



1 어법상 틀린 것 찾기

Human beings seek and require a certain degree of stability in thought and action ① which we simply could not survive. Our cognitive abilities allow us ② to establish conditioned or learned responses to the situations we confront on a continual basis. We do not need to reinvent the wheel each time we act, so to speak. That is why when we approach a traffic light we do not have to think everything through as if it ③ were the first one we ever saw. We know, or assume we know, that red means stop, green means go, and yellow means slow down and proceed cautiously. The templates in our minds also tell us that applying pressure to the gas pedal will make us ④ go faster and applying pressure to the brake will slow us down. We also believe from the mental pictures we have previously developed ⑤ that other drivers will behave in predictable manners as well.

2 틀린 어휘 찾기

In an *equity-based approach*, actions of educational institutions are designed to ① correct social, cultural, linguistic, and other differences. These actions might include, for example, English as a second language (ESL) programs that help immigrants acquire the language of ② instruction so that they can learn in English as soon as possible, while nurturing their native tongue. Equity can be applied to gender gaps, economic gaps, or any other group ③ disparities in educational outcomes created by social injustices. Equity-based approaches are ④ controversial, however, because some students receive resources not given to all students. This raises questions about fundamental ideas of fairness (understood as everybody getting exactly the same things) that are deeply embedded in U.S. belief systems. However, an equity-based approach argues that "fairness" has to be seen in a more ⑤ rigid perspective. A teacher made the following analogy: "Everyone gets a pen, but maybe some people need help using that pen because they have only used pencils before."



3 순서배열

The distinction between voice and real voice helps us understand the tricky relationship between verbal fluency and verbal power. Sometimes they go together but sometimes they are opposed.

(A) Such people are good at finding a gear and generating words that fit the situation and the audience; they are never at a loss for words. But somehow all these words - however lively and fluent - don't give us any sense of making contact with the speaker or any sense of knowing her real feelings, attitudes or point of view.

(B) That is, sometimes fluency is a sign of power; a truly good speaker is never at a loss for words because she has found the door to her best insights and her convictions.

(C) But sometimes, we distrust fluent people; they speak with lively fluency but they are somehow too smooth. "She spoke so expressively and well but you know I didn't really *believe* her."

4 빈칸추론

Discourses referring to the media production of reality TV seem to resemble reality. Stimulations of space and time, the "uncontrolled" actions of participants, real-life events, ordinary people participating - everything seems to be real "enough." The frequency of the broadcasts in weekly TV programs and the closeness and familiarity of audiences with the TV characters create this "hyperreality" and ultimately, yes, "the simulacrum is true." Media reality has succeeded over time in being totally incorporated into society. In the era of media realities, the prototype, the mediation and its reflection are inseparable. There is a(n) _____ going on that is no longer understood as such; instead of questioning media reality and to what degree it is objective, we question whether our empirical reality complies adequately with its media equivalent. This alone is sufficient evidence that media are in a prominent position to define truth.

- ① irreversible hierarchy
- ② too much hype
- ③ natural consequence
- ④ unique inversion
- ⑤ profound philosophy



5 틀린 어휘 찾기

Scientists have found some people tend to act selfishly when making decisions, while others tend to act selflessly. While there are a number of reasons why these ① differences exist, researchers have recently discovered a genetic explanation. Approximately 20 percent of the difference between people in selfless behavior is ② innate. And 42 percent of the variance in the willingness to give up financial gains to punish unfair behavior is ③ acquired. Moreover, the tendency to make benevolent decisions depends, in part, on which version of the “altruism” gene you have. Individuals who produce a lot of the hormone that this gene codes for feel good toward others, even when they are not treated well, and act in more ④ trusting ways than people who produce less of it. Thus, some people may be born ⑤ predisposed to make decisions more selflessly than others, at least in part because they have a version of a gene that stimulates greater production of a hormone that generates feelings of emotional attachment.

6 빈칸추론

We often consider ourselves to be the authors of our destinies and so have the power to act in determining our conduct and controlling our lives. We thus have *both* the ability to monitor our actions *and* the capability to determine their outcomes. Yet is this really how life works? It might, for example, be claimed that being unemployed is entirely the fault of the individual concerned who, if they tried hard enough, could earn a living. People might retrain themselves and look for work, but the area in which they live has high unemployment, and so despite constantly seeking employment, there is none on offer. There are many such situations in which our freedom to act is limited by circumstances over which we have no control. It is, therefore, one thing to have the ability to change or modify our skills and quite another to possess the capability to _____.

- ① make one's own living
- ② make an effort to reach the goals
- ③ avoid unwanted outcomes
- ④ control any destiny we have
- ⑤ reach the goals we seek



7 요약문 완성

You might think that people surely would refrain from using peripheral or noncentral cues when the stakes are high. But they don't. Even when we're picking a president, we care very much about the candidate's attractiveness and how he or she makes us feel - more than we care about his or her ideas. Another example comes from higher education. Selecting a college is certainly a high-stakes decision, and presumably it's one that people would consider carefully. But comparing candidate colleges is complicated, so parents and kids use peripheral cues: some global sense of "reputation" and, curiously enough, price. When we are unsure of the quality of a product, we use price as guide: if it's expensive, surely it's good. Traditional economic theory would indicate that raising tuition would decrease the number of people wanting to go to a college. In fact, the opposite is true. Raising tuition increases the number of applicants.

Unlike usual expectations, the higher ____ (A) ____ of a product is, the less likely people are to be ____ (B) ____ about its purchase.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|-------------|
| ① price | positive |
| ② price | hesitant |
| ③ quality | hesitant |
| ④ quality | positive |
| ⑤ popularity | indifferent |

8 문장 삽입

Or suppose that the goal is to increase new purchases of a certain product, such as cell phones or automobiles.

Campaign officials want to encourage their supporters to vote. How can they do that? One obvious method is to emphasize the stakes; another is to decrease the cost and burdens, by making it easier for people to get to the polls. ① But there is another way. It turns out that if you ask people, the day before the election, whether they intend to vote, you can increase the probability of their voting by as much as 25 percent! ② A study of a nationally representative sample of more than forty thousand people asked a simple question: Do you intend to buy a new car in the next six months? ③ The very question increased purchase rates by 35 percent. ④ Or suppose that an official wants to encourage people to take steps to improve their own health. ⑤ With respect to health-related behavior, significant changes have been produced by measuring people's intentions.



9 순서 배열

When you're trying to have a conversation with someone who isn't revealing much of their thoughts and feelings, it may help to make empathic guesses about what's going on inside them.

(A) Listeners who pretend interest don't fool you for long - even though they sometimes fool themselves. The automatic smile, the hit-and-run question, the restless look in their eyes when you start to talk - all these are giveaways to the fact that they're more interested in being taken for good listeners than in really hearing what you have to say.

(B) Comments like "Tough day?" or "Is something bothering you?" may show enough awareness to make the other person feel that you're really interested. But it isn't any particular comment or technique that gets people to open up. It's taking a sincere interest in what they have to say.

(C) Real listening means setting all that aside. Good listeners don't act needy. They don't charm, flatter, provoke, or interrupt. They suspend the self and listen.

10 틀린 어휘 찾기

Self-fulfilling prophecies can have a ① positive side. We know that students introduced to their teachers as "intellectual bloomers" often do better on achievement tests than do their counterparts who ② lack such a positive introduction. But why? In a study of army tank crews, one set of tank commanders was told that some members of their assigned crews had ③ exceptional abilities while others were only average. In reality, the crew members had been assigned randomly so that the two test groups were ④ different in ability. The commanders later reported that the so-called "exceptional" crew members performed better than the "average" ones. The study also revealed the commanders had given more attention and praise to the crew members for whom they had the ⑤ higher expectations. The self-fulfilling effects in these cases strongly suggest that managers adopt positive and optimistic approaches toward others at work.



11 문장 삽입

It fact, over the last several thousand years there has been such massive gene flow among human populations that no modern group presents a distinct set of biological characteristics.

Like ideas about gender roles, ideas about race affect human relationships everywhere on earth. However, according to the science of biology, all people now alive on earth are members of one species, *Homo sapiens sapiens*. ① Biologically, race is a meaningless concept. ②The characteristics we popularly identify as race markers - skin color, hair texture, face, and body shapes - have no significance as biological categories. ③ For any supposed racial trait, such as skin color, there are wide variations within human groups. ④ In addition, many invisible biological characteristics, such as blood type and DNA patterns, cut across skin color distributions and other so-called racial attributes and are shared across what are commonly viewed as different races. ⑤ Although we may look quite different, from the biological point of view, we are closely related.

12 요약문 완성

Is it possible that people would punish an accident? To put that question to the test, I conducted an online survey of more than 1,000 adults. They were asked to read a number of hypothetical scenarios and make a moral judgement after each one. Some were asked to make judgements about "moral wrongness," and others were asked to decide the "punishment deserved." Their judgements of moral wrongness depended almost exclusively on intent. An attempt to harm was judged very wrong whether or not it succeeded, while accidents were fully excused. But judgements regarding punishment were strongly influenced by causal responsibility. Attempts to harm were punished more severely when they succeeded than when they failed, and accidental harm was not fully excused.

For people, it is the ____ (A) ____ that is the most important to the judgement of morality, and regarding the decision of punishment they turn to the ____ (B) ____ of real harm.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|------------|
| ① situation | intent |
| ② situation | occurrence |
| ③ intent | occurrence |
| ④ intent | severity |
| ⑤ cause | result |



13 틀린 어휘 찾기

Although there is not always only one morally acceptable way of acting, in every moral situation there are always morally better and morally worse ways of acting. However, there is not always a ① unique morally best way of acting. Unlike law, morality is not a ② formal system that has procedures for determining a unique correct answer in every case. Morality is an informal system, like a neighborhood game, in which there is ③ agreement on how the game is to be played in the overwhelming majority of cases, but in which there are some cases about which there is some limited disagreement. In these disputed cases, the players may reach some negotiated ④ compromise, make an ad hoc decision, or simply ⑤ continue playing. When it becomes important for a game to continue to a conclusion, as in professional sports, the game becomes a formal system with judges or umpires who are given the authority to make the final decisions.

14 연결어 찾기

Over the course of a year, a psychologist conducted an observational study of males playing floor hockey, a rough sport involving quite a lot of verbal and physical aggression. He found that, while engaging in overtly aggressive actions, middle-aged players (who were more concerned with establishing and maintaining friendships with each other) were more likely to display humor as compared to adolescents and young adults, who were more concerned with competition. ____ (A) ____, humor was more apt to accompany aggressive behaviors between players with marked differences in skill level, as compared to those of equal skill. This is presumably because confrontations between individuals with gaps in skill present more potential for one person being hurt or embarrassed. ____ (B) ____, the use of humor with what would otherwise be interpreted as aggressive or offensive actions is probably a way for participants to communicate that the action was not to be taken seriously, and to reassure each other of the friendly nature of their relationship.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① In addition | Thus |
| ② In addition | However |
| ③ In fact | Furthermore |
| ④ In fact | Thus |
| ⑤ Likewise | Furthermore |



15 빈칸추론

A major obstacle to discovery is _____. Because Aristotle was so comprehensive, logical, and brilliant, his writings became the ultimate standard of truth for 2,000 years. A major portion of Galileo's works was devoted to disproving Aristotle so that the reader would be able to grasp his arguments. The difficulty was that a single authority (Aristotle) was held in such high regard that alternative views could not get a hearing. In more recent times the work of Freud has had a similar effect. Freud's system of analysis assumed certain mental constructs a priori, so it was very difficult to revise or improve his theories. The result was that a fairly good number of psychoanalysts remained Freudians though many psychologists began to ignore Freud altogether to make progress in their work.

- ① people's indifference in it
- ② not ignorance but knowledge
- ③ powerful resistance by contemporaries
- ④ the errors made by the past great intellectuals
- ⑤ lack of financial support

16 주제 찾기

The goal of an economic theory is to predict the impact of an economic event on economic choices and, in turn, the effect of these choices on particular markets or on the economy as a whole. Does this mean that economists try to predict the behavior of particular consumers or producers? Not necessarily, because a specific individual may behave in an unpredictable way. But the unpredictable actions of numerous individuals tend to cancel one another out, so the average behavior of groups can be predicted more accurately. For example, if a hamburger shop cuts the price of its popular cheeseburger, the manager can better predict how much sales will increase than how a specific customer coming through the door will respond. The random actions of individuals tend to offset one another, so the average behavior of a large group can be predicted more accurately than the behavior of a particular individual. Consequently, economists tend to focus on the average behavior of people in groups - for example, as average cheeseburger consumers - rather than on the behavior of a specific individual.

- ① the difficulties in predicting the economic future
- ② the impossibility of determining the behavior of human groups
- ③ the essence of predictability of economic theories
- ④ the unpredictability of human behaviors
- ⑤ the flexible character of economy



17 빈칸추론

Early in their lives, children are eager to find out why and how people do what they do. And children take things in with _____. Here's an example: When one-year-olds watch someone use a novel tool or press buttons on a fancy apparatus that creates a startling effect, they can tell what the person did on purpose and what was an accident (which is often accompanied by surprise: "Whoops!"). When it's their turn to wield the tool or press the buttons, they don't copy everything the person did but only what the person intended to do. Children are intention readers, not just behavior copiers. This intention-reading capacity comes in handy: When children learn by observing others, they separate the wheat from the chaff and imitate only those aspects of another person's behavior worth copying.

- ① amazing appetite
- ② complex process
- ③ surprising sophistication
- ④ unconditional acceptance
- ⑤ picky taste



정답

- 1 ①
- 2 ⑤
- 3 (B) - (C) - (A)
- 4 ④
- 5 ③
- 6 ⑤
- 7 ②
- 8 ②
- 9 (B) - (A) - (C)
- 10 ④
- 11 ⑤
- 12 ③
- 13 ⑤
- 14 ①
- 15 ②
- 16 ③
- 17 ③