

Part4. 요약문 빈칸

1. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.
빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(2013년 대수능)

"Why, in country after country that mandated seat belts, was it impossible to see the promised reduction in road accident fatalities?" John Adams, professor of geography at University College London, wrote in one of his many essays on risk. "It appears that measures that protect drivers from the consequences of bad driving encourage bad driving. The principal effect of seat belt legislation has been a shift in the burden of risk from those already best protected in cars, to the most vulnerable, pedestrians and cyclists, outside cars." Adams started to group these counterintuitive findings under the concept of *risk compensation*, the idea that humans have an inborn tolerance for risk. As safety features are added to vehicles and roads, drivers feel less vulnerable and tend to take more chances. The phenomenon can be observed in all aspects of our daily lives. Children who wear protective gear during their games have a tendency to take more physical risks. Hikers take more risks when they think a rescuer can access them easily.



According to John Adams, the phenomenon that safety measures ___(A)___ careless driving may be accounted for by the notion that a greater sense of security ___(B)___ people to take more risks.

(A) (B)

- ① contribute to tempts
- ② contribute to forbids
- ③ discourage tempts
- ④ discourage forces
- ⑤ discourage forbids

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

(2012년 3월 부산시 고2)

Just as there is division of labor in the case of individuals, countries also adopt this principle at the international level. No country has the potential to produce all the commodities at the least cost. Trade between countries is therefore essential to ensure a supply of a country's needs. Some countries specialize in the production of only such commodities which they can produce at comparatively lower cost than the others. They export such products to others. In return they import those products of which they have comparative cost disadvantage.



Countries import commodities which they make at comparatively ___(A)___ production cost, and export commodities with comparative cost ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① higher --- disadvantage
- ② higher --- advantage
- ③ average --- disadvantage
- ④ lower --- efficiency
- ⑤ lower --- advantage

3. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.
빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(2012년 3월 서울시 고3)

In one study, people were put one at a time in a pressure chamber and told that the pressure would slowly be increased to that of a sixty-foot dive. While inside the pressure chamber, the subject was asked to perform two simple visual tasks. One task was to respond to blinking lights in the center of the subject's visual field, and the other involved responding to blinking lights in his peripheral, or side vision. As expected, each of the subjects inside the pressure chamber showed all the usual signs of panic — racing pulse and elevated blood pressure. These symptoms affected performance in a very distinct way. Although the people in the pressure chamber performed just as well as control subjects in an ordinary room did on the central visual task, those in the pressure room were twice as likely to miss the lights in their peripheral vision.



This experiment showed that when the level of ___(A)___ got high, the range of vision became ___(B)___.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| ① | anxiety | --- wider |
| ② | anxiety | --- narrower |
| ③ | curiosity | --- wider |
| ④ | curiosity | --- narrower |
| ⑤ | proficiency | --- narrower |

4. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.
(A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말을 바르게 짝지은 것은?
(2012년 4월 경기도 고3)

An experiment done on men in North Carolina shows how helpless we can be in the face of praise. The men in the study received comments about themselves from another person who needed a favor from them. Some of the men got only positive comments, some got only negative comments, and some got a mixture of good and bad. There were three interesting findings. First, the evaluator who provided only praise was liked best by the men. Second, this was the case even though the men fully realized that the flatterer stood to gain from their liking him. Finally, unlike the other types of comments, pure praise did not have to be accurate to work. Positive comments produced just as much liking for the flatterer when they were untrue as when they were true.



In an experiment on reactions to praise, it was found that the most ___(A)___ person was the one who had given praise only, regardless of the ___(B)___ of the compliment.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| ① | avored | sincerity |
| ② | avored | magnitude |
| ③ | disliked | frequency |
| ④ | disliked | speaker |
| ⑤ | respected | timing |

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

(2014년 B형 예시문제)

Classification allows us to focus on one or two features and see something in terms of those characteristics alone. To classify plants and animals, we have to ignore all the variations that distinguish one plant from another and one animal from another. We have to focus only on those aspects that are shared by all plants and that differentiate them from all animals. We ignore the great variation that exists within each group and reduce its members to the common ground that ties all the members of that group together. As a result, we come to see objects in terms of their membership in a particular group, and we miss seeing that each is more than its group membership. Trapped by the category of doors, we become blind to the three-by-seven-foot pieces of wood that are right in front of us.



In classification, we concentrate on a few features (A) ___ to group members, and in doing so, we tend to ___ (B) ___ individual variations within the group.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① varying | identify |
| ② existing | verify |
| ③ special | prefer |
| ④ important | include |
| ⑤ common | overlook |

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

(2012년 6월 평가원)

All art is creation, regardless of how closely the imitation approximates the original. Even the most rigorous attempt to create an absolute likeness is ultimately selective. Doing a portrait, for example, the artist may ask the subject to look serious, not smile — selecting a certain aspect of the person. We know Mona Lisa Giaconda, the subject of the most famous portrait in the world, through her mysterious smile; but we will never know what the entire person was like. The treasure of art, however, is that its reality lives forever. The final product is really an addition to reality, not simply a way of totally reproducing it. The artist always contributes something new, something that never was put together in precisely that way before. Leonardo’s Mona Lisa is not Mona Lisa. The latter has long since gone to her reward; the former will never die.



Every work of art, no matter how precisely it ___(A)___ the original, is not a mere reproduction, but a unique creation that exists on its own and never ___(B)___.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① reveals | compromises |
| ② imitates | perishes |
| ③ illustrates | returns |
| ④ recalls | stands alone |
| ⑤ verifies | goes unnoticed |

7. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.
빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(2012년 6월 서울시 고2 B형)

There was a series of experiments about factors which affect the way of people's behaviors. In the first of the experiments, commuters gave more money to a charity collector at the top of an escalator than to one at the bottom. In another experiment 60 volunteers were asked to give out an amount of hot chilli sauce to be eaten by a stranger who they were told disliked hot food. Those who had been taken up to a stage dished out less than half the amount than those who had been taken down to an orchestra pit. And in a third, people were less likely to inflict punishment on another person after they ascended steps — and were crueler after they went down stairs. The link between where we are and how we behave may sound unlikely, but psychologists say there are plenty of clues linking the two in real life.



According to the experiments above, people's ___(A)___ is likely to be influenced by the ___(B)___ of the place where they are located.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① patience | atmosphere |
| ② generosity | height |
| ③ patience | height |
| ④ generosity | size |
| ⑤ honesty | atmosphere |

8. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.
빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(2012년 7월 인천시 고3)

In a series of studies, researchers had participants fill in a questionnaire on their preferences among candy bar brands. Some participants answered an "intention question" (How likely are you to purchase a candy bar in the near future?), while others answered an "attitude question" (How positive or negative are you about the candy bars available to you?). After they answered the questions, they were asked to make an actual brand choice decision in a store. "Those who responded to an intention question were more likely to choose the brand they previously indicated they preferred the most than those who responded to an attitude question," the researchers say. Consumers are motivated to fulfill their intentions, and this motivation narrows their focus. "The intention puts the intention-related brand to the front of consumers' minds and pushes other well-liked brands to the back until the consumer has accomplished the intention," the head researcher says.



People who state a(n) ___(A)___ of purchasing a certain brand are more likely to buy it than those who express their attitude toward the brand because they are motivated to ___(B)___ what they intend.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① intention | complete |
| ② habit | attain |
| ③ intention | hide |
| ④ decision | revise |
| ⑤ habit | conceal |

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

(2012년 9월 평가원)

Many of us believe that amnesia, or sudden memory loss, results in the inability to recall one's name and identity. This belief may reflect the way amnesia is usually portrayed in movies, television, and literature. For example, when we meet Matt Damon's character in the movie *The Bourne Identity*, we learn that he has no memory for who he is, why he has the skills he does, or where he is from. He spends much of the movie trying to answer these questions. However, the inability to remember your name and identity is exceedingly rare in reality. Amnesia most often results from a brain injury that leaves the victim unable to form new memories, but with most memories of the past intact.



While media often depict amnesia as a failure to ___(A)___ past memories, especially one's identity, most cases of amnesia actually leave the sufferers unable to ___(B)___ new memories with most memories of the past undamaged.

(A) (B)

- ① integrate construct
- ② integrate rearrange
- ③ retrieve dismiss
- ④ retrieve construct
- ⑤ conceal rearrange

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

(2012년 9월 인천시 고2 B형)

For most of us, the pain of losing a dollar is far more powerful than the pleasure of winning a dollar. Marketing and advertising executives follow this principle. A study of insurance policies, for instance, found that consumers switch companies twice as often when their carrier raises rates, as opposed to when the competition decreases its rate by the same amount. In everyday life, people make poor choices when they try to avoid loss. Many home owners looking to sell their houses right now would rather keep them on the market for an extra year than drop the price to \$5,000 less than they paid, even though keeping the home for an extra year will surely cost them more than \$5,000. The idea of a loss was just too painful for them. In contrast, home owners facing a gain on a house often sold too early and for too little. The gain didn't matter as much as long as there wasn't a loss.



People tend to let the fear of loss ___(A)___ rational decision-making, which causes them to be ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① overpower worse off
- ② encourage more careful
- ③ prevent well informed
- ④ change open-minded
- ⑤ disrupt rather indifferent

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

(2012년 10월 인천시 고2 B형)

If you want to get someone to do what you want, try asking them first if they'd mind babysitting your pet elephant! This sneaky technique is a more effective version of the classic 'foot-in-the-door' approach, according to the study at the Warsaw School in Poland. In an office context, a boss might ask an employee to work weekends for a whole year and take a pay cut. When that request gets turned down, the manager should get better results with the follow-up asking for a report to be turned in by Friday. The bizarre or extreme question effectively reframes the real request to make it sound much more reasonable. It is because the weird question throws off our usual refusal script. Instead of instinctively saying no, we question why we are being asked something so out of the ordinary and wonder whether we should have been so quick to refuse.



According to the study, the good way to make people ___(A)___ with what you're asking for is to start with a(n) ___(B)___ demand first.

(A) (B)

- ① comply outrageous
- ② comply ambiguous
- ③ begin negotiable
- ④ begin simple
- ⑤ come up polite

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

(2012년 10월 서울시 고3)

In an experiment, Solomon Asch gave participants six-word descriptions of target people — the words were *intelligent*, *industrious*, *impulsive*, *critical*, *stubborn*, and *envious*. He then asked the participants to generate a broader description of those people on the basis of the six words. But for one group of participants he presented the positive words first; for the other, he reversed the offer. For both groups, the words were exactly the same. Yet Asch found striking differences in how the participants characterized the target person, depending on whether the first words they encountered were positive or negative. For example, the participants who were given the positive words first responded like "He is a forceful person, has his own convictions, and is usually right about things," but those who heard the negative words first responded like "This individual is probably maladjusted because he is envious and impulsive."



This experiment showed that one's ___(A)___ other people might be altered by the ___(B)___ of the words presented to describe them.

(A) (B)

- ① impression order
- ② impression number
- ③ impression frequency
- ④ memory order
- ⑤ memory frequency

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

(2012년 대수능)

Mediation is a process that has much in common with advocacy but is also crucially different. It parallels advocacy in so far as it tends to involve a process of negotiation, but differs in so far as mediation involves adopting a neutral role between two opposing parties rather than taking up the case of one party against another. At times, particularly in very complex situations, the processes of advocacy and mediation can overlap, perhaps with very problematic results, as one loses clarity over his or her role. It is therefore important, if not essential, to maintain a clear focus in undertaking advocacy or mediation in order to ensure that the roles do not become blurred and therefore potentially counterproductive. For example, a mediator who 'takes sides' is likely to lose all credibility, as is an advocate who seeks to adopt a neutral position.



Although both deal with negotiation, a mediator needs to maintain ___(A)___ and an advocate partiality in order to ___(B)___ crossing over into each other's role.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① neutrality | avoid |
| ② neutrality | encourage |
| ③ potentiality | reinforce |
| ④ creativity | facilitate |
| ⑤ creativity | prevent |

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

(2011년 3월 부산시 고2)

People living in the suburbs of London during World War II experienced an increase of stomach ulcers in response to the stress of being bombed by German warplanes. And yet Londoners, who were bombed more often, didn't experience stomach ulcers that much. The explanation of this paradox requires an understanding of the power of uncertainty. People living in Central London were overwhelmed by nightly bombing raids, whereas those living in the suburbs were raided only irregularly. Objectively speaking, it is worse to be bombed often in the night than to be bombed less often. But in reality, irregular bombing feels worse because people become so unsure about when they will be exposed to the next bombing raid.

* stomach ulcer: 위궤양



It was not the ___(A)___ of bombing but its ___(B)___ that made people suffer more from stomach ulcers during World War II.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① region | damage |
| ② accuracy ... | intensity |
| ③ accuracy ... | uncertainty |
| ④ frequency ... | damage |
| ⑤ frequency... | uncertainty |

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

(2011년 3월 서울시 고3)

Architects are usually rewarded according to the uniqueness of their work. But an architect intent on being different may in the end prove as troubling as an over-imaginative pilot or doctor. However important originality may be, adherence to familiar form emerges as the more significant virtue in architecture. We rarely wish to be surprised by novelty as we go round street corners. We require consistency in our buildings, for there is already too much confusion around us. We need the discipline offered by similarity, just as children need regular bedtimes and familiar foods. We require that our buildings act as guardians of composure when we are in them. The architects who benefit us most may be those generous enough to lay aside their claims to genius. They will devote themselves to designing graceful but unoriginal buildings, where we will not feel disoriented.



Architects should try to offer people calmness coming from ___(A)___ rather than focus on the ___(B)___ of their work.

(A) (B)

- ① familiarity ... originality
- ② familiarity ... profits
- ③ safety ... popularity
- ④ safety ... originality
- ⑤ beauty ... popularity

16. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말을 바르게 짝지은 것은?

(2011년 4월 경기도 고3)

Although a fish does drink water, its primary method of obtaining water is through osmosis. The water seeps into its body through tiny holes in its skin. Osmosis is simply the movement of a solution such as salt and water through a membrane such as a fish's skin until the concentration of the solution becomes equal on both sides of the membrane. When a fish lives in salt water, the ocean water contains more salt than does the liquid in the fish. Thus, osmosis draws water out of the fish and the fish needs continually to drink water to refill the liquid being drawn out of its body. When a fish lives in fresh water, the water has less salt than does the liquid in the fish and water is drawn through the fish's skin into its body. Therefore, a freshwater fish does not need to drink water.

*membrane: 세포막



A fish in salt water drinks water to ___(A)___ the solution in and out of itself through osmosis, but there is no ___(B)___ for a freshwater fish to drink water.

(A) (B)

- ① balance necessity
- ② provide opportunity
- ③ balance externality
- ④ integrate externality
- ⑤ provide necessity

17. 다음 글이 시사하는 바를 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (2011년 6월 서울시 고2)

One Sunday, Ben Gibson, the chairman of a huge fruit processing company, decided to give his guests a quick tour of one of his plants. Since the plant was closed on Sundays, the only person there when they arrived was the security guard. Looking as if he were carrying the weight of the world on his hunched shoulders, he answered Ben's knock. But when Ben introduced himself and asked the guard for his permission to look around the plant, he straightened right up with a smile. He replied, "Certainly, sir." Then, after saying, "I'll bet you know this plant better than anyone," Ben Gibson asked the guard to escort him through the plant. The man's posture improved even more. In fact, he looked four inches taller and much younger than he had looked before. By the end of the ten-minute tour, he seemed like a new man.



Giving ___(A)___ to a person is likely to raise the level of his ___(B)___.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------|-------------|
| ① respect | confidence |
| ② advice | dependence |
| ③ advice | expectation |
| ④ advice | confidence |
| ⑤ respect | dependence |

18. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (2011년 6월 평가원)

Behavioral evidence for separate types of taste receptors comes from studies of the following type: Soak your tongue for 15 seconds in a sour solution, such as unsweetened lemon juice. Then try tasting some other sour solution, such as dilute vinegar. You will find that the second solution tastes less sour than usual. Depending on the concentrations of the lemon juice and vinegar, the second solution may not taste sour at all. This phenomenon, called adaptation, reflects the fatigue of receptors sensitive to sour tastes. Now try tasting something salty, sweet, or bitter. These substances taste about the same as usual. In short, you experience little cross-adaptation — reduced response to one taste after exposure to another. Evidently, the sour receptors are different from the other taste receptors. Similarly, you can show that salt receptors are different from the others and so forth.



The fact that the intensity of a taste is ___(A)___ after trying the same taste, but not after trying a different taste, serves as evidence for the existence of ___(B)___ receptors for different tastes.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------|------------|
| ① increased --- | adaptive |
| ② increased --- | identical |
| ③ measured --- | sensitive |
| ④ decreased --- | distinct |
| ⑤ decreased --- | collective |

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

(2011년 7월 인천시 고3)

Self-handicapping is described as an action or choice which prevents a person from being responsible for failure. This behaviour allows individuals to externalize failures but internalize success. Self-handicapping can be seen as a method of preserving self-esteem, but it can also be used for self-enhancement. An example of self-handicapping is the student who spends the night before an important exam partying rather than studying. The student fears failing their exam and appearing incapable. In partying the night before their exam, the student has engaged in self-defeating behaviour and increased the likelihood of poor exam performance. However, in the event of failure, the student can offer fatigue and a headache, rather than lack of ability, as plausible explanations. Furthermore, should the student receive positive feedback about their exam, their achievement is enhanced by the fact that they succeeded, despite the handicap.



People use self-handicapping as a way of ___(A)___ their sense of achievement when they succeed, and as a(n) ___(B)___ of their failures.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① sharing | acknowledgement |
| ② elevating | justification |
| ③ sharing | justification |
| ④ elevating | acknowledgement |
| ⑤ concealing | denial |

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

(2011년 9월 평가원)

A bumper sticker reading "Don't Believe Everything You Think" is placed on the edge of the whiteboard in Greene's office. It represents the underlying message of the book he is writing. An analogy carried throughout the book compares the moral brain to a camera with automatic settings for taking a picture of a mountain or an indoor portrait or a close-up of a flower, and manual settings for unusual conditions or when we want a nonstandard artistic effect. Greene believes emotions and intuitions are the auto settings for our morality while reasoning is the manual mode. We need our intuitions to make the millions of quick judgments that fill our lives from day to day or else we could not function. But they are not always trustworthy moral indicators, since they were set to handle problems deep in our evolutionary past and are often useless for the newer complexities of the modern world. We need to rely on our manual settings, the reasoning sections of our brain, for more complex or novel situations, Greene says.



According to Greene's view on the moral brain, emotions and intuitions make our lives easier in making ___(A)___ decisions, but we need to rely on ___(B)___ for more complex problems.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① unusual | conscience |
| ② everyday | reasoning |
| ③ difficult | logic |
| ④ moral | creativity |
| ⑤ habitual | imagination |

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

(2011년 9월 인천시 고2)

In the West, if a farmer wanted to become more efficient or to increase his yield, he introduced more and more sophisticated equipment. This allowed him to replace human labor with machines like a combine harvester or a tractor. He cleared another field and increased his acreage because now his machinery allowed him to work more land with the same amount of effort. But in Japan or China, farmers did not have the money to buy equipment — and, in any case, there certainly was not any extra land that could easily be converted into new fields. So rice farmers improved their yields by becoming smarter, being better managers of their time, and making better choices. For example, they were willing to weed a bit more diligently, and they became more proficient at fertilizing, spent a bit more time monitoring water levels, did a better job keeping the claypan absolutely level, and made use of every square inch of their rice field.



While Western agriculture was ___(A)___ oriented, rice agriculture in some Asian countries was ___(B)___ oriented.

(A) (B)

- ① mechanically labor
- ② mechanically market
- ③ commercially team
- ④ commercially profit
- ⑤ commercially performance

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

(2011년 10월 인천시 고2)

A psychologist has done influential research on the subject of leading questions—specifically, how small changes in wording make a big difference. She conducted a study, showing the participants of the study a video of an automobile accident. After showing it, she distributed a survey to the participants. She asked half of them, “How fast was the white sports car going when it passed the barn while traveling along the country road?” In fact, the video showed no barn along the street. The other half received the same question, except without mention of the barn. She then asked all the participants, “Did you see a barn?” Roughly six times as many in the first group than in the second indicated that they had seen a barn in the video. She concludes that one question assumes the existence of the barn, and it can affect people’s recall and response.



The responses we receive can be ___(A)___ by including ___(B)___ in our questions.

(A) (B)

- ① changed uncertainty
- ② improved details
- ③ justified opinions
- ④ reduced standards
- ⑤ distorted presuppositions

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

(2011년 10월 대전시 고3)

Women are almost twice as often afflicted with depressed moods as men. There are many factors that contribute to this difference. Among them, researchers have looked intensively at cognitive factors that set men and women apart. They contrast the response styles of men and women once they begin to experience negative moods. On this view, when women experience sadness, they tend to think about the possible causes and implications of their feelings. They're staying with their emotional state rather than taking action to reduce the mood. In contrast, men attempt actively to distract themselves from depressed feelings, either by focusing on something else or by engaging in a physical activity that will take their minds off their current mood state.



The ___(A)___ response style of women, unlike that of men, increases women's ___(B)___ to depression.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| ① outgoing | vulnerability |
| ② reflective | vulnerability |
| ③ outgoing | adaptability |
| ④ introspective | adaptability |
| ⑤ reflective | resistance |

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

Sandra Lee, who is famous for her *Semi-Homemade*, understands the delicate balance between the desire to feel the pride of ownership and the wish not to spend too much time in the kitchen. According to Lee, housewives can feel the joy of creation while saving time by using ready-made products for seventy percent of the process (cake mix, store-bought minced garlic, a jar of marinara sauce) and thirty percent "fresh, creative touches" (a bit of honey and vanilla in the cake mix, or fresh eggs and vegetables instead of dried ones). Housewives can combine off-the-shelf products with just the right amount of personalization. Lee's TV show, magazine, and numerous cookbooks offer evidence that a spoonful of ownership is a crucial ingredient in the psychological exercise that is cooking.



By combining labor-saving help and ___(A)___, housewives can have the feeling of ___(B)___ while cooking.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| ① personal contribution | --- achievement |
| ② proper training | -- security |
| ③ various devices | --- gratitude |
| ④ personal contribution | --- gratitude |
| ⑤ proper training | --- achievement |

25. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.
(A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말을 바르게 짝지은 것은?

(2011년 11월 경기도 고2)

When our ancestors began farming and herding, they gave up the advantages of mobility. It's true that domesticating sheep, cattle, or pigs does not bind you as tightly to one place as planting grain does. But it certainly becomes more costly to flee an enemy, who can steal your stores of food. So the beginning of agriculture meant that our ancestors would band together in larger groups than they had previously been used to. Hunter-gatherer families could easily split up once food got scarce or rivalries and tensions grew too difficult to manage, but early farmers knew that splitting up had become a far more dangerous thing to do. It became more than ever essential to learn to live with others and to manage conflict rather than to escape it.



At the beginning of the ___(A)___ for agriculture, our ancestors needed to be ___(B)___ to protect their food from enemies.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|--------------|
| ① irrigation | united |
| ② irrigation | armed |
| ③ movement | armed |
| ④ settlement | united |
| ⑤ settlement | warned |

♣ Part 4 요약문 정답

1. ①
2. ②
3. ②
4. ①
5. ⑤
6. ②
7. ②
8. ①
9. ④
10. ①
11. ①
12. ①
13. ①
14. ⑤
15. ①
16. ①
17. ①
18. ④
19. ②
20. ②
21. ①
22. ⑤
23. ②
24. ①
25. ④