



## 1 문장삽입 1-4

That's why corporate narcissism persists and that's also why rigorous consideration and reconsideration of customer needs is critical to any process for developing and launching new or improved products and services.

Processes that systematize product development and launch, including the need for accurate knowledge about customers and market, are all to the good, of course. ① What such processes cannot do, however, is eliminate the human beings involved and their passions. ② People fall in love with their own products and services, or with the underlying technologies, all the time. ③ When they do, their passion forms the lens through which the customer is seen, creating a distorting filter between a company and its customers. ④ And if such effort seems unwarranted, just remember, while it takes investment to break out of the trance created by admiration for one's own products or technologies, Narcissus died for the love of his own reflection. ⑤ No matter how painful, it's worth double-checking that your customers behold the same beauty in your new product or service that you do.

## 2 어휘 1-6

Now although academic freedom is primarily designed for the teachers and senior scholars in a university or college, it also ① extends in considerable degree to students. This was so in the medieval universities, and ought to be so still. Therefore it extends to the student press. The liberty of the student press ought to be especially ② respected, indeed, because the press often claims to be the representative voice of the student body, and because it is a training ground for ③ responsible writing and publishing in the world beyond the academy. Excesses of zeal, imprudence of judgement, and even intemperance of language ought often to be ④ tolerated in the student press when similar offenses would not be tolerated in the ordinary press, for often it is better that the indiscretions of youthful judgement be endured than that the faculty of forming resolute opinions should be ⑤ encouraged.



## 3 어휘 2-check

In our early days or when we are starting a new discipline, it is to be radical, to make large advances; everything is open and fluid, the returns on a (A) little/much labor are great. The easiest advances are made first and difficult terrain can be avoided. But after a time the best mental land is occupied and one has to move to (B) central/marginal areas. Furthermore, each new piece of information has to be fitted into an increasingly complex pre-existing set of information. Even (C) major/minor changes come up against vast entrenched obstacles. It seems possible only to tinker at the boundaries. And we may know in our hearts that as the philosopher Karl Popper put it, 'Our knowledge can only be finite, while our ignorance must necessarily be infinite.'

## 4 어법 2-1

The strange modern idea that forests are just trees and that a monocultured stand of Eucalyptus genetically ① engineered to express pesticides is the same thing as an ancient community of trees, fungi, flowers, animals, birds and all the other living things and products a complete forest would provide, ② to be certainly one of the most striking symptoms of how ③ disconnected our modern culture has become from the reality of nature. We have also only recently learned something else: trees not only shelter and provide food for other organisms, like fungi and birds, but they shelter and feed each other. Recent research has shown that some species, like stands of aspen, are united by a shared root system, and thus ④ are outgrowths of one larger organism, and that different species even ⑤ aid each other in difficult times. Due perhaps to our own social paradigms, we have tended to see forest growth in terms of competition for light and space, a kind of Darwinian contest that resulted in one tree "winning" and shading out the others.



### 5 어휘 2-2

There have been no miracle babies born with the ability to reveal to us the dark mysteries of life before birth, but we do know something about the (A) physical/psychological life of the fetus. We know that its biological needs are taken care of instantly and automatically by an exchange of fluids between it and its mother. We know that a fetus has no need to eat, breathe, or protect itself from danger, and that it is constantly (B) confronted/soothed by the rhythmical beat of its mother's heart. From these simple biological facts and from observations of newborns, we can assume that the fetus lives a tranquil, floating, effortless existence. It has no awareness of boundaries, no sense of itself, and no recognition that it is encased in a sac inside its mother. There is widely held belief that when a baby is inside its mother's womb, it experiences a sense of oneness, an Edenic experience (C) free/derived from desire.

### 6 순서 2-3

Every time you go on a film interview, it seems the question comes up: "Do you have any film on you?" If the answer is yes, fine.

(A) If you don't have film on you, don't feel as though that's a crime or some horrible deficiency. It is not. Sometimes it can even be an asset since we casting people do love to discover fresh faces, no matter what age they may be.

(B) But most beginners are faced with an insoluble dilemma: You have to have film on you to get a job, and you have to get a job to get film on you. How to solve it? I don't have an pat answer, but I do have one suggestion.

(C) So, don't lie and say you do have film when you don't because you might get caught, in which case you could lose a chance at a job.



## 7 문단요약 2-4

The idea for the Belly Button Rule was initially discovered in a study by W. T. James in the 1930s. Through a series of tests that had respondents identifying almost 350 different meanings for various poses from a series of photographs, James was able to determine that the direction of interest. James separated belly button directionality into four key groups: approach (interest), withdrawal (disinterest), expansion (heightened interest and confidence), and contraction (nervousness and slightly reduced interest). About thirty years later, Dr. Albert Mehrabian further refined James's studies, noting that belly button direction was the most important aspect of reading a person's intention. Numerous studies have appeared since that time, confirming that the Belly Button Rule is one of the most accurate ways of gauging a person's interest and intent. The direction our belly button faces reflects our attitude and reveals our emotional state. When we suddenly turn our belly button toward a door or an exit or simply away from someone, we subconsciously send the signal that we want out of the conversation and perhaps even out of the interaction.

According to some researchers, the \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ response of our upper bodies to others or something becomes an obvious \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ expression of the behaviors.

- | (A)           | (B)         |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① intentional | interest    |
| ② intentional | creative    |
| ③ automatic   | intention   |
| ④ unconscious | uncompleted |
| ⑤ rapid       | preference  |



## 8 순서 2-5

As the backrushing water slides down the surface of the beach its velocity increases and the surface sand grains are lifted into suspension.

(A) The result is a turbulent sandy swirl whose effect is to lift the sand grains and keep them in suspension, to be carried up the beach face again by the next uprush. But the larger sand grains may settle to the bottom, where they roll back and forth as each wave passes, occasionally being lifted and dropped again by unusually violent water motion.

(B) The net effect of this constant shifting is segregation according to size in which the larger particles move steadily downward. A little below the level of the lowest backrush breaker these larger sand grains reach a depth at which they can no longer be moved upward by most of the waves.

(C) The momentum of this turbid sheet of water and sand carries it below the general level of the sea, and a small wave, usually less than a foot high, called the backrush breaker, curls over it.

## 9 빈칸추론 3-check

Climate is part of geography. In addition to the direct advantages and disadvantages of particular climate in terms of agriculture or diseases, climate can also affect \_\_\_\_\_. People whose lands and waterways are frozen much of the year can seldom maintain trade or communications with the outside world as well as people in milder climates. Because climates usually vary more from north to south than they do over equal distances from east to west, knowledge of particular crops or the domestication and care of particular animal can travel far greater distances from east to west than from north to south. Such knowledge could travel all the way across Asia to places at similar latitudes in Europe, but knowledge of the flora and fauna in the temperate zone in South America could not travel a similar distance to the temperate zone in North America because they are separated by a very wide tropical zone where the flora and fauna have been very different.

- ① the kind of communication style
- ② the personality traits of people
- ③ the method of transportation
- ④ the size of the cultural universe
- ⑤ the degree of completeness of a culture



## 10 순서 3-1

In one classic experiment, divers learned lists of words in two environments, on dry land and underwater. They were later asked to recall the words in one of the two environments: either in the original environments in which the words were learned or in the alternative environment.

(A) Lists learned underwater had higher recall underwater, and lists learned on dry land had higher recall on dry land. The experimenters later proved that this effect was one of context-dependent memory and not related to the disruption of moving environments.

(B) To help customers remember on which floor they parked their car, they played a different signature tune at each level of the garage, and decorated the walls with the icons of different local sports franchises, so the Bulls were on one floor and the Blackhawks on another. They quote one local resident saying, 'You never forget where you parked!'

(C) Some companies have used this effect to their advantage. In The Experience Economy, Pine and Gilmore quote the example of Standard Parking of Chicago, which had a parking garage at O'Hare Airport.

## 11 순서 3-2

From the earliest days of agriculture, humans have been transporting seeds, plants, and animals from some locations on the planet to others.

(A) Humans have long been rearranging the Earth's ecology with little understanding of side effects and unanticipated consequences. Some introduced species act as devastating weeds, taking over an ecosystem that lacks proper defenses. Pests and pathogens easily cross from one location to another.

(B) As Vitousek and coauthors note, "On many islands, more than half of the plant species are non-indigenous, and in many continental areas the figure is 20% or more." In general, the consequences of such introduced species are complex, typically unpredictable, and sometimes devastating to native species and to the functioning of the local ecosystems.

(C) Very often the introduction of new species into a new locale has been deliberate, as when potatoes were introduced into Europe from the Andes. Sometimes the introduction of species is unintentional, as when hyacinths invaded Lake Victoria and nearly choked the lake by depriving it of vast areas of sunlight.



## 12 순서 3-3

One reason we so often avoid change and settle for the status quo is that change involves loss. No matter how badly you want to get out of a situation, it usually involves losing something.

(A) It may be a familiar routine, a lifestyle, a relationship, a job, or even an addiction. When you give up something, you will most likely feel some degree of sadness. Even some of the most celebrated events in your life involve loss.

(B) In order to move on to something new, you must give up something. Whether the thing you are leaving behind is something that you cherish or despise, it is familiar to you.

(C) Graduations, weddings, births, new jobs, and relocations, no matter how exciting, signify the end of an era. With all new beginnings, something is left behind, and we often fear leaving the familiar to walk out into uncharted territories.

## 13 빈칸추론 3-4

Ever wonder why superficial paper cuts often hurt more than serious cuts? The reason, doctors tell us, is that sensory nerve endings are close to the skin and are especially numerous on the hands. One square inch of skin on the hand contains about seventy-two feet of nerve fiber. So paper cuts irritate sensitive nerve endings. As a result, we feel pain out of proportion to the injury. Similarly, small cutting remarks from those close to us also cause a disproportionate amount of pain because \_\_\_\_\_.

An example: Knowing that his wife enjoyed watching the birds that visited their yard, a man decided to build a bird feeder as a surprise gift for her. He spent his free time designing it to hang from a tree in the yard. His wife saw the bird feeder and said without thinking, "It's too big. It'll spoil the look of that corner." The expression on her husband's face showed her the pain her remark had caused.

- ① we don't have any expectations from them
- ② we are unusually sensitive to people we love and respect
- ③ such remarks have no match for the conversation context
- ④ we have never heard such a violent words from them
- ⑤ the small cutting remarks actually accompany physical violence



### 14 문장삽입 3-5

Alternatively, the company figured that the loading job were lower-skilled and likely always to be high-turnover jobs.

Certain key positions in your company may have revolving-door loyalty. Just when you have a treasured employee fully trained, he hits the road. ① If you see this pattern repeat itself, you may need to redesign the position. ② UPS found that when they redesigned their drivers' position so that it no longer included the thankless job of loading the trucks, they were able to dramatically increase the length of driver employment. ③ UPS made a strategic decision. ④ They determined that the drivers were the face of the company and that their customers didn't appreciate meeting a new driver every six months. ⑤ This didn't concern them, because the training period for the loading jobs was much shorter than for the driver jobs and the customer contact was minimal, Sometimes employee retention is just a matter of strategic thinking.

### 15 주제 5-check

Mere involvement and simple acceptance do not necessarily lead to the development of authentic self-esteem because they can convey the mistaken impression that self-esteem is automatic, not earned. Clearly defined expectations and well-maintained limits are parental attitudes and behaviors associated with developing positive self-esteem in children. Setting high but not impossible expectations, for instance, involves providing clear standards that help the development of the skills necessary to achieve competence. Setting goals and holding reasonably high behavioral standards also lets children know that certain forms of behavior are desirable, good, or "worthy" and, therefore, to be aspired to and strived toward. Such expectations also define the limits of behavior and help children make the important discovery that some forms of behavior are unacceptable or even unworthy, which may be just as important in healthy development.

- ① teaching children to distinguish between worthy and unworthy
- ② importance of setting realistic and reasonable goals in academic achievement
- ③ ways to discipline children for their misguided behavior
- ④ necessities for parents to culture real self-esteem in children
- ⑤ children's wandering in the way of being along with parents' expectations





### 16 순서 5-2

Debates about performance enhancement arise in music as well as in sports, and take a similar form. Some classical musicians who suffer from stage fright take beta-blockers to calm their nerves before performing.

(A) Underlying the debate is a disagreement over the qualities that constitute musical excellence: Is equanimity before a packed house a virtue intrinsic to a great musical performance, or is it merely incidental?

(B) The drugs, designed to treat heart disease, help nervous musicians by reducing the effect of adrenaline, lowering the heart rate, and enabling them to play unimpeded by shaking hands.

(C) Opponents of this practice consider drug-becalmed performance a kind of cheating and argue that part of being a musician is learning to conquer fear the natural way. Defenders of beta-blockers argue that the drugs do not make anyone a better violinist or pianist but simply remove an impediment so that performers can display their true musical gifts.



## 17 연결어 5-4

If we attempt to specify the ways in which human beings are unique and different from other animal species, we must quickly conclude that most, if not all, differences are in degree, not in kind. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, other animals may possess a particular trait similar to humans, but not to the same extent. For example, if we say that a distinctive characteristic of humankind is language, it is possible to point to communication among dolphins or the sign language learned by apes in certain experiments as simple and basic forms of the same behavior. Or, if we say that social organizations are a human trait, a parallel might be found in the behaviors of bees or ants. We have elaborate rituals connected with death, but elephants have been observed engaging in what might be called a burial ceremony. Music may even have its animal counterpart in whalesong or birdsong – to a degree. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, it is the degree of human involvement in such behaviors as language, social organizations, rituals, and music that separates us from other animals.

- | (A)           | (B)          |
|---------------|--------------|
| ① That is     | However      |
| ② In addition | However      |
| ③ That is     | Therefore    |
| ④ However     | Therefore    |
| ⑤ Thus        | Consequently |



## 18 빈칸추론 5-6

Our delusion that happiness comes from the things that we desire, and that therefore by desiring and acquiring more things we will become more happy, is a vicious circle. Because we desire something, we feel happy when we obtain it, and because we feel happy when we obtain it, we desire more of it. In this way, our desires are always continuously increasing and multiplying. The raging fire if our desires can never be extinguished by the objects of our desire. The more we acquire those objects of our desire. The more we acquire those objects, the more intensely our desire for them and for other such objects will rage. Trying to extinguish the fire of our desires by fulfilling them is like trying to extinguish a fire by pouring petrol upon it. The objects of our desires are the fuel that keeps the fire of our desires burning. The only way we can extinguish this fire of our desires is by knowing the truth that all the happiness that we seem to derive from the objects of our desire does not \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① impossible to achieve when extinguishing our all capability
- ② become an obscure image but actively function as a motivator
- ③ reduce only to a harmful kind of happiness people tend to avoid
- ④ place an emphasis on a peripheral element of happiness
- ⑤ actually come from those objects but only from within ourself

## 19 문장삽입 6-check

As a result, the world has changed dramatically over the past two centuries.

Today's dominant worldviews and institutions emerged during the early Industrial Revolution, when the world was still relatively empty of humans and their built infrastructure. ① Natural resources were abundant, social settlement were more sparse, and the main limit on improving human well-being was inadequate access to infrastructure and consumer goods. ② Current ideas about what is desirable and what is possible were forged in this context. ③ "Cheap" fossil fuels have provided the abundant energy necessary for economic growth and helped societies overcome numerous resource constraints. ④ Fertilizers, pesticides, and mechanized agriculture have allowed humanity to stave off Thomas Malthus's predictions of population collapse. ⑤ It is now a "full" world, where increasingly complex technologies and institutions, mounting resource constraints, and a decreasing energy return on investment have made human society more fragile – and hence more susceptible to collapse.



## 20 순서 6-1

At some time in their lives most people pause to reflect on their own moral principles and on the practical implications of those principles, and they sometimes think about what principles people should have or which moral standards can be best justified.

(A) But there is more to moral principles than that, as the philosopher Richard Brandt emphasized. When a principle is part of a person's moral code, that person is strongly motivated toward the conduct required by the principle, and against behavior that conflicts with that principle.

(B) When a person accepts a moral principle, when that principle is part of his or her personal moral code, then naturally the person believes the principle is important and well justified.

(C) The person will tend to feel guilty when his or her own conduct violates that principle and to disapprove of others whose behavior conflicts with it. Likewise, the person will tend to hold in esteem those whose conduct shows an abundance of the motivation required by the principle.

## 21 연결어 6-2

Choosing a good research design involves more than just selecting a particular method. Researchers must determine whether the methods they plan on using are ethical. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, when designing a research study, investigators must do so in a way that does not violate the rights of people who participate. To verify that every research project has these protections, local panels of experts and community representatives review proposed studies before any data are collected. Only with the approval of this panel can scientists begin their study. If the review panel objects to some aspects of the proposed study, the researcher must revise those aspects and present them anew for the panel's approval. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, each time a component of a study is changed, the review panel must be informed and give its approval.

- | (A)           | (B)       |
|---------------|-----------|
| ① Instead     | Therefore |
| ② Instead     | However   |
| ③ That is     | Likewise  |
| ④ That is     | However   |
| ⑤ In addition | Likewise  |



### 22 순서 6-3

It is sometimes easy to get knocked off your target by the other party during a negotiation. It therefore pays to carry your goals with you and, if you feel yourself getting swept away, take a break and review them before going forward. The point is not to lose sight of your goals in the confusion of actual negotiation.

(A) Representing ABC, Diller ended up bidding \$3.3 million – by far the highest amount ever paid for such a property at the time – and losing money for his network. The reason Diller paid so much? He agreed to participate in the first open-bid auction for TV rights to a movie.

(B) Barry Diller, the successful television executive and entrepreneur, learned this lesson the hard way when he got caught up in bidding for the rights to the first television showing of the movie *The Poseidon Adventure* in the early 1970s.

(C) In the frantic bidding that followed he forgot about his primary goal – making a profit – and got caught up in what one CBS executive who bid against him called the “fever” of winning a competition.

### 23 순서 6-4

A basis of influence with special relevance to personal relationships and groups is referent power. This exists when we admire or identify with a person or group and want to be like them.

(A) Likewise, a young man who drinks a particular brand of beer because he identifies with the “macho” image of the sportsmen promoting the product in TV commercials is also being influenced by referent power.

(B) Recently, Raven has discussed the possibility of “negative referent power,” which occurs when we want to separate ourselves from a disliked or unappealing person or group. To avoid being identified with the unattractive other, we may deliberately avoid copying their behavior.

(C) In such cases, we may voluntarily copy their behavior or do what they ask because we want to become similar to them. In everyday life we may not think of identification as a type of influence, but it can be very effective. A young child who looks up to an older brother, tries to imitate his mannerisms, and adopts his interests is one illustration.



## 24 연결어 6-6

Before developing invention designs, inventors likely first identify the intended function of the invention. When the inventor then generates initial invention designs, he often constrains the form of the invention through implicit analogies to components of nature or existing products whose function matches or approximates that of the intended invention. For example, early airplane inventors frequently imitated the form of animals capable of flight, modeling their flying craft after albatrosses, bats, and various insects such as beetles. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, architects have made structural innovations through analogies to our actions toward objects and to the forces, tensions, and interactions within our skeletomuscular system. Such analogies seem a plausible basis for invention in the mechanical realm as well. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, joysticks, such as those found on many video games, may well have evolved through an analogy to human ball-and-socket joints, such as the shoulder joint.

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

## 25 어휘 11-check

Having failed to sign up for a frequent-flyer program and then made a 5,000-mile round-trip flight, we are (A) reluctant/willing to sign up when given the opportunity again. If we do sign up, we can no longer tell ourselves that we don't fly enough and it isn't worth the trouble; instead, we can only regret not having signed up earlier. Having declined to join a fitness club located five minutes from our home, then changed our minds only to discover that the club's membership rolls are closed, we refuse to join one located twenty minutes from our house. Again, by not joining, we can tell ourselves that we get (B) insufficient/enough exercise anyway or that we don't have the time to make proper use of the club. Once we join the distant club, all the reasons for not joining go out the window and we are left regretting our (C) initial/subsequent failure to act.



## 26 순서 11-1

Ernest Hemingway developed a way of writing in which he would write a story and then omit several pages at the beginning, theorizing that something omitted can affect the reader as if it were there.

(A) Your knowledge obtained through your preparation, even though unstated, will have a presence and will affect the interview and the feeling developed by the interviewer. Just as a person with power doesn't have to say, "I am powerful," you don't have to say, "I know a lot about you and your company."

(B) He used this method in several of his short stories and in his first novel, *The Sun Also Rises*. This same theory applies to an interviewee's preparation.

(C) Even though you do not discuss all you know about the company and the person conducting the interview, you will convey a sense of knowledge during the interview.

## 27 요지 11-2

A major change happened in South Africa in 1994 – the year of the first democratic elections, the year that brought Nelson Mandela's party into power. When you hear people outside of South Africa talk about the changes there, they cite 1994 as the beginning of that change. Some people in the United States would say it started with sanctions imposed in the 1980s. Change always seems to start when we become conscious of it. But the current changes in South Africa can be traced back to the mid-1900s and earlier – to courageous actions by people in prisons; to committed actions by some business leaders who saw apartheid as an economic disaster; to debates, dialogues, and personal leadership by church leaders, young and old people of all races in and outside the country; to pressures to participate in a global economy. Some of the change actions seemed like failures at the time. But they were all part of a run-up to the massive change that burst forth into the mainstream in 1994.

- ① 올바른 리더십이 올바른 사회 변화를 이끈다.
- ② 사회 변화에는 그럴만한 거대한 사회, 경제적 원인이 있다.
- ③ 사회 변화의 진정한 원동력은 보이지 않는 곳에 있다.
- ④ 용기 있는 사람들이 많이 모여야 사회가 바뀔 수 있다.
- ⑤ 국제 사회의 도움이 있어야 한 나라의 변화가 일어날 수 있다.



## 28 문장삽입 11-3

But suppose we have a car drive along the road in the direction of the village.

The use of motion in movie composition can be positive. ① For example, movement along a definite line can tend to carry the audience's eye with it or even ahead of it, acting as a sort of compositional pointer. ② Imagine a New England landscape nicely framed in foreground foliage, with a white ribbon of road curving across the picture and leading toward a village. ③ Ordinarily, the white line of the road itself would probably be the strongest factor in the composition. ④ The movement will tend strongly to send the audience's eyes racing along the road ahead of the car to focus on the village, logically setting the mental stage for following scenes made in the village itself. ⑤ This, by the way, is true even if you only show the car moving along the road, without taking the time to have it completely cross the frame and reach the village in that one shot.

## 29 문장삽입 11-5

Looking at the Internet and concluding that the main impact is to make us stupid is like looking at the automobile and concluding that it's a tool for learner drivers to wipe out terrified pedestrians.

New technologies seldom have just a single impact, and there's no contradiction in believing that online tools can both enhance and reduce intelligence. ① You can use a hammer to build a house; you can also use it to break your thumb. ② Complex technologies, especially, often require considerable skill to use well. ③ Automobiles are amazing tools, but we all know how learner drivers can terrorize the road. ④ Online, we're all still learner drivers, and it's not surprising that online tools are sometimes used poorly, amplifying our individual and collective stupidity. ⑤ But there are also examples showing that online tools can be used to increase our collective intelligence.





## 30 문단요약 11-6

As video became part of the day-to-day production and promotion of popular music during the 1980s, the initial response of many performers, fans and commentators was to argue that it was trivializing music. The construction of an image had become more important than the production of sound and the ability of the listener to imagine their own images had been colonized and replaced by the promotional mechanisms of the industry. Many writers were quick to take issue with such an argument by pointing out that for centuries music has been associated with performance and spectacle. Sean Cubitt and Jody Berland both argued that the sounds and visuals of musical performance had actually become temporarily separated with the introduction of the technologies of the gramophone, radio, photography and silent film. But even then the visual had not disappeared completely. As Andrew Goodwin has pointed out, the 'image' was signified in the surrounding texts of popular music, such as album sleeves, newspaper and magazine articles, publicity photographs and descriptions of performers given on radio and even by the stereo 'positioning' of instruments.

Although criticized as \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ music, visual in music, in fact, has been \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ in many aspects.

- | (A)            | (B)         |
|----------------|-------------|
| ① retreating   | necessary   |
| ② exaggerating | small       |
| ③ depreciating | substantial |
| ④ popularizing | primary     |
| ⑤ depreciating | trifle      |



## 31 주제 12-1

For two reasons, there will be a modest return towards making goods which can be repaired, rather than replaced. First, environmental considerations will put pressure on manufacturers to take back products at the end of their life. It is –and will continue to be – expensive to take a car, or a washing machine, to bits, and there will therefore be a market for products which have a long service life. Second, a combination of a relatively affluent population and concern about waste will create a market for products which are durable. This trend will be reinforced by the combination of low inflation and low interest rates, for that will remove the need to get the most rapid payback possible. Not only will there be a greater demand for quality, rather than quantity, but it will be economic to meet that demand – rather in the way that the best-built homes in Europe were built at the end of the nineteenth century, after a long period of stable prices.

- ① need for greater business ethic than pursue of profit
- ② the trend that requires businesses to make products durable
- ③ conflict in economic development between environment and profit
- ④ threatening of environmental change and economic challenges
- ⑤ increasing demand for more innovative products

## 32 문장삽입 12-2

As a result, we have an ever-expanding to-do list in our minds.

The mind sees its job as rejecting what is presently going on in order to bring about a better future. Its logic is that if we are happy now, we won't do anything to make things better. ① So it looks for what's wrong with the way things are so that it can figure out what to do to fix or improve things. ② This keeps the mind very busy and leaves us with an ongoing sense of incompleteness and lack. ③ Because there is always something going on that could be labeled bad, there is always something to fix or improve upon. ④ We may feel the need to improve our diet, our appearance, our finances, our health, our relationships, and our career. ⑤ More immediately, we may feel the need to change how we feel whenever a strong feeling or sensation occurs.



### 33 어휘 12-3

On the screen, seeing an action and hearing its accompanying sounds adds little but a characteristic “realism” to the import of a scene. When the sound is easily ① recognizable, we do not have to see the action or object to know what produced the noise. The viewer ② mentally supplies the thing or kind of action associated with it. If, for example, a person hears a bell toll, he will associate its sound with a church, even though the church is not ③ seen. If a barking dog is heard while a child is seen looking down at the ground, the viewer assumes that the child is staring down at the animal. Paul Rotha, the British film director and historian, noted this fact when he wrote that sound ④ separated from its source “will not only become a symbol of that source, but also a symbol of what that source represents.” This association of ideas has been used by filmmakers to good advantage to create an illusion that tells the viewer more than he ⑤ hears.

### 34 순서 12-5

In the symbiotic relationship in which the infant is programmed to continue with his mother, skin contact plays a fundamental role. It is a communication which the father is also designed to make through the skin, if not in quite as massive and continuous a manner as the mother.

(A) A basic factor in the development of the ability to love is the growing reciprocal involvement in the source from which the pleasure-giving sensory stimulations are received. Between mother and child there is normally an exchange of pleasure-giving experiences.

(B) But in civilized societies men are even more enveloped by clothes than women, and so this important cutaneous means of early communication between father and child tends to be nullified by this artificial barrier.

(C) The father, in civilized societies, is to a large extent deprived of the possibility of such direct reciprocal pleasure-giving exchanges. It is, therefore, not surprising that children in these societies should develop such close identifications with the mother.



## 35 연결어 13-check

Cave paintings in Europe were produced by hunter-gatherer communities in the later stages of the Ice Age. When the paintings were first studied, it was assumed that the images simply reflected the everyday lives of these people. It soon became clear, \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, that many of these caves were not normally inhabited and, in addition, that the paintings were executed in places where they could not be seen. As a result, it was suggested that some caves were sanctuaries and that the act of painting served some ritual purpose. For many years, the most popular theory was that the paintings were associated with hunting magic. By depicting large, healthy creatures – their ideal food source – the cavemen were hoping to ensure the future supply of these animals for their hunters. Gradually, though, as more paintings were discovered, a flaw in the theory became apparent. The study of food deposits showed that, in many cases, the cave artists were not portraying the beasts they actually ate. At Lascaux, \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, 90 percent of the food remains were reindeer bones, but this animal was depicted only once.

- | (A)              | (B)          |
|------------------|--------------|
| ① Likewise       | for instance |
| ② In other words | for example  |
| ③ In other words | therefore    |
| ④ however        | therefore    |
| ⑤ however        | for example  |



### 36 순서 13-1

While it may be distressing to scientists who would rather avoid public disputes – it's true – conflict and controversy sell. It isn't that journalists are always trying to damage your reputation or make you look like a fool. It's that the best stories usually involve some sort of conflict, and sometimes a resolution.

(A) Unfortunately, the media's appetite for discord is fertile ground for professional doubt-makers. This is why it is important for you to be able to explain how there can be overall scientific consensus while discrete areas of argument still exist.

(B) A troubling example is the broad scientific agreement that human-caused climate change is happening, even though debates rage on to the point that public confidence is waning.

(C) Without it, a story falls flat. If Odysseus simply sailed around the Mediterranean without travails or mishap, do you think Homer's stories would have had the same shelf life? We are a culture accustomed to conflict and even addicted to it. We want to find out: what happened next? Who won?

### 37 순서 13-2

Recent history shows that consumers do sometimes make purchases requiring them to pay more for goods or services which embody values that appeal to them.

(A) The most ethically conscious consumers will do this even when there is no status attached to the product. Fifteen years ago, for example, purchasers of organic vegetables were usually buying them because it seemed right, not because organic foods had a strong positive brand image.

(B) Organic foods have now certainly reached this stage. Eventually, even laggards begin to switch, if only because it is seen as evil to continue buying the non-ethical brands. Who now, for example, would buy cosmetics that were known to be tested on animals?

(C) In fact, purchase of organic foods was, to use a loose expression, very 'counter-cultural.' Gradually, however, consumers may move to the next phase. This stage may be the point at which other, less ethically driven, people begin to make the purchase because of some form of enhanced status derived from using the product.



### 38 순서 13-3

Without question, “voting with your feet” is the ultimate punishment that we as individuals can exact on a community. It actually threatens the viability of any society.

(A) While we often think of “leaving” in economic “customer-company” or political “government-citizen” relationships, the possibility of leaving applies to some degree to our relationships with everyone.

(B) Weak friendships, dysfunctional families, bad marriages, intolerant religious institutions, and inept governments all face the prospect of abandonment. And there are indeed times when leaving is the best option.

(C) If enough people leave, the group is forced to change, disintegrate, or in the worst of cases, hold people hostage. This last was the case in East Germany; the loss of so many of its citizens caused the government to erect the Berlin Wall—not to keep enemies out, but to force its citizens to stay.

### 39 주제 13-4

General psychology suggests the general principles underlying the study of man’s perception, sensation, thinking, memory, attention, learning and other mental activities, nervous system, etc. Child psychology studies all these things but its subject is the child. It is an independent field of study, because, as has been proved by modern researchers, the child is not a miniature of an adult. Hence it is not possible to say that the principles of general psychology can be applied to the study of a child after making necessary changes. Neither is child psychology a branch of general psychology, because it has been found by continuous research that the child’s thinking, understanding, learning, perception, emotion and other activities differ from those of an adult not only in quantity but also in quality. That’s why child psychology carries on its own research rather than taking over the conclusions of general psychology.

- ① similarity between child psychology and general psychology
- ② problems of general psychology in studying matters of children
- ③ distinctiveness of child psychology from general psychology
- ④ superiority of general psychology to child psychology
- ⑤ unique characteristics of child psychology



### 40 어휘 14-check

Some studies suggest that young infants understand some important regularities about intentional actions. However, for a full-fledged understanding of intention, it is not enough to recognize that people act in generally (A) irregular/predictable ways – one must also appreciate that people’s actions are driven by mental states such as desire and belief. Thus, a true concept of intention requires understanding that mental states guide people’s actions. One way to test for this understanding is to examine whether infants respond (B) consistently/differently to the same action when the action is performed intentionally and when it is performed accidentally. In one study of this issue, adults demonstrated actions and then immediately produced a verbal cue indicating that the action was either accidental (“Whoops!”) or intentional (“There!”). Infants as young as 14 months were more likely to (C) deny/imitate the adult’s action if the action was marked as intentional than if it was marked as accidental. Similarly, 2-year-olds are more likely to learn a new word for an action if the action appears intentional than if it appears accidental.

### 41 어휘 14-1

Change blindness occurs because the system that processes visual information assumes the world is ① stable and predictable. We rightly believe that objects in the world will not suddenly change their identity. So, we accept and operate under the premise that the mind doesn’t need to keep track of every detail about the objects in our environment, such as ② specific information about what things look like or exactly where they are located. As a result, we do not notice ③ changes in appearance or location unless they are somehow crucial for the task we are doing at that moment. When watching Avatar, you are focused on the conversation between the character putting in his office and the scientist, and so the location of the golf balls on the floor is not ④ important. If you were playing a game of golf, though, the position of the balls on the green is crucial, and then you would notice if someone moved the balls around. Change blindness is an excellent example of how ⑤ much information actually has a chance to become a part of your later memories of any event.



## 42 어법 14-2

As with any other area of the yard, it is important to first ① determine the status of your lawn's soil food web. Biological soil tests by a competent lab are the only accurate way to learn what needs to be corrected and exactly how ② many restoration work you have to do, but other things will give you a pretty good indication of its state. Earthworms, For instance, won't be present if there are no bacteria, fungi, and protozoa ③ to eat; their presence, therefore, is an excellent indicator of a healthy food web. If you have a good population of worms, your lawn already has lots of beneficial organisms building soil structure, cycling nutrients to the grass roots, building water- and air-retention and drainage capacity, and ④ fighting pathogens. So, if you see birds ⑤ hunting for earthworms, lots of earthworms after a good rain, or worm castings deposited on the lawn's surface at night, you probably have only to maintain the lawn's soil food web, not add microbiology to establish one.

\*protozoa : protozoan(원생동물, 단세포 동물)의 복수형 \*\*pathogen : 병원균, 병원체

## 43 빈칸추론 14-3

There are often good reasons for coining new terms. They make us rethink things we used to take for granted. "Prosumption" and "produsage," for example, cause us to think anew on what production and consumption entail. However, in our view these two concepts are problematic in that they confuse the increasing interlinking and simultaneity of two separate practices – production and consumption – with the conflation of these two practices. In an article concerning everyday life practices more generally, Beer and Burrows write that "participation in acts that genuinely blur the line between production and consumption is now an established part of the everyday lives of millions of people." It is this blurring of distinctions we would like to question. It is certainly true that people spend more free time than ever before consuming and producing media. It is also true that consumption and production can be carried out more or less simultaneously. But that does not mean that the practices as such are blurred. To the contrary, we find it more analytically useful to

- ① explore the origins of the two terms respectively
- ② let one include the other but not in the opposite direction
- ③ place the two practices on the equal status and, therefore, combine
- ④ compare production to consumption regarding economic contribution
- ⑤ uphold the distinction and speak of production and consumption as two distinct practices





### 44 빈칸추론 14-4

Von Uexküll was one of the first scientists to emphasize the point that an animal is capable of perceiving \_\_\_\_\_, that is, its 'umwelt' ('world as perceived'). The sense organs of animals essentially 'filter out' a large amount of potential stimuli. For example, the olfactory capability of humans is very poor compared to most other mammals. We perceive only a fraction of the olfactory (chemical) stimuli perceived by a pet dog, even though we may be exposed to the same chemical stimuli. Conversely, a pet dog has difficulty distinguishing between the colors green, yellow and orange and between red and orange, due to the fact that dogs lack green cones in the retina of their eyes, one of the three photopigments needed to perceive the full color spectrum available to humans and other primates. \*olfactory : 후각의 \*\*photopigment : 광색소

- ① something through its physical appearance
- ② only a limited portion of its external environment
- ③ its surroundings only when it is focusing on them
- ④ only the most intense stimulation in a given moment
- ⑤ given stimuli only when their sense organs are working properly



## 45 빈칸추론 14-5

Historically, the criteria used to define the developing world have focused largely on economic growth, with little concern for questions of equity, sustainability, productivity, or empowerment. Until the 1990s, for example, the most common way of differentiating the developing world from the developed world was through the use of gross domestic product (GDP) figures that measured the value of goods and services produced in a country in a given year. This focus on the economic performance of economies reflects the influence of modernization theories that spread rapidly throughout the developing world from the 1950s onward. The emphasis that modernization theorists placed on industrialization and economic growth was a product of the underlying belief that because the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America were backward and undeveloped, they needed to imitate the Western experience of industrialization to attain the assumed superior standards of living found in Europe and North America. Within modernization theory, therefore, these economic growth indicators functioned as a way of hierarchically organizing countries based on \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the extent to which people feel real happiness
- ② various standards depending on various situations
- ③ the speed some countries reach their modernizations
- ④ the prospect of future improvement each country has
- ⑤ Western definitions of progress, humanity, and civilization



## 46 연결어 15-check

The primary distinction between science and pseudoscience is based on the notion of testable and refutable hypotheses. Specifically, a theory is scientific only if it can specify how it could be refuted. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, the theory must be able to describe exactly what observable findings would demonstrate that it is wrong. If a research study produces results that do not support a theory, the theory is either abandoned or, more commonly, modified to accommodate the new results. In either case, however, the negative results are acknowledged and accepted. In pseudoscience, on the other hand, the typical response to negative results is to discount them entirely or to explain them away without altering the original theory. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, if research demonstrates that a particular therapy is not effective, the proponents of the therapy often claim that the failure was caused by a lack of conviction or skill on the part of the therapist—the therapy is fine; it was simply the application that was flawed.

- | (A)            | (B)               |
|----------------|-------------------|
| ① That is      | For example       |
| ② That is      | Conversely        |
| ③ Nevertheless | Conversely        |
| ④ However      | On the other hand |
| ⑤ However      | For example       |

## 47 문장삽입 15-1

The honey guide is aided by a symbiotic gut bacterium, which produces an enzyme that can break down wax molecules.

The African honey guide is an unusual bird with a peculiar taste for beeswax, a substance that is more difficult to digest even than cellulose. ① In order to obtain beeswax, however, the honey guide must first locate a hive and then attract the attention of a co-conspirator, such as the African badger. ② The reason is that the African badger has the ability to attack and destroy the hive, after which it will reward itself by eating the honey and leaving the wax behind for the bird. ③ However, this unusual example of cooperative predation by two very different species depends on another co-conspirator. ④ It happens that the honey guide cannot digest beeswax. ⑤ So this improbable but synergistic feeding relationship is really triangular.



## 48 연결어 15-2

To a large degree, growth is a discovery process. Profits provide entrepreneurs with a strong incentive to develop better products, adopt improved technologies quickly, and figure out better ways of doing things. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, losses impose swift and sure punishment on those that have high costs or use resources unproductively. In markets, entrepreneurs gain by constantly channeling resources toward uses that are more highly valued. There is no similar mechanism that performs this function effectively in the public sector. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, the freedom and incentive to innovate is weaker and the adjustment to change slower in the public sector. By way of comparison with markets, the required time for the weeding out of errors (for example, bad investments) and adjusting to changing circumstances, new information, and improved technologies is more lengthy for governments. This is a major shortcoming for economic growth.

- | (A)                 | (B)         |
|---------------------|-------------|
| ① On the other hand | However     |
| ② On the other hand | Thus        |
| ③ Therefore         | Thus        |
| ④ Therefore         | For example |
| ⑤ Similarly         | However     |

## 49 어휘 15-3

Many of the symptoms of anxiety disorders are in your head, including obsessive thoughts, chronic worry, and irrational fears that can make daily life miserable. But are the symptoms emotionally based, or is there an ① organic explanation? According to the majority of psychiatrists and mental health professionals today, anxiety disorders ② fit the definition of disease. This is because theories about the causes of anxiety have changed in recent years and now include possibilities such as chemical ③ imbalances and even speculation that there is an anxiety gene. But some mental health experts, such as Thomas Szasz, author of The Myth of Mental Illness, reject the disease theory for anxiety and other disorders that are without scientific evidence of ④ emotional impairment, claiming that behavior alone does not constitute a disease. Still others state that anxiety has ⑤ internal characteristics, such as moods and feelings, that cannot be examined by hard science. Many theories exist, and experts in the field are unable to agree on the origins of anxiety disorders or how to treat them.



### 50 어휘 15-5

The cobra lily hides in the bogs and marshes of northern California and southern Oregon, as deadly, in its own way, as its reptilian namesake. The hood, which gives the cobra lily its name, ① attracts unsuspecting insects with sweet-smelling nectar. An insect crawling under the hood to feed on the nectar finds itself in a ② vertical tube formed by the plant's leaves. Thin areas in the hood act as tiny windows, ③ blocking light into the tube. When the insect has eaten its fill, it flies toward the light. Instead of escaping into the open air, however, it bumps into the slick, waxy surface of the hood, and then falls into the liquid at the bottom of the tube. Unable to fly with ④ wet wings, the insect attempts to climb the walls of the tube. Unfortunately for the insect, hundreds of sharp, downward-pointing hairs lining the tube make climbing out ⑤ impossible. The insect falls into the liquid for the last time, where it is slowly digested in a mixture of rainwater and mildly acidic juices produced by the cobra lily.

### 51 순서 16-check

Our minds may have evolved domain-specific talents, but they are not simply a handful of capacities that have nothing to do with one another.

(A) As cognitive archaeologist Stephen Mithen has argued, the truly remarkable feature of modern humans is our ability to have ideas and solutions to problems that cross domain boundaries.

(B) This creative ability to apply ideas from one domain to another, more than language or tool making, may be what distinguishes us most as a species.

(C) In other species of hominoid and hominid, problem-solving strategies do not permeate between domains. As far as we now know from the archaeological and comparative records, only the mind of modern humans has had the capacity to rather fluidly move between domains – that is, to form creative associations.



## 52 연결어 16-2

Animals generally join groups in order to avoid predation, to obtain adequate amounts of food, or to protect themselves against other members of their own species. Groups protect against predation because scanning for predators is shared among group members. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, each animal is more likely to survive an attack because of the selfish-herd effect. Animals in a group may obtain more food because being in a group makes it easier to find or to catch prey, or to defend prey that has been caught. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, there can be costs of being in a group, such as competition among group members to eat any food that is obtained, and there are increased dangers from parasites and disease.

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

## 53 순서 16-3

Whoever said there is no such thing as a bad idea has never participated in an idea generation session.

(A) If the idea does not have the potential to significantly or totally satisfy 80 percent of the target customers (remember, the aim is breakthrough improvement), then the idea is eliminated. If the idea requires excessive time or resources it is either improved or eliminated.

(B) There are plenty of bad ideas that are impractical and costly. Outcome-driven companies eliminate these bad ideas quickly as they are evaluated immediately after they are generated.

(C) Killing bad ideas early saves time and expense, and it's also easier than waiting: the earlier the bad news comes, the more likely the originator of the idea will be able to let go of the idea without a struggle and refocus his or her thinking in a more positive direction.





### 54 순서 16-4

A “breakdown in communication” is one of the most popular designations of conflict. McCorkle and Mills refer to this breakdown as “one-way communication,” in which people “talk to a brick wall” or “argue with someone from another planet.”

(A) Clarity of communication usually improves the process of conflict management greatly, but it is a mistake to assume that clarity removes conflict.

(B) Referring to the process as a breakdown implies a telephone line that is down, a computer that won't communicate, a car that won't run, or a sound system that won't amplify sound.

(C) The implication that a breakdown can be “fixed,” however, often turns out to be inaccurate. Many times people communicate clearly in conflict interactions—only to find out that they are in an intractable conflict.

### 55 빈칸추론 16-5

Comparing one's performance with past performances is a very informative way of indicating whether one's competencies are increasing, staying the same, or decreasing. Such self-assessment is especially helpful when performance is placed on a chart or in a graph and recorded over long periods of time. Yet the knowledge that one's competencies are increasing does not give information about the quality or level of one's work. A student can be steadily improving in reading, for example, but still be two years below grade level. For valid and reliable self-assessments to take place, in addition to information about possible improvement in performance, \_\_\_\_\_ has to be established (either through social comparison or comparison with relevant criteria) that enables the person to make a conclusion concerning the acceptability of the level of performance.

- ① a strong confidence
- ② a true understanding
- ③ a frame of reference
- ④ a vivid description
- ⑤ an open-minded attitude



### 56 순서 16-6

Online news is not tied to a printer's schedule or specific broadcast slot, which means that it can be presented twenty-four hours, seven days a week. This can cause the increasingly common situation in which a media organization's website scoops its print newspaper or television news show.

(A) However, as the chance for getting scooped by the competition rose, the practice became less common, and news organizations have grown accustomed to their websites being the place where news breaks.

(B) A non-deadline-driven news cycle wreaks havoc on the way news is usually processed and could add to production costs as more reporting and editing staff are needed to process news around the clock.

(C) Many media companies used to avoid this by putting an embargo, or temporary hold, on publishing the news on the Web until the traditional media had published or aired the story.

### 57 순서 17-check

Science is sometimes taken to be the sum total of all the facts, definitions, theories, techniques, and relationships found in all of the individual scientific disciplines.

(A) Both of these ideas have merit while neither can claim to be complete. Methodology without content is at best merely a faint image of science (at worst, it's totally meaningless). And yet the content itself, divorced from the thought processes that create such knowledge, surely can't be all there is to science.

(B) In other words, science is what is taught in science textbooks. But an opposing opinion, which is becoming increasingly influential, has been expressed in academic circles.

(C) In this view, the heart of science is in its methods of investigation and ways of thinking, not in specific facts and results. The science taught in textbooks is a lifeless husk, whereas real science is the activity going on in the laboratories and fieldwork.





### 58 순서 17-1

When two people have a conversation, the person who is speaking generally makes various gestures coordinated in timing and in meaning with the words being spoken.

(A) It is natural to assume that these gestures serve a communicative function by providing visual cues that make the speaker's message easier for the listener to understand. However, that is not the whole story because speakers also make those gestures in different situations.

(B) Why do speakers make any gestures when on the telephone? Perhaps it has become habitual for them to use gestures while speaking, and they maintain this habit even when it is not useful.

(C) As you may have noticed, speakers often gesture during telephone conversations, even though these gestures are not visible to the listener. Bavelas, Gerwing, Sutton, and Prevost found that speakers make more gestures while talking to someone face-to-face than over the telephone, which suggests that gestures are often used for communication purposes.

### 59 순서 17-4

We show discomfort when we do not like what is happening to us, when we do not like what we are seeing or hearing, or when we are compelled to talk about things we would prefer to keep hidden.

(A) Remember that these actions do not automatically indicate deception; however, they do indicate that a person is uncomfortable in the current situation for any number of reasons.

(B) We display discomfort first in our physiology, due to arousal of the limbic brain. Our heart rate quickens, our hairs stand on end, we perspire more, and we breathe faster. Beyond the physiological responses, which are autonomic (automatic) and require no thinking on our part, our bodies manifest discomfort nonverbally.

(C) We tend to move our bodies in an attempt to block or distance, and we rearrange ourselves, move our feet, twist at the hips, or drum our fingers when we are scared, nervous, or significantly uncomfortable. We have all noticed such discomfort behaviors in others—whether at a job interview, on a date, or when being questioned about a serious matter at work or home.



### 60 빈칸추론 17-5

Your body is an engine that burns nutrients and turns them into energy. An efficient and vigorous engine is essential to eating satisfaction and maintenance of a healthy weight. When your engine is running at peak, it demands nutrient-rich food, signals hunger at mealtimes, and doesn't crave excessive sweets, fats, and salts. An engine running at peak keeps up a stable burn that provides energy throughout the day, steadies mood, and contributes to a good sleep. In contrast, a body engine running in a less than optimal manner is always wanting, literally. It runs unpredictably, demanding fuel between meals, and is prone to slumps and mood swings. If your diet is poor, your sleep is inadequate, and you sit all day, your engine won't get many miles to the gallon. Rather than rushing to lose weight,

---

- ① balance your diet and make your sleep sound
- ② try to hidden causes threatening your well-being
- ③ always check your physical and metal health state
- ④ rush to fat your intelligence so that you can lead a good life
- ⑤ first consider microresolutions designed to get your engine humming

### 61 순서 17-6

No scientist would claim that anything is absolutely true. At most, they would claim that the preponderance of evidence points to the truth of the observation or explanation.

(A) How many times have you seen a pretty young woman sliced in two on a stage without calling the police? If "seeing is believing," you should have called the police to report the brutal crime committed by the magician. But observations are theory-laden: You need an appropriate theoretical background in order to observe what your eyes see.

(B) Even a simple observation statement like "The ball I threw hit the ground" is not absolutely true, because one can never be sure that the observation is not the result of an illusion.

(C) When you see a magic show, you are observing within the theoretical framework of entertainment by illusion, in which what you see is almost certainly not what it appears to be. A person who knew nothing of magic would almost certainly be horrified by the illusion.



### 62 순서 18-check

If your value system does not agree with the sense of reward that others are receiving for their behavior, you may judge or criticize them, scratch your head at their motivation, or just decide they are insane.

(A) Perhaps she is bitter and negative and finds fault with everyone and everything. "I couldn't live in her head for more than ten seconds," you tell your spouse. But your life experiences and worldview are not hers. She is receiving a payoff for her complaining.

(B) Perhaps she is getting attention or sympathy; or she has a familiar sense of identity as a victim; or she has friends who agree with her, and this makes her feel part of a club. In a way that you cannot figure out, it works for her.

(C) But they are not suffering as much as you would be if you did the same thing, for they are finding their own version of the cheese at the end of their maze. You may not figure out, for example, why your mother enjoys complaining so much.

### 63 문장삽입 18-1

Then Lippa did the same thing with actual extroverts and compared the results.

Some years ago, a psychologist named Richard Lippa called a group of introverts to his lab and asked them to act like extroverts while pretending to teach a math class. ① Then he and his team, with video cameras in hand, measured the length of their strides, the amount of eye contact they made with their "students," the percentage of time they spent talking, the pace and volume of their speech, and the total length of each teaching session. ② They also rated how generally extroverted the subjects appeared, based on their recorded voices and body language. ③ He found that although the latter group came across as more extroverted, some of the pseudo-extroverts were surprisingly convincing. ④ It seems that most of us know how to fake it to some extent. ⑤ Whether or not we're aware that the length of our strides and the amount of time we spend talking and smiling mark us as introverts and extroverts, we know it involuntarily.



## 64 빈칸추론 18-2

How does vision integrate with other senses? In reality, we all read the lips of others every day, without realizing it. Lawrence Rosenblum describes the McGurk effect, first discovered by McGurk and MacDonald in 1976. McGurk and MacDonald studied the relative contributions of audition and vision to speech perception. In the most famous experiment, participants were simultaneously presented with a voice uttering a particular syllable (e.g., 'ba') while they saw synchronized lip movements associated with another syllable (e.g., 'ga'). In the experiment, the majority of participants reported hearing a different syllable (e.g., 'da'), demonstrating that the sound that people hear can be affected by seen lip movements. The effect occurs even when people know that what they are seeing and hearing are different, suggesting that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① they are making jokes
- ② we are sometimes lying
- ③ integration happens automatically
- ④ everyone can't help making a mistake
- ⑤ it happens without any scientific explaining

## 65 어휘 18-3

Suppose you are one of a large group of participants in a study and for your time and trouble, you are given either a coffee mug or a nice pen. The two gifts are of roughly ① equal value and randomly distributed – half of the people in the room get one, while the other half get the other. You and your fellow participants are then given the opportunity to trade. Considering the random distribution, you would think that about half the people in the group would have gotten the object they preferred and that the other half would be happy to ② swap. But in fact, there are very ③ few trades. This phenomenon is called the endowment effect. Once something is given to you, it's yours. Once it becomes part of your endowment, even after a very few minutes, giving it up will ④ entail a loss. Because losses are more bad than gains are good, the mug or pen with which you have been "endowed" is worth ⑤ less to you than it is to a potential trading partner. And "losing" (giving up) the pen will hurt worse than "gaining" (trading for) the mug will give pleasure. Thus, you won't make the trade.



### 66 순서 18-4

Dinosaurs dominated the world 65 million years ago, until a comet 6 miles in diameter streaking 20 miles per second slammed into the Earth. The catastrophic collision instantaneously plunged the world into a very dark and cold nuclear winter that lasted for 12 months.

(A) In contrast, a group of small, furry, warm-blooded creatures (early mammals and our distant ancestors) proved to be superbly adjustable to the drastic changes.

(B) The dinosaurs, though large and powerful, were cold-blooded and hairless, and proved incapable of adjusting to the radical climate changes including a sudden and sharp drop in temperature, and thus quickly died off in a mass extinction.

(C) Their flexibility allowed them to survive the Armageddon caused by the comet, and when the dust finally settled, the early mammals crawled out of their burrows, squinted at the warm sun, and evolved to become the dominant creatures of the Earth.

### 67 순서 18-5

Wouldn't it be nice if you could go back and undo the damage done at some of the critical moments in your life? Unfortunately this is as impossible as stopping a storm in New York by taking a butterfly net to Beijing. The problem is that each critical moment affects all of the future decision points.

(A) While this may be a useful visualization exercise, the idea of changing the effects of past events by returning to the past is wishful thinking. The problem is that the crucial moments that change your life do so primarily by their effect on later critical moments.

(B) Many psychotherapists waste their patients' time and money by focusing excessively on past events. Some even try to take the patient back to relive critical times with different reactions.

(C) To erase the effect of a childhood trauma, you would have to erase much more than the memory of that trauma. You would also have to change the memories of all of the thousands of critical moments which followed that were affected by that initial trauma.



정답

1	④	11	(C) - (A) - (B)	21	③
2	⑤	12	(B) - (A) - (C)	22	(B) - (A) - (C)
3	little, marginal, minor	13	②	23	(C) - (A) - (B)
4	②	14	⑤	24	③
5	physical, soothed, free	15	④	25	reluctant, enough, initial
6	(B) - (A) - (C)	16	(B) - (C) - (A)	26	(B) - (C) - (A)
7	③	17	①	27	③
8	(C) - (A) - (B)	18	⑤	28	④
9	④	19	⑤	29	④
10	(A) - (C) - (B)	20	(B) - (A) - (C)	30	③

31	②	41	⑤	51	(A) - (C) - (B)
32	④	42	②	52	④
33	⑤	43	⑤	53	(B) - (A) - (C)
34	(B) - (A) - (C)	44	②	54	(B) - (C) - (A)
35	⑤	45	⑤	55	③
36	(C) - (A) - (B)	46	①	56	(C) - (A) - (B)
37	(A) - (C) - (B)	47	⑤	57	(B) - (C) - (A)
38	(C) - (A) - (B)	48	②	58	(A) - (C) - (B)
39	③	49	④	59	(B) - (C) - (A)
40	predictable, differently, imitate	50	③	60	⑤

61	(B) - (A) - (C)	65	⑤
62	(C) - (A) - (B)	66	(B) - (A) - (C)
63	③	67	(B) - (A) - (C)
64	③		

