



1 1-9

Americans tend to arrange objects on a single scale of value, from best to worst, biggest to smallest, cheapest to most expensive, and are able to express a preference among very complex objects on such a single scale. The question, "What is your favorite color?" so (A) intelligible/intelligibly to an American, is meaningless in Britain, and such a question is countered by: "Favorite color for what? A flower? A necktie?" Each object is thought of as having a most complex set of qualities and color is merely a quality of an object, not something from a color chart (B) which/on which one can make a choice which is transferable to a large number of different sorts of objects. The American reduction of complexities to single scales is entirely comprehensible in terms of the great diversity of value systems which different immigrant groups brought to the American scene. Some common denominator among the incommensurables was very much (C) needing/needed and oversimplification was almost inevitable.

2 1-16

On our own level it is generally difficult to make a complete divorce between objective reality and our linguistic symbols of reference to it; and things, qualities, and events are on the whole felt to be ① what they are called. For the normal person every experience, real or potential, is ② saturated with verbalism. This explains why so many lovers of nature, for instance, do not feel that they are ③ true in touch with it until they have mastered the names of a great many flowers and trees, as though the primary world of reality ④ were a verbal one and as though one could not get close to nature unless one first mastered the terminology which somehow magically expresses it. It is this constant interplay between language and experience ⑤ which removes language from the cold status of such purely and simply symbolic systems as mathematical symbolism or flag signaling.



3 1-19

In real life, most motor acts are perceptual in nature. Sports, driving a car, and walking down a busy street all require considerable cognitive control. Vertical jumping provides a good example. In the lab, vertical jumping is not (A) considering/considered a perceptual motor skill. There is little cognitive effort, no reaction to a stimulus, and minimal precision and minimal manual dexterity is needed. On the other hand, vertical jumping in a soccer game as part of a heading movement is psychomotor. The player must anticipate ball trajectory, time the jump, jostle for position, and consider (B) which/where to head the ball. The jump, therefore, is a complex movement requiring more than explosive muscle strength (C) being carried/to be carried out successfully. This suggests that it is the perceptual part that determines the efficiency and appropriateness of a motor act.

4 2-4

If you are asked to write instructions for operating dangerous equipment and you know the potential operators have little formal education, you would be wise to keep the writing as (A) simple/simply as possible. Short sentences. Perhaps illustrations. Explicit warnings. Now suppose you have to send a copy to your supervisor, who holds a Ph.D. in engineering. Do you write two versions? One simple and one more elaborate ? Which of your readers is most important? The operators or the supervisor? The answer is that because the operators are the primary audience, the writing level and style need to be directed towards them. Obviously, you say, but beware of the tendency we all have (B) enjoying/to enjoy impressing family, friends, and coworkers with our knowledge. Keep in mind the need to write for your primary readers. Resist the temptation to write to impress the less important reader, no matter (C) what/how high up the corporate management hierarchy.



5 1-5

One of the difficult choices we all face ① is telling the truth when we know it'll embarrass us and land us in trouble. We might think that lying will make it all go away, but it won't. Lying is a slippery slope that only leads to more lies, and the truth always comes out in the end. Because you know right from wrong, guilt will also eat away at you if you choose to lie. Just because you may have started down the wrong path, however, ② doesn't mean you can't make things right by confessing and taking responsibility for whatever you did. Life would be so easy if we didn't make mistakes... but we ③ are. No one expects you to live a life without an occasional "oops." It's how you handle those mistakes ④ that can set you apart as a person of honesty and integrity. Take responsibility for your actions, especially the misguided ⑤ ones, and you will maintain that integrity and others' trust.

6 2-17

Exactly how the cicadas keep track of time has always intrigued researchers and ① it has always been assumed that the insects must rely on an internal clock. Recently, however, one group of scientists ② working with the 17-year cicada in California have suggested that the nymphs use an external cue and that they can count. For their experiments they took 15-year-old nymphs and moved them to an experimental enclosure. These nymphs ③ should have taken a further two years to emerge as adults, but in fact they took just one year. The researchers had made this happen by lengthening the period of daylight ④ which the peach trees on whose roots the insects fed were exposed. By doing this the trees were "tricked" into flowering twice during the year rather than the usual once. Flowering in trees coincides with a peak in amino acid concentrations in the sap ⑤ that the insects feed on. So it seems that the cicadas keep track of time based on the number of the peaks.



7 2-19

Pricing can be a strange thing. It has a strong influence on how you feel about the value of what you do. If you undercharge you may end up (A) to work/working very hard for not a lot. You may be perceived as cheap and therefore not so valuable. You may end up with a lot of work but no time to develop and grow your business or your skills. You may get stuck at a level that you find hard to raise. Over-charging can be equally problematic. You may price yourself out of the market, or find yourself under such intense pressure to deliver the high value that equates to the price you are charging (B) that/how it affects your delivery. Either way it is important to find the right balance both for you and for your customers. You need to feel comfortable about the price you charge your customers and your customers must feel comfortable about the value they perceive themselves to be (C) receiving/received.

8 2-22

Everybody has moments of doubt or can be unsure about something or ① other from time to time; it is a natural process. The challenge is not to let those moments accumulate and ② affects your self-belief. You will always face the challenge of other people's comments and opinion. You may have noticed in your life that there are people that you feel good ③ being around and others you don't. Some people give you positive energy because they believe in you. You feel it and you rise to the occasion. Others may always have a negative comment to make about ④ what you are doing or talking about. Don't let these comments rock your self-belief. Always question the person's reason for the comment. If it is based on fact you will listen; if not, then it is only their opinion. You will need to stay ⑤ strong.



9 2-23

It is interesting to note that other sources of energy can also release radioactivity into the environment — and, in some cases, more radiation than nuclear energy does. For example, because of the way that uranium behaves in the environment, a lot of it can be found in coal. As a result, ① burning coal can release uranium into the environment; the disposal of coal ash can also release radioactivity into the environment. A lot of fuel oil also ② contains small amounts of uranium, so burning it releases radioactivity as well. It turns out that coal and fuel oil power plants, when added together, actually put more radioactivity into the environment than ③ do the entire world's existing nuclear power plants. Natural gas plants also do release some radioactivity, although the amount is less than ④ what released by nuclear reactors. ⑤ What all of this means is that no form of energy production is perfect — every source presents some potential problem.

10 3-7

You age, as does every living creature. It is part of the cosmic plan. Aging is universal, as is death. But how ① rapid you age is not. Nor ② is your own individual life span. Both the rate ③ at which you age and your time on earth are under more control than you may dream — and than scientists envisioned until recently. Exploding research into aging and related diseases ④ is suddenly producing some awesome prospects. Recent discoveries are enough to take scientists' breath away — and ours — as they enter territory never before ⑤ explored, witnessing at ever closer range the ultimate biological mysteries of life and death. These new investigations, for the first time in human history, promise ways to expand our mortality and avoid the curse of old age, allowing us to live at our fullest capacity until the end of our lives.



11 3-8

One of America's foremost survey researchers, Reed Larson of the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign, has discovered that finding structured leisure activities a child will like ① is more than just humanistic parenting. Music, sports, hobbies, and crafts, he finds, are invaluable for a child's mental development. One of the many bridges a school-aged child must cross ② takes him or her from impulsiveness and distractibility to the capacity for "voluntary attention." ③ Inherently in this transition, writes Larson, is "the transformation by which whimsical, impulsive, and periodically indolent children become motivated, directed and energetic adults." Larson and his colleagues studied this transformation to see ④ if it happens automatically with age, or if the unfolding ability to direct one's thoughts toward a chosen task ⑤ needs some help from parents and children themselves.

12 3-14

Building a career is hard, and sometimes you work so hard that you forget (A) to celebrate/celebrating the progress you make. When you get a new job, it's tempting to (as the cliché goes) hit the ground running, but I encourage you to do everything you can (B) take/to take a vacation between jobs. Make it part of your negotiations. Just take it if you can afford it. Being between jobs is one of the most liberated times you have: you've said good-bye to all the responsibilities of your old job and you have the security of knowing a new job (C) is/being waiting for you. This is the best time to enjoy time off, free from the weight of any job responsibilities. Your cell phone won't ring. You shouldn't have to check email. Work to get your headspace organized and think about your priorities and plans for the coming year. Make the most of it.



13 3-20

If you lack stimulating interaction with others, your soul shrinks. Really, it's only through connecting with other human beings (A) that/who you learn about the world, about yourself, and even about your destiny. After all, other people are a mirror in which you can see yourself. This interconnection enables you to reach your full potential and (B) strengthens/to strengthen your soul. The Trappist monk Thomas Merton once wrote: "Souls are like athletes who need opponents worthy of them if they are to be tried and extended and pushed to the full use of their powers." That's an insightful analogy, for just as your muscles weaken without physical exercise, (C) as/so does your soul weaken without its special kinds of exercise. A great exercise for your soul is the practice of giving. As with physical exercise, the more you do it, the easier it is, and the stronger you will become.

14 4-17

The notion that only in modern times have people grown uneasy about killing animals ① are a flattering conceit. Taking a life is momentous, and people have been working to justify the slaughter of animals for thousands of years. Religion, especially ritual, has played a crucial part in helping us ② reckon the moral costs. Native Americans and other hunter-gatherers would give thanks to their prey for giving up its life so the eater might live. Many cultures have offered sacrificial animals to the gods, perhaps as a way to convince ③ themselves that it was the gods' desires that demanded the slaughter, not their own. In ancient Greece, the priests ④ responsible for the slaughter would sprinkle holy water on the sacrificial animal's brow. The beast would promptly shake its head, and this was taken as a sign of assent. Slaughter doesn't necessarily preclude respect. For all these people, it was the ceremony ⑤ that allowed them to look, then to eat.



15 5-7

There lived in Florence a family that was exceptionally rich and powerful. Their name was Medici, and it was they ① who dictated the course of the history of Florence between 1400 and 1500. Foremost among them ② was Lorenzo de' Medici, known as 'the Magnificent' because he made such wonderful use of his great wealth, and gave his support and protection to so many artists and scholars. Whenever he came across a gifted young man he instantly took him into his household and had him ③ educate. A description of the customs of Lorenzo's household ④ gives you an idea of how people thought at the time. There was no seating order at table. Instead of the eldest and most respected ⑤ sitting at the top of the table above the rest, it was the first to arrive who sat with Lorenzo de' Medici, even if he was no more than a young painter's apprentice.

16 5-22

Tipping in restaurants is thought (A) to be introduced/to have been introduced as a means of encouraging better service. Restaurant owners are willing to pay their servers higher wages if they provide attentive and courteous service because diners who have an enjoyable experience (B) are/be more likely to come back. Servers, for their part, would be willing to expend the extra effort in return for higher pay. The problem is that it is difficult for owners to check the quality of table service directly. Reducing the price of the meal slightly and announcing that diners should leave a little extra for the server if they are pleased with their service (C) to help/helps solve this problem. Diners, after all, are perfectly positioned to monitor service quality. And since most diners patronize the same restaurants repeatedly, a server who receives a generous tip for good service on one occasion will typically provide even better service on the diner's next visit.



17 7-8

As you begin to plan your event, laying out your budget on a cost sheet will allow you to see (A) what/that items can be included while staying within your budget. Watching the spending activity gives you the opportunity to use alternative options if the budget becomes overextended. Should you find extra money, you may be able to add frills to the event or find a large profit (B) coming/come your way. Each event requires different expenditures, so there is no set formula or format for the budget. Walk through the event and write down all costs, considering everything. Revise the numbers as you get estimates and actual costs. Suppliers are happy to furnish you with written estimates for many of the expensive items your event will require. Get as many estimates as you can while you build your budget. The more (C) accurate/accurately the numbers are in the beginning, the better the bottom line will be at the end.

18 7-18

One way ① which changes to an individual's environment can be achieved is through advocacy — campaigning for changes to mindsets, rules, and structures that inherently limit the beneficiaries. To be sure, advocacy is hard. However, some of the more sustained solutions to social issues historically ② have come from long years of advocacy. For example, the campaign against slavery took 46 years before the Slavery Abolition Act 1833 was passed in England. Similarly, the campaign for women's right ③ to vote took 70 years before the 19th Amendment to the US Constitution was passed in the US Congress in 1919. Providing shelters, support groups, and other balms for the victims of injustice might have made them feel better and, perhaps, ④ taken care of their immediate needs, but it was the advocacy of making the environment right for the beneficiaries that led to ⑤ enduring change and avoided creating more victims.



19 8-7

Responsibility for climate change lies with the industrialized countries that are responsible for over 60 percent of current emissions and approximately 80 percent of past emissions. Poor people in developing countries are thus suffering the impacts from something (A) which/for which they have received little or no benefit. Under the 'polluter pays principle,' polluters are liable for the costs of cleaning up and compensating the victims of environmental contamination and damage. 'Climate Justice' therefore rightly demands that the industrialized countries (B) are/be liable for the damage to the atmosphere, climate and human and natural systems caused by greenhouse gas pollution. Hence, wealth creation has incurred an 'environmental debt,' owed by the wealthy beneficiaries of greenhouse gas pollution to the poor left (C) vulnerable/vulnerably to its impacts. This debt carries both a financial and moral obligation to provide compensation for the damage caused by climate change and for the costs of reducing vulnerability to its impacts in developing countries.

20 10-8

The degree of language endangerment varies around the world. The continent in most desperate conditions linguistically is Aboriginal Australia, (A) which/where originally about 250 languages were spoken, all with under 5,000 speakers. Today, half of those Australian languages are already not used: most of the survivors have under 100 speakers. Fewer than 20 Australian languages are still being passed on to children, and at most a few are likely still to be spoken by the end of the 21st century. Nearly as (B) desperate/desperately is the plight of the native languages of the Americas. Of the hundreds of former Native American languages of North America, one-third are already extinct, another third (C) has/have only a few old speakers, and only two (Navajo and Yupik Eskimo) are still being used for broadcast on local radio stations. Among the thousand or so native languages originally spoken in Central and South America, the only one with a secure future is Guarani, which along with Spanish is the national language of Paraguay.



정답 및 간단해설

1 정답: intelligible, on which, needed

- (A): The question "~" 를 꾸며주는 자리이므로 형용사인 intelligible이 맞다.
- (B): 이후의 절에서 one can make a choice가 완벽절이므로 on which가 맞다.
- (C): '공통분모'가 '필요로 하는 것'이 아니라 '필요한 것'이므로 수동의 의미가 맞다.

2 정답: ③

in touch with ~ 가 they are의 의미를 완결시키고 있으므로 true는 그것을 수식하는 부사가 되어야 한다.

3 정답: considered, where, to be carried

- (A) : vertical jumping이 ~로 여겨진다는 수동의 의미가 필요하다.
- (B) : 의미상 '어디에 공을 놓아야 할지'가 어울리므로 where
- (C) : require + O + to V 가 필요하므로 to be carried

4 정답: simple, to enjoy, how

- (A) : keep + O + 형에서 형용사의 자리에 as ~ as 를 걸어놓았을 뿐이다.
- (B) : tendency가 선행사이며 관계대명사가 생략되어 있다. 그것에 맞춰 해석하면 결국, the tendency를 수식해야 하므로, ~하려는 경향으로 to enjoy가 맞다.
- (C) : high라는 부사를 꾸미려면 how가 맞다.

5 정답: ③

생략된 말을 살리면 we make mistakes이므로 대동사로 do가 왔어야 한다.





6 정답: ④

daylight이라는 선행사는 원래 ~were exposed to daylight 이었어야 했으므로 관계사는 to which가 되어야 했다.

7 정답: working, that, receiving

(A): end up은 ~하고 있는 모습으로 끝이 난다는 끝났을 때의 모습을 묘사한다. 그러니 아직 일어나지 않은 to V는 들어올 수 없다.

(B): 앞의 such와 결합하는 such ~ that의 구조이다.

(C): 그들이 스스로 받는 다고 인식하는 가치라는 의미이므로 능동인 receiving이 맞다.

8 정답: ②

affect의 병렬의 대상은 accumulate이므로 affect가 맞다.

9 정답: ④

than + V + S의 어순으로 뒤쪽 주어는 단수이므로 does가 와야 한다.

10 정답: ①

how의 의문사 덩어리가 you age의 뒤에서 왔으므로 age를 꾸미는 rapidly가 와야 한다.

11 정답: ③

동사 is를 중심으로 도치가 일어난 문장으로 is inherent가 되어야 한다.





12 정답: to celebrate, to take, is

- (A): forget 뒤에 아직 하지 않은 일이 와야 하므로 to celebrate이 맞다.
(B): can 뒤에는 do everything이 생략되어 있으므로 의미상 ~하기 위해서인 to take가 맞다.
(C): knowing의 목적어절을 이끄는 that이 생략되어 있으므로 본동사 is가 맞다.

13 정답: that, to strengthen, so

- (A): it ~ that의 강조구문의 쓰임이다.
(B): enables you 에서 나오는 병렬로 to strengthen이 맞다.
(C): 앞에 접속사 just as가 있으므로 부사의 기능인 so가 맞다.

14 정답: ①

주어가 the notion이므로 단수인 is가 와야 한다.

15 정답: ③

사역동사인 had 다음에 '그가(재능있는 사람)이 교육받게 했다'라는 의미가 필요하므로 수동의 educated가 와야 한다.

16 정답: to have been introduced, are, helps

- (A): '~했다고 생각된다'로 본동사보다 더 예전의 의미이므로 완료 부정사가 오는 것이 맞다.
(B): 주어가 because절의 diners이므로 그에 맞는 본동사는 are이다.
(C): 주어가 reducing과 announcing인 본동사가 오는 것이 맞다. 또한 이 둘을 별개가 아닌 의미상 연결동작으로 보기에 helps의 단수처리가 맞을 수 있게 된다.



17 정답: what, coming, accurate

- (A): what이 items를 꾸며주며 함께 덩어리를 이뤄 주어 역할을 한다.
- (B): 본동사의 자리가 아니므로 현재형이 올 수 없고, 사역, 지각 동사의 목적격 보어 자리도 아니므로 come이 올 수 있는 방법은 없다.
- (C): the numbers are의 다음 자리에서 나왔으므로 형용사인 accurate이 맞다.

18 정답: ①

changes가 동사가 아닌 명사로 주어인 완벽절이므로 which는 올 수 없다.

19 정답: for which, be, vulnerable

- (A): they have ~ benefit이 골격으로 완벽절이므로 for which
- (B): demand that ~ 에서 should가 생략된 구조이므로 원형인 be
- (C): leave가 수동이 되면서 바로 뒤에 목적격 보어였던 형용사가 필요하다.

20 정답: where, desperate, have

- (A): ~languages were spoken이 골격인 완벽절이므로 where
- (B): 결국 is 뒤쪽으로 갔어야 할 성분이므로 형용사가 필요하다.
- (C): another third는 분수표현이므로 그 의미를 찾아야 하는데, 그것이 languages의 1/3을 의미하므로 복수인 have가 맞다.

