하는 것이 좋다.

057 - 058 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 057

It is not uncommon in the trade press for an editor to make a subtle demand on a public relations person who wants to place a story in the magazine or newsletter. There is a “linkage” between getting the story published and buying advertising space in the trade publication. If a company wants a good editorial spread, it must help “pay the freight” through an advertising buy. Some trade press publishers defend this “linkage,” saying that the publication cannot survive without advertising – so it is only fair for the companies that want coverage to contribute to the financial stability of the publication. From another perspective, editors simply give preference to advertisers when selecting stories to cover. Either view violates the Public Relations Society of America code of ethics, which says that the exchange of advertising for “good” copy is one form of “corrupting the media.”

\*trade press: 업계 신문

- ① Ethical Violation in Trade Publication
- ② Fair Trade among Trade Press Publishers
- ③ Financial Fairness in Advertising Publication
- ④ Conditions for a Good Editorial Spread
- ⑤ How to Buy Good Advertising Space



## 058

If we could take snapshots of what was happening on planet Earth at intervals of a few hundred thousand years, starting at its early stages as a gigantic mass of coalescing gasses, what we would see is a movement toward increasing complexity in material structures. More and more complex molecules of inanimate matter are followed by the first simple living organisms. Then the one-celled life-forms join into multicellular systems with specialized internal organs, culminating in an ever more differentiated and integrated nervous system. Finally the big brain of humans makes it possible for them to take evolution to a new level: that of culture, where more and more complex information need no longer be coded in the genes, but can be compressed in memes – units of learning contained in media such as stories, books, and computers.

\*coalesce: 합체하다

\*\*culminate: 절정에 이르다

- ① How Magnificent Planet Earth Is!
- ② Development of Learning Units in Media
- ③ How Human Beings Came into Planet Earth?
- ④ Evolution of Complexity on Planet Earth
- ⑤ Living Organisms: Multicellular System

## 059

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mature mental health demands an extraordinary capacity to flexibly strike and continually restrike a delicate balance between conflicting needs, goals, duties, responsibilities, directions, et cetera.

- (A) To give up this ecstasy by the application of brakes seemed an absurd self-punishment. So I resolved to simultaneously retain my speed and negotiate the corner at the bottom. My ecstasy ended seconds later when I was propelled a dozen feet off the road into the woods.
- (B) About a mile from my house the road went down a steep hill and turned sharply at the bottom. Coasting down the hill on my bike that morning I felt my gathering speed to be ecstatic.
- (C) The essence of this discipline of balancing is “giving up.” I remember first being taught this one summer morning in my ninth year. I had recently learned to ride a bike and was joyously exploring the dimensions of my new skill.

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

## 060

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

And since the structures damaged are typically not owned by the steelmaking firms themselves, these costs must be counted as external ones.

An economic concept crucial to an understanding of pollution issues is that of an external cost. ( ① ) Economists define external costs as costs of production borne by someone other than the producer. ( ② ) Under this definition, the production of steel would involve both external and internal costs. Producing steel requires iron ore, coal, and skilled labor. ( ③ ) These are all internal costs, since they are borne directly by the producer. ( ④ ) But steel production also typically involves the discharge of pollutants such as sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide into the atmosphere, and such pollutants are notorious for defacing and weakening steel and marble structures. ( ⑤ ) From an ethical point of view, then, the push is to make external costs internal.

\*ore: 광석

## 061

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

Many colleges are criticized by their alumni for teaching things that proved of no use in their subsequent careers. But such criticism leaves out the signaling value of education. Skills needed to succeed in particular firms and specialized lines of work are often best learned on the job. What employers cannot easily observe but really need to know is a prospective employee's general ability to think and learn. A good degree from a good college acts as a signal of such ability. The graduate is in effect saying, "If I were less able, would I have graduated Princeton with honors?" But such signaling can turn into a rat race. If the more able get only a little more education, the less able might find it profitable to do likewise, be mistaken for the more able, and be given better jobs and wages. Then the truly more able must get even more education to distinguish themselves. Pretty soon, simple clerical jobs require master's degrees.

\*rat race: 극심한 경쟁

\*\*clerical: 사무원의



College degrees are valuable in     (A)     future workers' general ability to think and learn, but can lead to     (B)     competition to get higher degrees for simple jobs.

(A) (B)

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ① increasing     | ..... moderate    |
| ② indicating     | ..... meaningful  |
| ③ distinguishing | ..... valuable    |
| ④ indicating     | ..... wasteful    |
| ⑤ increasing     | ..... meaningless |

**062 - 063** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A distinguishing characteristic of genius is immense productivity. All geniuses produce. Bach wrote a cantata every week, even when he was sick or exhausted. Mozart produced more than six hundred pieces of music. Einstein is best known for his paper on relativity, but he published 248 other papers. Darwin is known for his theory of evolution, but he wrote 119 other publications in his lifetime. Freud published 330 papers and Maslow 165. Rembrandt produced around 650 paintings and 2,000 drawings and Picasso executed more than 20,000 works. Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets. Some were masterpieces, while others were no better than his contemporaries could have written, and some were simply bad. In fact, more bad poems were composed by the major poets than the minor poets. They composed more bad poems than minor poets simply because they produced more poetry.

The common misconception that phenomenal creative geniuses contribute only a few selective masterworks is plain wrong. Thomas Edison may be best known for his incandescent lightbulb and phonograph, but he held 1,093 patents, still the record. Edison looked at creativity as simply good, honest hard work. "Genius," he once said, "is 1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration." It took him nine thousand experiments to perfect the lightbulb and fifty thousand to invent the storage-cell battery. Once, when an assistant asked why he continued to persist trying to discover a long-lasting filament for the lightbulb after thousands of failures, Edison explained he didn't understand the question. In his mind, he hadn't failed once. Instead, he \_\_\_\_\_.

**062**

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Unexpected Finding of Creative People
- ② Fluent Production by Geniuses
- ③ How to Choose Masterpieces
- ④ Meaningless Trial and Error
- ⑤ Uncertainty for the Future

**063**

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① discovered thousands of things that didn't work
- ② decided not to reveal his secret of success
- ③ tried to identify misconceptions of himself
- ④ focused on experiments unlikely to fail
- ⑤ kept from doubting his giftedness



**064 - 066** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

The challenge for schools is to help the young find meaning in the world (a) they live in; a world dominated by the codes of greed and progress no matter what the human and environmental cost, of racial and ethnic divisiveness, of widening separation between rich and poor, and of religious factionalism. These are matters of profound import which, if ignored, leave the young frightened and demoralized.

(B)

But asking and living with the questions is a major source of relief for the young. (b) They feel that the adults they would like to trust are now simply practicing a monumental form of denial. They know irrelevance when they see it. (c) They know that getting grades, that doing well on quizzes and tests, that getting into this or that college should not be the sole purpose of education or life. Yet, if this is all the adults preach, how can the young be anything but disillusioned?

(C)

How can a high school or college allow its graduates to move on if it has not addressed these matters and placed (d) them at the center of the curriculum? If schools do not explore these questions in depth, then where will the young student, the adult, find a place to receive any kind of guidance, any help toward seeking some sort of light? I do not suggest that there are easy answers to the perplexities of life in the twentieth / twenty-first centuries.

(D)

However, when adults allow (e) them to ask their life questions, to discuss their fears and dreams, to consider things of the spirit, then they feel that their education has some integrity to it. The search for meaning is each student's unique journey, and somehow schools must find ways to help the young to take their inner journey and to do so in ways

which connect with the greater community of human beings.

\* factionalism: 파벌주의

## 064

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것 중 가장 적절한 것은?

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

## 065

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

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

## 066

윗글의 밑줄 친 their inner journey의 문맥상 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 평등 교육의 실현을 추구하는 여행
- ② 빈부 격차가 없는 세상으로 떠나는 여행
- ③ 자신이 속한 세상의 진정한 의미를 찾아 떠나는 여행
- ④ 공정한 방법으로 인간을 평가하는 세상으로 떠나는 여행
- ⑤ 학생들이 주도적으로 구성하는 교육과정을 찾아 떠나는 여행



## 067

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

It might just be the coolest product we've seen all year and we're giving you a chance to walk away with it. The SnowEye® is the world's first GPS-enabled goggle. Via a display inside the goggles, wearers can access real-time GPS data including speed, latitude/longitude, altitude, vertical distance traveled, total distance traveled, temperature and time, to name just a few of the SnowEye®'s features. After your day on the slopes you can download data to a software program on your PC and track your daily stats or see your entire day on satellite imagery. Despite a very limited release this winter, we've managed to get a pair (valued at \$429) that one lucky reader of our magazine will be skiing with this winter. Enter online ([www.getoutthere.com](http://www.getoutthere.com)) by December 15th for your chance to win!

- ① 회사의 신제품을 광고하려고
- ② 제품 사용 방법을 설명하려고
- ③ 잡지의 경품 행사를 홍보하려고
- ④ 온라인 쇼핑몰 개업을 축하하려고
- ⑤ 잡지 정기 구독 신청을 독려하려고

## 068

밑줄 친 he[his]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

About fifteen years ago, James was given a cell phone by his older brother, Andrew. This was long before cell phones were ubiquitous, and James had no idea he needed one. In fact, ① he got somewhat annoyed, thinking it was one more electronic gadget that would sit around unused. Knowing that ② his brother didn't like the cell phone, Andrew urged him to try it at least for a week. It took James only two days to figure out he couldn't live without it. Thanks to the cell phone, ③ he was able to catch up with friends and colleagues whenever and wherever he wanted. James gave words of appreciation to ④ his brother because he insisted on James's using the cell phone, even though James didn't like it. Since then, James always tries to keep this story in mind when ⑤ he looks at new, potentially breakthrough, ideas.

## 069

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

What should citizens do when they vote? Clearly, they should attend to the arguments ① being made by the different candidates. They should think about the consequences of this or that candidate's victory, not only for themselves but for the various groups ② to which they belong, and for the country as a whole. Nonetheless, the body of citizens is not a search committee. They don't have to disqualify themselves if, ③ because of their current interests, they can't or won't pay equal attention to each of the candidates. Nor ④ do they barred from choosing the issues on which they focus their considerations for impulsive reasons. Indeed, voters have a right to choose issues and candidates ⑤ alike with reference to their interests, or their passions, or their ideological commitments, and most of them do just that.

## 070

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

I once visited a friend of mine who works at an international airport. In a control room beside the terminal, I saw a giant map of the world (A) shown / showing the real-time position of every plane in the British Airways fleet, as tracked continuously by a string of satellites. Across the globe, 180 aircraft were on their way, together holding some one hundred thousand passengers. A dozen planes were crossing the North Atlantic, five were routing around a hurricane to the west of Bermuda, and (B) it / one could be seen plotting a course over Papua New Guinea. The map was emblematic of a touching watchfulness, for however far removed each craft was from its home airfield, however liberated and able it looked, it was never far from the minds of those in the control room, (C) who / which, like parents worrying about their children, would not feel at ease until each of their charges had safely touched down.

- |           | (A)   | (B) | (C)         |
|-----------|-------|-----|-------------|
| ① shown   | ..... | it  | ..... who   |
| ② shown   | ..... | one | ..... which |
| ③ showing | ..... | it  | ..... which |
| ④ showing | ..... | one | ..... who   |
| ⑤ showing | ..... | it  | ..... who   |

## 071

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The power of words is bound up with the images they evoke, and is quite independent of their real significance. ① In this sense, words whose meanings are the most ill-defined are sometimes those that possess the most influence. ② Such, for example, are the terms like democracy, socialism, equality,

liberty, etc., whose meaning is so vague that bulky volumes do not suffice to precisely fix it. ③ Yet it is certain that a truly magical power is attached to those short syllables, as if they contained the solution of all problems. ④ They synthesize the most diverse unconscious aspirations and the hope of their realization. ⑤ It is, therefore, important to avoid vagueness and to define our words clearly and precisely.

## 072

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When executive teams from a company visit my research laboratory, I sometimes begin by challenging them to introduce themselves not by using their titles, but by articulating their responsibilities. Some find this to be easy, but those who have lost (or not yet built) a culture of discipline find this question to be terribly difficult. In my opinion, one notable distinction between wrong people and right people is that the former see themselves as having “jobs,” while the latter see themselves as having “responsibilities.” Every person in a key seat should be able to respond to the question “What do you do?” not with a job title, but with a statement of personal responsibility. “I’m the one person ultimately responsible for x and y. When I look to the left, to the right, in front, in back, there is no one ultimately responsible but me. And I accept that responsibility.” That’s the answer I want.

- ① 상대방이 대답하기 곤란한 질문은 삼가야 한다.
- ② 조직이 발전하려면 권위적인 호칭을 버려야 한다.
- ③ 아무리 힘든 일도 도전 정신을 발휘하여 해결해야 한다.
- ④ 자신의 일에 대해 철저히 책임지는 자세를 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 효과적인 회사 경영을 위해 책임 소재를 분명히 해야 한다.



073-078

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 073

Large billboards abruptly appear at the side of roads; displays offer changing images and text to subway passengers; airports are a mass of messages. Any space where readers might linger for a moment or two is seen as a likely spot for a bit of commercial promotion: as you look upwards in the subway, you are confronted with a row of ads; as you look down at the back of your bus ticket, there's a space announcing that it's available to advertisers; while you wait in a traffic jam, the back of the bus in front of you is acting as a billboard on wheels; even your stick-on car park ticket is telling you about some cut-price deal or other. More and more advertising appears to be designed to be seen on the \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① air
- ② side
- ③ move
- ④ screen
- ⑤ Internet

## 074

\_\_\_\_\_ were the fabric of international as well as inter-noble relations, the primary source of territory, sovereignty, and alliance, and the major business of medieval diplomacy. The relations of countries and rulers depended not at all on common borders or natural interest but on dynastic connections and fantastic cousinships. At every point of the loom, sovereigns were thrusting in their shuttles, carrying the strand of a son or a daughter, and these, whizzing back and forth, wove the artificial fabric that created as many conflicting claims and hostilities as it did bonds. The leading

families of Europe were all entwined in a complicated network, in the making of which two things were never considered: the sentiments of the parties who enter the wedlock, and the interest of the populations involved.

\*loom: 베틀

\*\*shuttle: (베틀의 밑실을 넣는 데 쓰는) 북

- ① Battles
- ② Lawsuits
- ③ Religions
- ④ Marriages
- ⑤ Ideologies

## 075

Working with a group of monkeys, Sarah Brosnan of Georgia State University, explored reactions to reward division. She would offer a monkey a small pebble, then hold up a slice of cucumber as reward for returning the pebble. The monkeys quickly grasped the principle of exchange. They even had fun exchanging pebbles and slices of cucumber between themselves. If one of them would get grapes, however, whereas the other stayed on cucumber, things took an unexpected turn. Grapes are much preferred. Monkeys who had been perfectly willing to work for cucumber, suddenly went on strike. They were far less willing to complete the exchange or accept the reward if others received a better deal. Monkeys who received lower-value rewards than other monkeys showed negative reactions, throwing out the reward. Sarah said this could be evidence of the fact that \_\_\_\_\_ exists in other animals than humans.

- ① a sense of fairness
- ② a culture of hierarchy
- ③ an instinct of imitation
- ④ an expression of morality
- ⑤ an avoidance of closeness

## 076

Many years ago, a ketchup company did an extensive market-research project in which researchers went into people's homes and watched the way they used ketchup. "There was a three-year-old boy," Casey Keller, the chief growth officer for the company, says. "He asked for ketchup and Mom brought it out. It was a forty-ounce bottle made of glass. The kid wanted to grab it himself, but Mom never allowed." For the company that moment was an epiphany. The company realized that it needed to put ketchup in a bottle that \_\_\_\_\_. "A kid doesn't get to choose what he eats, in most cases," Keller says. "But the one thing he can handle is ketchup. It's the one part of the food experience that he can customize and personalize." The company came out with a small bottle, made out of soft plastic with a conical nozzle. It was a great hit.

- ① children could decorate
- ② anyone could see inside
- ③ a kid could easily control
- ④ was cheap to produce
- ⑤ could be reused repeatedly

## 077

Patricia Gurin from the University of Michigan analyzed longitudinal data from several survey studies involving more than 10,000 students from almost 200 colleges and universities nationwide. These studies examined the relationship between the diversity of the school campus and student learning outcomes. Based on the results of these studies, she concluded that students who experienced more racial and ethnic diversity in the classroom, as measured by the proportion of minorities in the classroom and the extent and

quality of interactions with students of different racial and ethnic backgrounds, showed the greatest engagement in active thinking processes, growth in intellectual engagement and motivation, and growth in intellectual and academic skills. In short, she argued that diversity \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① increases community stability
- ② enhances the quality of education
- ③ produces significant financial impact
- ④ boosts the recruitment of young graduates
- ⑤ causes challenges to existing social systems

## 078

There is, in the world of advertising, a well-known theory that divides all Americans into different groups based on their lifestyles. For example, two of these groups are called the belongers and the achievers. Belongers are defined as middle-class Americans who want more than anything else to do the accepted thing. Therefore, an advertiser who wants to sell a product to people in this group would stress that the product is the most popular. That same stress would not work with a group of achievers, defined as financially successful people who want to buy the top of the line. Achievers, so the theory goes, would not want to buy the most popular product because they know most people can't afford to buy the top of the line. For them, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① money is the root of all evil
- ② being on top isn't the best position
- ③ popular isn't good enough
- ④ winning is the most important thing
- ⑤ advertising is like a good joke



## 079

다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

When Amy walked to the front windows to draw the blinds, she saw that the taxi was gone but that Mark wasn't. Under the street lamp he looked as if he'd started to run down the steep incline leading to the street. She could realize at once what had happened. He must have been shot. She pulled the shade down, down, down, and suddenly took her brown-gloved fingers away from it as if it burned. Amy stood there stiff, knowing something but not able to say to herself what it was. Then a shaft opened in her mind and she did know. She had to go downstairs to help Mark. Even if attackers were outside hovering, she must do it. Amy tried to make no sound descending the three flights. She reached the front door, put her gloved hand on the knob. She hesitated. But finally she opened the door and crept down the steps.

- ① busy and noisy
- ② tense and urgent
- ③ exciting and thrilling
- ④ romantic and dreamy
- ⑤ gloomy and miserable

## 080

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

Three decades ago, most doctors felt that the only way to deal with clogged arteries was to do bypass surgery to remove the damaged blood vessels. This procedure requires open-heart surgery, which (A) entails / eliminates substantial risks. Then the balloon angioplasty, a technique that involves inserting a balloon into an artery and expanding it so that it opens up the blocked artery, was (B) invented / abandoned. When the procedure, which is much less dangerous and invasive, was first introduced, it was met with tremendous skepticism and resistance among doctors, especially surgeons who “understood best” how to treat the disease. Significant (C) encouragements / roadblocks appeared in front of pioneers of the procedure. For example, John Simpson, one of the inventors of balloon angioplasty, wound up having to leave the university to do his research at a private hospital. However, over time, the practice of balloon angioplasty was established and became the standard of care for most patients with clogged arteries.

\*balloon angioplasty: 기구 혈관 확장(술)

- |              | (A)   | (B)       | (C)                  |
|--------------|-------|-----------|----------------------|
| ① entails    | ..... | invented  | ..... encouragements |
| ② entails    | ..... | invented  | ..... roadblocks     |
| ③ entails    | ..... | abandoned | ..... roadblocks     |
| ④ eliminates | ..... | abandoned | ..... roadblocks     |
| ⑤ eliminates | ..... | invented  | ..... encouragements |

## 081

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

When companies fail to distinguish between current practices and the enduring principles of their success, and mistakenly ① fossilize around their practices, they set themselves up for decline. Like an artist who pursues both enduring excellence and shocking creativity, great companies ② ignore a tension between continuity and change. On the one hand, they adhere to the principles that produced success in the first place, yet on the other hand, they continually evolve, ③ modifying their approach with creative improvements and intelligent adaptation. But the point here is not as simple as “some companies failed because they didn’t change.” Companies that change constantly but without any consistent rationale will ④ collapse just as surely as those that change not at all. There’s nothing inherently wrong with adhering to specific practices and strategies. But you should comprehend the ⑤ underlying *why* behind those practices, and thereby see when to keep them and when to change them.

## 082

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Interestingly, people are more overconfident when they feel they have control over the outcome – even when this is clearly not the case. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, it is documented that if people are asked to bet on whether the result of a coin toss will be heads or tails, most bet larger amounts if the coin is yet to be tossed. If the coin is tossed and the outcome is concealed, people will offer lower amounts when asked for bets. People act as if their involvement will somehow affect the outcome of the toss. In this case, control of the outcome is clearly an illusion. This perception occurs in investing as well. Even without information, people believe the stocks they own will perform better than stocks they do not own. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, ownership of a stock only gives the illusion of having control over the performance of the stock.

(A) (B)

- ① In addition ..... However
- ② For example ..... However
- ③ For example ..... Likewise
- ④ Nevertheless ..... Likewise
- ⑤ Nevertheless ..... Moreover



083 - 084 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 083

Like disagreeing, agreeing is less simple than it may appear. Just as you need to avoid simply contradicting views you disagree with, you also need to do more than simply echo views you agree with. Even as you're agreeing, it's important to bring something new and fresh to the table, adding something that makes you a valuable participant in the conversation. There are many moves that enable you to contribute something of your own to a conversation even as you agree with what someone else has said. You may point out some unnoticed evidence or line of reasoning that supports X's claims that X herself hadn't mentioned. You may cite some corroborating personal experience, or a situation not mentioned by X. If X's views are particularly challenging or complicated, your words can usefully contribute to the conversation simply by pointing out unnoticed implications or explaining something that needs to be better understood.

- ① difficulties of honest conversation
- ② how to agree with additional support
- ③ steps to take when disagreeing with others
- ④ when to speak up and when to keep silent
- ⑤ differences between agreeing and supporting

## 084

By the 16th century, during the Age of Discovery, Europeans voyaging around the world were encountering many previously unknown peoples and developing racial classifications of their own. Because skin color was so noticeable, many racial classifications were based only on that factor. Additionally, these unknown people weren't Christian and didn't share European culture and values, so the Europeans labeled them Savages. In fact, they thought they could use racial type as an indicator of just how savage a person was. The less European-looking, of course, the more savage. Though most have ditched this concept today, many racial supremacists still believe that cultural behavior correlates with skin color, nose shape, or hair texture.

- ① Europeans' art of navigation
- ② European-oriented racial typing
- ③ abolition of racial classifications
- ④ biological advantages of dark skin
- ⑤ unique traditions of savages in Europe



## 085

프로이센 군대의 파리 침공에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

In 1870, the Prussian army had Paris under siege. The city was completely surrounded by the enemy. For five months there was no way in or out, except by air. In order to keep in touch with the rest of the world, Parisians turned their attentions skyward. Two of the city's railroad stations were turned into balloon factories. More than a hundred women worked to make the balloons. They treated the calico fabric with linseed oil, ironed it, cut the material to precise measurements, then sewed the pieces together by hand. Over the duration of the siege, sixty-four hot-air balloons were produced and launched. Two were lost at sea, and six were captured by the Prussians. But the rest managed to carry more than two million dispatches to the outside world – nearly ten tons of mail.

- ① 침공 기간 중에 파리에서 빠져나오려면 강을 이용해야 했다.
- ② 프로이센 군대의 지시로 파리에 열기구 제작 공장이 세워졌다.
- ③ 열기구를 제작한 주요 목적은 전쟁 물자의 운반이었다.
- ④ 백 명 이상의 여성이 열기구 제작에 참여하였다.
- ⑤ 제작된 열기구 중 거의 대부분이 바다에 추락하였다.

## 086

*hare paenga*에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

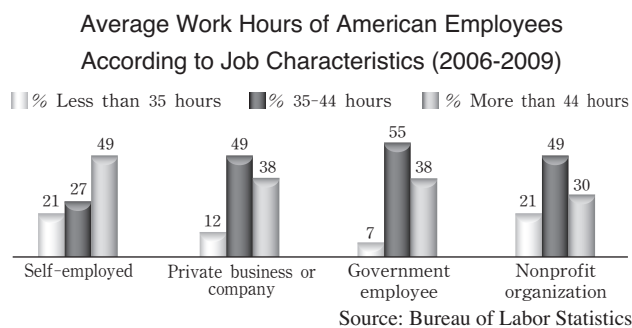
As elsewhere in Polynesia, traditional Easter Island society was divided into chiefs and commoners. To archaeologists today, the difference is obvious from remains of the different houses of the two groups. Chiefs and members of the elite lived in houses termed *hare paenga*. The houses were in the shape of a long and slender upside-down canoe, typically around 40 feet long, not more than 10 feet wide, and curved at the ends. The house's walls and roof were of three layers of thatch, but the floor was outlined by neatly cut and fitted foundation stones of basalt. Especially the curved and beveled stones at each end were difficult to make, prized, and stolen back and forth between rival clans. In front of *hare paenga* was a stone-paved terrace.

- ① 이스터 섬의 지배자들과 상류층이 살던 집이다.
- ② 카누를 뒤집어 놓은 것 같은 모양이었다.
- ③ 벽과 지붕은 세 겹의 짚으로 이루어졌다.
- ④ 양쪽 끝의 구부러진 돌은 만들기가 어려웠다.
- ⑤ 앞쪽에는 나무로 바닥을 깔 테라스가 있었다.



## 087

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows employees' average work hours in a typical week according to their job characteristics in 2006-2009 in America. ①Forty-nine percent of the self-employed workers work more than 44 hours in a typical week. ②The portion of employees who work more than 44 hours in a typical week is the same in private companies and the government. ③More than half of the government employees work 35 to 44 hours in a typical week. ④The portion of nonprofit organization workers who work less than 35 hours in a typical week is much larger than that of self-employed workers who work less than 35 hours in a typical week. ⑤Except for self-employed workers, the largest portion of workers in every occupation work 35 to 44 hours in a typical week.

088 - 089 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 088

It is easy to produce examples of the many ways in which we attempt to minimize, circumvent, or deny the interdependence upon which all human societies are based. We seek a private house, a private means of transportation, a private garden, and do-it-yourself skills of every kind. An enormous technology seems to have set itself the task of making it unnecessary for one human being ever to ask anything in the course of going about his daily business. Even within the family we feel that each member should have a separate room, and a separate telephone, television, and car, when economically possible. We seek more and more privacy, and feel more and more alienated and lonely when we get it. What accidental contacts we do have, furthermore, seem more intrusive, not only because they are unsought but because they are unconnected with any familiar pattern of interdependence.

- ① 상호 의존성을 잃어가며 현대인들은 점점 더 소외되어 간다.
- ② 현대인은 경제적 풍요보다 개인의 정체성 확립을 중요시한다.
- ③ 과학 기술의 발달로 인해 개인의 사생활이 더욱 침해되고 있다.
- ④ 가치관의 갈등과 대립을 조정할 수 있는 사회적 기준이 요구된다.
- ⑤ 고립된 개인이란 실재하지 않으며 관념적으로만 존재하는 것이다.

## 089

When I was a young man involved in sports, a minor injury on the field would always evoke a clap of the hands from the coach and the simple imperative, “Okay now, shake it off!” The idea was to “keep your head in the game” and not get stuck in self-pity, or you were certain to lose concentration on whatever challenge was coming up next. Many of us are unable to shake off the little annoyances in our everyday lives. These petty annoyances have a way of keeping us stuck in negativity and pessimism, which is certainly not the best way to move toward a life of happiness. It’s always helpful to remember that we have a choice of how we view the world. The next time you catch yourself worrying and obsessing about the minor pests in your own life, whatever it is that’s bothering you, it might be useful to remember this: “Okay now, shake it off!”

- ① 근거 없는 낙관적인 기대는 갖지 않는 것이 좋다.
- ② 사소한 골칫거리는 털어 버리는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 나만의 취미를 가지는 것이 행복한 삶의 조건이다.
- ④ 인생의 시련에 맞서기보다 순응하는 것이 현명하다.
- ⑤ 작은 성공과 작은 실패를 고루 경험할 필요가 있다.

090 - 091 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 090

Most of us edit as we write and write as we edit, and it’s impossible to slice cleanly between the two. You’re writing, you change a word in a sentence, write three sentences more, then back up a clause to change that semicolon to a dash; or you edit a sentence and a new idea suddenly spins out from a word change, so you write a new paragraph where until that moment nothing else was needed. That is the ongoing edit. For the draft edit, you stop writing, gather a number of pages together, read them, make notes on what works and doesn’t, then rewrite. It is only in the draft that you gain a sense of the whole and view your work as a detached professional. It is the draft edit that makes us uneasy, and that arguably matters most.

- ① The Most Common Mistakes Made When Writing
- ② The Importance of Ongoing Editing for Good Writing
- ③ Two Types of Editing: Ongoing Editing and Draft Editing
- ④ Less Is More; Use Precise and Clear Sentences When Writing
- ⑤ Which Is the Winner? Writing on Computer or Writing by Hand



## 091

Everyone has a story. Every person we meet has a story that can, in some way, inform us and help us as we live the story of our own lives. When we acknowledge this truth and begin to look at others as potential sources of valuable information, we open ourselves up to new possibilities in our lives. In reality, the people who are most different from us probably have the most to teach us. The more we surround ourselves with people who are the same as we are, the greater the likelihood that we will shrink as human beings rather than grow. Some people say, “birds of a feather flock together,” as a justification for hanging out with people who share their own opinions and lifestyle. As a matter of fact, this is absolutely untrue. If you check the woods, you will find all sorts of different birds hanging out together. Some, like the mockingbirds, are even learning new songs from other kinds of birds!

- ① Everyone Has Something to Teach Us
- ② If Something Is Necessary, It Is Possible
- ③ To Whom Much Is Given, Much Is Required
- ④ Mistakes Show Us What We Need to Learn
- ⑤ You Are Never a Loser until You Quit Trying

## 092

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 1947, a short amateur film was shown to a small group of physicians and psychoanalysts at the New York Academy of Medicine. The film, made by René Spitz, a psychoanalyst, was entitled *Grief: A Peril in Infancy*.

- (A) It was a silent film, shot in black and white, showing forty-five infants who had been previously attended by mothers, but forced by various circumstances to be placed in a foundling home, where there was only a single nurse and five assistant nurses for the babies.
- (B) The film scans other babies who appear dazed, depressed, and lifeless. They are like empty shells. At the end of the film, a card appears on the screen saying, “The cure: Give mother back to baby.”
- (C) The first little baby is shown just after her mother had dropped her off for a three-month stay. The baby is smiling, giggling, and playing with an adult supervisor. Seven days later, the same child has turned into another person. She looks forlorn and is unresponsive.

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

## 093

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

By the end of the Roman Imperium, however, Italy had been stripped of forest cover, because the timber was sold at a good price on the market.

The popular conception is that Rome collapsed because of the decadence of its ruling class, the corruption of its leaders, the exploitation of its servants and slaves, and the superior military tactics of invading barbarian hordes. ( ① ) While there is merit to this argument, the deeper cause of Rome's collapse lies in the declining fertility of its soil and the decrease in agricultural yields. ( ② ) Italy was densely forested at the beginning of Roman rule. ( ③ ) The denudation of forest led to natural disasters. ( ④ ) Wind blew across the barren landscapes and water ran down from the mountaintops and slopes, taking the soil with them. ( ⑤ ) Consequently, Rome's agricultural production could not provide sufficient energy to maintain its infrastructure and the welfare of its citizens.

## 094

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

In an experiment, American students were asked to name the contents of a glass jar. The liquid inside was white, giving the impression of milk, and most perceived the liquid to be just that. To them, the liquid seemed familiar, being of a consistency and color they had learned to associate with milk, a fluid they drank daily as children. Actually the liquid was colored water. Nevertheless, the students recalled the past and interpreted the jar's contents as milk. Foreign students also participated in the experiment. Interestingly, those who were not fed milk from bottles as babies or who had not often seen milk in bottles were prone to identify the liquid as something other than milk, some sort of white fluid – for example, cream, glue, or paint, etc. – they had previously seen or learned about.



In an experiment, it was shown that       (A)       had an influence on how things are       (B)      .

- | (A)           | (B)       |
|---------------|-----------|
| ① motivation  | executed  |
| ② motivation  | perceived |
| ③ experience  | perceived |
| ④ experience  | organized |
| ⑤ personality | organized |



095 - 096 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Perhaps the most extraordinary clergyman of all was the Reverend Thomas Bayes, from Tunbridge Wells in Kent, who lived from about 1701 to 1761. He was by all accounts a shy and hopeless preacher, but a singularly gifted mathematician. He devised the mathematical equation that has come to be known as the Bayes' theorem. People who understand Bayes' theorem can use it to work out complex problems involving probability distributions – or inverse probabilities, as they are sometimes called. It is a way of arriving at statistically reliable probabilities based on partial information. The most remarkable feature of Bayes' theorem is that it had no practical applications without computers to do the necessary calculations, so in his own day it was an interesting but fundamentally pointless exercise. Bayes evidently thought so little of his theorem that he didn't bother to make it public. Two years after Bayes' death, a friend of Bayes' sent it to the Royal Society in London in 1763, where it was published in the society's *Philosophical Transactions* with the modest title of *An Essay Towards Solving a Problem in the Doctrine of Chances*. In fact, it was a milestone in the history of mathematics. Today, thanks to the development of computer technology, Bayes' theorem is used in modelling climate change, predicting the behavior of stock markets, fixing radiocarbon dates, interpreting cosmological events and much else where the interpretation of probabilities is an issue. And \_\_\_\_\_ simply because nearly 250 years ago someone at the Royal Society decided it was worth preserving the theorem, just in case.

## 095

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Relationship Between Mathematics and Statistics
- ② Thomas Bayes: A Gifted but Forgotten Mathematician
- ③ Bayes' Theorem: The History and Current Application
- ④ Rivalry Between Thomas Bayes and the Royal Society
- ⑤ The Beginning of Conflicts Between Religion and Science

## 096

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Bayes became more religious
- ② the theorem proved its worth
- ③ the theorem was finally corrected
- ④ Bayes could make the theorem practical
- ⑤ the theorem didn't include its discoverer's name in it

**097 - 099** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

- (A) I was only 7 years old when I visited Tikal, the largest city of the ancient Mayan civilization. Along with other children, I broke away from the tour group and wandered among the chambers inside the ancient Mayan edifices. I ran my hands along the walls, imagining that if I pressed a stone just so, a secret chamber would open, revealing treasure or a royal sarcophagus.
- (B) That's why, when asked to choose one word to describe the remains in Tikal, David Stuart, a professor in the Department of Art and Art History at the University of Texas in Austin, responds: "Vertical." He has visited the city a dozen or so times during the past 20 years. He adds, "The design of those buildings in (a) it was meant to impress and it still works."
- (C) Since then, only 15 percent of (b) it has been excavated. But what can be seen above ground is the archaeological equivalent of shock and awe. Six temple pyramids dominate the skyline, the tallest of which, Temple IV, stands 212 feet high. To get to the top of (c) it, you have to climb up a vertical slope, climb up a tree ladder, and then climb up a thin vertical ladder.
- (D) No such luck – but that didn't diminish the mystery that enshrouds the city. Founded in 200 B.C., (d) it emerged as a regional superpower that dominated other city-states stretching from the Yucatan Peninsula to western Honduras. Tikal's reign abruptly ended when, for unknown reasons, the Mayans abandoned the city in A.D. 900. Enveloped by jungle, (e) it would not be rediscovered until 1848.

\* edifice: 건축물

\*\* sarcophagus: (대리석으로 만든) 석관

## 097

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)

## 098

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

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

## 099

윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 필자는 일곱 살 때 Tikal 지역을 방문하였다.  
 ② David Stuart 교수는 Tikal 건물의 특징을 "수직"이라고 하였다.  
 ③ Temple IV에 올라가려면 돌계단을 이용해야 한다.  
 ④ Tikal은 주변 도시국가들을 지배하는 초강대국이었다.  
 ⑤ 현재 Tikal 유적지의 15퍼센트만이 발굴되었다.



## 100

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I am following up on my previous letters. To reiterate, I am a new father, eager to learn as much as I can about the meat industry, in an effort to make informed decisions about what to feed my son. Given that Tyran Foods is the world's largest processor and marketer of chicken, beef, and pork, your company is an obvious place to start. I would like to visit some of your farms and speak with company representatives about everything from the nuts and bolts of how your farms operate, to animal welfare and environmental issues. If possible, I would also like to speak with some of your farmers. I can make myself available at just about any time, and on relatively short notice, and am happy to travel as is needed. Given your "family-centered philosophy" and recent "It's What Your Family Deserves" advertising campaign, I assume you'll appreciate my desire to see for myself where my son's food comes from. \*reiterate: 거듭 반복하다

- ① 정육업 사업을 홍보하려고
- ② 식품 광고에 대해 항의하려고
- ③ 동물 보호 운동 캠페인 참여를 독려하려고
- ④ 농장 방문을 허락 받으려고
- ⑤ 아들의 건강에 관해 문의하려고

## 101

밑줄 친 She[her]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

At school the next day, Phoebe wore a fixed expression: a sealed, thin smile. It must have been hard for ① her to maintain that smile, because by the time English class came around, her chin was

quivering from the strain. She didn't speak to anyone but Mary. Her classmates wondered why ② she was extremely quiet all day. In class, Mrs. Birkway gave us a fifteen-second exercise. As fast as we could, without thinking, we were to draw something. ③ She would tell us what we were to draw when everyone was ready. "Remember. Don't think. Just draw. Fifteen seconds. Ready? Draw your soul. Go." We all wasted five seconds staring blankly back at her. When Phoebe saw that she was serious and was watching the clock, ④ her pencil hit the paper. ⑤ She wasn't thinking. There wasn't time to think.

## 102

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

There is heavy use of sales promotion in mature markets ① where competition for customers and attention from middlemen is fierce. Moreover, if the total market is not growing, sales promotions may just encourage "deal-prone" customers (and middlemen) ② to switch back and forth among brands. Here, all the expense of the sales promotions and the swapping around customers simply ③ contributing to lower profits for everyone. However, it's important to see that once a marketing manager is in this situation there may not be any choice. At this stage of the product life cycle, frequent sales promotions may ④ be needed just to offset the effects of competitors' promotions. The only escape from this competitive rat race is for the marketing manager to seek new opportunities – with a strategy ⑤ that doesn't rely solely on short-term sales promotions for competitive advantage.



## 103

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

In the United States, farmed animals represent more than 99 percent of all animals (A) whom / with whom humans directly interact. In terms of our effect on the “animal world” – whether it’s the suffering of animals or issues of biodiversity and the interdependence of species that evolution spent millions of years bringing into this livable balance – nothing comes close to having the impact of our dietary choices. Just as nothing we do has the direct potential to cause nearly as (B) many / much animal suffering as eating meat, no daily choice that we make has a greater impact on the environment. Our situation is an odd one. Virtually all of us agree that it matters (C) how/ what we treat animals and the environment, and yet few of us give much thought to our most important relationship to animals and the environment.

- |   | (A)       | (B)        | (C)        |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|
| ① | whom      | ..... many | ..... how  |
| ② | whom      | ..... much | ..... what |
| ③ | with whom | ..... much | ..... how  |
| ④ | with whom | ..... many | ..... what |
| ⑤ | with whom | ..... many | ..... how  |

## 104

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Much like the virus it names, the word *influenza* comes to us by way of a mutation. ① The word was first used in Italian and originally referred to the influence of the stars – that is, astral or occult influences that would have been felt by many people at once. ② Every star and planet should be explored, but it would be a lot of work even with highly advanced technology. ③ By the sixteenth century, though, the word had begun mixing and

blending with the meanings of other words and come to refer to epidemic and pandemic flus that simultaneously strike multiple communities. ④ At least etymologically speaking, when we talk about influenza we are talking about the influences that shape the world everywhere at once. ⑤ Today’s bird flu or swine flu viruses or the 1918 Spanish flu virus are not the real influenza – not the underlying influence – but only its symptom.

\*pandemic 유행하는 (병)

## 105

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Today, there is virtually no regulatory protection of privately owned forests and little incentive for private landowners to sustain woodlands. The Northern Forest Lands Council, after years of public input and extensive study of the forests of New York and New England by the U.S. Forest Service, reports that development pressures are intense, especially in scenic areas where forestland is most valuable, and that taxes on forestlands are excessive. There is little coherent policy on conservation easements and acquisitions, and government funding to sustain forest programs is inadequate. They conclude that public-private partnerships will be necessary to sustain these resources. We can no longer separate natural areas from their regional context. We now need to see the landscape as a whole and integrated system.

- ① 사적으로 소유한 토지에 대해서 개인적인 관리가 우선시 되어야 한다.
- ② 개인 소유 토지에 부과하는 세금을 위한 통합적인 체계가 시급하다.
- ③ 숲을 유지하기 위한 지역단위의 기금을 마련해야 한다.
- ④ 숲을 보존하기 위해서 전체적이고 통합적인 시스템이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 숲을 개발하기 전에 그 용도를 먼저 지역 주민에게 알려야 한다.



106-111

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 106

From the traditional medical viewpoint, illness “happens” to a human being; an outside force upsets a system of the body. However, if we take the view that the human body is an energy-driven, energy-sensitive system that interacts constantly with its surroundings, we can begin to view illness as \_\_\_\_\_ from one level to a level of conscious awareness. Conscious awareness enables the individual to begin to understand the factors that collectively led to the illness. Because it has a purpose, illness can be seen as a functional condition. It may function as an agent for change. It may itself be an epiphenomenon that requires treatment, but paying heed to the “message” that is being communicated by the illness may be what finally enables healing to take place. Both scientific and popular literature often describe cases of recovery from serious illness that occurred as a result of the individual’s paying attention to the message contained in the symptoms.

\*epiphenomenon 부수 현상

- ① an energy-based system
- ② a form of communication
- ③ an inevitable factor of development
- ④ an environmentally affected condition
- ⑤ a fundamental function to compose the body

## 107

Early in the present century, anthropologists were surprised to discover that certain primitive tribes engaged in conspicuous consumption and waste to a degree unmatched by even the most wasteful of modern consumer economies. Ambitious, status-hungry men were found competing with each other for approval by giving huge feasts. The rival feast givers judged each other by the amount of food they provided, and a feast was a success only if the guests could eat until they were stupefied, stagger off into the bush, stick their fingers down their throats, vomit, and come back for more. The most bizarre instance of \_\_\_\_\_ was discovered among the American Indians. They practiced what seems like a maniacal form of conspicuous consumption and waste known as potlatch. The object of potlatch was to give away or destroy more wealth than one’s rival. If the potlatch giver was a powerful chief, he might attempt to shame his rivals and gain everlasting admiration from his followers by destroying food, clothing, and money.

\*conspicuous 눈에 띄는

\*\*stupefied 얼이 빠진

- ① economic contribution
- ② increased productivity
- ③ primitive capitalism
- ④ ownership transfer
- ⑤ status seeking

## 108

Much conflict in families results from role conflict. Family roles are learned through the process of socialization. Children observe their parents and other family members over time and incorporate their perceptions of their family members as role models for “husband,” “wife,” “brother,” “sister,” and so on. Usually, the children’s assumptions are that whatever they perceive their parents and other family members do, think, and feel is the “correct” way for all parents and other family members to act, think, and feel. When a couple marries, each person may take to the marriage a different set of role expectations *and* the assumption that the role expectations are the *same*. When role conflict occurs, as it inevitably does, the couple may jump to the conclusion that there is something fundamentally wrong with their relationship (or themselves) rather than realizing that the source of the conflict is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the loss of love and patience
- ② their disagreements about marriage counseling
- ③ the difficulties in overcoming communication problems
- ④ the hardship of family support obligations
- ⑤ their different socialization experiences

## 109

At bottom, the idea of state autonomy refers to a capacity of the state to act independently of social forces (particularly economic forces). This does not mean society is irrelevant. It just means that an arrangement of social forces does not uniquely determine particular state actions. Marxists such as Poulantzas speak of the “relative autonomy” of the state. Pluralists at least theoretically allow for state autonomy when the “vector of group pressures” is unclear (that is, when the pressures generated by social groups do not result in clear political demands). And of course state autonomy has been a central concern of statist theorists such as Krasner and Skocpol. The predominant conception of state autonomy revolves around the idea of freedom from external (societal) causal influences. This idea goes as follows. If system x (say a state structure) is autonomous, it is not driven completely by forces outside of itself. Autonomy means \_\_\_\_\_; that is, the system has a set of boundaries.

\* vector 매개체

- ① state-governing territory
- ② self-contained causality
- ③ economically-defined concept
- ④ politically-independent system
- ⑤ passively-protected independence



## 110

\_\_\_\_\_ on which I live, particular at night when safety assets are most needed. We are fortunate enough, on the street, to be gifted not only with a locally supported bar and another around the corner, but also with a famous bar that draws continuous troops of strangers from adjoining neighborhoods and even from out of town. It is famous because the poet Dylan Thomas used to go there, and mentioned it in his writing. This bar, indeed, works two distinct shifts. In the morning and early afternoon it is a social gathering place for the old community of Irish longshoremen and other craftsmen in the area, as it always was. But beginning in midafternoon it takes on a different life, more like a college bull session with beer, combined with a literary cocktail party, and this continues until the early hours of the morning. The comings and goings from this bar do much to keep our street reasonably populated until three in the morning, and it is a street always safe to come home to.

- ① City bars bring new culture to the city block
- ② Strangers become an enormous asset on the street
- ③ People have friendly and intimate neighbors on residential areas
- ④ There have been various attempts for creating security policy for local streets
- ⑤ People spend less time socializing with each other on the community

## 111

Water is the least reliable resource for plant growth because we do not know precisely when it will arrive or how much will be received. This is why arid areas are irrigated. Because roots grow more rapidly than shoots early in a plant's life, competition for water and nutrients usually begins before competition for light. Competition for water is determined by \_\_\_\_\_ occupied by competing plants and will be greatest when roots closely intermingle and crops and weeds try to obtain water from the same volume of soil. Less competition occurs if roots of crops and weeds are concentrated in different soil areas. More competitive plants have faster-growing, large root systems so they are able to exploit a large volume of soil quickly. If plants have similar root length, those with more widely spreading and less branched root systems will have a comparative advantage in competition for water. \*arid 건조한

- ① the nutrient absorption capacity
- ② the speed of plant growth
- ③ the biological soil quality
- ④ the relative root volume
- ⑤ the high density

## 112

다음 글에 드러난 'I' 의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the woods, I climbed an oak, singing my mother's song. I climbed higher and higher. Then the branch I stepped on snapped, and I grabbed out at another, but it was dead. I fell down, as if I were in slow motion. I saw leaves. I knew I was falling. When I came to, I was on the ground with my face pressed into the dirt. My right leg was twisted beneath me and when I tried to move, it felt as if sharp needles were shooting my leg. I tried to drag myself across the ground, but the needles shot up to my brain and made everything black. There was a walloping buzzing in my head. I must have passed out again, because the next time I opened my eyes, the woods were darker and the air was cooler. I heard my mother calling. Her voice was distant and faint. I answered, but my voice was caught in my chest.

- ① regretful and disappointed
- ② desperate and helpless
- ③ nervous and excited
- ④ confused and upset
- ⑤ lonely and bored

## 113

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

A new literary genre – children's books – became popular in the eighteenth century. Unlike earlier reading materials aimed at children, the new books were not intended to teach children moral lessons, (A) signaling / suppressing the desire to amuse children and make their childhood a happy experience. Toy shops also (B) dried / sprouted up in towns and parents began buying their children dolls and doll houses, jigsaw puzzles, dice, and other games. Stone notes that the "child-oriented" family was emerging for the first time in history. The reserved formality of parent/child relationships, so characteristic of the patriarchal Protestant families of the seventeenth century, gave way to a more (C) affectionate / hostile relationship, more akin to what children experience today. Parents were no longer addressed as "Sir" or "Madam" but, rather, as Mama and Papa.

- | (A)           | (B)            | (C)                |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| ① signaling   | ..... dried    | ..... affectionate |
| ② signaling   | ..... sprouted | ..... hostile      |
| ③ signaling   | ..... sprouted | ..... affectionate |
| ④ suppressing | ..... dried    | ..... hostile      |
| ⑤ suppressing | ..... sprouted | ..... affectionate |



## 114

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

These days outlets for visual material are ① multiplying – from satellite and cable networks offering hundreds of channels of programming, to flat-screen displays on buses and in supermarkets, to video-enabled cell phones and mp3 players, and so on. There is a ② decreasing demand for video content and for people who can create eye-catching and entertaining content. Businesses and governments are increasingly ③ dependent on video to disseminate information among their clients, employees, and constituents. And any website can contain video and animated material, all visible to millions of people. Grassroots organizations with little or no money can, if they have someone with the right skills, ④ broadcast their message to the world in a powerful way. The ability to make a film is ⑤ akin to operating a printing press in an earlier era. It is a valuable skill, whether you use it to express your own or other people's ideas.

## 115

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

To better understand the interrelations of music and emotions, it is first important to acknowledge that, at least in Western history, there has been a strong tendency to regard emotions as different from, and of lesser value than, intellect. The belief has been widespread that reason, or rationality, is the epitome of human functioning, and that the emotions or feelings have little or nothing to do with reason. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, emotions are often believed to get in the way of reason's proper workings. This belief has largely accounted for the arts being regarded as less important in education than those subjects clearly based on reasoning. These are considered "the basics" because they entail thinking and intelligence. The arts, \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, have mostly to do with the feelings, and require a kind of talent rather than intelligence to be successful with them. Including the arts as enrichment is a good thing, in this view, but they certainly do not deserve to be taken seriously as being essential for all students. \*epitome: 전형

- | (A)            | (B)                     |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| ① In fact      | ..... on the other hand |
| ② In fact      | ..... therefore         |
| ③ However      | ..... for example       |
| ④ However      | ..... therefore         |
| ⑤ Nevertheless | ..... on the other hand |

116-117 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 116

Forests today generally are restricted to less easily used land, the rocky outcrops and steep slopes or drainage ways not suitable for farming and most other human uses. These landscapes are also younger, recovering from past clearings, and are bordered by many miles of “edge,” the seam between two different types of landscapes, such as forest and field. Meanwhile the amount of interior forest habitat, and the species it supports, is diminishing. Hundreds of new plant and animal species have been introduced to eastern forests on a large scale, both deliberately and accidentally. Some, such as Norway maple, kudzu, Japanese honeysuckle, and Japanese knotweed, have experienced population explosions in the absence of their natural controls, and are spreading so aggressively that they are overwhelming many stressed native plant communities. In Pennsylvania, for example, almost one-third of the native plants are listed “of special concern,” and 15 percent are “endangered” or “threatened.”

- ① the expansion of uninhabitable areas
- ② an introduction of new landscape design
- ③ characteristics of long-lived plants and animals
- ④ the situation of native forest species in danger
- ⑤ ways of reviving threatened wildlife

## 117

There is an evident dilemma in learning: the child constructs his own view of reality but at the same time is totally dependent on his caretaker’s construction of reality for his safety in the world. That is, the child’s constructed reality does not assure his survival in the real world. For the infant and the young child, it is the mother who creates an alternative environment that is interposed between the child and the dangers of the external world. In a certain sense the mother is reality in that she is the source of vital information concerning the world. For the infant and young child this information is communicated affectively through the mother’s face, especially her eyes, her tone of voice, and her entire expressive musculature. With the acquisition of language the child is then dependent upon the parent’s judgment, which can for some parents reflect an eccentric and quite idiosyncratic world view.

\* musculature: 근육조직

\*\* idiosyncratic: 색다른

- ① separation of children’s views from their caretakers’ views
- ② differences between reality and fantasy in children’s minds
- ③ children’s fallacy of the construction of reality of their own
- ④ intervention of mothers’ views for children’s construction of reality
- ⑤ paradox of children’s focusing on both the internal and the external world



## 118

Utah 대학의 MFA 영화 프로그램에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The University of Utah's MFA film program is a two-year program that accepts only a handful of students each year. It is largely geared toward documentary filmmaking, though students are welcome to make narratives or experimental films. The faculty takes a hands-off approach, providing equipment and guidance but largely letting students pursue projects that interest them. With so few graduate students, there aren't really any graduate-level courses; all classes are undergraduate classes that graduate students attend. Students start out in their first semester with a course in documentary, each making a ten-minute documentary video over the course of the semester, and a course in film history. In the second semester, students move on to an intensive course in directing, where they write scenes, cast actors, and team up in crews to shoot the scenes on video, and they take a videography course in video production technique.

- ① 소수의 학생들을 받는 3년제 프로그램이다.
- ② 다큐멘터리 영화 제작에 적합하도록 맞추어져 있다.
- ③ 학생들은 직접 장비를 준비해야 한다.
- ④ 대학원 수준의 강좌가 개설되어 있다.
- ⑤ 첫 학기에 학생들은 비디오카메라 촬영술 강좌를 수강한다.

## 119

Paolo Veronese에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Paolo Veronese is known as one of the three "greats" of Venetian late Renaissance painting, along with Titian and Tintoretto. He takes his name from Verona, the city in which he was born and trained as a young artist, although he had settled in Venice by around 1553. His name became prominent in Venetian society and he soon became highly sought after as a painter of large-scale decorative frescoes and oil paintings. Some of his largest projects were for the grand villas on the Venetian mainland, owned by the cultured elite who liked the idea of re-creating the splendors of the classical age in their private palaces. For commissions such as the Villa Barbaro at Maser in the late 1550s, he worked with the architect Andrea Palladio. For monasteries, Veronese painted a series of large biblical feasts to decorate the refectory walls.

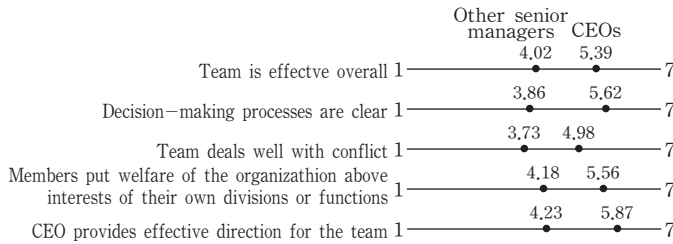
- ① 베네치아식의 후기 르네상스의 화법의 삼대 거장 중의 한 명이었다.
- ② 도시인 Verona에서 자신의 이름을 따왔다.
- ③ 작은 규모의 장식용 프레스코화와 유화 화가의 길을 추구하였다.
- ④ 그의 프로젝트들 중에는 Venetian 본토의 웅장한 빌라를 위한 것도 있었다.
- ⑤ 건축가 Andrea Palladio와 함께 일을 하였다.



## 120

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Performance Ratings by CEOs and Other Senior Managers on their Colleagues and the Company they Work for



The above graph shows average performance scores on a seven-point scale (seven being the best; 1 being the least) by 124 CEOs and 579 other senior managers regarding the performance of their colleagues and the company they work for on the five matters listed on the vertical axis. ① In all the five matters, the ratings of the CEOs were higher than those of the other senior managers. ② The highest ratings were given to the effectiveness of the CEO's direction by both the CEOs and other senior managers. ③ The CEOs and other senior managers alike rated decision-making processes higher than members' priority of welfare of the organization over interests of their own divisions or functions. ④ With regard to ratings of teams' overall effectiveness, an average score of 5.39 was provided by the CEOs, whereas an average score of 4.02 was given by the other senior managers. ⑤ Teams' ability to deal with conflict was rated lowest both by the CEOs and the other senior managers.

121 - 122 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 121

Curriculum shapes what students know and how they come to know. Therefore, attention to developmental considerations in curriculum concerns not only the organization of content for schoolwork. It also involves juxtapositions of language practices, cultural norms and ideals, student experience, and other social conditions that can influence the ways in which students restructure knowledge. For example, a commonly practiced belief is that students' lives outside of school are left at the classroom door and teachers should overcome student experience outside of school. However, references to subject areas in curriculum come from a variety of places outside of school and these fragmented external references may have more to do with student understandings of a subject than do formal thinking and logical, sequential, written curriculum.

\*juxtaposition: 나란히 놓기, 병렬

- ① 교과 내용 구성을 위해서 학생들의 발달 과정을 먼저 이해해야 한다.
- ② 교육과정 구성에는 지식적인 측면을 강조한 교과 영역의 비중이 크다.
- ③ 학생과 교사들의 의견이 반영된 교육과정이 교육적으로 효과가 있다.
- ④ 교과 이해를 위해 학생들의 학교 밖 경험을 교육과정에 포함해야 한다.
- ⑤ 교사들은 학생들의 학교 외부 경험의 기회를 더 확대해야 한다.



## 122

A store, for example, can reach a turnover in its contacts, or potential contacts, which is so large that it becomes socially useless. An example of this can be seen at the candy and newspaper store owned by the housing cooperative of Corlears Hook on New York's Lower East Side. This planned project store replaces perhaps forty superficially similar stores which were wiped out on that project site and the adjoining sites. The place is a mill. Its clerks are so busy making change and screaming ineffectual imprecations at rowdies that they never hear anything except "I want that." This is the usual atmosphere where shopping center planning or repressive zoning artificially contrives commercial monopolies for city neighborhood. A store like this would fail economically if it had competition. In the meantime, although monopoly insures the financial success planned for it, it fails the city socially.

\* imprecation: 저주, 욕설

- ① 규모가 큰 상점이 재정적인 성공을 보장한다.
- ② 직원들의 근무 부담이 클수록 상점 운영의 효율성은 감소한다.
- ③ 독점을 하는 상점은 도시에 사회적 손실을 가져온다.
- ④ 상점이 밀집한 지역의 경쟁이 도시 고객의 관심을 끌게 된다.
- ⑤ 독점을 막기 위해 보도의 접근성을 제한할 필요가 있다.

123 - 124 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 123

It has been said that parenting has probably never been as difficult and complicated as it is in today's society. For some immigrants, a big contributor to the complexity of the parenting task is the immigration experience. The trip to America has the potential to alter family structure and disrupt the family life cycle. Sometimes, when the decision to immigrate is made and appropriate papers secured, not all family members are able to make the trip at once. The person or persons able to work are the ones who make the trip first. This necessitates leaving minor children behind. Some parents may feel that they are unable to act in their capacity as parents because they are miles away and do not have a direct hand in the day-to-day life of the child. Extended family members may serve as surrogate parents. Older siblings may become "parentified" as they seek to fill a real or imagined void left by the parents.

\* surrogate: 대리

- ① Impact of Immigration on Parenting
- ② Factors of Successful Long-Planned Trip
- ③ Various Types of Child Caring Practices
- ④ Difficulties of Parents' Roles in Modern Society
- ⑤ Different Roles of Family Members in an Extended Family

## 124

In research laboratories around the world, scientists are working on even more ways of introducing machine intelligence into our lives. There are experimental homes that sense all the actions of their inhabitants, turning the lights on and off, adjusting the room temperature, even selecting the music. The list of projects in the works is impressive: refrigerators that refuse to let you eat inappropriate foods, tattletale toilets that secretly tell your physician about the state of your body fluids. Refrigerators and toilets may seem an unlikely pairing, but they team up to monitor eating behavior, the one attempting to control what goes into the body, the other measuring and assessing what comes out. We have scolding scales watching over weight, exercise machines demanding to be used, and even teapots shrilly whistling at us, demanding immediate attention. \*tattletale: 고자질하는

- ① Sensor System for Diverse Industry Applications
- ② Disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence
- ③ Innovative Network Monitoring Tools
- ④ A New Type of Experimental Method
- ⑤ Smart Devices for Daily Life

## 125

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We expect to find differences between metaphorical conceptualization by speakers of the original language and that used by people who speak the “transplanted” version.

- (A) A curious feature of Dutch nature metaphors is that they almost completely lack metaphors based on animals. In contrast to this relatively calm and serene natural atmosphere, he finds metaphors in new, Afrikaans Dutch that are based on both animals of various kinds and forceful images of nature.
- (B) One case in point is Dutch and its derivative language Afrikaans Dutch, spoken in some parts of South Africa. Rene Dirven analyzes and describes this situation in his 1994 book. Dirven examined some Afrikaans newspapers and collected the common metaphors in them. He wanted to see to what extent these metaphors are shared by Dutch speakers.
- (C) His study is a systematic comparison of common stock Dutch and new, Afrikaans metaphors. In the description of “nature” metaphors, he points out that the shared metaphors include images of water, light, and shadow, lightning, earthquake, sand, stars, wind, and clouds.

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



## 126

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Beyond the pecuniary considerations, encounters with visitors provide an opportunity to observe behavior different from one's own.

Tourism is a two-way street. ① For native populations, tourism is a source of employment. ② For example, when very traditional cultures open up their doors to foreign guests, one of the first indelible impressions is the different ways men and women relate to one another, especially married couples. ③ The greater sense of gender equality and mutual participation in each other's lives is often an eye-opener for local populations, especially women. ④ Such exposure can lead to friction with foreigners and domestic conflict at home – especially as local mothers and daughters openly compare their situation to the women tourists. ⑤ The differences, however, can also result in opening up new channels of communication between men and women and creating a greater sense of empathic regard for one another.

\*indelible: 지울 수 없는

## 127

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

Traditional medicine focused largely on the treatment of disease, but recent concerns about the rising cost of health care and the cost-effectiveness of treatments may help shift the focus of health care toward preventive efforts. Psychologists are well positioned to contribute in this area. Our nation's recent emphasis on health promotion highlights the importance of psychologists' work toward the prevention of specific disorders and diseases as well as general health promotion. With the advent of evidence-based medicine, psychologists have had unique opportunities to contribute to the empirical basis of health care. Psychologists' expertise in research and evaluation have added to physical and psychological empirically based treatments. With these changes, there have been immense opportunities for psychologists to expand beyond traditional practice opportunities to exciting new domains in the delivery of health care. There are already abundant signs that psychology's influence is being felt in the medical community.



With the shift of focus to general health promotion and disease (A), psychologists have opportunities to make contributions to the (B) ground of health care.

- |   | (A)        | (B)         |
|---|------------|-------------|
| ① | treatment  | empirical   |
| ② | prevention | traditional |
| ③ | treatment  | theoretical |
| ④ | prevention | empirical   |
| ⑤ | treatment  | traditional |

**128 - 129** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Calling a rose by another name does change its smell. That's the conclusion of researchers at the Montreal Neurological Institute. They had forty people smell fifteen different odors on three separate occasions. The odors were inherently pleasant, unpleasant, or neutral, but they were presented with different names. Positive names were labels like banana bread, peanut butter, or spearmint gum. Negative names included dry vomit, old turpentine, or insect repellent. Neutral names were simply two-digit numbers such as 53 or 28.

The researchers measured their subjects' skin conductance, a generally reliable measure of an emotional response. Subjects also related how pleasant and intense they thought the odors were. Names affected all the outcomes, but most strongly the judgement of pleasantness. The same odors were judged more pleasant when presented with a positive name than when presented with a neutral or negative name. Intensity ratings were affected, too. The people rated odorants as stronger when they were linked with negative names than with positive or neutral words.

Physical measures bore out \_\_\_\_\_. Skin conductance increased when odors were presented with positive or negative names. The scientists concluded that a rose by the name "rotting flower" would not smell as sweet.

**128**

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Scent of Pleasantness: Get a Rose
- ② Neurological Reaction to Odor
- ③ Are All Flower Scents Appealing?
- ④ Play Sweet Words
- ⑤ Name that Scent

**129**

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the invariant reaction
- ② the differences in ratings
- ③ the first fundamental function
- ④ the identical perception in mind
- ⑤ the exact value of flower scents

**130 - 132** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

- (A) Kuriyama Daizen was an adept of the Japanese tea ceremony and a student of the teachings of the great tea master Sen no Rikyu. Around 1620 Daizen learned that a friend of his, Hoshino Temon, had borrowed a large sum of money (300 ryo) to help a relative who had fallen into debt. But although Temon had managed to bail out his relative, (a) he had simply displaced the burden onto himself. Daizen knew Temon well – he neither cared nor understood much about money, and could easily get into trouble through slowness in repaying the loan, which had been made by a wealthy merchant called Kawachiya Sanemon. Yet if Daizen offered to help Temon pay back the loan, (b) he would refuse, out of pride, and might even be offended.
- (B) At first Daizen refused, but when Temon insisted he gave in. The next day Temon in turn received a package from Daizen. Inside it was a beautiful and delicate vase, which Daizen, in an accompanying note, asked his friend to accept as a token of his appreciation for the painting that Temon had so graciously given him the day before. He explained that the vase had been made by Sen no Rikyu himself. If Temon did not care for the vase, Daizen suggested, (c) he might make a gift of it to an adherent of the Japanese tea ceremony – the merchant Kawachiya Sanemon, who had often expressed a desire to possess it. “I hear,” Daizen continued, “he has a fine piece of fancy paper (the 300-ryo I.O.U.) which you would much like. It is possible you might arrange an exchange.”
- (C) One day Daizen visited his friend, and after touring the garden and looking at Temon’s prized peonies, they retired to his reception room. Here Daizen saw a painting by the master Kano Tennyu. “Ah,” (d) he exclaimed, “a splendid piece of painting. I don’t know when I have seen anything I like better.” After several

more bouts of praise, Temon had no choice: “Well,” he said, “since you like it so much, I hope you will do me the favor of accepting it.”

- (D) Realizing what his gracious friend was up to, (e) he took the vase to the wealthy lender. “However did you get this,” exclaimed Sanemon, when Temon showed him the vase. “I have often heard of it, but this is the first time I have ever seen it. It is such a treasure that it is never allowed outside the gate!” He instantly offered to exchange the debt note for the flower vase, and to give Temon 300 ryo more on top of it. But Temon, who did not care for money, only wanted the debt note back, and Sanemon gladly gave it to him. Then Temon immediately hurried to Daizen’s house to thank him for his clever support.

\* adept: 명인

\*\* peony: 모란

**130**

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)

**131**

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

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

**132**

윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Temon은 빚을 지게 된 한 친척을 도와주려고 했다.  
 ② Daizen은 Temon이 준 선물에 대한 답례로 꽃병을 보냈다.  
 ③ 상인 Kawachiya Sanemon은 일본 다도의 신봉자였다.  
 ④ Daizen은 Temon의 집에서 Kano Tennyu의 그림을 보았다.  
 ⑤ Temon은 대출업자에게 꽃병을 주고 대신 차용증서와 돈을 받았다.

## 133

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Kara: The Advertising Directors Guild(ADG) will have its annual meeting September 4-6 at the Hilton in Washington, D.C. I have been asked to lead a panel discussion on Media Trends and Developments. The panel will concentrate on four media – print, broadcast, direct mail, and Internet. A specialist for each medium will speak for about 15 minutes. These talks will be followed by a question-and-answer session where audience members can participate. If you will be attending the meeting, would you serve as our expert on direct mail? ADG can offer you an honorarium of \$200 to be a panel member. The media panel is scheduled for 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Tuesday, September 5. I do hope you can undertake this assignment, and I'd appreciate your letting me know right away if you are available. If you want more information on past annual meetings, give me a call at the office. I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

- ① ADG 연례 회의를 알리려고
- ② 대중매체 연구를 의뢰하려고
- ③ 패널 회의 토론자를 초청하려고
- ④ 연례 회의 개최 장소를 알아보려고
- ⑤ 질의-응답 시간 진행을 부탁하려고

## 134

밑줄 친 he[him]이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

All the nights my brother, Timmy, was in the hospital, I didn't sleep very well, but one night was the worst. I was crying and it woke up my cousin, Stephen. He asked me if he should get ① his parents. I thought that showed understanding. He didn't just go and get his parents. He asked if that's what I wanted. I told ② him that I didn't need his parents, that it was just that I had a nightmare that Timmy had died. When I told Stephen more about the nightmare, ③ he didn't think I was weird. He just listened. And even though I started crying, he didn't tell me not to. And ④ he didn't pretend that everything was going to be alright. Stephen just said he was sorry that my brother was so sick and that he was scared for ⑤ him, too. We started talking about dying and what that must be like. It helped that I could be honest about everything I was feeling.

## 135

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

An electronics dealer in Milwaukee recalls talking to a colleague ① who was concerned that a rival business was opening across the street. As they talked, the more experienced man made some interesting points. First, it would take the new dealer at least six months ② opening his doors. Second, a successful, established business has a tremendous advantage and the first store ③ had been just that for more than ten years. There was a lot of loyalty and goodwill already in place. So why was the dealer ④ so concerned that the sky was falling? It wasn't reality-based insight. It was just plain and simple pessimism, and it was a perfect example of someone leading ⑤ himself in the wrong direction.



## 136

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

Oswald Avery, a Canadian bacteriologist, came closest to (A) prove / proving that DNA is a hereditary molecule. His group worked with a bacterium called *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which causes the fatal disease pneumococcus. Actually, not all the bacteria are virulent. Some strains are harmless and cause no disease. The difference is visible to the naked eye. Growing on an agar plate, the virulent strain makes a smooth, glistening colony, while the harmless mutant makes crinkly, rough-looking colonies. Avery discovered (B) what / that if he poured killed virulent strain over rough, harmless colonies, some were transformed into smooth colonies. One of the chemicals in the dead virulent bacteria carried the hereditary message that could make harmless bacteria lethal. But which one? Over the next 20 years, Avery and his team devoted themselves to identifying the transforming principle, as they called it. All their tests suggested that this substance (C) be / was DNA.

\* pneumococcus: 폐렴쌍구균

\*\* strain: 균주, 변종, 계통

- |   | (A)     | (B)  | (C) |
|---|---------|------|-----|
| ① | prove   | what | be  |
| ② | prove   | that | was |
| ③ | proving | that | be  |
| ④ | proving | that | was |
| ⑤ | proving | what | be  |

## 137

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Suppose you do have to confront an intruder – what objective do you have in mind? I would say forget what you have seen in the movies where the good guy pummels the bad guy into submission. ① I would settle for making the intruder back off and run away, and leave my family and me alone. ② Most books will tell you that unless you happen to be dealing with the very small minority of serial killers and psychopaths, most criminals will back off when they face determined resistance, since getting hurt is not something they have bargained for. ③ If you corner the intruder and give him no room to escape, you are probably making things worse, not better, since he will have no option but to fight. ④ If the intruder knew his own house had just caught fire, chances are he would be hurrying back to save his home. ⑤ In other words, the objective is not to fight, but rather to make it clear that you are not a pushover and that this will not be a painless conquest.

\* pummel: 주먹으로 치다



# 138

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Variety is the spice of life. If I assign fifty students a five-page essay on the subject of why the Roman Empire fell, most of them are likely to say it was a combination of economic and social causes ultimately leading to a weakening of the frontiers. This would be a fine answer, but after reading forty-five papers all saying the same thing, I'm ready for a change. If you can take a different angle from the rest of the class in a paper, you're more likely to impress your professors. But here's the tricky part – being different is risky, and it only works if you back up your argument very well. If you choose to argue that Rome fell solely because Christianity weakened the fighting spirit of the Romans, you will need persuasive reasoning and arguments against any potential objections. But if you can do that, I just might give you an A.

- ① 학위 논문을 쓸 때에는 전문가의 의견을 반영해야 한다.
- ② 자신과 다른 의견에 직면하면 그 의견을 경청하여야 한다.
- ③ 역사적 사건의 연구는 경제·사회적 배경이 반영되어야 한다.
- ④ 다른 관점을 제시할 때는 설득력 있는 근거가 제시되어야 한다.
- ⑤ 연구의 오류를 제거하기 위해서는 선행연구를 철저히 해야 한다.

## 139 - 144

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

# 139

The doctor believed that his patient's chances of having a boy were high because she had given birth to seven girls in a row. Roulette players who bet on red because the last seven numbers to come up were black are using the same logic. The problem is that a roulette wheel has no memory; each spin is independent of the last one. The probability of red is exactly the same no matter how many times black has come up. Similarly, the probability of having a baby boy has \_\_\_\_\_ . The failure to recognize this is known as the *gambler's fallacy*. It is also known as the *Monte Carlo fallacy*, probably because it is largely responsible for the casino city's profitable existence. The gambler's fallacy is important to psychologists because it provides a window into how people make complex judgements.

- ① a role to deceive the gambler
- ② been increased as time goes by
- ③ nothing to do with earlier births
- ④ a hidden secret of winning the game
- ⑤ an effect on the distinction of gender for the next



## 140

A traffic cop is sitting in his patrol car beside the road. He's on duty and looking for driving offenders. Suddenly a woman zooms past him and, without signaling, turns into a one-way street ignoring the sign that clearly shows the traffic is coming toward her. She doesn't slow down. In fact she speeds up and, without signaling, turns into another one-way street, again going against the traffic. The cop does nothing. He sees it all and decides to take no action. Why? Got it, or struggling? The answer is she was jogging. In this case you will realize that your efforts to solve the problem were hindered by the assumption that \_\_\_\_\_ . The reason for that is context. Everything about the context of the problem suggested driving. The fact that she didn't use turn signals is perfectly consistent with the fact that joggers don't feel the need to tell us where they are going.

- ① the woman was in a car
- ② the cop didn't watch her run
- ③ the car was parked by the woman
- ④ the cop was issuing a speeding ticket
- ⑤ the woman was jogging on the road

## 141

I once spoke at a conference in a less advantaged section of Mississippi with a prominent black speaker, Diana Parks. She is a dynamic woman who is beautifully-spoken. So, during her presentation, I couldn't believe my ears when I heard her say things like "He don't know" and "They done it." After our speeches, I tentatively broached the subject with her. She just laughed and said, "Leil, I grew up here. These are my people. They relate to me better that way." I guess she was right. My speech had bombed, and Diana had received a standing ovation. It wouldn't have been appropriate, of course, for me to try to speak like Diana. In retrospect, however, I realized \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid using any unusual words. It was so obvious – after the fact. "When in Rome, speak like the Romans." I felt ashamed of not having predicted the emotions of audience members who didn't understand some of my so-called "big words."

- ① I could have visited Mississippi before
- ② I should have edited my talk somewhat
- ③ she should have given a correction to my speech
- ④ people might have been patient by the end of talk
- ⑤ she must have been practicing in front of the mirror

## 142

In the past fifteen years, experiments with market-based environmental policies have proliferated. This change came in response both to theoretical developments in economics and to the continued resistance to command-and-control policies by those regulated. In market-based approaches, instead of detailing what can and cannot be done, government places a constraint or tax on pollution or resource extraction and lets those targeted by the policy decide how best to economize on those activities. One of the best known market-based strategies is \_\_\_\_\_ . Government determines an appropriate level of emissions and issues permits to emit that are limited to that level. Permits can be bought and sold in the market. The theory is that individual firms and plant managers are in a better position than government regulators to determine how to meet the targets most economically. Because the permits can be sold, firms that are especially efficient at reducing emissions can actually profit from their efforts at preventing pollution.

\*proliferate: 급격히 늘다

- ① the control-free policy on emissions
- ② the tradable environmental allowance
- ③ to buy stocks in pollution control firms
- ④ to lift a ban on pollution control policies
- ⑤ to reward firms that produce large profits

## 143

With respect to food, bioavailability means body ready: the nutrients absorbed and available for your body to use. Naturally, you want to maximize the body readiness of healthy nutrients for your system. Let me give you an example. Say it's a beautiful summer day and you stop by your local farmers' market to pick up a watermelon. You get it home and you kind of wish the watermelon were cold, but you don't want to wait for it to cool down in the

refrigerator. Take heart. Watermelon that's been stored at room temperature has up to 40 percent more lycopene and up to 139 percent more beta-carotene than watermelon out of the cooler or your fridge. Store and eat your watermelon at room temperature to maximize those powerful antioxidants. And here's a little bonus. The lycopene and beta-carotene in harvested watermelon actually increase over time – for up to two weeks. So let that freshly picked melon \_\_\_\_\_ .

\* anti-oxidant: 산화 방지제(노화 방지 기능)

- ① cool in the freezer for a while
- ② ripe to maximize its nutrients
- ③ cut and served as soon as possible
- ④ fermented under the shade of big trees
- ⑤ keep its fresh color with adding cool water

## 144

Although known since the 10th century, the pendulum was not widely used in clocks until 17th century. The time it takes a pendulum to swing depends on the length of the string. The shorter the string the faster it swings. To keep its timekeeping accurate, the length of the pendulum clock of Big Ben in London is adjusted by adding old penny coins to the heavy pendulum block. The coins change the bob's center of mass, which is easier and more accurate to alter than moving the entire pendulum up and down. \_\_\_\_\_ is not limited to pendulums but is very common throughout nature. It is seen wherever there are free vibrations, from oscillating currents in electrical circuits to the motion of particles in water waves and even the movement of atoms in the early universe.

\* bob: 추, 진자

\*\* oscillating currents: 진동 전류

- ① Misguided assumption
- ② Simple harmonic motion
- ③ Generalization of gravity
- ④ Unsolved mysteries in science
- ⑤ Consistent conflicts between particles



## 145

다음 글에 드러난 1의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

One day recently I was running late for a meeting and called ahead to say so. The meeting was in the heart of Pittsburgh's downtown business district, with a securities lawyer and an accountant, so I asked the woman on the phone if I should take a few extra minutes to change from my typical jeans, black t-shirt and boots into something more professional. "That's unnecessary here," she said, "just come as you are." My heart sank as I parked my car and approached the grand stone building, a stunning exemplar of nineteenth-century corporate elegance. I walked sheepishly through the door, absolutely certain I should have changed. To my surprise people were dressed more casually than me, coming and going in khakis and polo shirts, some in sneakers and even sandals, others with gym bags in hand. Was I in the wrong place, maybe a high-tech company, or the lobby of a new clothing store? No, the receptionist assured me. I was where I was supposed to be – at the oldest and most prestigious corporate law firm in town.

- ① excited → tired
- ② relaxed → bored
- ③ sorrowful → pleased
- ④ worried → astonished
- ⑤ disappointed → terrified

## 146

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

When water vapor condenses on a dry mirror, it does so as separate droplets – a process known as dropwise condensation. These droplets effectively screen the mirror so that it appears opaque. When you draw on the surface with your finger, the droplets coalesce into a thin film of transparent water, so the mirror becomes (A) reflective / retrospective again in these areas – this is called filmwise condensation. When the mirror warms up, or the air humidity falls, the droplets evaporate and the image disappears because the surrounding droplets no longer (B) contrast / parallel with it. However, the film of water evaporates more slowly than the droplets because of its lower surface area. If it does not have time to evaporate completely before the bathroom steams up again, any condensation occurring soon afterward will be dropwise where there were droplets before and filmwise where some of the film remains. The image will then (C) disappear / reappear on the glass.

\* opaque: 불투명한

\*\* coalesce: 유착하다, 합체하다

- |                 | (A)   | (B)      | (C)             |
|-----------------|-------|----------|-----------------|
| ① reflective    | ..... | parallel | ..... disappear |
| ② reflective    | ..... | contrast | ..... reappear  |
| ③ reflective    | ..... | contrast | ..... disappear |
| ④ retrospective | ..... | contrast | ..... reappear  |
| ⑤ retrospective | ..... | parallel | ..... disappear |

## 147

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

Each year the Nile overflowed its banks. That ①flooding deposited rich soil on the farmlands it touched. It also washed out all boundary markers. You can imagine angry farmers fighting over whose land was whose. It didn't make for good neighbors. The Egyptians took this so ②seriously that in their *Book of the Dead*, dead souls had to swear to the gods that they had not cheated their neighbors out of their land. For the rulers of Egypt there was something even more important than dead souls – taxes. The pharaohs collected taxes based on land ③ownership. They needed to know who owned which parcel of land. To solve the problem, surveyors ④eliminated the boundaries after each Nile flood. They usually worked in teams of three and were known as rope stretchers because of their long, knotted ropes. They learned to ⑤measure plots of land by dividing them into rectangles and triangles. And that, we believe, is how geometry was born.

## 148

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The moral law is categorical rather than hypothetical and it is an imperative. Imperatives are commands or orders. A hypothetical imperative is a contingent command, one that we ought to follow given our desires, for example. “Go to the doctor” is a good command to heed if we want to get well. That would be an example of a hypothetical imperative. It only makes sense to go to the doctor, to obey this imperative, if we want to get well. A categorical imperative,     (A)    , binds us no matter what our desires are. “Don't just use someone for your own purposes” is obligatory even if we actually have a desire, or want to manipulate someone else.     (B)    , we ought to keep promises even when we don't want to do what is required to keep the promise. We ought to tell the truth, even if it is unwelcome, and so on. This is the nature of morality - obligations bind independent of our desires; they are not based in desire but in reason.

(A) (B)

- |               |       |             |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| ① However     | ..... | In contrast |
| ② However     | ..... | Likewise    |
| ③ Moreover    | ..... | Besides     |
| ④ For example | ..... | As a result |
| ⑤ For example | ..... | Instead     |



149 - 150 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 149

The nervous system does not hold a monopoly when it comes to body management and communication. A second network, the endocrine system, wields control by releasing into the bloodstream chemical messengers called hormones that alter the inner workings of specific target cells. By so doing it regulates many important processes, including cell metabolism, growth, puberty and reproduction, and the body's reaction to stress. Although the two control systems are linked and do interact, they could not be more different. The nervous system's tight-knit neuron network carries electrical signals at lightning speed and has short-term results. Hormones, on the other hand, work much more slowly and have longer-lasting effects. And far from being tight-knit, the endocrine system consists of a disparate array of organs scattered through the head, neck, and trunk. Some are dedicated endocrine glands, while others – including the hypothalamus, pancreas, ovaries, and testes – have only part of their structure devoted to releasing hormones.

\*endocrine: 내분비의, 호르몬의

\*\*disparate: 다른, 상이한

- ① complexity of the nervous system
- ② disadvantages of hormone shortage
- ③ conflicts between hormone and neuron
- ④ ways of adjusting the amount of hormone
- ⑤ how the nervous and endocrine systems work

## 150

In 1968, in what is perhaps the classic experiment about sunk-cost, which has already been incurred and cannot be recovered, two researchers approached 141 horse gamblers: 72 of the people had just finished placing a \$2.00 bet within the past 30 seconds, and 69 people were about to place \$2.00 in the next 30 seconds. Their hypothesis was that people who had just committed themselves to a course of action (betting \$2.00) would reduce post-decisional dissonance by believing more strongly than ever that they had picked a winner. They asked the gamblers to rate their horse's chances of winning on a seven-point scale. People who were about to place a bet rated the chance that their horse would win at an average of 3.48, which corresponded to a 'fair chance of winning,' whereas people who had just finished betting gave an average rating of 4.81, which corresponded to a 'good chance of winning.' Their hypothesis was confirmed – after making a \$2.00 commitment, people became more confident their bet would pay off.

- ① importance of betting timing
- ② gambler's tendency to how to bet
- ③ sunk-cost's effects on betters' attitude
- ④ relation between gambling and economy
- ⑤ negative impact of sunk-cost on industry

## 151

Jacqueline Kennedy에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Jacqueline Kennedy's love for the arts is well known. Less often acknowledged is the fact that she loved books, too – not just reading them but making them. As a child, she wrote stories and essays, a few of which were published. In high school, she drew cartoons for the school newspaper. Later, she entered a *Vogue* magazine contest that required her to create a theme and prepare the layout – including a full slate of articles and illustrations – for an entire issue, then put together an advertising campaign to promote it. She won the contest, but her mother refused to allow her to accept the prize, a stint in *Vogue*'s editorial offices in New York and Paris. She finally made it to Paris in 1951, when she and her sister traveled across Europe. After the trip, they produced a charming words-and-pictures journal of their experiences that was later published under the title *One Special Summer*.

\*stint: 근무 기간

- ① 독서는 싫어했지만, 책 만들기는 좋아했다.
- ② 어린 시절에 쓴 몇몇 이야기들은 출판되었다.
- ③ 대학 시절 내내 학교 신문에 만화를 그렸다.
- ④ 뉴욕에 있는 잡지사 편집실에서 근무했다.
- ⑤ 1951년 혼자서 유럽을 여행하였다.

## 152

*Spring Turning*에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Grant Wood believed passionately that American artists must find their inspiration in America and free themselves from dependence on the European old masters. He was convinced that every artist should turn to his own region and celebrate it. *Spring Turning* is his extraordinary work. Wood has, of course, massively oversimplified and streamlined this vision of ploughing in the gently rounded hills of the Midwest in *Spring Turning*. The great central squares, which the farmer and his horses will circumambulate, nibbling away at the greenery until all is brown ploughed land, make glorious abstract patterns. We see three fields in the process of being ploughed, and another one up on the far left shoulder in which the ploughing is finished, leaving it a mild brown hue. The intensity with which Wood stylizes the work, imposing an intellectual pattern on the scene, makes this landscape both realistic and abstract.

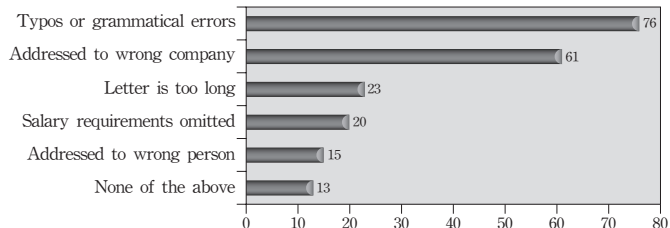
- ① 유럽 화풍에서 벗어나길 원했던 Grant Wood의 작품이다.
- ② 언덕에서 쟁기질하는 모습이 지나치게 단순화되어 있다.
- ③ 거대한 중앙의 사각형 경작지는 추상적 패턴을 만들어 낸다.
- ④ 세 곳의 경작지는 쟁기질이 이미 끝나 갈색으로 칠해져 있다.
- ⑤ 지적 패턴은 풍경을 현실적이면서도 추상적으로 만들고 있다.



## 153

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Rates of Detrimental Cover Letter Errors (Percentage of Respondents)



According to HR(Human Resource) professionals, errors found in cover letters can have an impact on candidates' chances of being considered for vacant positions. ① More than three out of four survey respondents say that typos or grammatical errors found in cover letters would cause them to remove the applicant from the pool of possible candidates. ② About six out of ten respondents say the same thing about cover letters addressed to the wrong company. ③ Letters that are too long cause applicants to be removed from consideration at 23 percent of respondents' organizations. ④ Omitting salary requirements in the letter when they are specifically requested in the job listing is detrimental to an application at 15 percent of respondents' organizations. ⑤ Interestingly, 13 percent of respondents say that none of the possible cover letter foibles listed in the survey would cause their organizations to remove the candidate from the applicant pool.

\*detrimental: 유해한, 손해가 되는

\*\*foibles: 약점, 결점

154 - 155 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 154

A lot of people feel challenged to say yes when someone offers to pay for their lunch or buy them a gift or wants to simply give them money. Many people when offered to have their lunch paid for respond with "No, that's okay, you don't need to do that," or "Oh no, I'll pay for my own. You don't have to buy me lunch," or "Oh no, I couldn't!" Does this sound like you or someone you know? In all of these statements you can hear resistance to receiving money. The new you, however, will learn to say "Thanks, I would like that," and you'll start to feel good about it. You may experience discomfort at first but as you continue to say yes, it will get easier and you will feel your resistance fading away. This in turn opens up your allowing for more money. Start saying yes to money today!

- ① 부담스런 호의는 반드시 거절해야 한다.
- ② 호의를 받을수록 불편한 마음이 생긴다.
- ③ 웃어른의 호의를 거절하면 예의에 어긋난다.
- ④ 상대방의 호의를 받아들일 줄도 알아야 한다.
- ⑤ 예의상 한 번은 거절한 후 호의를 받아야 한다.



## 155

I have talked to many people during the past thirty-five years whose usual complaint is, "I have said for weeks and months, 'I am wealthy, I am prosperous,' and nothing has happened." I discovered that when they said, "I am prosperous, I am wealthy," they felt within that they were lying to themselves. One man told me, "I have affirmed that I am prosperous until I am tired. Things are now worse. I knew when I made the statement that it was obviously not true." His statements were rejected by the conscious mind, and the very opposite of what he outwardly affirmed and claimed was made manifest. Your affirmation succeeds best when it is specific and when it does not produce a mental conflict or argument; hence the statements made by this man made matters worse because they suggested his lack. Your subconscious accepts what you really feel to be true, not just idle words or statements.

- ① 목표에 대한 무조건적인 믿음은 실패를 초래한다.
- ② 잠재의식 속에는 항상 확신에 대한 갈등이 존재한다.
- ③ 확신은 스스로 의심하지 않고 구체화 될 때 실현된다.
- ④ 누구나 실패를 경험할 때 자신의 부족함을 깨닫는다.
- ⑤ 성공한 사람들은 힘든 삶에 대해 불평하지 않는다.

156 - 157 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 156

When an elephant is ill or injured, other elephants in the herd gather around to protect the animal and to bolster it up. They know how important their support is because if an elephant in such a condition lays down, it won't be able to stand up again on its own. So, the other members of the herd literally surround their weak friend and help it remain standing. Even when on the move, the other buddies walk next to the ailing elephant, supporting it as they travel. Just as elephants intuitively know when one of their friends needs assistance, they also know when that friend no longer needs support, and so, they gradually give the elephant a little more room until it walks and functions on its own. Animals, like people, intuitively know when one of their friends needs their help and support.

- ① Competition as a Necessary Evil
- ② Distinctive Life Style of Elephants
- ③ Elephants' Self-protection Knowhow
- ④ Friendship as a Common Trait to Elephants
- ⑤ Consistent Brutality of Humans to Elephants



## 157

That fish, chicken, steak, or yogurt you enjoy is a natural, bona fide appetite suppressant, one that's safe and works effectively. The truth is, protein adds satiety – the nice feeling of being satisfied after a meal. Satiety may actually reduce your desire to overeat at the next meal. And boosting protein may have other benefits. There is fairly good data that if you eat 25 to 30 percent of your calories from lean protein, it can help you retain lean tissue as you lose weight. You needn't worry that protein has a downside, either. People think that a high-protein diet is bad for the kidneys. But there's no support for that if you have normal kidney function. I'm certainly not advocating a high-protein diet at the expense of other nutrients, just pointing out that some protein on your plate can be a great weight-control tool.

- ① Is Satiety Good or Bad?
- ② Benefits of Low-Fat Diet
- ③ Why You Should Eat Protein
- ④ Advantages of Weight Control
- ⑤ Dangers of Protein on Kidney Function

## 158

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Effective leaders set the tone for the entire organization. It's not a matter of knowing more than everyone else. There are plenty of leaders who aren't the biggest experts in their companies.

- (A) Apply the same principle to all your routine activities. If you expect your sales force to make 50 calls each day, make 100 calls yourself. It's not rocket science. It's just basic "lead by example" management. No one can really discredit leaders who are the hardest-working individuals in their organizations.
- (B) And very few people can match their results. Hard work always beats lazy talent, and talented hard work trumps everything. So set your alarm clock. Set it for early.
- (C) But it does mean working hard, something anyone can do. Be the first person to arrive at the workplace and be the last one to leave. If you can do that, you'll already be light years ahead of most managers in the respect you'll gain from your team members.

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

## 159

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Freezer doors stick because opening the door the first time allows some of the cold air to flow out of the bottom of the freezer.

Open the freezer door for a few seconds, then close it for a few seconds. Now try opening it again. The second time you try to open the door it's much more difficult. ( ① ) In some cases you'll end up pulling the freezer toward you as you tug at the handle. ( ② ) In others, the door will just remain closed, and you'll have to wait before the effect wears off and you can open it again as easily as the first time. ( ③ ) If you stand in bare feet at the door of an open freezer you will notice this cold, dense air chilling your toes. ( ④ ) The cold air flowing out at the bottom allows warmer air at room temperature into the top of the freezer. ( ⑤ ) When the freezer is closed again, this new air cools and contracts, creating a partial vacuum and making the door seem to stick as it is pressed to the seal by the higher air pressure outside the freezer.

## 160

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

Barrels were probably the earliest form of wine technology, and their use is still vital in the production of many of today's wine styles. Despite their importance in the winemaking process, the positive effects of barrels were probably discovered luckily. They just happened to be the best way of storing and transporting liquids, and until the advent of epoxy-lined cement and stainless-steel tanks, winemakers lacked alternatives. However, oak's accidental association with wine has been a critical one. The majority of fine red wines are dependent on oak barrels for a vital component of their flavor, as are a good number of whites. Without oak, wine would be quite different. Even where older, larger barrels, which don't have such a direct flavor impact, are used, their ability to allow exposure of the contents to small amounts of oxygen is important in the development of the wine.



In spite of other types of wine containers, oak barrels whose combination with wine is \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ have an impact on its \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   | (A)        |       | (B)    |
|---|------------|-------|--------|
| ① | predicted  | ..... | scent  |
| ② | predicted  | ..... | flavor |
| ③ | unexpected | ..... | color  |
| ④ | unexpected | ..... | flavor |
| ⑤ | intended   | ..... | color  |

**161 - 162** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An old arch of stones can seem a very puzzling creation. Each stone looks as if it has been put in place individually, but the whole structure looks as if it cannot be supported until the last capstone is put in place: you can't have an 'almost' arch. So, how could it have been made?

The problem is an interesting one because it is reminiscent of a curious argument that is much in evidence in the United States under the name of 'Intelligent Design.' Roughly speaking, its advocates pick on some complicated things that exist in the natural world and argue that they must have been 'designed' in that form rather than have evolved by a step-by-step process from simpler forms because there is no previous step from which they could have developed. This is a little subjective, of course – we may not be very imaginative in seeing what the previous step was – but at root the problem is just like our arch, which is a complicated construct that doesn't seem to be one step away from a slightly simpler version of an arch with one stone missing.

Our unimaginative thinking in the case of the arch is that we have got trapped into thinking that all structures are built up by adding bits to them. But some structures can be built by subtraction. Suppose we started with a heap of stones and gradually shuffled them and removed stones from the center of the pile until we left an arch behind. Seen in this way we can understand what the 'almost' arch looks like. It has part of the central hole filled in. Real sea arches are made by the gradual erosion of the hole until only the outer arch remains. Likewise, not all complexity in Nature is made by \_\_\_\_\_.

**161**

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Replica Arches from Nature
- ② Absolute Beauty of Stone Arches
- ③ Subtraction as a Secret of Arches
- ④ Step-by-step Construction of Arches
- ⑤ Arches as Symbols of Modern Technology

**162**

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① division
- ② addition
- ③ fraction
- ④ subtraction
- ⑤ multiplication

**163 - 165** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

- (A) A recent survey of Mayo Clinic doctors found that by and large physicians agree that a number of alternative medicine therapies hold promise for the treatment of symptoms and diseases. And more than 64 percent of medical schools are teaching some form of alternative medicine. Until 1988, when I first moved to San Francisco from Little Rock, Arkansas, I knew very little about “alternative” medicine. In fact, all I really knew was what I had read, and as a classically trained physician, what I read I mistrusted.
- (B) I found it wasn’t so alternative after all. For patients who had stuffy noses, (a) he prescribed freeze-dried stinging nettles, cautioning that this herb wouldn’t work as quickly as some of the over-the-counter antihistamines but wouldn’t have the side effects, either. I watched (b) him counsel a patient who had traveled across the country to get a second opinion for a cancer. It would have been easy for a lesser doctor to prescribe an herb or a potion and send this chap on his way.
- (C) Instead, Andrew told him that he needed a surgeon—and fast. For follow-up, Andrew invited (c) him back to try some natural therapies to alleviate the side effects of cancer treatment, such as nausea, vomiting, or loss of energy. Andrew explained to me that what he does is not alternative at all but rather integrative, a word I now prefer and use myself. It means welding conventional medical treatments with alternative treatments that have good studies of safety and effectiveness behind them. Watching (d) his commonsense approach, and studying alternative methods on my own, I became a believer, joining legions of other doctors who believe, too.
- (D) But all that began to change when I made a trip to Arizona to shoot a story with Dr. Andrew Weil, a physician and now-noted expert in the field of complementary and alternative

medicine. He went to Harvard Medical School and then studied contemporary shamanism in South America, calling shamans the “doctors of bodies, souls, and situations.” I watched him in action and observed how (e) he practiced this “alternative” medicine.

\*stinging nettles: 썩기풀

\*\*antihistamine: 항히스타민제(감기약의 일종)

**163**

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

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

**164**

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

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

**165**

윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 64% 이상의 의과대학이 대체 의학을 가르친다.  
 ② 필자는 1988년에 San Francisco로 이사 갔다.  
 ③ 필자는 ‘대체’ 보다 ‘통합’ 이라는 용어를 선호한다.  
 ④ 필자는 Andrew 박사에 대해 알고자 Arizona에 갔다.  
 ⑤ Andrew 박사는 Arkansas에서 샤머니즘을 연구했다.



## 166

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Who tends to volunteer and why? What causes attract certain types of volunteers? What motivates people to volunteer? How can volunteers be persuaded to continue their service? Making use of a broad range of survey information to offer a detailed portrait of the volunteer in today's world, *Volunteers* provides an important resource for everyone who works with volunteers or is interested in their role in contemporary society. Mark A. Musick and John Wilson address issues of volunteer motivation by focusing on individuals' subjective states, their available resources, and the influence of gender and race. In a section on social context, they reveal how volunteer work is influenced by family relationships and obligations through the impact of schools, churches, and communities. They consider cross-national differences in volunteering and historical trends, and close with consideration of the research on the organization of volunteer work and the consequences of volunteering for the volunteer.

- ① 봉사 활동의 정의를 알아보려고
- ② 봉사 활동의 목적을 설명하려고
- ③ 자원봉사자의 역할을 안내하려고
- ④ 자발적인 봉사 참여를 독려하려고
- ⑤ 자원봉사에 관한 책을 소개하려고

## 167

밑줄 친 his[him]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

The story begins when Kerouac was a young and struggling writer, ambitiously seeking to win his day in the sun. He was a charismatic man and had acquired many influential friends. One day Kerouac approached a friend who had access to a powerful publishing executive. Kerouac asked the friend to hand-deliver ① his new manuscript to the executive, with the advice that it be given prompt and careful consideration. When the friend handed the manuscript to the executive, the executive took one glance and began to laugh. The executive explained that two other people had hand-delivered the very same manuscript to ② him within the last few weeks. What this reveals is that Kerouac was a master operator. Not only did he manage to get ③ his work into the right face, but also he reinforced ④ his odds by doing it redundantly. Some might say he was a manipulator, but ⑤ his works were successfully published, and he did attain a measure of fame in his own day, which even now retains its luster.

## 168

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The church “Sveta Bogoroditsa(Holy Virgin)” in Karlovo has a handsome profile with its blue and white bell tower. The bell tower is relatively new, from 1897, but the church building, as the inscription above the western entrance tells us, ① dates from 1851. Before they began constructing this new building in 1847, there ② had been a rather insignificant structure erected in 1839 in the place of the older church of the Holy Virgin that had burned down in 1813. This latter church, about ③ what little is known, is believed by some to have been built already at the end of the fifteenth century, at the time of the founding of the little town of Karlî-ova, later Karlovo. In any case, the names of priests ④ servng in the church have been preserved at least from the eighteenth century on. Although the construction was completed in 1851, the events of the Crimean War and lack of funds delayed the furnishing of the church, and ⑤ its consecration did not take place until May 20, 1858.

## 169

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

It’s impossible to build a house with no environmental impact, but it’s our responsibility to minimize and (A) localize / localizing the damage. Many of us religiously protect the trees on our property, then go to the lumberyard to purchase the products of wholesale clearcutting. If we choose to build with wood, it seems a lot less hypocritical to take down (B) a few / a little select trees near our home sites and run them through a small portable mill, or to thin overcrowded woodlands of small-diameter poles and build with those. Digging a hole in your yard for clay to make a cob house may look ugly at first, but it’s a lot less ugly than strip mines, giant factories, and super-highways. Nature has an enormous capacity for healing small wounds – and that hole in your yard would make an excellent frog pond. Building with natural, local materials also (C) reduce / reduces our dependence on the polluting and energy-intensive manufacturing and transport industries.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	localize	a few	reduce
②	localize	a few	reduces
③	localize	a little	reduce
④	localizing	a little	reduces
⑤	localizing	a little	reduce



## 170

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Scientists tend to work long and sometimes odd hours. ①If a scientist is out in the field, he is probably more or less working all day – making measurements, packing samples and so on. ②Work in a lab might be driven by the process the scientist is exploring – if a chemical reaction takes 12 hours to complete, going home after eight hours isn't an option. ③If data on a biological process needs to be taken every four hours, often that means that a scientist is going to be coming in every four hours, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week until the experiment is done. ④Most do the experiment because the pleasure of exploration, and of seeing something for the first time, are experiences that can't be given up easily, and they can't imagine themselves doing anything other than science. ⑤ Academic scientists usually need to teach classes as well, and scientists in industrial jobs might need to meet with colleagues in other departments. All in all, it tends to lead to lots of nights and weekends taking data or writing it up for others to study.

## 171

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

“It's not my job,” says one person, thinking that a concern for ethics belongs to a CEO, an ombudsperson, or a lawyer. But if you passively let someone else do your thinking, you expose yourself to complicity in the unethical decisions of others. Even worse is the possibility that if everyone assumes that someone else owns the job of ethical practice, then perhaps no one owns it and that therefore the enterprise has no moral compass at all. Another person says, “When in Rome, do as the Romans do. It's a dog-eat-dog world. We have to play the game their way if we mean to do business there.” Under that view, it is assumed that everybody acts ethically relative to his local environment so that it is inappropriate to challenge unethical behavior. This is moral relativism. The problem with this view is that it presupposes that you have no identity, that, like a chameleon, you are defined by the environment around you. Relativism is the enemy of personal identity and character. You must have a view to take a stand.

\*ombudsperson: 고충 처리원

- ① 피고용인은 기업의 문화에 순응해야 한다.
- ② 사람은 자기 자신의 윤리 기준이 필요하다.
- ③ 기업에서 윤리는 상대적으로 판단해야 한다.
- ④ 기업은 이익 창출보다 도덕성을 우선시해야 한다.
- ⑤ 기업은 변호사와 고충 처리원을 둘 필요가 있다.



172 - 177

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 172

Many times, if you are working as a “writer for hire,” you are paid a flat fee and do not receive royalties from book sales. If you are ghostwriting the book, you may be able to negotiate for royalties – royalties for ghost writing can range from 10 percent of the author’s royalties to 50 percent. However, many contracts state that the writer does not begin to receive royalties until the publisher has recouped the initial advance for the book. In some cases, the writer’s royalties do not begin until the author has recouped the amount invested in the writer. The bottom line is that most ghostwriters \_\_\_\_\_ until thousands of books have been sold. I suggest that you charge what you’re worth up front and think of royalties as icing on the cake.

- ① don't gain fame in society
- ② cannot renew their contract
- ③ cannot start another writing
- ④ don't receive a dime in royalties
- ⑤ cannot make a sizeable sum of money

## 173

Physics, chemistry, and mathematics are essential in gaining an understanding of the principles that govern most of the unit operations commonly found in the food industry. For example, if a food engineer is asked to design a food process that involves heating and cooling, then he or she must be well aware of the physical principles that govern heat transfer. The engineer’s work is often expected to be quantitative, and therefore the ability to use mathematics is essential. Foods undergo changes as a result of processing; such changes may be physical, chemical, enzymatic, or microbiological. It is often necessary to know the kinetics of chemical changes that occur during processing. Such quantitative knowledge is \_\_\_\_\_. It is expected that prior to studying food engineering principles, the student will have taken basic courses in mathematics, chemistry, and physics.

- ① to offer academic knowledge in the numerical aspect
- ② indispensable for us to expand industry and commerce
- ③ acquired from fundamental studies such as physiology
- ④ a prerequisite to the design and analysis of food processes
- ⑤ used to generate new knowledge for evidence-based practice



## 174

Accuracy is how close a measured value comes to the actual or true value. Accuracy can be determined by one measurement. If a standard 10-gram weight is placed on a gram scale and measured 10.00g, that gram scale is considered accurate. A measurement of 7.54g is not considered accurate. Precision is how close multiple measured values are to one another. Precision is defined via multiple measurements. If after five repetitive measures, the gram scale measured the weight of the 10-gram standard as: 9.99g, 9.98g, 10.00g, 9.99g, and 10.00g, this gram scale is considered to be precise and accurate. It is important to note that if after five repetitive measures of the 10-gram standard, the weight measurements are: 7.55g, 7.54g, 7.53g, 7.55g, and 7.54g, this gram scale is

- \_\_\_\_\_ .
- ① considered checked
  - ② inaccurate but precise
  - ③ accurate but not precise
  - ④ also accurate and precise
  - ⑤ neither precise nor accurate

## 175

Analogies are a vital part of science because they help us to imagine the unknown with reference to that which we already understand. Although vital, analogies become dangerous when they become so entrenched that we confuse the analogy with reality. The danger, when this happens, arises because we are prevented from conceiving of nature in any other way. In medieval discourse the organizing Aristotelian analogy was *nature-as-an-organism*. Natural phenomena were seen to possess a life cycle: birth, growth, old age and death. Processes in the natural world were made intelligible in this way and were understood by comparison with the inherent desire of sentient organism to attain goals. Cats hunt mice. Why? Because a cat is a predator and it is in the nature of predators to hunt. A stone falls to the ground rather than flying up into the air. Why? Because it is in the nature of heavy objects to move down. To know the nature of a thing was to

\*entrenched: 견고한

- \_\_\_\_\_ .
- ① know the thing itself
  - ② be on top of the world
  - ③ achieve the ultimate goal
  - ④ be excluded from analogies
  - ⑤ contribute to progress of science

## 176

In marketing, you cannot be everything to everyone. Try, and you will end up meaning nothing to anyone. Segmentation is a must. The only question is \_\_\_\_\_ . You can try demographics, psychographics or geographics, all of which will give you results. To my mind, nothing is as effective as segmentation based on the benefits a group of customers seek from your brand. Thus, a Dettol soap will appeal more to a person who is hygiene conscious. Clearly positioning itself on the health and hygiene plank, Dettol soap does not overly sell beauty, fragrance, freshness or economy. But, yes, parents who want to protect their children from contamination and germs will gleefully come under the Dettol soap umbrella. Dettol, thus, very clearly and explicitly practices benefit segmentation. It has aimed its brand at a cluster of consumers who single-mindedly seek one benefit – protection. They seek protection from germs and protection from contamination, and, thus, ensure for themselves a tangible and intangible feeling of cleanliness and positive hygiene.

- ① which customers you should focus on
- ② what fields of study you can be devoted to
- ③ how you can get benefits from products
- ④ who can make use of the segmentation
- ⑤ how you increase the brand recognition

## 177

To test the ‘fatty diet-causes-heart disease’ hypothesis, many large-scale, long-term, human intervention studies were set up in many parts of the world. These involved hundreds of thousands of subjects and hundreds of doctors and scientists and cost billions of dollars in an attempt to prove that a fatty diet caused heart disease. What they found was \_\_\_\_\_. The Anti-Coronary Club Project, launched in 1957, compared two groups of New York businessmen 49 to 59 years old. One group followed a ‘Prudent Diet’ which replaced butter with corn oil and margarine, eggs with cold cereal and skim milk, and beef with chicken and fish. A control group ate eggs for breakfast and meat three times per day. The report noted that the cholesterol levels of those on the Prudent Diet were significantly lower than the control group eating eggs and meat – but there were eight deaths from heart disease among the Prudent Dieters and no deaths from heart disease in the control group.

- ① what they need more to prove it
- ② the opposite of what they expected
- ③ more serious causes of heart disease
- ④ more threatening effects of fatty diet
- ⑤ the value of low-fat, low-calorie diet



## 178

다음 글에 드러난 Amy의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Amy was reminded quite vividly of the dream she had had last night, where she stood in the middle of the circle waving her arms, first gently, then more forcefully, until she was flapping them. Slowly, Amy had felt herself elevated above the circle, higher and higher until she could barely make out the human figures below. Waving her arms like the wings of a bird, she began to fly, feeling excited. A pleasant breeze pushed her gently, and she glided along, enjoying it, passing through soft white clouds into an intense silence. Then she saw it. Beneath her, huge areas were filled with crumbling buildings and large caverns; miles of destruction spread out in every direction. Amy had felt herself suspended in this silence for a moment and then she began to fall. In panic, she flapped her arms and legs furiously, trying to clutch at the air, hoping for a breeze, something to get her going again, but there was nothing.

- ① thrilled → scared
- ② irritated → furious
- ③ excited → indifferent
- ④ satisfied → regretful
- ⑤ overwhelmed → disappointed

## 179

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

Barry Hewlett, who studied the Aka in the 1970s and 1980s, reports that Aka parents are (A) indulgent / harsh toward infants and children. Infants have physical contact with a parent or other caregiver most of the time. Mothers and fathers deal with infants' crying (B) immediately / tardily. Whenever children wish, their mothers nurse them, and nursing continues until the child is 3 or 4 years old or until the mother becomes pregnant again. Infants sleep with their parents, as do other dependent children. Parents do not worry about spoiling their children or creating too much dependency. Children crawl and walk whenever they are ready; Aka do not believe children have to be systematically taught how to do such things. After infants learn to walk and talk, they assume some tasks and responsibilities. Parents may ask them to gather firewood or fetch water, for example. But the Aka place great value on individual (C) autonomy / dichotomy, even of children, so parents usually do not enforce their commands.

- |             | (A)   | (B)         | (C)             |
|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|
| ① indulgent | ..... | immediately | ..... autonomy  |
| ② indulgent | ..... | immediately | ..... dichotomy |
| ③ indulgent | ..... | tardily     | ..... autonomy  |
| ④ harsh     | ..... | immediately | ..... autonomy  |
| ⑤ harsh     | ..... | tardily     | ..... dichotomy |

## 180

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

Biotechnological advances have posed many ①challenges to the law of property, whose concepts were formulated in the period pre-dating most modern biotechnological applications. Thus, questions arise as to the ②relevance and implication of property concepts for new forms of technology and innovations utilizing human body parts, biologic raw materials and products. For instance, some biotech companies argue that they have property rights in their products that utilize body parts or other biologic materials, and that patents should be ③unavailable to protect life forms and other products of biotechnology. The use of the concept of property in these areas is not without controversy. Within certain cultures and legal systems, people may be ④offended by the application of property concepts to the human body and parts. Religious, spiritual, economic and technological considerations largely ⑤influence discussions and debate on the application of property law to the human body.

## 181

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Government is interested in the construction industry not only because of the influence of powerful clients but also because the industry is a national economic driver. Construction creates the buildings and infrastructure that support all other economic activities and so is a necessary component of economic development. (A), construction is a major employer and user of resources, which creates a stable state. In these respects, then, the government is interested in problems of procurement, continuity of work, fragmentation, productivity and performance. An added complication, (B), is that government uses the construction industry for economic stimulus or suppression by instigating or cancelling its own projects. With regard to clients, it is fragmentation, productivity and performance of the industry that generate most concern. \*procurement: 조달

- | (A)            | (B)             |
|----------------|-----------------|
| ① In addition  | ..... likewise  |
| ② In addition  | ..... however   |
| ③ Nevertheless | ..... moreover  |
| ④ Nevertheless | ..... hence     |
| ⑤ For instance | ..... therefore |



182 - 183 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 182

Every design has to begin with a brief – a formulation or understanding of the project. Briefs come in many different forms. With luck, yours will be a well-constructed document with a comprehensive description of the task in hand, carefully compiled background information and a range of supporting material to help you understand the nature of project. Often, however, a brief will emerge during series of emails, telephone conversations and face-to-face meetings with the client. A carefully written brief is to be preferred; casual verbal briefs are nearly always the cause of much misguided effort. If there is no written brief the best practice is to write down your understanding of the task and send this to the client, making it clear that you expect a response. If there are any problems further down the line, this should ensure that the client takes responsibility for any misunderstanding and ultimately, in some circumstances, will not be able to blame you if the results are not to his or her liking.

- ① different types of design briefs
- ② interruptions in regular press briefing
- ③ the importance of conference in design briefs
- ④ responsibilities of designers and design clients
- ⑤ a way to avoid misunderstanding in design briefs

## 183

I commonly encounter people who are profoundly interested in democratic education but have decided that schools are not very good venues in which to do this kind of work. While I think it a very good idea to investigate the potential that other venues, such as video games, after school programs, and various forms of “new” media, have for fostering political and civic engagement in our youth, I think it would be harmful to pay attention only to these venues and ignore schools. There are currently almost 50 million young people in K-12 schools in the United States. Moreover, there is solid evidence that high-quality democratic education in schools works. Therefore, there is no good reason to give it up. In addition to being good places to access young people, schools also possess a number of deliberative assets to be mined. Thus, it seems that schools are in many ways better venues for democratic education than settings occupied by adults, or spaces inhabited by young people when not in school.

- ① ways of democratic education
- ② effects of K-12 compulsory education
- ③ schools good for democratic education
- ④ needs for controversial issues discussions
- ⑤ the importances of educational environment

## 184

Leslie Charles Bowyer-Yin에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Leslie Charles Bowyer-Yin was born half English and half Chinese and moved with his family while still a child from Singapore to England. Although he wrote some general adventure novels, most of his fiction involved the character of Simon Templar, known as the Saint, introduced in his third published book, *Meet – the Tiger!*(1928). He eventually changed his name to Charteris and became a naturalized citizen of the United States, although he spent the last several years of his life living in England. The Saint series straddles the line between adventure story and crime fiction because most of his opponents are criminals, except during World War II when the chief enemy was foreign spies. One non-Saint novel, *Daredevil*(1929), is also of interest because it involves Mr. Teal, a regular in the Saint stories. There were nine Saint movies produced during the 1940s, most of them starring George Sanders, and a 1997 film with Val Kilmer in the title role, which bore little resemblance to the books, plus two television series.

\*straddle: 걸치다

- ① 어렸을 때 영국인으로 귀화했다.
- ② 1928년에 그의 세 번째 책을 출간했다.
- ③ 개명을 한 이후부터는 영국을 방문하지 않았다.
- ④ 그의 거의 모든 소설에서 외국 첩보원이 등장한다.
- ⑤ 그의 소설은 1997년까지 총 9편의 영화로 만들어졌다.

## 185

celiac disease에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

A huge number of studies have recently shown that celiac disease is one of the commonest lifelong disorders affecting humans in many areas of the world. Currently most cases remain undiagnosed, due to the lack of typical symptoms, and can be recognized only through serological screening by sensitive tools. Serological screenings performed on general population samples have confirmed that the prevalence of celiac disease in Europe is very high, ranging between 0.75 and 0.4% of the general population, with a trend toward higher figures of 1% or more in younger subjects. Until recently, celiac disease was generally perceived to be less common in North America than in Europe. Should the frequency of celiac disease be lower in the USA, the existence of a protective environmental factor in that country should be postulated, since Americans and Europeans largely share a common genetic background. This epidemiological “dilemma” has recently been answered by our large US prevalence study. The overall prevalence of celiac disease in this US population sample was 1:133, actually overlapping the European figures.

\*serological: 혈청학의

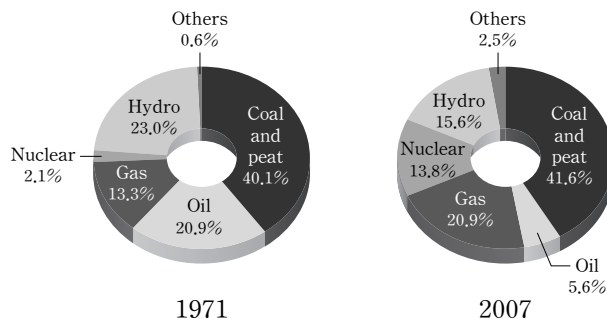
- ① 최근 흔한 질병 중 하나이다.
- ② 진단 미확정인 경우가 대부분이다.
- ③ 일반 표집 대상 혈청 검사 결과 유럽에서의 발병률이 높았다.
- ④ 발병 원인으로 국가의 환경적 요인이 주로 작용한다고 밝혀졌다.
- ⑤ 최근 미국의 연구 결과 유럽과 미국의 발병률이 유사했다.



## 186

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

World Electricity Generation by Source of Energy  
in 1971 and 2007(%)



The graphs above show the percentage of world electricity generation by coal and peat, oil, gas, nuclear, hydro and others for 1971 and 2007. ① The share of electricity production from coal and peat takes up the largest portion in both 1971 and 2007. ② There was a decrease in the share of electricity from oil from 20.9% in 1971 to 5.6% in 2007. ③ Oil for power generation was displaced in particular by growth in nuclear electricity generation, which rose from 2.1% in 1971 to 13.8% in 2007. ④ The share of electricity produced by gas remained stable at 23-25%. ⑤ On the other hand, the share of hydro electricity generation decreased from 23% in 1971 to 15.6% in 2007.

187 - 188 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 187

As someone who was young and is presently less young, I will confirm that nothing beats lessons learned from direct experience, especially those instances that carve humility into our know-it-all hides. But being a newbie at anything has crucial advantages that veterans can only reminisce about. Not knowing that there's a lot you don't know is empowering. Being ignorant won't hold you back from entering the contest, but feeling ignorant can be paralyzing. Many people achieve the biggest strides, and experience the greatest satisfaction of their lives, when engaged in something completely new. Ignorance is an opportunity for innovation, because you haven't been corrupted with a litany of dissuasions about what "can't be done," or how it "must be done." You're a clean vessel with the power to recreate reality. Inadvertently, you might even change the rules. \*litany 장황한 설명

- ① 젊었을 때만 할 수 있는 것을 꼭 해 봐야 한다.
- ② 간접경험에서 얻는 교훈만큼 확실한 것도 없다.
- ③ 무지하다는 것에 대해 부끄러워할 줄 알아야 한다.
- ④ 경험은 새로운 배움의 기회와 진보의 필수조건이 된다.
- ⑤ 지식이나 경험이 없는 것은 긍정적인 요소가 될 수 있다.



## 188

The term 'welfare' refers to the way in which a life is going. If it is going well, one is approaching, or one has attained, well-being. It seems strange to say that a life is going well, and yet refrain from saying whether or not it is good. Aristotelians try to show that we have the resources to make a rational argument about the goodness of a life. To live a good life, we need material goods, good fortune, and fully developed capacities, but these things have no value without moral virtue. The virtues are character traits, habitual dispositions, such as wisdom, moderation, courage, and justice. It seems hard to imagine a life that is lived well without such virtues. To put the same point another way, we pity the person who is incapable of exercising virtue because it is reasonable to assume that we benefit from having such character traits.

- ① 삶이 행복하다고 느끼는 척도는 사람마다 다르다.
- ② 고전 철학의 덕목들을 다시 연구해 볼 필요가 있다.
- ③ 도덕적 덕목과 옳고 그름의 판단 없이 잘 살기는 힘들다.
- ④ 정당한 방법을 통하여 경제적 이익을 얻는 것이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 복지는 물질적인 부분을 우선 충족시켜주는 것이 관건이다.

189 - 190 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 189

The late magician Tommy Cooper used to do a routine where a glass and a bottle would be on a table in front of him. He would place a sleeve over each of them, distract the audience with some gags and when the sleeves were removed they had miraculously swapped places. Thinking of that routine always reminds me of that question, "Is your glass half empty or half full?" For years I used to say half empty but now I prefer to say neither as it's constantly being topped up from the nearby bottle! In other words, don't give up, it's never too late and real success is not the money you make but the way what you do makes you feel inside. That's what really counts. Keep that in mind, and no matter the external appearance, you will always be a winner to yourself!

- ① How to Be a Winner in Life
- ② Detecting Deception Techniques
- ③ The Need for Affirmative Actions
- ④ A Magician's Therapeutic Tricks
- ⑤ Improving Chances of Business Success



## 190

Accustomed to the ups and downs of the ordinary economic cycle, elected officials and budget planners are facing something none of them have experienced before: year after year of shortfalls, steadily compounding. Ordinarily, deficits are resolved mostly through budgetary hocus-pocus. But the length and depth of the recession are forcing governments to go beyond sleight of hand to genuine cuts. Many taxpayers might say that it's about time spending dropped. But then they start hearing the specifics. Government budgets contain a lot of fixed costs and herds of sacred cows. K-12 education absorbs nearly a third of all spending from State general funds. Add medical expenses, primarily Medicaid, and it's over half. Prisons must be maintained, colleges and universities kept open, interest on bonds and other loans paid. Real cuts provoke loud howls, and you can hear them rising in every corner of the country.

\*hocus-pocus: 진실을 호도하는 말

\*\*sleight: 속임수

- ① Tax Credit: Not for Nothing
- ② Tax Evasion: Possible or Not?
- ③ Policies to Fix Today's Economy
- ④ Tax Cut? Doesn't Seem to Take Place
- ⑤ U.S. Faces Criticism over Corporation Tax

## 191

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Not long ago I watched a four-month-old baby “learning” intonation patterns from her parents. One parent addressed the baby with the rising intonation typical of questions in English, saying, “Wanna have a bath?”

- (A) The baby had mastered an [aaaa] sound, but that seemed to be her entire linguistic repertoire for the moment. Nonetheless, she used it to respond to her parents, raising the pitch of her voice exactly as her parents had. It sounded like she was saying, “Aaaa?”
- (B) As her parents continued the intonation game, it was clear that they were enjoying engaging in an unconscious language-teaching process. Even if all they were doing was activating their baby's innate language-learning capacity, the fact remains that it was taking place in a social setting.
- (C) I suggested to the parents that they should try to “declare” something, like “It's time for your bath now!”, with a strong falling intonation. Sure enough, the baby responded with “Aaaa!” using a falling intonation just like her parents.

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

## 192

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

They were those who cultivated friendships, who knew the mechanism that motivated people; in short, they were more interested in people than in things.

Academic intelligence is not enough to achieve professional success. ( ① ) Lawyers who win more cases, prestigious doctors who service more patients, brilliant professors, successful businesspeople and managers who achieve the best results, were not necessarily the most intelligent in their classes at school. ( ② ) They were not necessarily those teenagers who always raised their hand first when the teacher asked a question, or who stood out for their excellent grades in high school. ( ③ ) They were not those adolescents who sat alone during break time, while the other kids had lunch together or played football. ( ④ ) However, they were those who knew how to read their own emotions, and how to manage them correctly so that their emotions should work together with their intelligence. ( ⑤ ) They were those who understood that the largest asset we have is human capital.

## 193

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

Human capital and social capital are integrally related: the education level, occupational status, and socioeconomic backgrounds of the individuals bear directly on the strength of the network. It follows, then, that middle-class White parents have a far greater advantage in gaining access to social capital than do poor minority parents, especially minority single mothers. The structures in place for the former allow their children to access gatekeepers who can provide important school and professional resources. On the other hand, poor minority students living and attending schools in isolated low-income communities are at a particular disadvantage in gaining access to these important institutional gatekeepers. In fact, the latter are often literally cut off from capital, networks, and institutional resources that are needed for gaining jobs, college admission, and opportunities for moving into the mainstream economy.



The process of gaining access to and accumulating social capital is far from being \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, which discourages needy minority students from \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ important academical and occupational resources.

- | (A)         |       | (B)        |
|-------------|-------|------------|
| ① partial   | ..... | attaining  |
| ② partial   | ..... | suspending |
| ③ neutral   | ..... | securing   |
| ④ neutral   | ..... | suspending |
| ⑤ practical | ..... | securing   |

**194 - 195** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In response to the forest of chain stores peppering the landscape of any U.S. town in which people outnumber livestock, an exploding number of self-described independent businesses are popping up. Those that have weathered chain-store mania are \_\_\_\_\_ to create their own retail force to be reckoned with. From community groups to whole regional areas, hometown teams are committed to revitalizing their local economies. In fact, independent business alliances across the U.S. are predicting that buy-local movements will make as big of an impact as buy-organic movements have in recent years. Buying local may seem like a rather quaint idea, much like typewriters and poodle skirts. Au contraire! It's more than a movement: it's a revolution – an opportunity that's loaded with potential and serves as a key component of a sustainable business model.

By infusing their local economies with a surge of enthusiasm and committing to using one another as resources, hometown businesses are bringing the focus back to Main Street. You can harness the same local enthusiasm by offering a wide variety of products and services that are produced and/or distributed by independent entrepreneurs. After you have an idea of what relocalization means to you and your community, you can employ education and outreach efforts, such as community-based social marketing campaigns oriented toward changing behaviors, to help get consumers onboard.

**194**

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Dominance of Chain Stores
- ② Challenge the Business Outright
- ③ Local Businesses Coming Back
- ④ Dense Population: It's Problematic
- ⑤ Community Outreach Programs Matter

**195**

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① banding together                      ② breaking down
- ③ falling apart                            ④ falling over
- ⑤ giving away

**196 - 198** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

- (A) When El Greco(1541-1614) emerged as an important artist in sixteenth-century Spain, (a)his paintings were recognized as powerful and innovative. His emotionally expressive canvases stunned observers, who were faced with a style quite different from standard modes of representation. He replaced traditional forms, particularly the stiff figures and muted colors of staid religious art, with unusual anatomy and bright colors.
- (B) Little is known about his early years on Crete, but there he was trained in the traditional Byzantine style of icon painting, and the mystical, elongated figures typical of icons were to become an important feature of his mature style. At about age twenty-seven (b)he moved to Venice, where he spent three years. Venice controlled Crete at the time and was home to thousands of Greeks.
- (C) The city was at the peak of its glory and the artistic center of Italy. Titian, Tintoretto, and Paolo Veronese all were painting actively, and El Greco learned from each of them. He was attracted to Titian's studio since it was the most prestigious, but Titian had a reputation for working (c)his students hard and teaching them little, so it is not likely that El Greco stayed there for long. He must have found the bright colors, dramatic light, and movement in Venetian art of the time appealing, for they became features of (d)his own art.
- (D) El Greco is considered the first great Spanish painter, and he is one of the few old masters whose popularity remains universal. Nicknamed El Greco, or "the Greek," when (e)he moved away from his Greek homeland, his given name at birth was Doménikos Theotokópoulos. He was born on the island of Crete into a wealthy and socially prominent family, studied in Italy, and spent the last half of his life in Spain.

## 196

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

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

## 197

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

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

## 198

윗글의 El Greco에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 밝지 않은 색을 이용하여 그림을 그렸다.  
 ② 비잔틴 화풍을 교육 받은 적이 있다.  
 ③ Tintoretto에게 배운 적이 있다.  
 ④ 세계적으로 유명한 화가이다.  
 ⑤ 크레타 섬에서 태어났다.



## 199

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We receive most of our orders from our website, although there are still some customers who prefer to phone in their orders. Our standard order form's available on our site and that's what most customers use. Each order is processed by one of our clerks. It's their job to check the order and make sure we have all the details we need to complete it. We need to know the quantity, the size, the color and the required delivery date. These details are entered in the order form and each order is given an order number. If any of the details are unclear, we contact the customer by phone or email, but we don't have to do this very often.

- ① 주문 처리 방법을 안내하려고
- ② 주문해 준 고객에게 감사하려고
- ③ 고객의 주문 요구를 거절하려고
- ④ 주문한 상품의 배송을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 온라인으로 주문하는 방법을 문의하려고

## 200

밑줄 친 him[his]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 하나는?

Eelka stared after Jella. He shook his head, but somehow deep inside him he felt a certain satisfaction. Jella was always the leader and was always scolding ① him for being slow and clumsy and coming in behind. Jella didn't even want him in ② his games most of the time. But now if Eelka could get this big wheel down, he'd be the leader! For once he'd be the leader. All Eelka's misgivings flitted away before ③ his new determination for once to outdo Jella. Eelka did not look back at Jella again. He was determined. He pushed the wheel out of the open doorway as far as he dared but not so far that it would overbalance and shoot down to the ground. Now the wheel lay ready to be lowered. Eelka studied the situation. Maybe it would be best to tie the other end of rope around ④ his chest. That would leave his hands free, in case he had to grab and hang on to something to keep the wheel from pulling ⑤ him out of the high hayloft.

## 201

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Radon gas in homes is a serious environmental health problem. Radon is a radioactive daughter product of radium, ①which is derived in turn from the uranium in rocks. Exposure to radon gas increases the risk of lung cancer, especially for smokers; up to 30,000 lung cancer deaths ②annually are thought to be related to the indoor radon gas problem. The damage is caused by the solid daughter products of radon, particularly polonium-218, which remain in the lungs after radon gas ③is inhaled. Factors that control the concentration of indoor radon ④including geology, radon concentration in the soil and rock, moisture content of soil, type of house construction, and season of the year. Most exposure is from radon that is produced in the underlying rock and enters the atmosphere as gas, although some is from radon ⑤dissolved in water from private wells and some derives from materials formerly used in home construction. Fortunately, inexpensive technology is available to reduce or remove the radon problem.

## 202

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

Problems associated with too much focus on tests are magnified when those test results are used by central authorities to (A) generate / generating rewards and punishments for teachers. When teachers' livelihoods are tied to test results, they become less willing to let students explore and experiment with subject materials and may instead become more controlling in their presentations. Furthermore, these teachers readily transmit their own externally based motivation to students, quickly eroding (B) whatever / however intrinsic subject-matter interests students may have had. For example, Wild, Enzle, and Hawkins showed that musically naive students given a piano lesson reacted very differently if they thought the teacher was motivated by extrinsic concerns rather than intrinsic interest in teaching the lesson. In this study, the teacher was blind to experimental conditions and gave the same lesson to all students. However, students who believed their teacher was intrinsically motivated enjoyed the lesson more, were more interested in further learning, and demonstrated greater exploratory activity (C) during / while subsequent free play.

- | (A)          | (B)            | (C)          |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| ① generate   | ..... whatever | ..... during |
| ② generating | ..... whatever | ..... while  |
| ③ generating | ..... whatever | ..... during |
| ④ generate   | ..... however  | ..... while  |
| ⑤ generating | ..... however  | ..... while  |



## 203

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Because the demand for mineral resources is going to increase, we must strive to minimize both on-site and off-site problems caused by mineral development through good engineering and conservation practices. ① The recent application of biotechnology to metal extraction and pollution reduction shows real promise. ② Environmental degradation associated with mining and mineral processing in the more-developed countries has been much reduced in recent years owing to development of pollution-abatement strategies and legislation to mandate improved pollution-control measures and land reclamation. ③ Such technologies and regulations are not necessarily present in less-developed countries that are striving to develop their mineral resources. ④ It is the responsibility of more highly industrialized nations to transfer technology so that environmental degradation related to mining activities is minimized at the local, regional, and global levels. ⑤ In general, mineral exploration and testing does little damage, except in particularly fragile areas. \*reclamation: 개간

## 204

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Years ago, University of Illinois psychologist Ed Diener surveyed winners of state lotteries and some of the richest Americans (identified by Forbes as among the wealthiest one hundred). They expressed only slightly greater happiness than did the average American, and much of their happiness proved to be temporary. People in other countries and cultures are much the same. University of Michigan researcher Ronald Inglehart examined 256,000 people in seventeen different nations and found barely any connection between income and happiness, above a subsistence level. It turns out that what money buys has rapidly diminishing emotional returns. Once we've enjoyed something, the next experience of it is not quite as wonderful, and the third might even be humdrum. As long as we're not destitute, happiness is less about getting what we want than about appreciating what we already have.

\*humdrum: 평범한

- ① 물질적인 만족은 일시적이다.
- ② 필요 이상의 부는 불행을 초래한다.
- ③ 오늘날의 물질주의는 바람직하지 않다.
- ④ 문화권마다 부에 대한 생각은 비슷하다.
- ⑤ 물질적인 풍요가 행복을 보장하지는 않는다.



205 - 210

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 205

There should be a sizable increase in public goods such as public transportation, public parks and recreational facilities, and public museums and libraries in America. And they should be free of charge to users. Such public goods improve the quality of life for many people who cannot afford the equivalent private goods – their own cars, manicured gardens, art collections, books, and health club memberships, for example. In this way, public goods partly make up for stagnant or declining wages. Public goods typically do not use up lots of scarce resources or cause as much environmental damage as their private equivalents, and they generate jobs and add to overall demand in the economy. Making them free \_\_\_\_\_ . For instance, an expanded system of free public transportation, including high-speed rail, would dramatically reduce traffic congestion – estimated to cost Americans more than \$85 billion a year in wasted hours and gas – and cut carbon emissions. The benefits are easily worth the cost.

- ① maximizes these societal benefits
- ② causes risks to the financial systems
- ③ imposes great burden on the government
- ④ offers economic profits to the upper class
- ⑤ requires cooperation at all levels of society

## 206

Whatever its universal qualities, the good literature of every nation expresses the national character. This is as true of American literature as of any other. However, in the beginning American literature tended to express a hybrid European character, not surprisingly, for American writers were after all primarily a product of European influences. Their problem lay in finding a way to express American character while at the same time remaining true to their European heritage. Since this was largely an unrecognized problem, they solved it slowly, inadvertently, ironically, without realizing what they were up to. By so doing, they achieved a literature with \_\_\_\_\_ . This can be seen with special clarity in the literary form that is known as the short story. Although short stories of one sort or another had been part of literature from its earliest expressions, writers were just beginning to theorize about the possibilities of the short story at the start of the nineteenth century.

- ① growing skepticism and disillusionment about Europe
- ② accurate representation of European speech and manners
- ③ unmistakable European roots yet with a tone of its own
- ④ conversation made up of brilliant witticisms or clever replies
- ⑤ a poetical device irrelevant to European influences



## 207

Social psychology has shown that people gain almost as much satisfaction from reducing the winnings of those who seem to have gotten them unfairly as from receiving a modest portion of such winnings for themselves. For years I've conducted a simple experiment in my classes that proves the point. I ask my students to join with the person sitting next to them to form a two-person team. I then announce that I'm going to give one member of the team a simulated thousand dollar bill, and will ask that person to write down on a piece of paper how much of it will be shared with his teammate, and then silently pass the paper over. I make it very clear to both that unless the teammate accepts the offer, neither of them will receive anything. Some recipients willingly accept a small amount, as little as \$1. After all, they reason, they're better off than they were before, regardless of how much their teammate has ended up with. But most of my students on the receiving end refuse anything short of \$250, and a surprising number refuse any offer less than \$500. They'd rather end up with nothing – sacrificing quite a lot – than \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① get their shared portion threatened
- ② praise their teammates' generosity
- ③ have their teammate get away with far more
- ④ coordinate their spending with their teammates
- ⑤ make their teammates' unfair treatment known

## 208

Health can be defined as an organism's state of adjustment to its own internal and external environment. Observation over many years has suggested that some regional and local variations in human chronic diseases such as cancer and heart disease are related to the geologic environment. Although evidence continues to accumulate, the nature of these associations remains to be discovered. There are two reasons for the lack of conclusive results. First, hypotheses about the relationship between the geologic environment and disease have not been specific enough to be tested adequately. Basic research and field verification need to be better coordinated. Second, many methodological difficulties remain in obtaining reliable and comparable data for medical-geological studies. Thus, we know much less about geologic influences on chronic disease than about the contribution of other environmental factors such as climate. Although our evaluation of geologic contributions to disease remains \_\_\_\_\_, the benefit to humankind of learning more about these relationships is obvious. The geographic variations in the incidence of heart disease in the United States may be related to the geologic environment.

- ① logically erroneous
- ② an educated guess
- ③ an unexpected outcome
- ④ focused on living organisms
- ⑤ inconsistent with our experiment

## 209

It has always been a common topic of popular discussion whether animals “think.” On this topic people are prepared to take sides without having the vaguest idea what they mean by “thinking.” Those who desired to investigate such questions were led to observe the behavior of animals, in the hope that their behavior would throw some light on their mental faculties. At first sight, it might seem that this is so. People say that a dog “knows” his name because he comes when he is called, and that he “remembers” his master, because he looks sad in his absence, but wags his tail and barks when he returns. That the dog behaves in this way is a matter of observation, but that he “knows” or “remembers” anything is an inference, and in fact a very doubtful one. The more such inferences are examined, the more precarious they are seen to be. Hence the study of animal behavior has been gradually led to \_\_\_\_\_. And it can hardly be doubted that, in many cases of complicated behavior very well adapted to its ends, there can be no prevision of those ends.

- ① believe that it is beyond their habits
- ② be applied to human behavior exactly
- ③ support our prejudices in such conclusions
- ④ abandon all attempts at mental interpretation
- ⑤ be able to give an complete insight about it

## 210

Nothing is more terrifying than the sudden and unpredictable. That is why we are so frightened by earthquakes and tornadoes: We do not know when they will strike. After one has occurred, we wait in terror for the next one. To a lesser degree, this is the effect that unpredictable human behavior has on us. Animals behave in set patterns, which is why we are able to hunt and kill them. Only man has the capacity to consciously alter his behavior, to improvise and overcome the weight of routine and habit. Yet most men do not realize this power. They prefer the comforts of routine, of giving in to the animal nature that has them repeating the same compulsive action time and time again. They do this because it requires no effort, and because they mistakenly believe that if they unsettle others, they will be left alone. Understand: A person of power instills a kind of fear by deliberately unsettling those around him to keep the initiative on his side. You sometimes need to \_\_\_\_\_ to make others tremble when they least expect it. It is a device that the powerful have used for centuries.

- ① strike without warning
- ② treat people consistently
- ③ capture attention continuously
- ④ attack weaknesses thoroughly
- ⑤ satisfy people’s expectations



## 211

다음 글에 나타난 필자의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was always mad at Charles even though I couldn't ever put my finger on exactly what he was doing to make me angry. I just wrote it off as one of those things, you know. Charles was just one of those people who rubbed me the wrong way. Yet, I was constantly upset. When we began looking at anger in this class, I thought, "What's my primary feeling about Charles?" I almost hate to admit what I found out because it makes me look like I'm a lot more insecure than I feel I really am, but my primary feeling was fear. I was afraid that Charles with his brilliance and sharp tongue was going to make me look stupid in front of the other students. Last week I asked him to stay after class and I just told him how threatened I get when he pins me down on some minor point or when he asks me technical questions that I have no way of knowing answers for. He was kind of stunned, and said he wasn't trying to make me look bad, that he was really trying to score brownie points with me. We ended up laughing about it and I'm not threatened by him anymore. When he forgets and pins me down now, I just laugh and say, "Hey, that's another brownie point for you."

- ① bored → amused
- ② excited → sorrowful
- ③ uneasy → relieved
- ④ afraid → disappointed
- ⑤ joyous → terrified

## 212

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

In grownups, when it gets dark outside, the brain produces melatonin, which makes us sleepy. But adolescent brains don't produce melatonin for another 90 minutes. So even if teenagers are in bed at ten p.m. (which they aren't), they lie awake, staring at the ceiling. Awakened at dawn by alarm clocks, teen brains are still (A) releasing / controlling melatonin. This pressures them to fall back asleep – either in first period at school or, more dangerously, during the drive to school. Which is one of the reasons young adults are responsible for more than half of the 100,000 "fall asleep" crashes annually? (B) Overlooked / Persuaded by this research, a few school districts around the nation decided to push back the time school starts in the morning. The best known of these is Edina, Minnesota, an affluent suburb of Minneapolis, which changed its high school start times from 7:25 to 8:30. The results were startling, and it (C) misled / affected the bright kids the most. In the year preceding the time change, math/verbal SAT scores for the top 10% of Edina's 1,600 students averaged 683/605. A year later, the top 10% averaged 739/761.

- |               | (A)   | (B)        | (C)            |
|---------------|-------|------------|----------------|
| ① releasing   | ..... | Overlooked | ..... misled   |
| ② releasing   | ..... | Persuaded  | ..... affected |
| ③ controlling | ..... | Persuaded  | ..... affected |
| ④ controlling | ..... | Persuaded  | ..... misled   |
| ⑤ controlling | ..... | Overlooked | ..... misled   |

## 213

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

The manager of a large division at a European industrial giant had an oddly ① split reputation: the people working for him feared and loathed him, while his boss found him utterly charming. Highly polished socially, the manager made ② considerable efforts to impress not just his boss but also clients outside the company. But once he was back in his own office suite, he became a petty ③ tyrant, shouting at people whose performance displeased him, while uttering not a word of praise for those who excelled. A consultant called in by the industrial company to evaluate its managers realized how ④ motivated the people in this autocrat's division had become. After only a few interviews of his coworkers, she saw that he was clearly ⑤ self-centered, caring only about himself rather than about the organization or even the people whose hard work made him seem so praiseworthy to his own boss. \*autocrat: 독재자

## 214

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Every population has a place where it lives in an ecosystem. This is its habitat. You might spot a golden eagle on a rocky mountain slope or near an open field that has tall trees around it. These areas are part of the golden eagle's habitat. Many different populations can share a habitat. But each population has a certain role, or niche, in its habitat. (A), during the day eagles soar high above open ground, hunting for small animals such as mice. Great horned owls share the golden eagle's habitat, and they also hunt mice. But owls hunt at night. Because of their different hunting habits, golden eagles and great horned owls have different niches in the same habitat. In a healthy ecosystem, populations are interdependent. That is, they depend on each other for survival. For example, great horned owls eat mice, which may eat the seeds of one type of plant. Since owls help keep the mouse population from getting too large, the plant population never dies out. (B), the mice control the size of the owl population. If there are too many owls and not enough mice for them to eat, some of the owls will die.

- |   | (A)         | (B)          |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| ① | Furthermore | Besides      |
| ② | Furthermore | However      |
| ③ | For example | Otherwise    |
| ④ | For example | Likewise     |
| ⑤ | In contrast | Consequently |



215 - 216 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 215

While technology creates man-made comparative advantage, seizing that man-made comparative advantage requires a work force skilled from top to bottom. The skills of the labor force are going to be the key competitive weapon in the twenty-first century. Brainpower will create new technologies, but skilled labor will be the arms and legs that allow one to employ – to be the low-cost masters of – the new product and process technologies that are being generated. In the century ahead natural resources, capital, and new-product technologies are going to rapidly move around the world. People will move – but more slowly than anything else. Skilled people become the only sustainable competitive advantage. If the route to success is inventing new products, the education of the smartest 25 percent of the labor force is critical. Someone in that top group will invent the new products of tomorrow. If the route to success is being the cheapest and best producer of products, new or old, the education of the bottom 50 percent of the population moves to center stage. This part of the population must staff those new processes. If the bottom 50 percent cannot learn what must be learned, new high-tech processes cannot be employed.

- ① the effects of technology on our lives
- ② the importance of a skilled labor force
- ③ the most effective hierarchy in an organization
- ④ the process of inventing new products
- ⑤ the optimal percentage of labor force

## 216

When children first begin lying, they lie to avoid punishment, and because of that, they lie indiscriminately – whenever punishment seems to be a possibility. A three-year-old will say, “I didn’t hit my sister,” even though a parent witnessed the child hit her sibling. A six-year-old won’t make that mistake – she’ll lie only about a punch that occurred when the parent was out of the room. By the time a child reaches school age, her reasons for lying are more complex. Punishment is a primary catalyst for lying, but as kids develop empathy and become more aware of social relations, they start to consider others when they lie. They may lie to spare a friend’s feelings. In grade school, said Talwar, “secret keeping becomes an important part of friendship – and so lying may be a part of that.”

- ① reasons for children’s lying
- ② messages children’s lies contain
- ③ educational effects of punishment
- ④ the way children acquire social skills
- ⑤ children’s advanced skills to gain friendships

## 217

Marjory Stoneman Douglas에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

While others saw in the Everglades nothing but a marshy wasteland, Marjory Stoneman Douglas saw “the simplicity, the diversity, the related harmony of the forms of life they enclose.” Ms. Douglas began observing the Everglades as a reporter for the Miami Herald in 1919. At that time most people believed that the Everglades were a problem to be overcome in the path of development. Ms. Douglas, however, discovered a thriving ecosystem in the Everglades, a vast, shallow “river of grass” that flows south from Florida’s Lake Okeechobee to the Gulf of Mexico. Ms. Douglas became a leader among those working to save the Everglades. She wanted the government to establish an Everglades National Park. That dream was realized in 1947, the same year Ms. Douglas’s book *The Everglades: River of Grass* was published. In 1970 Ms. Douglas founded an organization called Friends of the Everglades, which includes research scientists, engineers, and other citizens. This group was able to prevent the construction of an airport in the Everglades. Following Ms. Douglas’s death in 1998 at the age of 108, John Flicker, president of the National Audubon Society, said, “Marjory Stoneman Douglas showed us that the pen is truly mightier than the sword, and the bulldozer, and the excavator.

\*Everglades: 미국 플로리다주의 에버글레이드 습지

- ① 1919년 Miami Herald지의 편집자로 일했다.
- ② Everglades 습지에 관심을 보이지 않았다.
- ③ Everglades 습지에 편의 시설이 설립되기를 원했다.
- ④ Friends of the Everglades라는 단체를 결성하였다.
- ⑤ Everglades 습지에 공항 건설을 막을 수 없었다.

## 218

Frederic Thompson에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Two artists lived in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and met occasionally on walks along the coast. One was a dabbler named Frederic Thompson, the other an acclaimed landscape painter named Robert Swain Gifford. In 1905, Thompson began feeling an overwhelming desire to paint landscapes in the style of his friend. He wandered into an art gallery and saw a sign promoting the display of the works of the late R. Swain Gifford. The shock of learning of the artist’s death caused Thompson to black out into a fugue state, and he heard a voice say, “You see what I have done. Go on with the work.” Thompson’s personality changed and he seemed on the verge of mental collapse. He pulled himself together and started to work. Thompson began a sketch of five isolated trees on a coast, then visited the artist’s widow. His sketch exactly matched an unfinished painting Gifford had been working on when he died. Thompson’s career spanned another 20 years, continuing in the style of his late friend, and his paintings were shown in many New York galleries.

\*fugue state: 기절

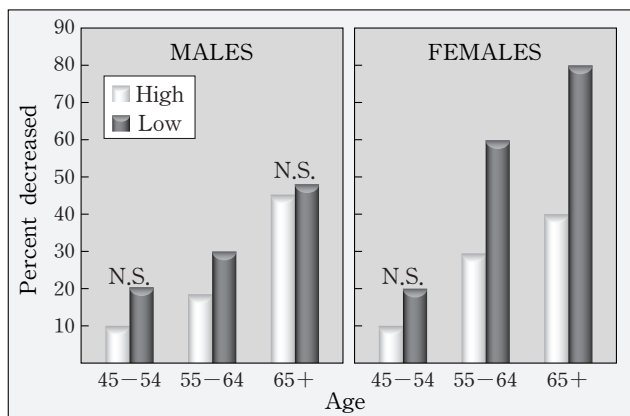
- ① Gifford와 해안가에서 만나 산책을 하곤 하였다.
- ② Gifford의 양식을 모방하여 풍경화를 그리고 싶어 했다.
- ③ Gifford가 사망했다는 것을 알고 심한 충격을 받았다.
- ④ 해변에 각각 떨어져 있는 다섯 그루의 나무를 그렸다.
- ⑤ 그의 풍경화는 Gifford의 완성된 그림과 일치하였다.



## 219

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Percentage of Decreased Bone Density in Males and Females by Age Groups in Areas of High-Fluoride and Low-Fluoride Water (%)



\*N.S.: 통계적으로 차이가 크지 않음

The above graph compares the percentage of decreased bone density in males and females of three age groups, 45-54, 55-64 and above 65, in areas of high-fluoride and low-fluoride water. The letters N.S. in this graph indicate those differences that are not statistically significant. ① In both males and females, the decreased bone density increases as they get older in areas of both high-fluoride and low-fluoride water areas. ② In both males and females aged 45 to 54 in areas with high-fluoride and low-fluoride water, the percentage of decreased bone density is almost the same. ③ The difference in the percentage of decreased bone density between high-fluoride and low-fluoride water areas is smallest in males of the age of over 65. ④ The percentage of decreased bone density in females aged 55 to 64 is about five times more than that in females aged 45 to 54 in low-fluoride water areas. ⑤ The percentage of decreased bone density is highest in the group of females of the age of over 65 in low-fluoride water areas.

220 - 221 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 220

In the world of power you will constantly need help from other people, usually those more powerful than you. The fool flits from one person to another, believing that he will survive by spreading himself out. It is a corollary of the law of concentration, however, that much energy is saved, and more power is attained by affixing yourself to a single, appropriate source of power. The scientist Nikola Tesla ruined himself by believing that he somehow maintained his independence by not having to serve a single master. He even turned down J. P. Morgan, who offered him a rich contract. In the end, Tesla's "independence" meant that he could depend on no single patron, but was always having to toady up to a dozen of them. Later in his life he realized his mistake. All the great Renaissance painters and writers wrestled with this problem, none more so than the sixteenth-century writer Pietro Aretino. Throughout his life Aretino suffered the indignities of having to please this prince and that. At last, he had had enough, and decided to woo Charles V, promising the emperor the services of his powerful pen. He finally discovered the freedom that came from attachment to a single source of power.

\*toady: 아첨하다

- ① 독립심을 길러라.
- ② 주인을 능가하지 마라.
- ③ 의도를 드러내지 마라.
- ④ 융통성 있게 대처하라.
- ⑤ 한 가지 목표에 집중하라.



## 221

By nature we are emotional creatures. It is how we primarily react to events; only afterwards are we able to see that such emotional responses can be destructive and need to be reined in. You cannot repress this part of human nature, nor should you ever try. It is like a flood that will overwhelm you all the more for your attempts to dam it up. What you want is for these endless emotions that assail you during the day to wash over you, to never hold on to one single emotion for very long. You are able to let go of any kind of obsessive feeling. If someone says something that bothers you, you find a way to move quickly past the feeling – either to excuse what they said, to make it less important, or to forget. Forgetting is a skill that you must develop in order to have emotional flow. If you cannot help but feel anger or disgust in the moment, make it a point to not let it remain the following day. When you hold on to emotions like that, it is as if you put blinders on your eyes. For that amount of time, you see and feel only what this emotion dictates, falling behind events. Your mind stops on feelings of failure, disappointment, and mistrust.

- ① 용서와 관대함은 인간의 가장 큰 미덕이다.
- ② 감정의 일관성을 유지하는 것이 때로는 필요하다.
- ③ 정서적 안정을 얻기 위해서는 자기성찰이 필요하다.
- ④ 우리를 괴롭히는 감정은 빨리 떨쳐 버릴 필요가 있다.
- ⑤ 우리를 힘들게 하는 사람과는 어울리지 말아야 한다.

**222 - 223** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 222

In all history, nothing is so surprising or so difficult to account for as the sudden rise of civilization in Greece. Much of what makes civilization had already existed for thousands of years in Egypt and in Mesopotamia, and had spread thence to neighbouring countries. But certain elements had been lacking until the Greeks supplied them. What they achieved in art and literature is familiar to everybody, but what they did in the purely intellectual realm is even more exceptional. They invented mathematics and science and philosophy; they first wrote history as opposed to mere annals; they speculated freely about the nature of the world and the ends of life, without being bound in the fetters of any inherited orthodoxy. What occurred was so astonishing that, until very recent times, men were content to gape and talk mystically about the Greek genius. It is possible, however, to understand the development of Greece in scientific terms, and it is well worthwhile to do so.

- ① How Spontaneous Greek Civilization Was!
- ② What Elements Make a Great Civilization?
- ③ The Rise and Excellence of Greek Civilization
- ④ How Stereotyped the Greek Intellectual System Is!
- ⑤ The Influences of Greek Civilization on Science



## 223

The chief point at which Bergson touches mathematics is his rejection of what he calls the “cinematographic” representation of the world. Mathematics conceives change, even continuous change, as constituted by a series of states; Bergson, on the contrary, contends that no series of states can represent what is continuous, and that in change a thing is never in any state at all. The view that change is constituted by a series of changing states he calls cinematographic; this view, he says, is natural to the intellect, but is radically vicious. True change can only be explained by true duration; it involves an interpenetration of past and present, not a mathematical succession of static states. This is what is called a “dynamic” instead of a “static” view of the world. The question is important, and in spite of its difficulty we cannot pass it by.

\*cinematographic: 영상적인

- ① Bergson’s Pursuit about Philosophy
- ② Bergson’s Dynamic View of the World
- ③ Bergson’s Point of View about Radicalism
- ④ Bergson’s Mathematical Explanation of the World
- ⑤ Bergson’s Condemnation and Insult of the Intellect

## 224

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently, a marketing firm met with and offered an impressive applicant a job in business development for its online team. The hiring manager asked human resources if she could make the offer and said that she wanted to do it in person.

- (A) The candidate became inflexible and insisted that the amount be raised before he indicated his preference because he felt stating a preference would damage his negotiating position. He didn’t believe that this impasse would lead to a withdrawal of a job offer. From the hiring manager’s viewpoint, she was relieved that this disagreement surfaced so early because one of the major requirements of the position was the ability to make deals with others.
- (B) She mentioned that she would not engage in a bidding war but that she needed to know from the candidate that he really preferred her organization to the others. And if this was the case, then she would see whether something could be done about the salary she was offering.
- (C) The meeting started well, but when the manager mentioned the salary, the candidate was visibly concerned. He said that he had two other compelling offers with higher compensation packages. The manager wanted to be sure that he really wanted the job with her organization in light of these two other compelling situations.

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

## 225

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

On the other hand, those who prefer using feeling to guide their judgments do so on the basis of empathy, warmth, personal convictions, and a consistent value system that underlies all their decision processes.

All of us rely on both thinking and feeling to make sense of reality. But we differ in the degree to which we depend on one function or the other.

( ① ) Some people make a decision about buying a new car primarily on the basis of considerations like cost and consumer ratings (thinking), while others are more strongly influenced by preferences for styling and color, or consideration of the vehicle's impact on the environment (feeling).

( ② ) People who favor thinking over feeling when making judgments about the reality they perceive prefer using evidence, analysis, and logic.

( ③ ) They are more concerned with being rational than with empathy, emotions, and values.

( ④ ) Thinking types communicate in an orderly and linear manner, emphasizing if-then and cause-effect linkages. ( ⑤ ) They are more interested in people, emotions, aesthetics, and harmony than with logic, analysis, or attaining impersonal goals.

## 226

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

Dr. Tabitha Holmes studied over fifty sets of mothers and their teen daughters. Her sample was drawn from families in a program called Upward Bound, funded by the U.S. Department of Education to give high-schoolers from low income families a chance at attending college. The mothers had aspirations for their daughters and were quite protective of them – often by demanding obedience. Holmes did extensive interviews asking both mother and daughter, separately, to describe their arguments and how they felt about them. And there was a big difference. Holmes found that 46% of the mothers rated their arguments as being destructive to the relationship. Being challenged was stressful, chaotic, and (in their perception) disrespectful. The more frequently they fought, and the more intense the fights were, the more the mom rated the fighting as harmful. But only 23% of the daughters felt that their arguments were destructive. Far more believed that fighting strengthened their relationship with their mother. “Their perception of the fighting was really sophisticated, far more than we anticipated for teenagers,” noted Holmes. “They saw fighting as a way to see their parents in a new way, as a result of hearing their mother’s point of view be articulated.”



According to Dr. Holmes' study, more teen daughters regard mother-daughter conflicts as \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ in relationships than mothers do, whereas more mothers consider them \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ than daughters do.

- | (A)             | (B)              |
|-----------------|------------------|
| ① improvement   | ..... rebellious |
| ② embarrassment | ..... supportive |
| ③ improvement   | ..... pleasant   |
| ④ embarrassment | ..... rebellious |
| ⑤ improvement   | ..... supportive |

**227 - 228** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One day it came to the attention of the ancient Greek philosopher Socrates that the oracle at Delphi had pronounced him the wisest man in the world. This baffled the philosopher – he did not think himself worthy of such a decree. It made him uncomfortable. He decided to simply go around Athens and find a person who was wiser than he – that should be easy and it would disprove the oracle.

He engaged in many discussions with politicians, poets, craftsmen, and fellow philosophers. He began to realize that the oracle was right. All the people he talked to had such a certainty about things, venturing solid opinions about matters of which they had no experience; they were full of so much air. If you questioned them at all, they could not really defend their opinions, which seemed based on something they had decided years earlier. His superiority, he realized, was that he knew that he knew nothing. This left his mind open to experiencing things as they are, the source of all knowledge.

This position of \_\_\_\_\_ was what you had as a child. You had a need and hunger for knowledge, to overcome this lack of knowledge, so you observed the world as closely as possible, absorbing large amounts of information. Everything was a source of wonder. With time our minds tend to close off. At some point, we feel like we know what we need to know; our opinions are certain and firm. We do this out of fear. We don't want our assumptions about life challenged. If we go too far in this direction, we can become extremely defensive and cover up our fears by acting with supreme confidence and certainty. What you need to do in life is return to that mind you possessed as a child, opening up to experience instead of closing it off.

**227**

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① See Further Ahead! – Expectation!
- ② Know the Complete Terrain – Expansion!
- ③ Reassess Yourself – Detachment!
- ④ Rediscover Curiosity – Openness!
- ⑤ Look at People's Deeds – Sharpness!

**228**

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① false belief
- ② endless fantasy
- ③ basic ignorance
- ④ mental confusion
- ⑤ irrational conclusion

**229 - 231** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

- (A) As a therapist, I have many families come to me with a child who is symptomatic – depressed, withdrawn, and angry. Though the parents may see the child as the “problem,” I often end up working with the couple and not the child. And frequently as the marriage improves – as the couple finds joy and rediscovers their love for each other – the tension in the house diminishes and the child’s symptoms go away.
- (B) The parents, not the child, were responsible for the change in the family. When Jeff and Martha began to devote more of their energy to each other, to caring for their own lives, to giving voice to their pain and compassion to each other, I could see the change in (a) him. Jeff and Martha began going out on dates once a week. Then they took dance lessons together. And everyone seemed happier. What changed? We didn’t try to cure illness. We tried to pursue happiness.
- (C) As the parents talked about themselves and their children, I heard a lot about Tony’s twelve-year-old sister, who seemed to get much of (b) his mother’s praise and attention. I began to get the picture of a marriage that had been strained for years. To deal with it, Jeff closed down when he came home from work. He didn’t get involved in the family. (c) He had become withdrawn and a bit depressed. Martha got over-involved with her children, especially her daughter. Feeling the anxiety, both parents tried to make everything “normal.” So big issues didn’t get talked about and, certainly, the pain felt by both parents never got acknowledged.
- (D) This is the way it was with Jeff and Martha when they came to see me with their son, Tony. (d) He had been caught bullying other kids at school. The boy, eight years old, and a little heavy, looked angry and withdrawn. But one didn’t have to look hard to see the sadness in his

eyes. And I knew in the first session that his sadness wasn’t accessible, because he didn’t feel safe to open up. (e) He expressed himself through bullying, but sat silent in the sessions.

## 229

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

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

## 230

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

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

## 231

윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Jeff와 Martha는 아들과 함께 필자를 찾아왔다.  
 ② 가족의 변화에 책임이 있는 쪽은 부모였다.  
 ③ Jeff는 가족의 일에 관심을 두지 않았다.  
 ④ Tony는 학교에서 다른 아이들을 괴롭혔다.  
 ⑤ Tony의 눈에서 슬픔을 읽을 수 없었다.



## 232

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I have been a full-time employee in the shipping department of Amond Music Hall for the past six years. I very much enjoy the opportunity to work here and hope to explore other opportunities within the company in the future. I read your recent memo in which you announced that the company would match any contribution to AMSW radio. I, too, am a fan of that station and appreciate the company's willingness to encourage employees to contribute to a worthy cause. My choice for a personal charity, though, happens to be the Towns Boys & Girls Club. This organization did a lot for me when I was growing up, and I am sure that many of the kids of Towns would tell you the same. Would Amond Music Hall be willing to make the same very generous offer to match gifts to the Towns Boys & Girls Club?

- ① Music Hall의 사회 봉사를 홍보하려고
- ② 취업을 위해 자신의 경력을 알리려고
- ③ 경력을 키워준 회사의 배려에 감사하려고
- ④ 회사의 사회 공헌 계획이 부당함을 지적하려고
- ⑤ 회사가 특정 단체를 지원하도록 요청하려고

## 233

밑줄 친 she[her]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Janey's mother hadn't gotten up by noon. Perhaps this was her way of making Janey check on her. It wouldn't work, not this time. But after an hour passed, ① she entered the room and saw her mother was still in bed but wouldn't rise from her pillow. Janey walked closer to her mother's bed and saw the lack of any movement, not even the gentle lifting and falling of the sheet across ② her body. Janey felt a greater loss to mourn now, and it fell upon ③ her heavily, in a way she might not have expected. ④ She sat at the foot of the bed, looked at her mother's stare, and wondered if she had known her death was coming. Had it come from inside her, out of the irregular beat of her heart, or had she seen it walk into the room and bend over her, its hands reaching for the pillow on which she now lay? ⑤ She felt she knew the answer, but knew she would not speak it.

## 234

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

A distinguished General returned from the Mexican war covered with "glory." He had, however, two marks of hard service ① which laurels could not hide. One was a head as white as wool; ② the other a skin eruption on his forehead. For the latter he was advised to try a mixture of sulphur, sugar of lead, and rose water. In applying it some of the mixture ③ moistening the hair on his forehead, and after a while this part of his hair resumed its original color. He then applied the mixture to all his hair, and it became, and it is now, of its primitive sandy hue. He communicated the fact to some of his friends in Washington and it has been found ④ effective in every instance. It does not dye the hair, but seems to operate upon the roots, and ⑤ restore the original color. \*laurels: 월계관

## 235

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

The primary resistance to wage reduction comes from upper management, not from employees. The main reason for avoiding pay cuts (A) is / are that they damage morale. Morale has three components. One is identification with the firm and an internalization of its objectives. Another is trust in an implicit exchange with the firm and with other employees; employees know that aid given to the firm or to coworkers will eventually be reciprocated, even if it goes (B) unnoticing / unnoticed. The third component is a mood that is conducive to good work. The mood need not be a happy one, though happiness is important for the performance of some jobs, such as those (C) who / that involve dealing with customers. The mood could be dislike of an unpleasant job combined with grim focus on achievement or pride in accomplishment. Good morale has to do with a willingness voluntarily to make sacrifices for the company and for coworkers.

- | (A)                                   | (B) | (C) |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| ① is   ..... unnoticing   ..... who   |     |     |
| ② is   ..... unnoticed   ..... who    |     |     |
| ③ is   ..... unnoticed   ..... that   |     |     |
| ④ are   ..... unnoticed   ..... that  |     |     |
| ⑤ are   ..... unnoticing   ..... that |     |     |

## 236

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 것은?

Effective communication not only improves the quality of health care but in addition has a very positive effect on the satisfaction gained from a consultation by both the doctor and his/her patient.

① Breakdowns in communication are the basis of

dissatisfaction in most patients. ② Surveys show that dissatisfied patients criticise their doctor for not listening, for not providing adequate explanations or for appearing uninterested. ③ Satisfied patients perceive their doctor to demonstrate friendliness, understanding and an ability to anticipate or listen to their concerns. ④ Medical expertise rather than failure of communication underlies the majority of complaints made against doctors. ⑤ The autonomy of a patient is undermined when a doctor is a poor communicator or appears to be unapproachable or unwilling to respond to the patient's questions or concerns.

## 237

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most of us vastly underestimate the harm we do to ourselves with our own thinking. The way we think becomes so invisible to us, and so normal, that we don't even know it's happening. Yet hundreds of times a day we engage in everything from stray negativity to outright trains of thought that, over time, beat us up. The physical equivalent might be something like taking tiny poison pills that wear down your body. Imagine being not so sick that you couldn't function, but sick enough so that you felt terrible most of the time. In a way, that's how many of us live our lives on an emotional level. We surely function, yet we are stressed and miserable. Most of us are unhappy and lack contentment and fulfillment. Yet time and time again, we ignore the mental aspects of life and focus exclusively on external factors. It makes no sense, and it's completely ineffective.

- ① 긍정적인 생각이 더 많은 성취를 가져온다.
- ② 자신을 인정하지 않는 태도는 매우 해롭다.
- ③ 긍정적 감정은 효과적 인지 작용을 유발한다.
- ④ 부정적 감정이 육체적 기능을 저해할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 불행을 초래하는 내적 요인을 간과해서는 안 된다.



238 - 243

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 238

A scale-eating cichlid fish has two forms, one that eats scales off the right side of its victims and one that eats scales off the left side. Individual fish inherit the strategy and mouthparts twisted in the appropriate direction; they cannot switch between the alternative strategies by feeding sometimes on the left and sometimes on the right. Ordinarily, alternative strategies should not persist in a population, because if one strategy bestows even slightly higher fitness, it should increase in frequency relative to the other until only the better strategy remains. For alternative strategies to persist, their fitness must be the same on average. This will occur if the alternative strategies are frequency dependent. As the proportion of left-feeding fish in the group increases, the payoff to left-feeding decreases. Because each strategy has a higher payoff when it is rare in the population, the two strategies are maintained by frequency-dependent selection. The group is predicted to evolve to a mixture of left-feeders and right-feeders in which \_\_\_\_\_.

\*cichlid fish: 태래어(열대 담수어의 일종)

- ① alternative strategies are missing
- ② the proportion grows more and more
- ③ the payoffs to each strategy are equal
- ④ the better strategy pursuit is inherited
- ⑤ physical development is appropriately directed

## 239

One of the most unanswered questions is what is art. People are beginning to think that anything can become art, even if it is mud splattered from a car onto a canvas. But that is not true. A true definition of anything has to be \_\_\_\_\_. Therefore, art is the exact opposite of life and vice versa. So, in order to know what art is, you would have to know what life is. They are intrinsically and consciously linked together. Life is real and obvious, whereas art is unreal and deceptive. But the guideline by which each is tested or verified is not just any standard. Just like the counterfeit money, even though it is a fake, it has to be easily mistaken for the real thing. All the genuine fine arts that are successful are involved in imitating life, but their creations are not real. When something is done so well in the field of art that it transcends the mind into thinking it is real, that is the fantastic feature that makes it art. In fact, the greater the exceeding and deceptive effect, the greater is the art.

- ① the creation of genuineness in effect
- ② the verification by way of any standard
- ③ the escape of unreal and deceptive features
- ④ the reversal of the other half of its equation
- ⑤ a description based on reality and practicality



## 240

We are inclined to remember some information better when it is related to a location, which is called episodic memory. We all remember some information because it is related to a location. The car that you drive when you are first learning how to drive will be easier for you to drive than other cars. Even though most cars have similar designs, you will remember your instruction and associate it with this particular car. Taking your driving test in another car will make the experience more difficult. So it can be said that episodic memory has an important component called “invisible information.” Students have more trouble solving math problems in English classroom than they do in their math classroom. Why? The walls, desks, overheads, chalkboards, and even the math teacher are covered with invisible information. In other words, the content of the room \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① becomes part of the context of the memory
- ② constitutes invisible information of instruction
- ③ influences your selection of the visual experience
- ④ is replaced by preferred components in the memory
- ⑤ enables the invisible information to disappear temporarily

## 241

Almost always, mentoring is thought about only in terms of its impact on the student’s career success. If a professional strives to do important work but does not mentor well, the capacity to contribute to the field ends at retirement. The individual is \_\_\_\_\_. All famous scientists publish great papers, right? That’s sort of self-defining. But if you look at their offspring, their children or their students, you can find that a surprisingly large number of them don’t train well. I think it is one thing to be a kind of a burning shooting star, and make a lot of light for a little while. But the bottom line is that if you believe in some sort of continuity in all of this and you’re not a good mentor, you don’t train well, it dies with you.

- ① not expert but mechanical
- ② not wise but clever enough
- ③ reactive rather than active
- ④ productive, but not reproductive
- ⑤ practical rather than philosophical



## 242

In their work on self-esteem, Richard Bednar and Scott Peterson point out that the very experience of coping with challenges and risking failure increases our self-confidence. If we avoid hardships and challenges because we may fail, the message we are sending ourselves is that we are unable to deal with difficulty – in this case, unable to handle failure – and our self-esteem suffers as a result. But if we do challenge ourselves, the message we internalize is that we are resilient enough to handle potential failure. We realize that the beast we had always feared, which is failure, is not as terrifying as we thought it was. Taking on challenges instead of avoiding them has a greater long-term effect on our self-esteem than winning or losing, or failing or succeeding. Thus, our overall self-confidence and our belief in our own ability to deal with setbacks may be \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① reinforced when we fail
- ② influenced by educational level
- ③ shattered as we internalize fear
- ④ increased by careful preparation
- ⑤ free from personal characteristics

## 243

Digital cameras generally \_\_\_\_\_. After each shot, the photographer can see a small version of the image just captured. This eliminates all kinds of errors that were common in the film era, from failing to load the film properly (or at all), to forgetting to remove the lens cap, to cutting off the head of the central figure of the picture. However, early digital cameras failed on one crucial feedback dimension. When a picture was taken, there was no audible cue to indicate that the image had been captured. Modern models now include a very satisfying but completely fake ‘shuttering click’ sound when a picture has been taken. Some cell phones, aimed at the elderly, include a fake dial tone, for similar reasons.

- ① seem more suitable for amateurs than professionals
- ② provide better feedback to their users than film cameras
- ③ have much more inconveniences than film cameras
- ④ make artificial images rather than authentic ones
- ⑤ are more appropriate for editing on the spot

## 244

다음 글에 드러난 I의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것은?

With my suitcase, my apple, and my flowers, I stood waiting on the front porch of our house. Instead of unlocking the door as I normally would have, I thought I would ring the bell just as a stranger might, as someone who hopes to be welcomed. I always enjoyed surprising Giulietta and the boys whenever I returned from trips, and with that male pride in homecoming from a battle, large or small, I was eager to tell them tales about where I had been and what I had done and whom I had defeated and the trophies with which I had returned. Standing on the welcome mat, I looked inside through the windows into the entryway and beyond into the living room, and I saw my son Jacob lying on the floor reading from his history textbook. He had a sweet, studious look on his face, and I felt proud of him beyond measure. I rang the bell. They would all rush to greet me.

- ① lonely and regretful
- ② scared and concerned
- ③ anticipating and excited
- ④ relieved and determined
- ⑤ embarrassed and furious

## 245

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

*The United States Marine Corps* is like a tight, controlled, and disciplined company, which has little room for those who will not or cannot conform to the ideology. Yet, paradoxically, those without individual (A) indifference / initiative and entrepreneurial instincts will just as likely fail at such a company as those who do not share the ideological principles. It means that companies seeking a decentralized work environment in the long run should first and foremost impose a tight ideology, screen and indoctrinate people into that ideology, eject the viruses, and then give those who have survived the tremendous sense of (B) conformity / responsibility that comes with membership in an elite organization. It means getting the right actors on the stage, putting them in the right frame of mind, and then giving them the freedom to ad lib as they see fit. It means, in short, understanding that cult-like tightness around an ideology actually enables a company to turn people (C) tight / loose to experiment, change, adapt, and – above all – to act.

- |   | (A)          | (B)            | (C)   |
|---|--------------|----------------|-------|
| ① | indifference | responsibility | tight |
| ② | indifferenc  | conformity     | tight |
| ③ | initiative   | responsibility | loose |
| ④ | initiative   | conformity     | loose |
| ⑤ | initiative   | responsibility | tight |



## 246

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Creativity is the capacity to develop significant and valuable novelty. This seems the most difficult capacity of all for evolution to evolve, and for good reason. Significant and valuable by what criteria? Human creativity matters for human beings. But creativity ① hardly matters for evolution. Single-celled organisms reproduce themselves readily, and life can go on – did go on, for billions of years on Earth – with barely more complexity. Life ② persists through reproduction, through transmitting accumulated complexity to subsequent generations. If inherited design were radically changed each time an organism reproduced, the hard-won gains of natural selection would rapidly be ③ obtained. Life can evolve new possibilities only slowly, through variations small enough not to threaten existing evolved functions, ④ accrediting functional novelty generation by generation from minor and undirected variation. But although evolution has thereby ⑤ spawned many new species and even major new forms of life, it does not need or aim for creativity.

## 247

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

If a person were asked to gather 15 of his or her friends, a great deal would be known about the quality of the relationships that the person has with them. If, (A), the person were asked to gather 15 family members, nothing would be known about the quality of the relationship that he or she has with them. The term friend is a relational term in that it connotes a qualitative meaning about the relationship. The term itself gives meaning to the relationship. The study of friendship would be much simpler if family members could not be friends. However, if one asks a small child who his or her “best friend” is, more than likely the answer is his or her mother. (B), if a married individual is asked to name his or her best friend, a common response would be to name that person’s spouse as best friend. Thus, in some instances family members are considered friends. However, one must keep in mind that not all family members are friends.

- | (A)                 | (B)                |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| ① for instance      | ..... Instead      |
| ② on the other hand | ..... Likewise     |
| ③ for instance      | ..... Nevertheless |
| ④ on the other hand | ..... In general   |
| ⑤ that is to say    | ..... Therefore    |

248 - 249 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 248

Globalization is exerting enormous social, political, and economic pressures on the existing nation-state geopolitical order. Institutions have fostered an environment where electronic labor, capital, and media content flow nearly seamlessly across national borders. Seemingly endless waves of immigrants are leaving their homelands to search for greater economic opportunity and personal freedom in other countries. International political and economic integration in the form of alliances and trade agreements have become common necessities. Multinational corporations are evolving into transnational organizations. Taken in aggregate, the continually changing social conditions arising from these forces create a powerful milieu influencing the construction and maintenance of one's self-identity. In fact, a frequently voiced critique of globalization is the concern that other nations and cultures will ultimately become mere homogenized representations of Western capitalism, forfeiting much of the uniqueness represented by their national and cultural identities.

- ① dynamic era of social transformation
- ② unstable nature of globalization in aggregate
- ③ necessities of political and economic integration
- ④ homogenization of cultures through globalization
- ⑤ world-wide efforts to overcome economic inequality

## 249

During the development in childhood, youngsters become better able to use their senses deliberately and strategically to gather the information most relevant to a task at hand. Infants actively use their senses to explore their environment, and they prefer some sensory stimuli to others. Still, there is some truth to the idea that the attention of the infant or very young child is “captured by” something and that of the older child is “directed toward” something. Selective as they are, 1-month-old infants do not deliberately choose to attend to faces and other engaging stimuli. Instead, a novel stimulus attracts their attention and, once their attention is “caught,” they sometimes seem unable to turn away. As children get older, three things change: their attention spans become longer, they become more selective in what they attend to, and they are better able to plan and carry out systematic strategies for using their senses to achieve goals.

- ① major phases of human life cycle
- ② importance of early child development
- ③ children's responses to sensory stimuli
- ④ characteristic features of attentive children
- ⑤ purposeful use of senses with development



## 250

다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

A year after his first production, *The Crucible*, Arthur Miller was refused a passport. He endured the active persecution of the American witch hunt for suspected communists. Terror was created in some of his former friends and associates by the possibility of being branded witches. In fact, *The Crucible* attempts to be a personal tragedy as well as a social drama. Miller, Ibsen's disciple, nevertheless suffers an anxiety of influence in *The Crucible* not so much in regard to Ibsen's *An Enemy of the People* but in relation to George Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan*. The frequent echoes of *Saint Joan* are involuntary and are distracting and fatal to the aesthetic value of *The Crucible*. For all its moral earnestness, *Saint Joan* is enhanced by the Shavian ironic wit, a literary quality totally absent from Miller, here and elsewhere.

- ① Miller의 이전 친구와 지인들은 두려움을 갖지 않았다.
- ② *The Crucible*은 사회극이 아닌 개인적 비극이기를 시도한다.
- ③ *The Crucible*은 Ibsen의 작품이 영향을 미쳤다는 우려에 시달린다.
- ④ *Saint Joan*의 영향은 *The Crucible*의 미적 가치를 높이고 있다.
- ⑤ *Saint Joan*은 도덕적인 진지함을 가진 작품이다.

## 251

Eleonora's falcon에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

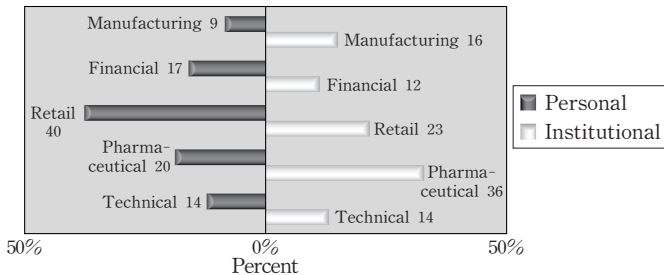
Eleonora's falcon is one of the least-known European species. It was named after a Sardinian princess of the Middle Ages. It is noted for its late mating season. Pair formation takes place at the chosen nest site. Activities a single male pursues after attracting a female to his acquired place include a rhythmic bowing of the head and neck down to the feet as the male stands in front of or beside the female. More often than not, however, bowing is an end in itself as the female sits quietly watching the male. It is impossible to predict whether she would show a response to the courtship of her partner. Bowing of males is also observed when they try to counteract females' aggressive tendencies. For instance, the male bows when he wants a share of the prey he has delivered to the female. The bowing posture occurs only between two partners of different genders and is usually not accompanied by any acoustic expressions.

- ① 중세의 한 공주의 이름을 따서 이름이 붙여졌다.
- ② 수컷은 짝짓기를 위해 암컷을 선택된 둥지로 데려간다.
- ③ 짝짓기를 위한 수컷의 절에 암컷도 맞절로 응답한다.
- ④ 수컷은 암컷에게 준 먹이의 한몫을 원할 때 절을 한다.
- ⑤ 절하기 동작은 대체로 어떤 음향적 표현도 동반하지 않는다.

## 252

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Portfolio Weights of Personal and Institutional Stock Investment in 2009



The above chart shows the percentage distribution of stocks in personal portfolios compared to that in the investors of a stock institute in 2009.

① Pharmaceutical stocks take up the biggest ratio in the portfolio of the institute's investors, while retail stocks do in that of the personal investors.  
 ② Financial stocks takes up the least investment from the institute's investors, while manufacturing stocks does from the personal investors.  
 ③ The difference between the ratio of the most invested item and that of the least invested one is greater in the personal investors than in the institute's investors.  
 ④ The personal investors have more manufacturing and retail stocks respectively than the institute's investors.  
 ⑤ Personal investors match the institute in technology stocks, which amounts to the second lowest investment in their portfolio.

253 - 254 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 253

One of the paradoxes a society faces is that of individual rights versus community standards. This dichotomy emanates from individuals' desire to be unique, independent, and hold a strong self-identity. Yet, at the same time, people seek interdependence by developing strong human and symbolic relationships. This need for a group identity compels communities to develop their own identities, ultimately creating community standards. However, moral dilemmas may arise when community standards conflict with individual rights. Educational administrators are the natural buffer of this paradox as it manifests itself especially in the public school setting. This tension between the community and individual rights must be faced frequently by those administrators working at the very heart of the debate. Since the move away from the common school to the establishment of the school system and profession of teaching, administrators have had to balance community ethics and teacher privacy rights.

- ① 사회적 표준과 개인의 권리 사이의 딜레마는 개인의 정체성에서 비롯된다.
- ② 집단 정체성에 대한 필요는 결국 공동사회의 표준을 설정하는 계기가 된다.
- ③ 사회와 개인 간의 갈등과 긴장 관계는 토론의 활성화를 통해 극복될 수 있다.
- ④ 교육 행정가는 사회적 요구와 개인의 권리 간의 도덕적 갈등을 조정하는 역할을 한다.
- ⑤ 교육은 개인적 정체성이 사회적 표준에 부합되도록 유도하는 기능을 가지고 있다.



## 254

People from different cultures differ little in basic sensory capacities, such as the ability to discriminate degrees of brightness or loudness. However, their perceptions and interpretations of sensory input can vary considerably. For example, children become insensitive, starting at the end of the first year after birth, to speech sound contrasts that they do not hear regularly because they are not important in their primary language. A researcher and his associates have shown that the same is true for perceptions of music. Infants from the United States, they found, noticed equally notes that violated either Western musical scales or the Javanese pelog scale. This suggests that humans are born with the potential to perceive music from a variety of cultures. However, American adults were less sensitive to bad notes in the unfamiliar Javanese musical system than to mistuned notes in their native Western scale, suggesting that their years of experience with Western music had shaped their perceptual skills.

- ① 인간의 감지 능력은 문화의 영향을 받는다.
- ② 문화적 감수성은 감각기관의 발달과 관련이 있다.
- ③ 문화적 차이가 미국인과 자바인 사이에 오해를 야기한다.
- ④ 감각 정보에 대한 노출 정도가 인지 작용에 영향을 준다.
- ⑤ 문화적 다양성은 예술적 감성을 키우는 데 기여한다.

255 - 256 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 255

How do eight million people in New York function, live, work, and even thrive on top of each other? It's mind-overwhelming. But forget the monuments, the glass towers, the arenas and theaters; it is the people who made the city – for better, or for worse! It's the place to prove yourself; to “make a brand new start of it”; and where “if you can make it there, you can make it anywhere.” And it's the people, and their unique contributions, that keep the city thriving. Whether they are from Ireland, Italy, West Africa, France, Israel, Pakistan, Mexico, Haiti, or Manhattan, it's that mix of people and cultures that has always been the city's most solid foundation and source of energy. The variety and diversity seem to form a collective unifying and feisty spirit that is essential to the city's character.

- ① Light and Darkness of New York
- ② Cultural Characteristics of New Yorkers
- ③ New York as an International Business Center
- ④ New York as a City of Diverse Opportunities
- ⑤ What Makes New York What It Is



## 256

Roosters emit alarm calls when they see a predator, such as a hawk flying overhead, but do so only when they have an audience of other members of their species. The alarm call made in response to seeing an aerial predator is very different from the call made in response to a predator on the ground, such as a dog or raccoon. The aerial alarm call is a long screech, whereas the ground alarm call is a series of short pulses of sound. The presence or absence of an audience does not influence the ground alarm call. Apparently, the call is as much directed at the predator, in an attempt to scare it away, as to other chickens. The calls have specificity that can be interpreted by other members of the species and, indeed, chickens respond appropriately by crouching and looking up when they hear the aerial alarm call or by running for cover or strutting when they hear the ground predator alarm call.

- ① Do Roosters Scare Predators?
- ② Roosters' Calls Have Messages!
- ③ Chickens Respond to an Audience!
- ④ Predators Attack Chickens in Two Ways!
- ⑤ How Do Roosters Grow into Social Beings?

## 257

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Charity and philanthropy, although differing from each other at times, together constitute a mode of social welfare that has been in continuous operation from the earliest origins of Western society until our own day. This mode is characterized by the effort to base social welfare on the principle of voluntarism – that is, voluntary concern for people in need.

- (A) Charity and philanthropy have not, for the most part, sought to alter the basic inequalities in society. The continued existence of such categories of people as rich and poor, fortunate and unfortunate, is taken for granted.
- (B) Throughout its long history, this mode has been heavily influenced by religious ideas that have offered rationales for the existence of material inequality and for softening the effects of inequality.
- (C) But the rich and fortunate are perceived as having duties to the poor and unfortunate, duties that derive from religious teachings or from membership in a common community.

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



## 258

글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Many environmental issues, however, while having a bearing on individuals' circumstances, are problems of the future and therefore appear to be a lower priority.

There is much evidence to suggest that it is the poorest in society who suffer most from the consequences of pollution. ( ① ) Sustainable development has introduced a new form of equity to be concerned about: the concept of intergenerational equity. ( ② ) Policies which can address both social and environmental issues are clearly desirable but may not have the instant effects which circumstances, and electorates demand. ( ③ ) Most social issues are immediate to people's lives and require urgent action. ( ④ ) The result of this conflict of priorities can result in bad policy decisions. ( ⑤ ) It is undeniably the case that some policies which are desirable for environmental reasons will exacerbate inequalities and social injustice.

## 259

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

Over the last two decades, the university has emerged as one of the main battlegrounds in a multicultural society, whose disputes cluster around multiculturalist challenges to what is perceived as the homogeneity of the society, its refusal to celebrate and respect the beliefs, desires, needs, and priorities of members of minority groups. Unfortunately, the university's ability to oversee a negotiated settlement of this dispute is significantly undermined by its own deep implication in the conflict, a situation no doubt arising from the university's manifestly cultural character, its dual role as culture's conservator and critic. While globalization makes this institutional duality ruinous, it is possible to find it in contemporary multiculturalist criticism, as well as in the kinds of conflicts for and to which it speaks. By clarifying the university's role in the modern state, it becomes possible to reimagine the university as a space within which consensus is possible at the same time that "difference" is taken seriously.



By keeping a/an (A) attitude, the university in a multicultural society can take the role of (B) the conflict between homogeneity and diversification.

- | (A)            | (B)                 |
|----------------|---------------------|
| ① stable       | ..... understanding |
| ② unbiased     | ..... negotiating   |
| ③ eccentric    | ..... understanding |
| ④ transparent  | ..... negotiating   |
| ⑤ conservative | ..... settling      |

**260 - 261** 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Robyn Dawes, in his book *House of Cards*, draws on the substantial research in the area of therapy to illustrate how the efficacy of a therapist, once she has the basic skills and knowledge, is not determined by the number or type of degrees she has earned but by the degree of empathy that she has. I am more likely to be empathetic to the person before me when I am truly listening to him without being distracted by thoughts about how to advise him. The foundation of effective therapy is not only intellectual sophistication but the ability to accept.

While coming up with solutions to a friend's problems may make us feel helpful and competent, it often has the opposite effect on the friend. First, offering solutions creates distance between two people: one person is in the know, the other is in trouble. Second, the person being helped feels inadequate, especially when he is already feeling weak. When we offer solutions, regardless of our intentions, the message often comes across as paternalistic.

But when we accept, we communicate a different set of messages. First, and most importantly, we are telling the person, "I am with you. I care about you, and you can count on me." Second, we are telling him, "I trust you. You are competent enough to get through this." When the mode is one of acceptance, even though it is clear that one person is helping and the other is being helped, the latter is \_\_\_\_\_. It is not always easy to refrain from giving advice, especially when we are with people we care about, but advice is not always the best thing we have to offer. Usually, simply being there is sufficient.

## 260

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Motivate Workers
- ② Life Lesson from People in Need
- ③ Limitations of Empathy and Antipathy
- ④ The Power of Self-confidence and Trust
- ⑤ The Necessity to Step Down from Above

## 261

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① less likely to feel annoyed
- ② less likely to feel consoled
- ③ more likely to get depressed
- ④ more likely to feel empowered
- ⑤ more likely to reject the advice



262 - 264 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

In the early 1980s a young violin teacher named Roberta Tzavaras decided to bring classical music to three Harlem public elementary schools. The problem was there were far more students than violins. To solve this problem, as well as to underscore her belief that every child is capable of learning to play the violin, Tzavaras decided to hold a lottery. The first class, made up of the lottery winners, made surprisingly fast progress. So did the second, and the third. The program (a) thrived and came to be called the Opus 118 Harlem Center for Strings.

(B)

Why? Part of the answer can be found in Opus 118. Tzavaras visited a first-grade class to perform music and told them about a group to which they might someday belong – if they are fortunate. A week or two went by; a sense of anticipation built. Tzavaras announced the winners' names. On hearing their names, the kids reacted as if they'd just received an electric shock. They raced home to tell their parents the thrilling news: they won! They didn't know the A string from the A train, but they were (b) flattered, and it made all the difference of the two schools.

(C)

And yet, a year later, it was the Wadleigh program that was sputtering and the PS 233 program that was going strong. The Wadleigh program was beset with discipline problems, and the PS 233 group was well behaved. The Wadleigh students (c) praised the good players and discouraged them from continuing, and the PS 233 students did their practice and got steadily better.

(D)

Two other public schools, Wadleigh Secondary School of the Performing and Visual Arts, and PS 233, attempted to (d) develop their own versions of Opus 118. They started at about the same time and happened to be taught by the same instructor, David Burnett. Wadleigh had the students who presumably

had a real interest in music, and could purchase violins for every student who wanted to play. But PS 233 had the students having no apparent inclination toward violins. The foundation could (e) afford only fifty violins, forcing Burnett to hold an Opus 118-style lottery to determine who got in. As the programs got under way, the result seemed preordained: Wadleigh would succeed, and PS 233 would fail.

## 262

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

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

## 263

윗글의 밑줄 친 말 중 문맥상 적절하지 않은 것은?

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

## 264

윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Tzavaras는 3개 초등학교에 고전음악을 도입하고자 했다.
- ② Tzavaras는 복권을 팔아 부족한 바이올린을 보충했다.
- ③ Wadleigh 프로그램은 Opus 118 프로그램을 참조했다.
- ④ Wadleigh 프로그램은 훈육상의 문제로 어려움을 겪었다.
- ⑤ Burnett은 2개 학교에서 바이올린을 가르쳤다.

## 265

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When companies hire employees, they know they need to compile a team of people with a variety of skills and interests – a player skilled in each of the functions needed to run the company. In much the same way, stores need to choose their stock to provide “something for everyone.” While you have let me know that customers rarely ask for our company’s Smart-Up Desk Lamps, I am confident that if you had them on your shelves, they would not only consistently turn over, but also bring back a new kind of customer that used to shop your store just once. So just as you’ve put together employees with varied skills, you’ll be pleased when you add our company’s Smart-Up Desk Lamp to your product variety. I’ll stop by in a few days to show you some samples and some research on how our products have helped other retailers grow their customer base.

- ① 신입 사원의 고용 기준들에 대하여 공지하려고
- ② 효율적인 회사 경영 방식에 대하여 조언하려고
- ③ 소매상에게 자기 회사 상품 진열을 부탁하려고
- ④ 주주들에게 자사 상품의 판매 실적을 보고하려고
- ⑤ 자사 상품의 판매 전략들을 사원들에게 교육하려고

## 266

밑줄 친 them[they]이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

I had been planning lessons around my favorite book, *To Kill a Mockingbird*, and was reading a study guide that analyzed the novel’s characters in reaction to Lawrence Kohlberg’s Six Levels of Moral Development – from level 1 ‘I don’t want to get in trouble’ to level 6 ‘I have a personal code of behavior and I follow it’. I just loved it. The Six Levels were simple, easy to understand. More importantly, ① they are perfectly applicable to teaching young people exactly what I wanted ② them to learn. I quickly incorporated ③ them into my class, and today ④ they are the glue that holds it together. Trust is always the foundation, but the Six Levels are the building blocks that help my kids grow as both students and people. I even used ⑤ them in raising my own children, and I am extremely proud of how they turned out.

## 267

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

There is not a perfect correlation between the amount of hot foods ① eaten and the warmth of the climate. In Honduras, for example, hot pepper is not a major part of the cuisine, as it ② does in nearby Mexico and Thailand. A fondness for hot pepper may simply arise ③ because meat and other foods tend to go bad quickly in a hot climate, so that people tend to use spices and spicy condiments to cover an off taste. This was one traditional explanation for relatively chilly northern Europe’s lust ④ to retrieve the spices of the Orient in the days before refrigeration. Some medical authorities have suggested that the active hot ingredient in peppers, a substance called capsaicin, can stimulate the circulation and raise body temperature, so that sweating occurs. This might make people ⑤ feel cooler as the sweat evaporates.



## 268

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

In the United States, most states use what is called an explicit consent rule, meaning that people have to take some concrete steps to demonstrate (A) what / that they want to be donors. It is clear that many people who are willing to donate organs fail to take the necessary steps. A study of Iowa residents by Sheldon Kurtz and Michael Saks confirms the point. ‘Ninety-seven percent of respondents indicated their general support for transplantation. Sizable majorities said they were interested in donating their own organs and (B) that / those of their children.’ However, people’s stated willingness to become donors did not translate into the necessary action. Of those who expressed their support, only 43% had the box (C) check / checked on their driver’s license, where in some states people can state their intent to be an organ donor.

- |   | (A)  | (B)   | (C)     |
|---|------|-------|---------|
| ① | what | that  | check   |
| ② | what | those | checked |
| ③ | what | that  | checked |
| ④ | that | those | checked |
| ⑤ | that | that  | check   |

## 269

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

At one time, people believed that corsets, tightening foundation garments, were essential to women’s fragile physiques. ① Unfortunately, corsets did little to help and much to hurt women’s bodies. ② Harder stays and tighter lacing limited the wearer’s ability to breathe, sit, and stand without discomfort, while the unnatural hourglass shape of

the most restrictive corsets forced internal organs into unnatural positions. ③ Corsets probably did not result in “hysteria,” but they did cause fainting, indigestion, constipation, and back pain. ④ In the 1830s, the artificially inflated shoulders and skirts made the intervening waist look narrow, even with the corset laced only moderately. ⑤ Although some women and doctors did call for an end to rigid corsets, the most effective end came with World War I, when the war effort called for an end to excess uses of steel. \*stay: (코르셋의 보강에 사용되는) 망

## 270

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Though I am more sympathetic to the argument that important ideas be aired than to the argument that they should sometimes be suppressed, I think it is a debate we need to have. Tragically, however, there are few signs that the debates will happen in the place where we might most expect it: academia. Though academics owe the extraordinary perquisite of tenure to the ideal of encouraging free inquiry and the evaluation of unpopular ideas, all too often academics are the first to try to suppress them. In his book *The New Know-Nothings*, Morton Hunt has depressingly showed that universities cannot be counted on to defend the rights of their own heretics and that it’s often the court system or the press that has to drag them into policies of tolerance. \*perquisite: 특권

- ① 대학이 자유로운 사고와 토론을 억누르고 있다.
- ② 대학에게 주어진 지나친 특권을 제한해야 한다.
- ③ 자유로운 사고가 학문 발전의 가장 큰 원동력이다.
- ④ 과학의 발전은 잘 설계된 실험을 통해 이루어진다.
- ⑤ 대학에 가해지는 많은 규제가 학문의 자유를 해친다.

271 - 276

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 271

Drazen Prelec and Duncan Simester, two business professors at MIT, organized a real-life, sealed-bid auction for tickets to a Boston Celtics game. Half the participants in the auction were informed that they had to pay with cash; the other half were told they had to pay with credit cards. Prelec and Simester then averaged the bids for the two different groups. Lo and behold, the average credit card bid was twice as high as the average cash bid. When people used their credit cards, their bids were much more \_\_\_\_\_. They no longer felt the need to contain their expenses, and so they spent way beyond their means. This is what's happened to the American consumer over the past few decades. The statistics are bleak: the average household currently owes more than nine thousand dollars in credit card debt, and the average number of credit cards per person is 8.5. In 2006, consumers spent more than seventeen billion dollars in penalty fees alone on their credit cards.

\*sealed-bid 비공개 입찰

- ① sensible
- ② reckless
- ③ moderate
- ④ depressed
- ⑤ insufficient

## 272

My favorite definition of science was proposed by Michael Shermer: "Science is not the affirmation of a set of beliefs, but a process of inquiry aimed at building a testable body of knowledge constantly open to rejection or confirmation." I like this definition because it emphasizes an extremely important point – science does not try to prove any

specific belief. Science doesn't start with a preconceived notion of what we should believe, as some other human institutions do. Rather, science is simply the process we use to \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, a true scientist believes that all knowledge is open to rejection or confirmation, and that we are constantly refining and expanding our knowledge of the world. This quest for knowledge may never result in absolute truth – but it's still the best thing we've got to unravel the mysteries of life.

- ① acquire the existent truths
- ② make our beliefs undoubted
- ③ better understand our world
- ④ increase the convenience of life
- ⑤ establish the objective knowledge

## 273

Our superstitious beliefs are often reinforced by \_\_\_\_\_. Many people think that things come in threes. To support that belief, they point to many instances where three bad or three good things happened over a period of time. However, evidence for such a superstition is problematic. Why? We remember the times that three things seemed to happen fairly close to one another, and forget all the times when three things didn't happen together. Once again, we remember the hits and forget the misses. Also, there's never a time horizon stated. Do the three things have to happen within a week, a month, or a year? Sooner or later, three similar things are likely to occur. We can interpret just about any data as supporting the things-come-in-three superstition – if we wait long enough. As Stuart Vyse stated, "The fallibility of human reason is the greatest single source of superstitious belief."

- ① a series of successful experiences
- ② our fear and anxiety for the future
- ③ their specific evidence we can identify
- ④ our biased interpretation of future events
- ⑤ our awareness of superstition's irrationality



## 274

“Tell me about yourself” seems a straightforward enough question to ask of someone, but the kind of answer you get very much depends on \_\_\_\_\_. For example, North Americans will tell you about their personality traits (“friendly, hard-working”), role categories (“I work for a company that makes microchips”), and activities (“I go camping a lot”). Americans don’t condition their self-descriptions much on context. The Korean, Chinese and Japanese self, on the other hand, very much depend on context (“I am serious at work”; “I am fun-loving with my friends”). A study asking Japanese and Americans to describe themselves either in particular kind of situation showed that Japanese found it very difficult to describe themselves without specifying a particular kind of situation – at work, at home, with friends, etc. Americans, in contrast, tended to be stumped when the investigator specified a context – “I am what I am.”

- ① which category the question is in
- ② how seriously you ask the question
- ③ what society you ask the question in
- ④ what kind of job the respondents have
- ⑤ whether the question has any connotation

## 275

To say that a pianist has no awareness of an intention to strike each key in sequence doesn’t mean that he found himself playing at Carnegie Hall quite by accident or because of the whim of the gods of fate. The performance is quite intentional. What is lacking is the pianist’s awareness of this sense of intention as he is playing. This isn’t surprising; conscious perception of an intent to hit a particular note takes longer than the motor response to play the note. During this perceptual delay, the pianist will have played a

flurry of subsequent notes. Being aware of an intention to hit notes already played wouldn’t make sense, and would slow us down to the level of our first piano lessons, when every note was struck after conscious deliberation. \_\_\_\_\_

is a necessary prerequisite for rapid motor movements.

\*motor: (근육에 의한)운동신경의

- ① Memorizing all the notes to play
- ② Recalling continually our intention
- ③ Training for intentional performance
- ④ Suppressing any feeling of intention
- ⑤ Perceiving subsequent notes beforehand

## 276

With all the ways our decisions can go wrong, you would think we’d have a little humility about our ability to make accurate judgements – but we don’t. Research has consistently demonstrated that we’re overconfident in the judgements we make. And these include the judgements of professionals like doctors, lawyers, security analysts, and engineers. One study showed, for instance, that when doctors diagnosed pneumonia, they were 88 percent confident in their diagnoses, even though their patients had pneumonia only 20 percent of the time. Sixty-eight percent of lawyers believe that they will win their case, when only 50 percent can. When people predicted whether stocks were going to rise or fall from market reports, only 47 percent of their predictions were correct, but their average confidence was 65 percent. Over 85 percent of us think we’re better drivers than the average person. In most every aspect of life, we consistently \_\_\_\_\_.

\*pneumonia: 폐렴

- ① make light of our job performance
- ② commit trivial errors and mistakes
- ③ demonstrate our outstanding ability
- ④ overrate our knowledge and abilities
- ⑤ make correct judgements and decisions



## 277

다음 글에 드러난 소년(the boy)의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the predawn darkness of August 26, 1929, in the back bedroom of a small house in Torrence, California, a twelve-year-old boy sat up in bed, listening. There was a sound coming from outside, growing ever louder. It was a huge, heavy rush, suggesting immensity, a great parting of air. It was coming from directly above the house. The boy swung his legs off his bed, raced down the stairs, slapped open the back door, and loped onto the grass. The boy stood on the lawn beside his older brother, head thrown back, spellbound. The yard was otherworldly, smothered in unnatural darkness, shivering with sound. The sky had disappeared. An object that he could see only in silhouette was suspended low in the air over the house. It was longer than two and a half football fields and as tall as a city.

\*lope: 경충경충 뛰다

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| ① festive     | ② amazed   |
| ③ relieved    | ④ peaceful |
| ⑤ sympathetic |            |

## 278

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

Reduction in working hours may be better for people and the planet, but can business thrive in an environment of schedule shortening? The historical record suggests yes. The United States and Western Europe have both gone through long periods when hours of work were in decline and economic performance and profits were (A) robust / vulnerable. Starting in 1870, for instance, a good portion of productivity growth went to giving people more leisure time, as the grueling schedules of the Industrial Revolution gave way to pressures from the 8 hour workday movements, the establishment of Sunday and then Saturday as a day of rest, and the (B) emergency / emergence of the modern vacation. Far from undermining economic performance, shorter hours were an (C) integral / intrusive part of creating strong and profitable economies with healthy middle classes.

- |              | (A)   | (B)       | (C)             |
|--------------|-------|-----------|-----------------|
| ① robust     | ..... | emergence | ..... intrusive |
| ② robust     | ..... | emergency | ..... intrusive |
| ③ robust     | ..... | emergence | ..... integral  |
| ④ vulnerable | ..... | emergency | ..... integral  |
| ⑤ vulnerable | ..... | emergence | ..... integral  |



## 279

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

What causes choking? Although it might seem like an amorphous category of failure, or even a case of excess emotion, choking is actually triggered by a specific ① mental mistake: thinking too much. When a person gets nervous about performing, he naturally becomes extra ② self-conscious. He starts to focus on himself, trying to make sure that he doesn't make any mistakes. He begins scrutinizing actions that are best performed on autopilot. This kind of deliberation can be ③ harmful to a performer. The opera singer forgets how to sing. The pitcher concentrates too much on his motion and ④ gains control of his fast ball. The actor gets anxious about his lines and seizes up onstage. In each of these instances, the natural fluidity of performance is lost. The grace of talent ⑤ disappears.

## 280

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Humans derive a great deal of enjoyment from any new form of positive experience. (A) , give them the same wonderful experience time and again and they quickly become familiar with their new source of joy and so cease to derive anywhere near as much pleasure from it. Unfortunately, circumstantial changes, which involve relatively important alterations to their overall circumstances, frequently produce hedonistic habituation. Although the initial thrill of a new house, a raise, or a new car is wonderful, the positive feelings caused by the change tend to be the same day after day, and so the initial enjoyment quickly fades away. (B) , intentional changes, which involve changes that require effort to pursue a goal or initiate an activity, tend to avoid hedonistic habituation by creating a constantly changing psychological landscape. Whether is starting a new hobby, joining an organization, or learning a novel skill, the brain is fed with ever-changing positive experiences that prevent habituation and so prolong happiness.

\*hedonistic: 쾌락주의적인

(A) (B)

- ① However ..... Likewise  
 ② However ..... In contrast  
 ③ Therefore ..... Consequently  
 ④ For instance ..... Furthermore  
 ⑤ For instance ..... On the other hand

281 - 282 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 281

Memories create our stories, but our stories also create our memories. Once we have a narrative, we shape our memories to fit into it. A series of experiments showed how we “spin the stories of our lives.” In one, people read a story about two roommates, each of whom did an annoying thing and a social thing. Then they wrote a letter about one of them, either a letter of complaint to a housing authority or a letter of recommendation to a social club. As they wrote, the study participants added elaborations and details to their letters that had not been part of original story; for example, if they were writing a recommendation, they might add, “Rachel is bubbly.” Later, when they were asked to recall the original story as accurately as possible, their memories had become biased in the direction of the letter they had written. They remembered the false details they had added and forgot the dissonant information they had not written about.

- ① the partiality of our memories
- ② the ways of enhancing memory
- ③ the restoration of lost memories
- ④ the perfectness of our memories
- ⑤ the mutual interference of memories

## 282

I recently talked with a friend who is a faculty member at a well-known eastern university. My friend travels quite a bit and often finds himself chatting with strangers in bars, restaurants, and airports. He says that he has learned through much experience never to use his occupation – professor – during these conversations. When he does, he reports, the tenor of the interaction changes immediately. People who have been spontaneous and interesting conversation partners for the prior half hour become respectful, accepting, and dull. His opinions that earlier might have produced a lively exchange now usually generate extended and highly grammatical statements of accord. Annoyed and slightly bewildered by the phenomenon – because, as he says, “I’m still the same guy they’ve been talking to for the past thirty minutes, right?” – my friend now regularly lies about his occupation in such situations.

- ① influence of one’s social status on communication
- ② importance of maintaining interesting conversation
- ③ ways of easily starting conversation with strangers
- ④ excitement from meeting new people while traveling
- ⑤ benefits of one’s occupation in informal conversations



## 283

Dr. James Parkinson에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Dr. James Parkinson was an early socialist and author of many provocative pamphlets with titles like “Revolution without Bloodshed.” In 1794 he was implicated in a faintly lunatic-sounding conspiracy called “the Pop-gun Plot,” in which it was planned to shoot King George III in the neck with a poisoned dart as he sat in his box at the theater. Parkinson was hauled before the Privy Council for questioning and came near to being dispatched in irons to Australia before the charges against him were quietly dropped. Adopting a more conservative approach to life, he developed an interest in geology and became one of the founding members of the Geological Society and the author of an important geological text, *Organic Remains of a Former World*, which remained in print for half a century. He never caused trouble again. Today, however, we remember him for his landmark study of the affliction then called the “shaking palsy,” but known ever since as Parkinson’s disease.

\* the Privy Council: (영국의) 추밀원(樞密院)

- ① 자신의 소논문들에서 도발적인 내용을 배제하려 했다.
- ② 왕의 암살 계획을 사전에 막기 위하여 노력하였다.
- ③ 추밀원에 소환되어 재판을 받고 호주로 추방되었다.
- ④ 지질학에 관심을 가져 지질학회의 창립 회원이 되었다.
- ⑤ 그의 아들이 최초로 파킨스씨병에 관하여 연구하였다.

## 284

orange roughy에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

In the 1970s, fishermen from Australia and, to a lesser extent, New Zealand discovered shoals of a little-known fish living at a depth of about 800 meters on their continental shelves. They were known as orange roughy, they were delicious and they existed in huge numbers. In no time at all, fishing fleets were hauling in 40,000 tons of roughy a year. Then marine biologists made some alarming discoveries. Roughy are extremely long-lived and slow-maturing. Some may be 150 years old; any roughy you have eaten may well have been born when Victoria was Queen. Roughy have adopted this exceedingly unhurried lifestyle because the waters they live in are so resource-poor. In such waters, some fish spawn just once in a lifetime. Clearly these are populations that cannot stand a great deal of disturbance. Unfortunately, by the time this was realized the stocks had been severely depleted. Even with good management it will be decades before the populations recover, if they ever do.

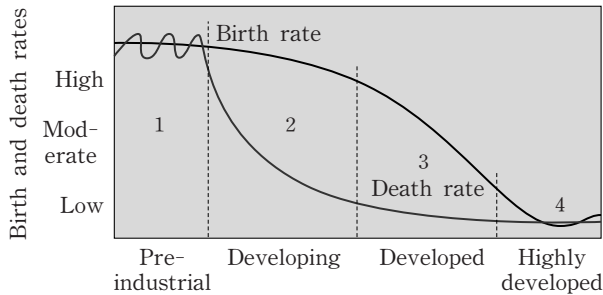
\* continental shelf: 대륙붕

- ① 호주와 뉴질랜드의 어부들이 발견하였다.
- ② 인간들에 의해 매년 많은 양이 잡혔다.
- ③ 수명이 길어 일부는 150년을 살기도 한다.
- ④ 풍부한 먹이가 느린 생활 습관의 원인이었다.
- ⑤ 급감한 개체 수를 회복시키기가 쉽지 않을 것이다.

## 285

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Birth and Death Rate Change By Industrialization and Development



The above model describes the change of birth and death rate that accompanies the four stages of industrialization and development. ① In the pre-industrial stage, both birth and death rate are higher than those in any other stages. ② In the developing stage, both birth and death rate begin to fall, but the descent of the birth rate is much more radical than that of the death rate. ③ In the developed stage, birth rate falls to a level a little more in line with the death rate. ④ The death rate is higher in the developing stage than in the developed stage. ⑤ The final stage has been reached in highly developed countries, where both birth and death rate are lower than any other stages.

286 - 287 다음 글의 요지로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

## 286

Imagine you are walking along a path in the jungle and you hear the roar of a tiger. You turn and, behind a nearby bush, you see the tail of the tiger. Although you have yet to see the whole beast, it's a good bet that you're in danger of encountering a tiger, not a hitherto undiscovered species of shrew with the tail and roar of a tiger. You would be wise to make a run for it, or do whatever you are supposed to do when encountering a tiger. The example shows that we use stereotypes to fill in the gaps when we are unable to gather all the information. And most everyday opportunities for perception are riddled with gaps. If you didn't use stereotypes, you would be overwhelmed, because every item, person, and experience in life would have to be treated as though it were a totally new experience, not part of a broader class.

- ① 잘못된 고정관념은 정확한 상황 파악을 방해한다.
- ② 사람들은 수많은 고정관념들에 구속되어 살아간다.
- ③ 고정관념은 수많은 경험과 오랜 전통의 부산물이다.
- ④ 사람들은 고정관념을 통해 부족한 정보를 추론한다.
- ⑤ 호랑이에 대한 고정관념이 본능적인 공포를 유발한다.



## 287

Some people seem to be charter members of the loyal opposition. What they oppose is really secondary, as long as they can oppose something. They quickly unfurl their banner and become militant about something, but as soon as their cause fades they quickly find a new cause to champion. These people should not be confused with those who are really thoughtful protagonists or antagonists. These latter people may have some worthwhile ideas that are worthy of consideration. How can you tell a thoughtful and sincere advocate of a cause from someone who is just looking for something to do? Most sincere advocates have positions that they can defend. They don't make a lot of noise. When you have good reason and evidence to support your position, you don't have to yell. Thoughtful people will also generally adhere to the issues at hand. Windbags will pick a fight for silly reasons. By all means, listen to thoughtful people. But don't pay any attention to windbags.

- ① 무조건 반대하는 사람들의 의견도 고려하여야 한다.
- ② 항상 비판적인 자세로 상대방의 의견을 분석하여야 한다.
- ③ 합당한 이유와 견해를 지닌 사람들에게 귀를 기울여야 한다.
- ④ 사람들과 토론할 때에는 되도록 긍정적인 태도를 지녀야 한다.
- ⑤ 토론에서 이길 수 있는 효과적인 방법들을 습득할 필요가 있다.

288 - 289 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 288

Anonymity is like a rare-earth metal. These elements are a necessary ingredient in keeping a cell alive, but the amount needed is a mere hard-to-measure trace. In larger doses, these heavy metals are some of the most toxic substances known. Anonymity is the same. As a trace element in vanishingly small doses, it's good for the system by enabling the occasional whistleblower or persecuted fringe. But if anonymity is present in any significant quantity, it will poison the system. There's a dangerous idea circulating that the option of anonymity should always be at hand, and that it is a noble antidote to technologies of control. This is like pumping up the levels of heavy metals in your body to make it stronger. Privacy can be won only by trust, and trust requires persistent identity, if only pseudoanonymously. In the end, the more trust the better. Like all toxins, anonymity should be kept as close to zero as possible.

\*rare-earth metal: 희토류 금속

- ① Effects of Anonymity
- ② Anonymity for Privacy
- ③ Definition of Anonymity
- ④ Is Anonymity Inevitable?
- ⑤ Anonymity: Less Is Better

## 289

In nature, optimal levels of resources for growth are not always available, therefore plants have many different strategies related to coping with water loss or excess in various extremes. In hot, dry environments plants reduce evaporation; mosses and flowering desert plants dry up and retreat into a dormant state and succulent plants store large amount of water in their shoots and leaves, which they release only sparingly during droughts. Others minimize evaporation by having fewer or smaller leaves, or by growing deep root systems that spread out to absorb as much as possible. In moist environments, on the other hand, plants increase evaporation of water from their leaves by developing broad, thin leaves with minimal or no waxy coating. In variable climates that include periods of frost, the majority of plants shed their leaves in winter or produce a natural antifreeze substance that prevents ice crystals from forming in their cells.

- ① Ideal Environments Plants Grow Well
- ② Effective Survival Strategies in Deserts
- ③ Essential Elements for Plants to Survive
- ④ Do Climate Changes Make Plants Extinct?
- ⑤ Plants: Survival Specialists in Environment

## 290

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Perhaps nothing better typifies the strange and often accidental nature of chemical science in its early days than a discovery made by a German named Hennig Brand in 1675. Brand became convinced that gold could somehow be distilled from human urine.

- (A) The commercial potential for the stuff – which soon became known as phosphorus, from Greek and Latin roots meaning “light-bearing” – was not lost on eager business people, but the difficulties of manufacture made it too costly to exploit. An ounce of phosphorus retailed for 6 guineas or more than gold.
- (B) None of it yielded gold, of course, but a strange and interesting thing did happen. After a time, the substance began to glow. Moreover, when exposed to air, it often spontaneously burst into flame.
- (C) He assembled fifty buckets of human urine, which he kept for months in his cellar. By various recondite processes, he converted urine first into a noxious paste and then into a translucent waxy substance.

\*phosphorus: (화학) 인

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



# 291

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Yet he continues to talk as if nothing has happened, unaware that he has become a substanceless phantom.

Antarctica is a land of white darkness, where two men, dressed in white, can walk across the snow side by side and find themselves in a world of complete whiteness. The air is white; earth and sky are white; the wind in the face is white with clouds of snow. ( ① ) Suddenly one man becomes conscious that the other is no longer walking beside him. ( ② ) He has disappeared, as though the thin, white air has dissolved him. ( ③ ) His voice is unchanged; it seems to come from the same direction and the same distance. ( ④ ) A moment later he reappears – perhaps floating in the air a few feet ahead and at about eye-level. ( ⑤ ) Still he talks as if he were walking beside the other man.

# 292

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

Suppose you were twirling a ball tied to the end of a string and the string suddenly snapped. What trajectory would the ball take? When McCloskey asked this question of college students, about one third thought the ball would fly off in a curved arc. But, in fact, it would fly in a straight line. The students' intuition was off the mark. Or consider this: if objects that are moving forward are dropped, such as bombs dropped from a plane, where will they land? About half of the people queried thought the object would fall straight down, indicating a basic misunderstanding of how an object's forward motion determines its trajectory. Now, you may say that these questions are unfair because you'd need a physics course to answer them correctly. But we see falling objects every day, and so we have ample opportunity to observe these phenomena as they naturally occur.

\*trajectory: 궤적, 궤도



Despite our considerable (A) in moving and falling objects, our intuitive theories of motion can be (B).

- | (A)           | (B)              |
|---------------|------------------|
| ① expertise   | ..... accurate   |
| ② expertise   | ..... inaccurate |
| ③ experience  | ..... inaccurate |
| ④ experience  | ..... accurate   |
| ⑤ expectation | ..... incomplete |



**293 - 294** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Which comes first, a couple's unhappiness with each other, or their negative ways of thinking about each other? Am I unhappy with you because of your personality flaws, or does my belief that you have personality flaws eventually make me unhappy with you? Obviously it works in both directions. But because most new partners do not start out in a mood of complaining and blaming, psychologists have been able to follow couples over time to see what sets some of them, but not others, on a downward spiral. They have learned that negative ways of thinking and blaming usually come first and are unrelated to the couple's frequency of anger, either party's feelings of depressing, or other negative emotional states. Happy and unhappy partners simply think differently about each other's behavior, even when they are responding to identical situations and actions.

That is why we think that self-justification is the prime suspect in the murder of a marriage. Each partner resolves the dissonance caused by conflicts and irritations by explaining the spouse's behavior in a particular way. That explanation, in turn, sets them on a path down the pyramid. Those who travel the route of shame and blame will eventually begin rewriting the story of their marriage. As they do, they seek further evidence to justify their growing pessimistic or contemptuous views of each other. They shift from minimizing negative aspects of the marriage to overemphasizing them, seeking every bit of supporting evidence to fit their new story. As the new story takes shape, with husband and wife rehearsing it privately or with sympathetic friends, the partners become \_\_\_\_\_ to each other's good qualities, the very ones that initially caused them to fall in love.

## 293

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① blind
- ② attached
- ③ generous
- ④ committed
- ⑤ accustomed

## 294

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Apologize to Your Unhappy Partner
- ② Is Marriage Really the Source of Happiness?
- ③ Numerous Benefits from Happy Marriage Life
- ④ Self-justification Is the Enemy of Happy Marriage
- ⑤ Differences Between Happy and Unhappy Couples



**295 - 297** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

- (A) My wife and I are among a small group of neurologists and psychologists attending a University of California at Berkely neuropsychology seminar. The lecturer announces that he is going to show us a thirty-second video of two basketball teams, one team dressed in white, the other in black, three players to a team. Our assignment is to count the number of times the men in black uniforms passed the ball back and forth.
- (B) The lecturer reruns the tape. Toward the end of the tape, a person dressed in a black gorilla suit walks onto the court, stops in the center of the picture, thumps his chest for about nine seconds, and then walks off. The players continue passing the ball as if nothing unusual had happened. The audience laughs with amusement and embarrassment at not having spotted the gorilla. I have no doubt that the image was recorded by our retinas. The failure of perception took place between the retina and consciousness, suppressed by an alternative intent. When our attention was redirected to looking for a gorilla, we had not trouble seeing it, but we might well have missed something else.
- (C) There is plenty of time for an accurate count, yet I count ten and my wife counts eleven. Most of the audience counted eleven, so I am wondering if my wife has once again out-observed me when the lecturer stops, asks the group if anyone has seen anything unusual in the video. No response. "Anything at all?" A sea of shaking heads. "How many saw the gorilla?" the lecturer asks. No one raises their hand. "You're sure there was no gorilla?" Most nod, though they are concerned. They know there wasn't a gorilla, but there must be a point to the video.
- (D) This gorilla study underscores how any choice of evidence depends upon the mind-set of the observers. Each of us in the audience told our

unconscious what to look for. To carry this out with maximal efficiency, an implicit second instruction was sent to the unconscious - to downplay or ignore irrelevant visual inputs. As we can't anticipate all inputs to be considered, this latter instruction is open-ended. The unconscious has free rein as to what should or should not be seen.

## 295

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

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

## 296

윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 화자는 부인과 함께 신경심리학회의 세미나에 참석했다.  
 ② 강연자는 청중들에게 짧은 길이의 동영상을 보여주었다.  
 ③ 강연자는 검은 색 유니폼을 입은 선수들의 패스를 세도록 했다.  
 ④ 고릴라 복장의 사람이 등장해서 선수들과 패스를 주고받았다.  
 ⑤ 화자가 동영상에서 찾아 낸 패스의 수는 부인의 것과 달랐다.

## 297

윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① advantages of unconscious impulse on our life  
 ② our selective perception dominated by intention  
 ③ different perception between humans and gorillas  
 ④ effective ways of controlling our unconsciousness  
 ⑤ effects of unconsciousness on a gorilla's behavior

## 298

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Keenan Jeffries Tutorial Program desperately needs your help. Taking into consideration all your previous fund-raising experience, we are turning to you for your expertise. The K. J. Tutorial Program offers inner-city children a future by providing them with access to small-group learning that reaches beyond the standard public school curriculum. Our tutorial sessions include remedial, intermediate, and advanced education for all grade levels at no cost to the children. Until last year, we have managed to stay solvent with contributions from parents and local businesses. However, the K. J. Tutorial Program has proved so successful that we are in danger of outgrowing our funds. We simply must hire more teachers, yet we can't afford to do so. Your positive response in chairing our fund-raiser will be our first step toward that goal.

- ① 학습 지도 교사로 일해 줄 것을 요청하려고
- ② 자선 모금 행사의 의장이 되어 줄 것을 부탁하려고
- ③ 새로 출시되는 학습 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ④ 수준별 교육과정 운영 방법에 대한 자문을 구하려고
- ⑤ 자원봉사 단체에 기부금 납부를 독려하려고

## 299

밑줄 친 부분 중, 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Benjamin Franklin was once eager to gain the cooperation of a difficult and apathetic member of the Pennsylvanian state legislature. Rather than spending ① his time bowing and scraping to the man, Franklin decided on a completely different course of action. ② He knew this person had a copy of a rare and unusual book in his private library. So,

Franklin asked whether ③ he might borrow it for a couple of days. The man agreed and, according to Franklin, when they next met in the House, the man spoke to him, and with great civility; and ④ he ever after manifested a readiness to serve him on all occasions. Franklin attributed the success of ⑤ his book-borrowing technique to a simple principle: 'He that has once done you a kindness will be more ready to do you another than he whom you yourself have obliged.'

\*civility: 정중함

## 300

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The modernist maxim "less is more," ① coined by architect Meis Van der Rohe in the thirties, is an idea that dates back millennia. Van der Rohe was something of a classicist. The only difference between him and the architects of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. ② were a sensibility and style born of the machine age. Van der Rohe was an artist of his time, but the fundamental tenets that guided his work were the same as ③ those that governed his ancestors. Balance, harmony and simplicity have long been cornerstones of artistic activity, whether ④ referring to ancient Greeks and Romans or modern Europeans. Aspiring to an emotional and physical equilibrium, which is rational rather than intuitive, means ⑤ that even abstract compositions made up of cleanly defined geometrical shapes express classical principles of restraint and order.

\*aspire: 열망하다

\*\*equilibrium: 평형 상태



## 301

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

With the Internet, it is exceedingly easy for each of us to find like-minded types. Views that would ordinarily dissolve, simply because of an absence of social support, can be found in large numbers on the Internet, even if they (A) understand / are understood to be exotic, indefensible, or bizarre in most communities. As Marc Sageman writes, “Let’s assume that a very few people in the world share the same strange belief, say, (B) that / what the moon is made of green cheese. Through a process of self-selection, they find each other on the same forum. Soon, they will assume that everyone shares this conviction because only the true believers (C) air / airing their views and the rest stay silent.” This problem of group polarization is especially severe on the Internet, where it is so easy to find support for judgements that are held by only a few.

- |   | (A)            |       | (B)  |       | (C)    |
|---|----------------|-------|------|-------|--------|
| ① | understand     | ..... | that | ..... | air    |
| ② | understand     | ..... | what | ..... | airing |
| ③ | are understood | ..... | that | ..... | airing |
| ④ | are understood | ..... | what | ..... | airing |
| ⑤ | are understood | ..... | that | ..... | air    |

## 302

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Sometimes we have to live with the various shades of gray in our knowledge. This is particularly significant because erroneous beliefs can cause more problems than not believing at all. ① As psychologist Tom Gilovich said, “Sometimes it’s not the things we don’t know that get us into trouble; it’s the things we know that just ain’t so.” ② We have to be, therefore, stingy with our beliefs – to withhold a belief in something until compelling evidence exists in its support. ③ This is also why we should emphasize information that confirms our existing beliefs and expectations, and disregard information that contradicts them. ④ While this may go against our deeply ingrained predispositions, it is, without a doubt, one of the most important things we can do. ⑤ On a personal level, and as a society, we will benefit from this skeptical stance, and making more informed judgements and decisions.

## 303

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

I understand now that all the antique essays and stories with which I was to compare my own work were not magnificent for their datedness or foreignness, but for saying precisely what their authors meant them to say. My teachers wished me to write accurately, always selecting the most effective words, and relating the words to one another unambiguously, rigidly, like parts of a machine. The teachers did not want to turn me into an Englishman after all. They hoped that I would become understandable – and therefore understood. And there went my dream of doing with words what Pablo Picasso did with paint or what any number of jazz idols did with music. If I broke all the rules of punctuation, had words mean whatever I wanted them to mean, and strung them together higgledypiggledy, I would simply not be understood. So you, too, had better avoid Picasso-style or jazz-style writing, if you have something worth saying.

\*higgledypiggledy: 엉망진창

- ① 작가는 자신만의 독창적인 문체를 개발해야 한다.
- ② 문학 작품에 대한 평가 기준은 시대에 따라 달라야 한다.
- ③ 좋은 글을 쓰기 위해서는 예술적 소양을 풍부하게 갖추어야 한다.
- ④ 번역가는 독자들의 이해를 돕기 위해 최대한 쉬운 글로 번역을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 글로 자신의 의도를 제대로 전달하려면 정확한 표현을 써야 한다.

## 304 - 309

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 304

Evolutionary psychologists have suggested that \_\_\_\_\_ was critical to our early moral development. Let's say that you're an early humanoid hunting and gathering on the African savannah and you strike it lucky: You come across a huge beast and you manage to kill it. It yields far more meat than anyone involved in the hunt or their families can possibly consume. How do you get the most benefit of your excess meat without a fridge? Without anywhere to store it? The smartest of our deep ancestors would have stored their excess meat in the bodies and minds of others (not just their own kin). Provided those benefiting from your largesse could possibly repay your generosity in the future, that was the best thing you could do with excess meat. Groups of early humans who developed stable relationships and practiced this sort of reciprocal altruism were in a better position to prosper and multiply.

\*largesse: 후한 인심

\*\*altruism: 이타주의

- ① the advance in hunting skills
- ② the decrease of huge beasts in Africa
- ③ the lack of stable relationships with others
- ④ the change from hunter gathering to farming
- ⑤ the absence of any effective form of refrigeration



## 305

If we try to forget all we have heard about green grass and blue skies, and look at the world as if we had just arrived from another planet on a voyage of discovery and were seeing it for the first time, we may find that things are apt to have the most surprising colours. Now painters sometimes feel as if they were on such a voyage of discovery. They want to see the world afresh, and to discard all the accepted notions and prejudices about flesh being pink and apples yellow or red. It is not easy to \_\_\_\_\_, but the artists who succeed best in doing so often produce the most exciting works. It is they who teach us to see in nature new beauties of whose existence we have never dreamt.

- ① get rid of these preconceived ideas
- ② discard the willingness to discover nature
- ③ produce new beauties in an expected way
- ④ accept these old ideas as the only correct ones
- ⑤ learn the accepted notions about colours of nature

## 306

Words are as frequently used as stimuli to action. A familiar instance is seen in the use of words in advertisements. Even the honest advertiser is less interested in giving an analysis of his product that will win him the rational estimation and favor of the reader than in creating in the reader through the skillful use of words, \_\_\_\_\_. The name of a talcum powder or tobacco is the subject of mature consideration by the advertising expert, because he knows that the emotional flavor of a word is more important in securing action than its rational significance. "Ask Dad! He knows!" does not tell us much about the article it advertises, but it gives us the sense of secure trust that we had as a

boy in those mysterious things in an almost completely unknown world which our fathers knew and approved.

- ① mature consideration in advertisements
- ② secure relationships with his customers
- ③ favor and trust of his expertise in advertising
- ④ rational significance of the article he advertises
- ⑤ emotions and sympathies favorable to his product

## 307

If you understand something in only one way, then you don't really understand it all. This is because, if something goes wrong, you get stuck with a thought that just sits in your mind with nowhere to go. The secret of what anything means to us depends on \_\_\_\_\_. This is why, when someone learns "by rote," we say that they don't really understand. However, if you have several different representations, then when one approach fails you can try another. Of course, making too many indiscriminate connections will turn a mind to mush. But well-connected representations let you turn ideas around in your mind, to envision things from many perspectives until you find one that works for you. And that's what we mean by thinking! \*mush: 허튼 소리

- ① how quickly we can find out its exact representation
- ② how many random connections we can produce on it
- ③ what we'd do to discriminate between right and wrong
- ④ how we've connected it to all the other things we know
- ⑤ what kind of skills we use to produce its representations

## 308

Our nervous systems process visual information relatively slowly compared to the cinema machine and that allows two separate illusions to power our experience of mechanical-analog cinema. When we are in a movie theater we don't notice that we are really sitting in darkness a majority of the time, a darkness punctuated by the brief flashes of light that carry the shadows of a filmstrip to the screen. We don't realize this because when light gets painted on our retinas, the excitation persists for longer than the actual stimulus. It's a phenomenon called *persistence of vision* and it prevents us from \_\_\_\_\_ . Analog movies, after all, originally consisted of a stream of still images sequentially replaced in the gate of a projector where the process of replacement is hidden from us by the closing of the projector's shutter. This is the illusion of continuity in an experience which is actually intermittent.

\*retina: (눈의) 망막

\*\*excitation: 자극

- ① stimulating retinal function
- ② seeing the dark between the frames
- ③ enjoying mechanical-analog cinema
- ④ replacing still images with moving ones
- ⑤ noticing the continuity of light in a theater

## 309

Bees and wasps both possess yellow and black striped warning colorations, making an obvious display of their unpleasantness. But why do they display the same pattern? Imagine a situation where they both have different patterns. A predator, such as a bird, would have to sample many of each species in order to learn to avoid them both. However, when sharing the same pattern, the predator will see them both as the same type of prey and so will eat fewer individuals before developing

an aversion to them. Thus, each individual has less chance of being eaten as it is protected by \_\_\_\_\_. It therefore makes sense that two unpalatable(bad-tasting) species would become comimics by converging upon the same colour pattern. This is assuming that the predator must learn which prey types to avoid, rather than having innate aversion.

\*wasp: 말벌

- ① numbers
- ② alienation
- ③ diversities
- ④ innateness
- ⑤ pleasantness

## 310

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

At the summit as I stood to decide whether to go on a little farther or turn back and perhaps try somewhere else, there was a dry crack of wood and a careless disturbance of undergrowth perhaps fifty feet into the woods – something good-sized and unseen. I stopped everything – moving, breathing, thinking – and stood on tiptoe peering into the leafy void. The noise came again, nearer. Whatever it was, it was coming my way! Whimpering quietly but sincerely, I ran a hundred yards, day pack bouncing, glasses jiggling, then turned, heart stopped, and looked back. A deer, a large buck, handsome and proud, stepped onto the path, gazed at me for a moment without concern, and sauntered on. I took a long moment to catch my breath, wiped a river of sweat from my brow, and felt my stress flow away.

\*saunter: 거닐다

- ① amused → bored
- ② frightened → relieved
- ③ joyous → terrified
- ④ excited → disappointed
- ⑤ worried → delighted



## 311

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

Igor Stravinsky once turned down a bassoon player because he was too good to render the (A) perilous / peaceful opening to *The Rite of Spring*. This heart-stopping moment, conveying the first crack in the cold grip of the Russian winter, can only be truly represented if the player has to strain every fiber of his technical resources to accomplish it. A bassoon player for whom it was easy would (B) catch / miss the expressive point. And when told by a violinist that a difficult passage in the violin concerto was virtually unplayable, Stravinsky is supposed to have said: "I don't want the sound of someone playing this passage, I want the sound of someone (C) born / trying to play it!" The risk the music invites us to take becomes a joyous adventure only when we stretch beyond our known capacities, while gladly affirming that we may fail.

- |   | (A)      | (B)   | (C)    |
|---|----------|-------|--------|
| ① | perilous | catch | born   |
| ② | perilous | miss  | trying |
| ③ | perilous | miss  | born   |
| ④ | peaceful | miss  | trying |
| ⑤ | peaceful | catch | born   |

## 312

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

It seems odd that a sound can sometimes be heard at its source and ① vanish at a distance, only to be heard again still farther away. For a long time this "zone of silence" defeated all attempts at its explanation. At length a meteorologist discovered that layers of air of different temperature ② interfere with sound. Since the air immediately

above the ground is usually warmer than that in higher layers the sound waves are deflected diagonally upwards. The consequences are easily deduced. A certain distance from the source a sound becomes ③ audible because it passes over our heads. At a height of about twenty-five miles, however, there is usually another layer of ④ warm air and this deflects the sound back towards the earth. This explains why there is a region of audibility ⑤ beyond the zone of silence.

## 313

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Content validity refers to how well the process of measurement reflects the important content of the domain of interest. It is particularly important when the purpose of the measurement is to draw inferences about a larger domain of interest.      (A)     , potential employees seeking jobs as computer programmers may be asked to complete an examination that requires them to write and interpret programs in the languages they will be using. Only limited content and programming competencies may be included on such an examination, relative to what may actually be required to be a professional programmer.      (B)     , if the subset of content and competencies is well chosen, the score on such an exam may be a good indication of the individual's ability to contribute to the business as a programmer.

- |   | (A)            | (B)       |
|---|----------------|-----------|
| ① | In addition    | Therefore |
| ② | For instance   | Therefore |
| ③ | For instance   | However   |
| ④ | In other words | However   |
| ⑤ | In other words | Likewise  |



**314-315** 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 314

The increase in present orientation happens whether fear is natural or self-induced. Houston researcher David Eagleman designed an ingenious test of present orientation by asking people to read digital numbers that flashed rapidly on a small display. He found that when they are relaxed, most people cannot read the numbers because they flash by too quickly. When people are in free fall during a bungee jump, they can read the numbers. The free fall – which elicits strong emotion – focuses all our mental resources squarely on the present. The ensuing extra mental power allows people to read numbers that were previously undecipherable. Fear and excitement heighten our present awareness, sharpen our instincts, and help us survive. The stories of soldiers, fighter pilots, firemen, and policemen – as well as mothers facing threats to their children – attest to this.

- ① causes of decreasing natural fear
- ② skills to strengthen physical power
- ③ ways of deciphering warning messages
- ④ research methods on present awareness
- ⑤ influences of present orientation on people

## 315

Achievement means working toward important long-term goals, such as getting good grades and earning a high income at work. What we know about the benefits of happiness tells us that the happier people are, the more likely they are to pursue, persevere, and obtain these favorable outcomes. In fact, this is true when comparing happy people with their unhappy counterparts. But what about differences between people on the positive side of the spectrum? Do the extremely happy achieve more than the very happy? Surprisingly, the answer is no. When individuals complete happiness surveys that use a one to ten scale, those scoring around an eight often tend to fare the best in achievement. Why might the eights of the world outperform their friends and neighbors who are nines or tens? It could be that eights benefit from the creativity and energy of happiness, but also maintain a touch of worry that helps to motivate them.

- ① the importance of positive emotions on motivation
- ② the relationship between achievement and creativity
- ③ the necessity of long-term goals for a successful life
- ④ the optimum level of happiness for strong performance
- ⑤ the effective way of building positive relationships



## 316

sawyer beetles에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Sawyer beetles are members of the family Cerambycidae – the long-horned beetles – so named for their long antennae, which are at least twice as long as their bodies. A rear-slanting face and curved antennae give their faces a ramlike appearance. Most sawyer beetles are 3/4 inch long with 2-inch antennae and are speckled gray – the color of Balsam fir bark. It seems that the larger the sawyer beetle, the lighter its body color. The stout and powerful jaws present an effective defense but also perform the delicate task of feeding on pollen and flower parts. The sawyer would rather escape than fight. If disturbed while resting on a tree trunk, a sawyer would most likely release its grip on the bark and fall to the ground, escaping beneath the leaf litter. Flight is a less desirable escape option because they fly slow and direct, much like a traffic helicopter hovering above a crowded interstate.

\*antennae: antenna(더듬이)의 복수형

- ① 더듬이의 길이가 짧은 것이 특징이다.
- ② 대부분 몸에 회색 점무늬가 있다.
- ③ 몸집이 클수록 몸의 색이 더 어두워진다.
- ④ 싸움을 좋아해서 공격을 받으면 절대 물러서지 않는다.
- ⑤ 비행 속도가 빠르고 교통 헬리콥터처럼 난다.

## 317

Metsovo에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

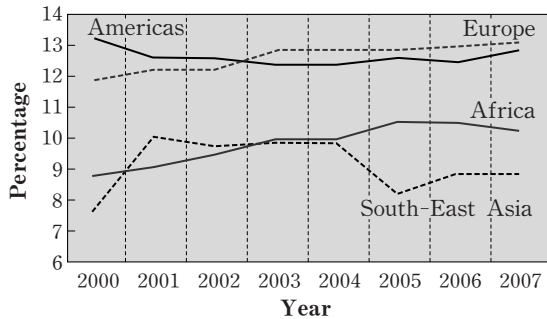
Metsovo, a traditional village in Greece, is about an hour and a half bus ride east of Ioannina. A couple of buses go to Metsovo in the morning, but only one returns from Metsovo in the late afternoon that allows for a day in the village. So either pay close attention to the always-changing bus schedule or, better still, rent a car. Metsovo sits at about 1,000m above sea level, nestled among the peaks of the Pindos Mountains. In addition to day-trippers, serious nature lovers and hikers are drawn here from all over Greece and Europe. Overnight accommodations are often strained, especially during Greek holidays. And with ski slopes nearby, Metsovo is also a popular winter destination. The village is renowned for its Alpine-style architecture – stone buildings with wooden balconies. Disneyland it isn't, but don't go to Metsovo thinking you're the first to come upon an undiscovered village.

- ① 오전과 오후에 각 1대씩의 버스가 Ioannia를 오간다.
- ② 주변이 산으로 둘러싸여 있다.
- ③ 그리스 휴가 기간에는 숙박이 어렵다.
- ④ 근처에 스키 슬로프가 있어 겨울 여행지로 인기가 있다.
- ⑤ 나무로 만든 발코니가 있는 석조 건물이 유명하다.

## 318

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Government Expenditure on Health as a Percentage of Total Government Expenditures by WHO Region, 2000-2007



The graph above shows the average share of government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditures by WHO region from 2000 to 2007. ① Governments in the Americas and Europe allocated more than 10 percent to health during the period. ② The Americas started the period with the highest percentage of expenditure on health among the four regions, but they changed positions with Europe at the end of 2002. ③ The commitment of Africa to health was below 9 percent in 2000, but it rose above 10 percent for the first time in 2005. ④ From 2000 to 2001, South-East Asia increased the priority given to health the most of the four regions, rising above Africa and remaining there until 2007. ⑤ Despite the changes within each region during the period, the rankings of Africa and South-East Asia were the same in 2007 as they were in 2000.

319 - 320 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 319

Even before air temperatures reach the freezing point, while they are still 10° or 20° F above it, the overwintering plant has started making the adjustments it will need in order to survive ice formation. “Plants aren’t stupid,” Mike Thomashow, molecular geneticist at Michigan State University, points out. “If they waited for freezing temperatures to make changes, it would be too late.” When he took plants that had been growing at 72° F and subjected them to an air temperature of 23° F for three days, then thawed them, they turned “flaccid and water-soaked immediately” and in a few days were dead. But when he took other plants of the same species, exposed them to 39° F air for three days, then subjected them to several days of 23° F temperatures followed by a thaw, they suffered no “obvious” injury and did not die. In only three days they had become “cold-hardy” or “frost-tolerant.”

\*thaw: 녹이다, 해동

\*\*flaccid: 시든

- ① 식물은 종에 따라 추위를 이겨내는 방식이 다르다.
- ② 식물은 더위보다는 추위에 대한 대처 능력이 뛰어나다.
- ③ 겨울을 나는 식물들은 외부의 기온 변화에 영향을 받지 않는다.
- ④ 식물은 어는점에 도달하기 전에 추위에 적응할 시간이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 급격한 기온 변화 시 자신을 보호하기 위해 식물은 다량의 물을 흡수한다.



## 320

If you have trouble appreciating who you are, work on it. Because if you don't, you'll spend a lifetime needing the approval of others, and leaders don't have time for that. Having insecurities that affect your work, and not being aware of them, is the death of someone in a leader's role. When you're out front in your organization, the more you don't recognize, acknowledge, and work with your insecurities and faults, the more obvious they become to the people you are supposed to be leading. If you don't like the idea of surrounding yourself with ambitious, passionate, bright, and self-motivated achievers, you have to ask yourself why not and deal with that. People who expect the best of their own work and are willing to challenge you will ultimately make you look good. "Yes people" do not.

- ① 지도자는 시대적 변화에 적극적으로 대처할 수 있어야 한다.
- ② 지도자는 전문 지식과 체계적인 경영 마인드를 갖추어야 한다.
- ③ 지도자는 구성원들의 능력 신장을 위해 권위 의식을 버려야 한다.
- ④ 지도자는 자신의 한계를 인정하고 자신의 역할을 최소화해야 한다.
- ⑤ 지도자는 자신을 잘 파악하고 자신에게 도전하는 자를 주변에 두어야 한다.

321 - 322 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

## 321

In the 1960s, a few months after Dr. Frances Kelsey joined the FDA, an established pharmaceutical firm in Ohio applied for a license to market a new drug, Kebabon. In liquid form, the drug seemed to relieve nausea in early pregnancy. It was given to millions of expectant women, mostly in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Although scientific studies revealed harmful side effects, the pharmaceutical firm printed 66,957 leaflets declaring its safety. The company exerted great pressure on Dr. Kelsey to give permission for labels to be printed in anticipation of the drug's approval. Dr. Kelsey reviewed the data and said "no." Through several rounds of application, she continued to find the data "unsatisfactory." After a fourteen-month struggle, the company humbly withdrew its application. Kebabon was thalidomide and by that name, the horror of thalidomide deformities was becoming well publicized. One firm decision by Dr. Kelsey spared untold agony in the United States.

- ① A Hero Who Developed Kebabon
- ② The Advance in Medical Science
- ③ The Role of the FDA in Pharmacy
- ④ Different Views on Dr. Kelsey's Decision
- ⑤ The Courage to Say No When Necessary

## 322

Both Fairtrade and good environmental practice involve taking an atypical approach to business, but one doesn't imply the other. You can have, for example, Fairtrade products that are damaging to the environment. The idea of Fairtrade is simple. More of the money you spend on the product goes to the (usually) poor original producer. Less of it goes to one or more of the middlemen. So when I buy Fairtrade coffee, more of my cash goes to the coffee-grower. However, this does not in itself stop that coffee-grower from hacking down and burning the rainforest to plant his coffee. In fact, arguably, the poorer producers are more likely to cause environmental damage than those who can afford to do it the right way. Of course a good Fairtrade organization will try to make sure that their growers aren't environmentally irresponsible – but there is no guarantee that by buying Fairtrade we are helping the environment. \*atypical: 이례적인

- ① Fairtrade Is the Best for Our World
- ② Fairtrade Is Not the Same as Green
- ③ Using Fairtrade for Original Producers
- ④ Where and How Fairtrade Coffee Grows?
- ⑤ Fairtrade: The Low-wage Avoidance Trap

## 323

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A little girl underwent chemotherapy for leukemia. When she returned to school, she wore a scarf to hide the fact that she had lost all her hair.

- (A) After that, a rash of children begged their parents to let them cut their hair. And when a child came to class with short hair, newly bobbed, all the children laughed merrily – not out of fear – but out of the joy of the game. And everybody's hair grew back at the same time.
- (B) But some of the children pulled it off, and in their nervousness laughed and made fun of her.
- (C) The next morning, when their teacher walked in to class, all the children were sitting in their seats, some still tittering about the girl who had no hair, while she shrank into her hair. "Good morning, children," the teacher said, smiling warmly. She took off her coat and scarf. Her head was completely shaved.

\*chemotherapy: 화학 요법 \*\*leukemia: 백혈병

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



### 324

글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In contrast, your unconscious mind is much better at dealing with the complex decisions that pervade many aspects of our lives.

When having to decide between options that only differ in one or two ways, your conscious mind is very good at studying the situation in a rational fashion and deciding the best course of action. ( ① ) However, it only has a limited ability to juggle a small number of facts and figures at any one time, and so is not so good when the going gets complex. ( ② ) Then, instead of looking at the situation as a whole, the conscious mind tends to focus on the most obvious elements and, in doing so, can miss the bigger picture. ( ③ ) Given time, it slowly works through all the factors, and eventually provides a more balanced decision. ( ④ ) Researchers argue for a kind of middle ground for making complex decisions. ( ⑤ ) Thinking too hard about an issue is, in many ways, as bad as making an instant choice.

\*juggle: 잘 처리하다

### 325

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

It is curious to note that J. W. Turner's paintings were made some three decades before J. C. Maxwell published his electromagnetic theory of light, which replaced the Newtonian order of linear trajectories and rigid forms with fields in constant motion and internal rotation. In Turner's *Regulus*, it is almost possible to see a new order of movements in which light and air replace the old rigid, linear structure. According to legend, the Roman general Regulus was blinded by the Carthaginians, who cut off his eyelids and forced him to stare at the sun. Turner's painting is created from the perspective of Regulus himself. Around the general is a geometrical order of ships and buildings which are in the process of being dissolved by the blinding sun, whose light radiates from the center of the canvas to cover sea, ships, sky, buildings, and people alike. The painting seems, therefore, to symbolize a movement toward a new order in art that at least tacitly and implicitly aims to replace the old.

\*trajectory: 탄도, 궤도

In Turner's painting *Regulus*, the rigid geometrical order is (A) and a new order of movements is revealed by (B).

- |   | (A)      | (B)     |
|---|----------|---------|
| ① | embraced | light   |
| ② | rejected | light   |
| ③ | embraced | form    |
| ④ | rejected | form    |
| ⑤ | accepted | motions |

**326 - 327** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A gentleman, whom we shall call Mr. Flynn, was enrolled in one of our speech classes in Washington, D. C. One evening early in the course, he devoted his talk to a description of the capital city of the United States. He had hastily and superficially gleaned his facts from a booklet issued by a local newspaper. They sounded like it – dry, disconnected, undigested. Though he had lived in Washington for many years, he did not present one personal instance of why he liked the city. He merely recited a series of dull facts, and his talk was as distressing for the class to hear as it was agonizing for him to give.

Two weeks later, something happened that touched Mr. Flynn to the core: an unknown driver had smashed into his new car while it was parked on the street and had driven away without identifying himself. It was impossible for Mr. Flynn to collect insurance and he had to foot the bill himself. Here was something that came hot out of his \_\_\_\_\_. His talk about the city of Washington, which he laboriously pulled out sentence by sentence, was painful to him and his audience; but when he spoke about his smashed-up car, his talk welled up and boiled forth like Vesuvius in action. The same class that had squirmed restlessly in their seats two weeks before now greeted Mr. Flynn with a heartwarming burst of applause.

You cannot help but succeed if you choose the right topic for you. One area of topics is sure-fire: talk about your convictions! Surely you have strong beliefs about some aspect of life around you. You don't have to search far and wide for these subjects – they generally lie on the surface of your stream of consciousness, because you often think about them.

\*squirm: (초조하거나 불편하거나 하여 몸을) 꿈틀대다

## 326

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Dealing with Confrontation in Life
- ② Practice Makes Your Speech Perfect
- ③ Why Should We Avoid Impromptu Talks?
- ④ What Is the Right Topic for Successful Speech?
- ⑤ Roles of Factual Information in Presentation

## 327

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① talent
- ② ambition
- ③ patience
- ④ confidence
- ⑤ experience



**328 - 330** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

If John James Audubon were alive today, he would be regarded as an ornithologist, which is a scientist that observes and studies birds. That is about all he was interested in while growing up in France about the time of the French Revolution. Not only was most of his time consumed by bird watching, young Jean, as (a) he was known by his French name, loved to draw every bird he sighted in the woods and fields surrounding his home.

(B)

Eventually (b) his book, with new entries of wonderful, colorful drawings made of species found in Florida and Canadian landscapes “caught on” and received great reviews and acclaim throughout the world. It was entitled BIRDS OF AMERICA – a classic publication that proved to be of everlasting interest.

(C)

Seemingly uninterested and unmotivated in attending a conventional school, he was sent to Paris to study art by his father, Jean Audubon, but bird drawing remained his sole interest. Unable to find satisfaction in general art classes, Jean’s destiny took a very fortunate turn when Jean Audubon sent (c) his cherished son to manage a farm in the rolling hill country of Pennsylvania, a short distance from Philadelphia. It was in that environment that (d) he blossomed and matured, even falling in love with his wife to be, Lucy Bakewell, who was confident of his unique artistic talent, encouraging him along the way that his ambition to become a great illustrator and painter of birds would be realized.

(D)

In time John James Audubon and his wife moved to Louisville, Kentucky and tried a number of business ventures which failed. Equally disappointing, Audubon was unsuccessful in his attempts to find a book publisher for (e) his extensive portfolio of bird drawings. It seems that only wealthy people could afford to buy such

wonderful art, 435 plates in all. He even went to England and Scotland to promote interest in and acceptance of his book.

## 328

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)

## 329

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

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

## 330

윗글의 John James Audubon에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 어렸을 때 새를 관찰하고 그리는 것을 좋아했다.  
 ② 파리에서 미술을 공부한 적이 있다.  
 ③ 아버지는 그에게 농장을 경영하게 했다.  
 ④ 아내는 그의 독특한 미술적 재능을 알아보았다.  
 ⑤ 켄터키 주에서 화집이 인기를 얻자 영국으로 건너갔다.