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01. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A) (B)에 들어갈 연결사로 가장 적절한 것은?

Psychologists have frequently tested the notion that people's personalities cause them to exhibit consistently the same behavioral patterns in a variety of situations. In one study, [A], counselors working at a summer camp for teenage boys were asked to secretly note down the degree to which the boys displayed various forms of extroverted behavior, such as talking during mealtimes, seeking the limelight, and initiating conversations. The researchers then carefully analyzed the data by comparing the boys' level of extroversion on odd and even days. The 'personality causes behavior' theory predicts there would be a high level of consistency in the boys' actions, with the extroverted teenagers constantly chatting away and the introverted ones repeatedly hiding away in the corner. [B], the results failed to show any evidence of such consistency. On one day, one of the boys would be full of beans and very chatty, while on the next day the very same boy was quiet and withdrawn. 인수1, 2강 04번

(A) (B)

- ① for example For this reason
- ② that is However
- ③ for example In fact
- ④ that is In fact
- ⑤ otherwise However

02. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

From ethics textbooks to professional association codes to our everyday life, any discussion of moral choices is dominated by the use of rules. If we're asked to explain why we decided to tell the painful, unvarnished truth to a friend, we might say, "Honesty is the best policy." But if we're asked why we decided to shade the truth we might say, "If you can't say anything nice, don't say anything at all." It's clearly not a rule that is telling us what to do. Both maxims are good rules of thumb, but we don't talk about why we picked one and not the other in any particular case. "Better safe than sorry." But "He who hesitates is lost." "A penny saved is a penny earned." But "Don't be

penny wise and pound foolish." When we hear the maxim, we nod. End of story. It's as if stating the rule is sufficient to explain why we did what we did. 인수 test 2 23번

- ① the need for sufficient explanations about why people do something
- ② people's preference of why to maxim to explain what we did
- ③ why we should tell motives instead of relevant rules
- ④ any moral choices in daily lives are explained usually by the relevant rules
- ⑤ stating the rules is not sufficient for the party concerned

03. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Since the invention of sociology by August Comte it has been generally recognized that the function of the sociologist is 'to know', 'to predict' and eventually 'to act' on the basis of his predictions, and it has been constantly repeated that the sociologist should abstain from judging the human groups he studies in terms of his personal and cultural values. In spite of this commitment to objectivity, sociologists have been rather abundantly evaluating their 'human data', passing judgments on their morality, efficiency, taste. Ethnocentrism - a tendency to judge other peoples in terms of one's ethnic (or national) values — was identified as the source of dangerous biases in sociology. American sociologist Robert Bierstedt invented a supplementary term 'temporocentrism', meaning a tendency to judge other people in terms of 'one's own century, one's own era or one's own lifetime'. 인수1, 10강 01번

- ① some types of biases resulting from investigators' unconscious involvements
- ② various investigators' roles in the modern sociology
- ③ how to get an insight about the methods of evaluating social responsibility
- ④ proper assessments as to sociologists' objectivity in prediction the future
- ⑤ how to remove dangerous biases in modern sociology

04. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The relationship between music and dance parallels that between speech and gesture. Just as speech is composed of linguistic and gestural components, music necessarily includes a gestural component — a rhythmical movement of the body we call "dance" or the "playing" an instrument. Music, like language, is multimodal. Many deaf people, for instance, enjoy dancing by feeling the rhythm in their bodies. Just as there can be language without speech, there can be music without sound. Musical behavior can be expressed through voice or other body movements that range from simple swaying to dancing, or from clapping to the skillful manipulation of purpose-built objects such as violins or pianos. Evidence from neuroimaging shows that attentive listening to musical sounds engages, to a certain extent, aspects of the action system in the brain. In effect, whenever we attend to music, our bodies prepare to dance. Gerhard Kubik, a music ethnologist, put it simply: "Music is a pattern of sound as well as a pattern of body movement, both in creating this sound and in responding to it in dance." 인수1, 12강 06번

- ① the similarity of music and speech
- ② why speech can be music like gesture can be a language
- ③ the musical components in the language mode of our brain
- ④ the intimate relationship between music and dance
- ⑤ music and dance's linguistic features

05. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Each year about 50,000 species of plants and animals disappear from the planet as a result of human activity. Conservationists and environmental activists have been trying to elevate the priority given to the protection of the environment and its inhabitants for many years, but the public, politicians, and criminologists have largely ignored their efforts. Various media outlets report stories of people tying themselves to trees in order to save spotted owls, or of large-scale construction projects that are halted because an endangered frog's habitat might be in jeopardy. When the public hears stories like these, reactions are varied. Some see these actions as moral victories while others see them as simply absurd. As more prominent public

figures become active in the fight against crimes involving nature, the problem of illegally trading endangered species will gain prominence in society. As an example, the awarding of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize to former U.S. Vice President Al Gore and the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reminded people that environmental causes are noteworthy. 인수1, 15강 05번

- ① A variety of efforts to save endangered species
- ② The need for prominent public figures to become active in stopping illegal trading
- ③ Various efforts of and different responses to environmental activity
- ④ The importance of preserving the inhabitants in large-scale construction projects
- ⑤ How to support noteworthy environmental causes

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

Hamlet's claim that "there is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so" is largely, but not entirely, accurate. The fact that what we choose to focus on - our perception - matters so much does not mean that just anybody can find happiness in any situation. For example, there are people who, regardless of their focus, will not derive meaning and pleasure from investment banking or from teaching. Of course there are also certain circumstances people find themselves in - stuck in an oppressive workplace, an oppressive relationship, or an oppressive country for that matter - that make the possibility of finding happiness extremely difficult. 인수1, 13강 02번

Happiness is a product of the [A] as well as of the internal, of what we choose to pursue as well as of what we choose to [B].

- | | | |
|---|------------|----------|
| | (A) | (B) |
| ① | external | perceive |
| ② | external | deny |
| ③ | oppressive | teach |
| ④ | accurate | perceive |
| ⑤ | accurate | deny |

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

Education that respects diversity creates an inclusive safe environment and also engages student motivation. This means creating learning experiences through which learners can maintain the integrity of their cultural identity as they succeed in their educational goal. According to Wlodkowski and Ginsberg, teaching and learning strategies that promote such experiences are based on the intrinsic motivation framework. However, common teaching and evaluation practices in many schools follow extrinsic motivation patterns through the practice of competitive examinations, teach-and-test practices, and academic track placement of students based on grades. This system is based on the assumption that human beings strive to learn and achieve when they are externally rewarded for such behavior. Strongly supportive of this network of incentives is the implied value that individual accomplishment merits academic and social rewards. However, an extrinsically based approach to teaching is ineffective for many minority students and across many cultures. 인수1, 8강 04번

☞ Using (A) reward to motivate students to learn may (B) interest and value for the subject matter being learned.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|------------|
| ① intrinsic | accomplish |
| ② extrinsic | undermine |
| ③ external | support |
| ④ incidental | undermine |
| ⑤ introverted | support |

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

Although the well-being of societies has hitherto been judged according to economic measures, economic indicators alone are not enough to reveal the quality of life within nations. While income has steadily climbed over the past 50 years, and the gross domestic product (GDP) has tripled, happiness has remained virtually flat. Furthermore, a recent study utilizing the Gallup World Poll found that life satisfaction increased when national wealth increased, but enjoyment of life experienced little change. This discrepancy between happiness and economic growth is important when one considers that people rank happiness ahead of money as a life goal. However, it is even more significant when one examines the large body of research

suggesting that high levels of subjective well-being are not only good in and of themselves, but that they actually produce beneficial societal outcomes. Therefore, while monetary considerations are currently dominant in policy debates, other goals should be kept in mind. 인 수1, 12강 05번

☞ We should keep in mind the beneficial effect of (A) on our society, not just monetary.

- ① satisfactory annual income
- ② enjoyable work environment
- ③ social well being
- ④ subjective sustainability
- ⑤ noticeable well-being policy

09. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Developments in Britain in the second half of the nineteenth century had enormous significance for sport and athletics. One important source of inspiration came from the Highland Games in Scotland. These all-round games, which featured the first hill-race in Scotland, have roots going back to the eleventh century and have survived through the centuries to celebrate Celtic and Scottish culture. The tradition was strong in the Scottish Highlands, the homeland of the clans, and the games, including log-carrying, throwing heavy weights and running, spread in the nineteenth century to England, the United States, Canada and the many British colonies with Scottish immigrants. They are a way of paying homage to the home country and of celebrating solidarity with one's countrymen. Modern athletics are partly modeled on the disciplines in the Highland Games. 인수 test 2 19번 *Highland Games 하일랜드 게임(스코틀랜드의 전통 스포츠, 무용, 음악 행사) *homage 경의

- ① 19세기 후반 영국의 발전은 스포츠와 운동선수들에게 엄청난 중요성을 갖는다.
- ② 현대 운동경기들도 Highland Games의 원칙을 모델로 삼고 있다.
- ③ Scottish Highlands 게임은 무거운 역기 던지기과 달리 기등으로 구성되어 있다.
- ④ Scottish Highlands 게임은 19세기에 영국, 미국, 캐나다 그리고 많은 스코틀랜드 식민지로 퍼졌다.
- ⑤ 11세기에 기원을 둔 Scottish Highlands 게임은, Celtic 과 스코틀랜드 문화를 기리기 위해서 수세기동안 생존 해 오고 있다.

10. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

If he had been interested in the practical application of his innovative research, Joseph Henry might have built the first intercity telegraph, the first telephone, maybe the first commercial electric motor. Instead, as biographer Thomas Coulson wrote, "Like a child he went on asking 'Why?' without seeking a final answer." Henry's greatest discovery was self-induction, which makes possible the transmission of electrical pulses through long wires. He built the first laboratory-size electromagnetic telegraph, and when Samuel Morse was having trouble making his Washington-to-Baltimore line work, Henry helped with technical advice, such as using glass to insulate the relays. Electromagnets perfected by Henry were central to Alexander Graham Bell's telephone. After working at Albany Academy and Princeton University, Henry finished his career at the Smithsonian Institution. President Lincoln had criticized the Smithsonian as a warehouse of useless curiosities. But after he met Henry, the president declared: "It must be a grand school if it produces such thinkers as he is." 인수1, 9강 04번

- ① Joseph Henry는 자신의 획기적인 연구를 실용적으로 응용하는 것에 관심이 있어서, 최초의 도시 간 전신기, 최초의 전화기, 아마도 최초의 상용 전기모터를 만들었다.
- ② Henry의 가장 위대한 발견물은 자기 유도였는데, 그것은 긴 전선을 통한 전기 파동의 전송을 가능하게 한다.
- ③ Samuel Morse가 자신이 만든 Washington부터 Baltimore까지의 통신선을 작동시키는 데 어려움을 겪고 있었을 때 Henry는 계전기를 절연 처리하기 위해 유리를 사용하는 것과 같은 기술적 조언으로 도움을 주었다.
- ④ Henry에 의해 완성된 전자석은 Alexander Graham Bell의 전화기에서 중추적인 것이었다.
- ⑤ Lincoln 대통령은 Smithsonian 협회를 쓸모없는 이상한 물건들의 창고라고 비난했었다.

11. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The term liquid crystal sounds to be an oxymoron, like living dead. This analogy can be carried a little further; what liquid crystal refers to is the intermediate state between the stationary (dead) arrangement of molecules in the solid phase and the mobile (living) condition of the liquid state. The transition between these two states occurs at a specific temperature known as the melting point. In 1888, an Austrian botanist

Frederich Reinitzer found that the solid phase of cholesteryl benzoate had two melting points. When its crystals were heated they melted at 145.5°C to form a curious cloudy, viscous liquid which on further heating suddenly changed again at 178.5°C to give the clear fluid of the liquid state. He told a physicist colleague Otto Lehmann what he had seen and Lehmann then observed the changes under a polarizing microscope. He saw that something strange was happening: the cloudy viscous liquid exhibited a range of colors. It was Lehmann who described them as fliessende Kristalle (liquid crystals). At the time they were merely a chemical curiosity with no apparent application; today they support a billion dollar industry. 인수 test 2 21번 *oxymoron 모순어법 *viscous 점성(粘性)의

- ① 액체 크리스탈은 고체상태의 움직이지 않는 배열과 액체상태의 움직이는 상태의 중간 지점을 말한다.
- ② 크리스탈은 145.5°C에서 녹아서 명확한 액체상태의 유체가 된다.
- ③ 오스트리아 식물학자 Frederich Reinitzer가 cholesteryl benzoate의 고체상태가 두 개의 녹는점을 가지고 있다는 것을 알아냈다.
- ④ Frederich Reinitzer의 동료 물리학자인 Otto Lehmann이 polarizing 현미경으로 그 변화를 확인했다.
- ⑤ Frederich Reinitzer와 Otto Lehmann은 발견할 당시에는 그저 단순한 화학적 호기심뿐이었다.

12. 밑줄 친 대상이 나머지와 다른 하나를 고르시오.

Ellie walked to school in her new shoes. 'I like those,' Megan whispered. 'Cool.' Ellie felt flattered. She knew it was hard to get compliments from Megan and couldn't hide her huge grin. The two friends had desks side by side at the back. 'Stop talking, you two,' said Miss Smith. 'Bring your books to me if you've finished.' Ellie followed Megan to the front of the class. She always let Megan go first. She was scared stiff when Miss Smith was cross. ①Miss Smith noticed her new shoes. 'Those aren't suitable for school,' she said, ②her voice cold. Ellie took a deep breath. 'They didn't have black, Miss.' ③Her voice came out in a whisper. 'The school uniform requires black or dark blue lace-ups,' said Miss Smith. 'Report to ④me in proper shoes, please. On Monday.' ⑤She used her quiet-shout voice and Ellie shivered. 인수1, 6강 02번

13. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Love of movies does not emerge from a book or from any special critical approach.

Film analysis offers several clear benefits. It allows us to reach valid conclusions on a movie's meaning and value; it helps us to capture the experience of a film in our minds; and it sharpens our critical judgments overall. ①But the ultimate purpose of analysis, and its greatest benefit, is that it opens up new channels of awareness and new depths of understanding. ②It seems logical to assume that the more understanding we have, the more completely we will appreciate art. ③If the love we have for an art form rests on rational understanding, it will be more solid, more enduring, and of greater value than love based solely on irrational and totally subjective reactions. ④This is not to claim that analysis will create a love of films where no such love exists. ⑤It comes only from that secret, personal union between film and viewer in a darkened room. 인수1, 16강 05번

14. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

That is what biologists believed, but no one had actually checked whether it was true.

When biologists began to study the distribution of marine life, it seemed natural to suppose that warm waters were more hospitable than cold waters. ①After all, Antarctica has no native land mammals because the climate is too cold and there is no food for them. ②There are land mammals living in the Arctic, but there are far fewer native Arctic species than there are species native to warmer climes farther south. ③The first person to do so was the German zoologist Victor Hensen. Between 1871 and 1891, Hensen led several expeditions to Greenland, the Baltic and North Seas, and to the tropical regions of the Atlantic Ocean. ④To everyone's surprise, Hensen found that life was more abundant in cold waters than in warm waters. ⑤Ernst Haeckel, a German biologist, rejected his findings, saying that Hensen's sampling techniques were faulty, but other scientists checked them, found them to be correct, and accepted that Hensen had been right, and that cold seawater is much richer in life than warm seawater. 인수1, 14강 02번

15. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

We don't have the time or expertise to do research on every little decision.

Information has always been the key resource in our lives. It has allowed us to improve society, medical care, and decision-making, to enjoy personal and economic growth, and to better choose our elected officials. ①It is also a fairly costly resource to acquire and handle. ②As knowledge becomes more available — and decentralized through the Internet — the notions of accuracy and authoritativeness have become clouded. ③Conflicting view points are more readily available than ever, and in many cases they are disseminated by people who have no regard for facts or truth. ④Many of us find we don't know whom to believe, what is true, what has been modified, and what has been examined. ⑤Instead, we rely on trusted authorities, newspapers, radio, TV, books, sometimes your brother-in-law, the neighbor with the perfect lawn, the cab driver who dropped you at the airport, your memory of a similar experience... Sometimes these authorities are worthy of our trust, sometimes not. 인수 test 1 13번

16. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

There's little reason to believe ambiguity like this tells us anything interesting about English or about language in general.

I saw her duck. ①This can mean either 'I saw her perform the act of ducking' or 'I saw the duck that belongs to her.' ②The ambiguity between these two readings results from a number of coincidences, most notably the two meanings of the word her, which can be either the accusative or the possessive form of the third person singular pronoun in English, and of the word duck, which is both a noun that refers to a type of waterbird, and a verb for a certain action. ③While it might pose a problem for a computer, it seldom does for ordinary folks. ④In an actual conversation, context would almost certainly clear up the meaning of a sentence like this. ⑤Wittgenstein observed this when he made the claim that philosophical problems arise when language "goes on holiday" — that is, when it's removed from the meaningful activities or "language games" in which it normally functions. 인수1, 10강 05번

17. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This idea comes from Plato's study of mathematics.

Plato divided the world into an "apparent" world that appears to us through our senses, and a "real" world that we can grasp through the intellect. ①For Plato, the world we perceive through the senses is not "real" because it is changeable and subject to decay. ②Plato suggests that there is also an unchanging, permanent "real world" that can be attained with the help of the intellect. ③The form or idea of a triangle, for example, is eternal and can be grasped by the intellect. ④We know that a triangle is a three-sided, two-dimensional figure whose angles add up to 180°, and that this will always be true, whether anyone is thinking about it or not and however many triangles exist in the world. ⑤On the other hand, the triangular things that do exist in the world (such as sandwiches, pyramids, and triangular shapes drawn on a chalkboard), are triangular only insofar as they are reflections of this idea or form of the triangle. 인수1, 12강 03번

18. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

We have learned, however, that good answers to the pressing questions of economic development are not sufficient to engender the change needed to reverse the tides of poorly performing economies.

As consultants, my colleagues and I have invested considerable effort in advising business and government leaders on how to create more competitive economies. ①We have tried to do so in a manner that is respectful of local heritages and institutions. ②Time and again, we have made strong arguments for the need to change specific policies, strategies, actions or modes of communication. ③For the most part, the leaders with whom we have had the privilege of working have acknowledged the validity of our perspective. ④Individuals will often accept intellectual arguments, understand their need to change, and express commitment to changing, but then resort to what is familiar. ⑤This tendency to revert to the familiar is not a cultural trait, but it is indicative of some of the deeper challenges faced by those who wish to promote a different, more prosperous vision of the future. 인수1, 2강 06번

19. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In fact, wind power is a very minor cause of bird deaths compared to a number of other causes.

Studies indicate that wind turbines kill up to 100,000 birds each year in the United States. Most wind turbines involved in these deaths were built 20 years ago from now outdated designs, and some were built in bird migration corridors. ①Wind power developers now study bird migration paths in order to avoid them when building wind farms. ②Newer turbine designs use slower blade rotation speeds and do not provide places for birds to perch or nest, which also reduces bird casualties. ③Each year, according to Defenders of Wildlife, more than 1.4 billion birds are killed by collisions with buildings and other human structures and by cars, trucks, and cats. ④And each year coal-burning power plants kill about 14.5 million birds and nuclear power plants about 327,000. ⑤Together these numbers total about 1.5 billion birds a year in the United States - 15,000 times the number of birds killed by wind turbines. 인수1, 3강 03번

20. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

It was then, too, that the first seeds of ambition began to grow in the boy.

During the worst years of apartheid, while Nelson Mandela struggled to survive in jail, Motsosi was still a schoolboy. He grew up in a poor family like Mandela's. Motsosi's father had begun by working in the mines, but illness forced him to find another occupation. With the help of a benefactor, he became a school principal. ①A farmer at heart, he passed on his love of growing things by encouraging his children to help tend the family garden. ②It was from these duties, Motsosi told us, that he derived "a sense of pride of working on the garden and the fruit trees." ③Motsosi dreamed of going to the university and becoming a doctor. ④"I was always driven by the pursuit of the good," he explains. ⑤"From my childhood, I have always tried to achieve." For an ambitious achiever, the road ahead in South Africa led nowhere. So Motsosi's father sent him to the neighboring country of Lesotho. 인수1, 9강 02번

21. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Instead of simply choosing someone to battle, Linx decided to select his foe randomly by making himself into a human spin-wheel.

According to the format, I drew one name from a hat, and that person had to "call out" another dancer to battle. The dancer who was called out got to decide how many rounds they would battle against each other. The dancers stood on a two-step elevated stage, so there was a natural gap between those who came to dance and those who came to watch. ①I randomly pulled the name of a well-known dancer named Linx from the hat. ②People cheered. ③He propelled himself into a backspin, covered his eyes, and extended his arm above his head. ④When his body finally stopped spinning, his arm pointed away from the dancers on stage and out at the spectators directly at Dan Tres. ⑤ "Ohhhhs!" erupted from the crowd as the younger, nimble b-boy accidentally called out the 33 year-old history major, husband, father of three, and respected elder within the hip-hop community, who looked surprised but then immediately started to head for the stage. 인수1, 6강 02번

22. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This has a protective function as it provides some safety for when a wolf comes.

One of the great cop-outs in life is to avoid making choices. Not choosing can save us from risk. One way that a person can avoid making choices is to let others be their guide for how to live. This is what 19th-century philosopher Nietzsche calls the mentality of the herd. A useful illustration can be gained by watching sheep. ①A friend of mine once noted that sheep only become really stupid when they are separated from the flock. ②They have no guiding principles of their own and thus follow the leader, who also generally has no idea where she is heading. ③ Sheep are programmed genetically to operate as a flock. ④If you are in a flock of 100 sheep then the odds are you will not be eaten. ⑤If you leave the flock it is a certainty that you will be. 인수1, 8강 05번

23. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Researchers tend to measure whether or not teachers have learned the training content but have focused little on their use of this content in their classrooms. In order for successful implementation of training to occur, teachers must first learn the content, but this is only the first step and evaluating the effectiveness of training based on this step only would likely provide an inaccurate conclusion. In addition, many assessments of training effectiveness have focused on teacher attitudes toward the training experience which can contribute to the body of knowledge on this topic but leaves out a crucial component : implementation. What a teacher expects to do with the content and [] may be very different. Evaluation of the effectiveness of training should include analysis of the outcomes in terms of classroom implementation.

인수1, 1강 02번

- ① where he eventually want to do that evaluation
- ② when the innovative training is expected to end
- ③ what they actually do with it in practice
- ④ why new teaching training wouldn't be effective as expected
- ⑤ how that evaluation should take place

24. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It's been estimated that 25 percent of our workdays are spent immersed in information overload, and indeed, some of that information is bad and some is good. So not only do we lack true downtime, but we also miss true thinking time, which can help us separate the wheat from the chaff. As we habitually use technology (and, let's admit, demand immediacy) in both retrieving information and tendering our responses, we scatter our attention. I love how Daniel Patrick Forrester, author of 'Consider : Harnessing the Power of Reflective Thinking in Your Organization', puts it in talking about the myth of multitasking. He writes, "Many of us depend on multitasking as the only way to get everything done. However... you do an injustice to everything and everyone you're splitting time between. We're [] beings, not simultaneous. One thing at a time : it's been around as a basic principle since the dawn of time!" 인수1, 3강 02번

- ① stimulating ② informative ③ attentive
- ④ sequential ⑤ creative

25. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Greeks' focus on the salient object and its attributes led to their failure to understand the fundamental nature of causality. Aristotle explained that a stone falling through the air is due to the stone having the property of "gravity." But of course a piece of wood tossed into water floats instead of sinking. This phenomenon Aristotle explained as being due to the wood having the property of "levity"! In both cases the focus is exclusively on the object, with no attention paid to the possibility that some force outside the object might be relevant. But the Chinese saw the world as consisting of continuously interacting substances, so their attempts to understand it caused them to be oriented toward the complexities of the entire "field," that is, [

]. The notion that events always occur in a field of forces would have been completely intuitive to the Chinese. The Chinese therefore had a kind of recognition of the principle of "action at a distance" two thousand years before Galileo articulated it. 인수 test 1 14번 *salient 핵심적인, 아주 중요한 *levity 가벼움, 경박함 *articulate 명확히 표현하다

- ① the combination of external and internal nature of things in a world
- ② the significant and visible features in nature
- ③ the discrepancy between the infinite and the finite
- ④ the context or environment as a whole
- ⑤ the stability against the changing trend

26. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you're like me, this is what happens when you can't find your umbrella. You first dart around to all the obvious places — closet, front door, kitchen — exclaiming, "Where could I have left it?" As the mystery deepens you think of other possibilities — in the car, in the bathroom? Someone must have "borrowed" it. What you do not do, if you're like me, is sit down and ask why, when, and where you last had the umbrella. There is a simple reason why you rush around rather than stop and reconstruct. Thinking is difficult, as it calls not only for recall but for []. It means questioning assumptions and considering alternatives. Have you in fact actually used the umbrella since last winter? Did you leave it at the office because it was not raining when you came home? You have to step back for a moment and see possibilities in a wider view. 인수1, 17강 03번

- ① patient analysis

- ② obvious evidence
- ③ attentive listening
- ④ prudent personality
- ⑤ logical suggestion

27. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A piece of evidence that supports the infant's capacity to [] is provided by the "still-face" procedure developed by Edward Tronick. In this procedure, the mother is instructed to distort her affective feedback to her infant by assuming an expressionless face (a still face) after a period of normal playful exchanges with her child. The child first becomes unpleasantly surprised to observe the mother's emotionless expression; the child then attempts to get her attention in an effort to restore affect to her emotionally blank face. When these efforts fail, the child becomes overtly uncomfortable, distressed, and anxious. Finally, when the mother's face does not change, the child becomes indifferent, detached, and apathetic. Most infants react physiologically to the mother's still face with an increased heart rate, which Edward Tronick attributed to disruption of the infant's goal of relating to others. 인수1, 11강 03번

- ① maintain its relative significance to itself
- ② understand other people's emotions
- ③ work out what its gesture means
- ④ set its goal and stick to it.
- ⑤ communicate what it wants and give what its mother wants

28. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The championship-level players of Rock Paper Scissors (RPS) seem to place a lot of importance on strategies that deliberately depart from randomization, and try to exploit the other player's attempts to interpret patterns. How successful are these attempts? One kind of evidence would come from consistency of success. If some players are better at deploying nonrandom strategies, they should do well in contest after contest, year after year. The World RPS Society does not "have the manpower to record how each competitor does at the Championships and the sport is not developed enough so that others track the information. In general, there have not been too many consistent players in a statistically significant way, but the Silver medalist from 2003 made it back to the final 8 the following year." This suggests that the elaborate strategies do not give []. 인수1, 10강 04번

Orbi Class - Joe T

- ① interesting outcomes
- ② any persistent advantage
- ③ statistically relative answer
- ④ the ability to read competitors' mind
- ⑤ financial supports for the game

29. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tom dislikes his navigation system, even though he agrees that at times it would be useful. But he has no way to interact with the system to []. Even if he can make some high-level choices - "fastest," "shortest," "most scenic," or "avoid toll road" - he can't discuss with the system why a particular route is chosen. He can't know why the system thinks route A is better than route B. Does it take into account the long traffic signals and the large number of stop signs? And what if two routes barely differ, perhaps by just a minute out of an hour's journey? He isn't given alternatives that he might well prefer despite a slight cost in time. The system's methods remain hidden so that even if Tom were tempted to trust it, the silence and secrecy promotes distrust, just as top-down business decisions made without collaboration are distrusted. 인수1, 8강 02번

- ① use it to distrust other devices
- ② cooperate him for its needs
- ③ be personalized to its advantage
- ④ tailor it to his needs
- ⑤ make it perfection

30. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to a conservative estimation by the World Health Organization, 1.2 billion people lack access to sufficient quantities of safe water, and 2.6 billion are without adequate sanitation. Consequently, 80 percent of all illnesses in the developing world are estimated to be the result of water-borne diseases, claiming the lives of 1.8 million children every year. An increasing number of experts who study the provision of safe water no longer see this enormous problem as one of engineering. That is, it is not the lack of technical solutions (pumps, reservoirs, dams, etc.) that is the main obstacle explaining why such large numbers of mainly poor people in developing countries lack access to safe water. Neither do they see the problem as the lack of a natural supply of clean water. Instead, the problem

seems to be related to dysfunction in the structure of the legal and administrative institutions. More precisely, they see it as caused by a lack of adequate institutions []. 인수1, 14강 05번

- ① independent of respective governments such as world wide NGOs
- ② which can yield a number of mechanical devices and infrastructures like water pipes for water supply in the developing countries
- ③ who can prevent the spread of water-borne diseases
- ④ which are responsible for claiming millions of lives in the developing countries
- ⑤ for the maintenance, pricing, and distribution of rights to land and water

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? & 어휘

By the late 1940s, it was clear to the officials at Indian Affairs that a program of physical education that included Euro-Canadian sports and games could help move its agenda along. Federal officials believed that organized sports and games would [**intimidate/facilitate**] the integration of Native youth into the public school system by teaching them the physical competencies that youth in the public school system were already mastering. Federal officials also believed that sports and games would help smooth the [**progress/ regress**] of Native assimilation into broader Canadian society by bringing Native and non-Native people into contact with each other through competition. As a technique of bio-power, [] was an efficient way to manage the social, political, and economic problem facing the government: how to encourage Native [**assimilation/ dissimilation**] into broader Canadian society. Thus, in 1949, Indian Affairs created the new administrative position of supervisor of physical education and recreation within its bureaucracy. 인수1, 13강 06번

- ① racial cooperation
- ② federal efficiency
- ③ competitive sport
- ④ multi-racial integration
- ⑤ an unique teaching method

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The fundamental reason why there are no teenage prodigies in certain domains is that it's impossible to accumulate enough development time by the teenage years. Sometimes the reason is simply physical size. A five-year-old can practice the piano or violin — reduced-size violins are made for that purpose — but cannot practice the trombone or double bass because they're just too big. So world-class trombonists and double-bassists tend to be older. In other cases, a decade of development is not enough. This is the Nobel Prize effect: There are no teenage particle physicists, even though a child can start learning math and science at age five, because [

] these days seems to take at least twenty years. 인수1, 17강 01번

- ① adequate physical growth notably
- ② proper cultural back-up
- ③ sufficient financial funding
- ④ acquiring the necessary knowledge
- ⑤ being gifted prematurely in particular domains

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We've all experienced the psychological effects of the scarcity principle in our daily lives. However, there is a less tangible domain in which the scarcity principle operates both subtly and powerfully: the domain of information. Studies have demonstrated that information that is exclusive is viewed as both more valuable and more persuasive. For example, in a study conducted by researcher Amram Knishinsky, wholesale beef buyers more than doubled their orders when they were informed that a shortage of Australian beef was likely due to weather conditions there — an understandable response in a competitive market. Yet, when those purchasers were told that the information came from an exclusive source and was not generally available to the rest of the public (both pieces of scarcity information were true), [

] 인수1, 16강 04번

- ① the public must have criticized the existence of such exclusive information!
- ② it is likely to be more influential in their market share.
- ③ they will have less greater consequences than they expected.
- ④ the domain of information will be thought for the basis of policy-making.
- ⑤ they increased their orders by a remarkable 600 percent!

34. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Genetic changes always take many generations, even when fairly strong natural selection is involved. Cultural characteristics, on the other hand, are not only passed from parents to offspring, but may be passed on from any one individual to another by word of mouth or by writing. So some cultural changes may be adopted quite quickly by a whole population. Transmission of culture is rather like (A) [] of an infection. Flu and cold epidemics spread very quickly, especially with the large amount of contact that people of all countries of the world now have with each other. In the same way, cultural habits such as pop music preferences and clothing fashions may spread very quickly nowadays, especially through the media of radio and television. However, other deep-rooted cultural characteristics of races and racial subgroups are much more difficult to change. These are the cultural patterns that are so resistant to alteration that they have the appearance of being (B) [

] 인수 test 2 16번

(A) (B)

- ① transportation ----- individual
- ② transmission ----- individual
- ③ transformation ----- acquired
- ④ transmission ----- innate
- ⑤ transportation ----- innate

35. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In his latest research, Joseph Bower argues that chief executives may even find highly capable successors at the periphery of their organizations. Bower reconsiders the notion of hiring an insider versus an outsider as the new chief executive. An insider offers the benefit of a wealth of experience in the business and a deep understanding of the firm's culture and values. However, insiders may be too tightly wedded to a particular mental model of how to do business. That cognitive (A) [] might not serve the firm well if it experiences a major shift in the external environment. Outsiders clearly bring a fresh perspective, but they may not always have the adequate experience or fit the firm's culture. Bower notes that many successful (B) [

] 인수 test 2 22번 *wed 얽히게 하다 **periphery 주변부

Orbi Class – Joe T

(A) (B)

- ① understanding ----- succession
- ② understanding ----- innovation
- ③ venture ----- downsizing
- ④ inflexibility ----- succession
- ⑤ inflexibility ----- innovation

36. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the first things that designers learn in school is that "form follows (A) []." And sometimes a designer gets a refresher course on that. Interior designer Melody Davidson installed a new slipcover on a sofa loveseat in her living room, and then she went shopping for pillows to go with it. She found some beauties that had interesting beading and fringe. They also were in the perfect colors. She threw them onto the newly covered loveseat and told herself, "Oh, these look so great!" Her husband went into the living room, sat down, and exclaimed, "Ouch!" As it turns out, leaning against the beading was painful enough that they decided to return the pillows to the store. It's a common (B) [] in homes everywhere. Davidson says: "The eye candy is what draws our attention, and we make decisions based on that." 인수 test 1 04번

(A) (B)

- ① function ----- mistake
- ② beauty ----- phenomenon
- ③ perfection ----- problem
- ④ trend ----- aspect
- ⑤ practicality ----- stuff

37. 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Investigators as a personality type place a high value on science, process, and learning. They excel at research, using logic and the information gained through their senses to conquer complex problems. Nothing thrills them more than a "big find." Intellectual, introspective, and exceedingly detail-oriented, investigators are happiest when they're using their brain power to pursue what they deem as a worthy outcome. They prefer to (A) [], and they dislike overly structured environments that necessitate a set response to challenges. Investigators are not interested in leadership, and developing the

interpersonal skills necessary to fuel collaboration is a(n) (B) [] for many of them. They may feel insecure in their ability to "keep up" in their fields and can react badly when forced to put more important work on hold to complete a task that doesn't intrigue them. 인수1, 8강 01번

(A) (B)

- ① march to their own beat ----- hurdle
- ② have inflexible surroundings ----- necessity
- ③ be given a fixed schedule ----- avoidance
- ④ see thrilling personality types ----- necessity
- ⑤ pursue normal responses ----- avoidance

38. 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Bread is not a "natural" food. It is the result of a complex process of production and technology, and of a refined alimentary civilization that learned to control and utilize nature's secrets. Bread is a truly great invention, whose secret is known only to man and to no other living creature. For this reason ancient Mediterranean societies viewed bread as a symbol not only of civilization but of the very identity of man, who distinguishes himself from other animals in that he knows how to (A) [] his own food. In the language of Homer and the ancient Greeks, "bread eaters" is synonymous with "men." Already in the Poem of Gilgamesh, a Sumerian text of the second millennium B.C., primitive man becomes civilized when he is no longer limited to consuming foods and drinks available in nature, such as wild herbs, water or milk, but begins to eat bread and drink wine, (B) "[]" products that he has come to know thanks to a woman who made a gift of them. 인수1, 7강 05번

(A) (B)

- ① construct ----- natural
- ② construct ----- complex
- ③ make ----- artificial
- ④ consume ----- refined
- ⑤ consume ----- incidental

39. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently, as traffic volumes have grown, and with new highway building increasingly unaffordable or undesirable, some agencies have begun adding new lanes to highways by either eliminating the shoulder lane or making the existing lanes narrower. In [A], this is riskier because on narrow lanes there is a greater chance of one car drifting into another. There is literally less room for error. On the other hand, wider lanes, which are presumably safer, have been shown to increase speed. Indeed, some reports have even suggested that lanes wider than the typical U.S. twelve-foot standard may actually be less safe. So far, studies that have looked into the narrowing of highway lanes have come to [B] conclusions on whether the new layouts are more or less safe. In some cases, the difference was not statistically significant. 인수1, 2 강 03번

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① reality | positive |
| ② reality | negative |
| ③ theory | mixed |
| ④ theory | positive |
| ⑤ regulation | negative |

40. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

I would like to introduce what I've come to call the lasagna principle - the notion that our capacity to enjoy different activities is limited and unique. Lasagna is my favorite food, and every time I visit my parents, my mother prepares a tray of it.

(A) This does not, however, mean that I want to eat lasagna all day and every day. The same principle applies to my favorite activities, such as writing and watching movies, as well as to my favorite people.

(B) The mere fact that my family is the most meaningful thing in my life does not mean that spending eight hours a day with them is what would make me happiest; and not wanting to spend all my waking hours with them does not imply that I love them any less.

(C) I derive a great deal of pleasure and meaning from being with other people, but I also need my daily quota of solitude. Identifying the right activity, and then the right quantity for each activity, leads to the highest quality of life. 인수1, 11강 02번

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

41. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A rough measure of people's emotional state can be found by counting words in their trauma essays that signify positive emotion (e.g., love, care, happy) and negative emotion (e.g., sad, pain, anger). The results from six writing studies were somewhat unexpected.

(A) By the same token, those who used very few negative emotion words did not benefit — perhaps a sign that they were not acknowledging the emotional impact of their topic. The emotional findings, then, suggest that to gain the most benefit from writing about life's traumas, acknowledge the negative but celebrate the positive. 인수1,

(B) People whose physical health improved the most from writing used a moderate number of negative emotion words. That is, people who expressed negative emotion language at very high rates did not benefit from writing - almost as if they were awash in their unhappiness.

(C) Overall, the more people used positive emotions while writing about emotional upheavals, the more their physical and mental health improved in the weeks and months after the experiment. Negative emotion words showed a different pattern. 11강 05번

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

42. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서 & 빈칸 A에 들어갈 핵심어?

In recent years, many organizations have adopted NASA's strategy of using technology to open up their innovation [A] and opportunities to more eyeballs.

(A) They found that the crowd assembled around InnoCentive was able to solve forty-nine of them, for a success rate of nearly 30 percent. They also found that people whose expertise was far away from the apparent domain of the problem were more likely to submit winning solutions.

(B) In other words, it seemed to actually help a solver to be 'marginal' — to have education, training, and experience that were not obviously relevant for the problem.

(C) This phenomenon goes by several names, including 'open innovation' and 'crowdsourcing,' and it can be remarkably effective. The innovation scholars Lars Bo Jeppesen and Karim Lakhani studied 166 scientific problems posted to InnoCentive, all of which had stumped their home organizations. 인수1, 11강 06번

- ① challenges ② training procedure ③ patents
- ④ breakthroughs ⑤ strategy

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

43. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. + 빈칸

The naturalist, Charles Robert Darwin, set himself two major tasks. One was to work out a mechanism by which evolution might occur. The mechanism he thought of was natural selection, which is still accepted today as the main force behind evolution.

(A) This was clear enough to have been noticed by other naturalists, including Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, who wrote in 1836, "All species might have been varieties once, and many varieties are gradually becoming species." Such casual remarks by naturalists carried little weight, but Darwin was more difficult to ignore because he produced so much data.

(B) His other task was to collect enough evidence to convince people that evolution had occurred. Some evidence came from fossils or from plant and animal distribution. Most important was the evidence from living things.

(C) One important piece of evidence was that the same basic pattern of bones appears in the limbs of all mammals. Such similarities show that they must all be descended from a [c] [a]. 인수 test 1 10번

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

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Recent studies of experience and the brain have begun to produce some very interesting details. For instance, age is no object.

(A) While it was natural to try the experiment first with very young rats, enrichment was later tried with rats of all ages. Even elderly rats show brain changes in response to experience, contrary to the adage about old dogs and new tricks.

(B) Their brains showed no changes. Evidently, we must grapple with the world to change the brain, not just sit back passively watching.

(C) Also, since most of the changes in structure, at all ages, were in the visual part of the brain, it seemed possible that merely seeing more could make the difference. Rats were kept in small cages within the larger "enriched environment" cages, from which they could watch the toys and other rats but not participate. 인수1, 2강 01번

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

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

In ASL (American Sign Language) the sign for "me" is a point to one's chest; the sign for "you" is a point to one's partner. What could be more transparent? One would expect that using "you" and "me" in ASL would be as ①**foolproof** as knowing how to point, which all babies, deaf and hearing, do before their first birthday. But for the deaf children Laura Ann Petitto studied, pointing is not pointing. The children used the sign of pointing to their conversational partners to mean ②**"me"** at exactly the age at which hearing children use the spoken sound you to mean "me." The children were treating the gesture as a pure linguistic symbol; the fact that it pointed somewhere did not register as being ③**irrelevant**. This attitude is appropriate in learning sign languages; in ASL, the pointing handshape is like a ④**meaningless** consonant or vowel, ⑤**found** as a component of many other signs, like "candy" and "ugly." 인수1, 11강 04번

46. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? + 빈칸

In case you've got a parole hearing coming up, make sure it's first thing in the morning or right after lunchtime. Why? According to a study, judges on parole boards tend to grant parole more frequently when they are most [r]. Investigating a large set of parole rulings in Israel, the researchers found that parole boards were ①**more** likely to grant parole during their first cases of the day and just after their lunch breaks. Why? But it seems that when the judges felt rejuvenated, which was first thing in the morning or ②**after** just having eaten and taken a break, they had an increased ability to ③**override** their standard decision, make a more effortful decision, and grant parole more frequently. But over the many difficult decisions of the day, as their cognitive burden was ④**diminishing**, they opted for the simpler, default decision of not ⑤**granting** parole. 인수1, 16강 06번

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

Unfortunately, multitasking is one of the surest ways to waste time. Our efficiency ①**plummets** when we try to juggle even two simple tasks at the same time, as Yuhong Jiang, a psychologist at Harvard University, demonstrated in an impressive experiment. She asked

students to identify ②**both** colored crosses and geometric shapes, such as triangles and circles. At first, this task seemed laughably simple to the young academics at this elite university. But they changed their minds when they realized how ③**slow** they were and how many mistakes they were making. The participants needed almost a second of reaction time to press a button when they saw colored crosses and shapes ④**separately**. But if the students were asked to spot first the crosses, and then the forms, the process went almost twice as quickly. Other series of experiments have shown that multitasking also makes more ⑤**errors** slip in. 인수1, 15강 01번

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

With our palates destroyed and our homemakers now ①**divorced** from the food production process, Americans know nothing about their food. Three generations of us have managed to walk this earth without understanding the ②**benefits** of food production — when to plant seeds, when certain foods are locally in season, how to put up garden produce, what cows, pigs, sheep and chickens eat, how they are slaughtered and ③**processed**, or the labor that food production ④**entails**. When we are unaware of these things, we are also unaware of the industrialized food system's destruction of our land and resources, of its ⑤**abuses** of human labor, of its propensity to poison our land, water and bodies with toxic chemicals, of its rapid consumption of our dwindling petroleum resources. 인수1, 6강 02번

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

Did you know that it takes two calories of fossil fuel to produce one calorie of energy from soybeans? That doesn't sound like a very ①**bad** deal until you learn that it takes fifty-four calories of fossil fuel to produce one calorie of energy from beef. Herein lies a golden opportunity - perhaps the overall best opportunity to greatly ②**reduce** our global consumption of energy. On average, about twenty times ③**more** energy is required to produce meat calories than to produce plant calories. According to an Ohio State University study, even the ④**least** efficient plant food is nearly ten times as efficient as the most efficient animal food. Using the more conservative number from the study, we realize that we can produce plant calories with 90 percent ⑤**less** energy from fossil fuels than it takes to produce the same number of meat calories. 인수1, 3강 01번

50. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? & 괄호에 공통적으로 들어갈 핵심어는?

Psychologists have frequently tested the notion that people's personalities cause them to exhibit consistently the ①same behavioral patterns in a variety of situations. In one study, for example, counselors working at a summer camp for teenage boys were asked to secretly note down the degree to which the boys displayed various forms of extroverted behavior, such as talking during mealtimes, seeking the limelight, and initiating conversations. The researchers then carefully analyzed the data by ②comparing the boys' level of extroversion on odd and even days. The 'personality causes behavior' theory predicts there would be a high level of [c] in the boys' actions, with the extroverted teenagers constantly chatting away and the introverted ones ③ repeatedly hiding away in the corner. In fact, the results ④managed to show any evidence of such [c]. On one day, one of the boys would be full of beans and very chatty, while on the next day the very same boy was quiet and ⑤withdrawn. 인수1, 2강 04번

51. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? + 빈칸

Is handwriting instruction important anymore? With the ①advent of computers and keyboarding over the past two to three decades, many have said that the need for handwriting is not so important anymore as computer keyboarding replaces the need for using pen and paper. However, there is a problem with ②legibility in handwriting that the computer has not been able to remedy. Illegible or poorly formed handwriting is seen not only in the infamous "doctor" handwriting but also in educated children and adults. ③Additionally, there may be reasons besides legibility for children to continue to receive proper [t] in handwriting. The motor skills needed for handwriting ④contribute to learning in other areas as well, and multisensory handwriting instruction may provide a tool for helping children with learning disabilities. Tucha and Lange cite research stating that "children who have difficulty producing ⑤illegible handwriting often experience frustration, lowered self-esteem and a decreased level of motivation." 인수1, 7강 04번

52. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Our social relationships outside of our love and professional lives ①are important to our lives. If we use our leisure time well, we generally are in contact with other people. Friendships and acquaintanceships will develop together ②where we can form communities with the same interests to develop our abilities and pursue common goals as, for example, ③those embodied in political, religious, and economic groups. Here a collaborative and helpful attitude is essential. Goals that are reached as a team can be deeply satisfying. In addition, conversations with people of different interests and areas of expertise can be very stimulating and the leisurely contact with people not ④ is related to our work environment or our family can be enriching. No, we definitely do not have to be alone and should not be alone, because mental health always leads toward other people. Therefore, let us engage ourselves fully in the life task of community and consequently contribute to our inner peace and the peace of others through the development of an ⑤ encouraging attitude toward self and others. 인수1, 12 강 04번

53. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

People working under the direction of an emotionally unstable leader hide or minimize bad news because that bad news leads to unpleasant interactions. As a result, the lines of communication within an organization suffer; information is not ①being given to everyone who needs ②them. The problem is that if group members hide small problems from leadership, those problems may not get rectified until they ③ become big problems. It is important for an organization to be comfortable coming to a leader with small problems, ④secure in the knowledge that they will be greeted with a problem-solving mind-set. In addition, studies suggest that emotionally unstable people are less consistent in the way they display their personality characteristics than emotionally stable people. Thus it is harder for people to predict ⑤how an emotionally unstable person will act from day to day. Good leaders need to create an environment with consistent expectations for the people working for them. Emotional instability gets in the way of this goal. 인수1, 15강 02번

54. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Counselors who have not clarified their employers' access to records in advance of counseling and are working without a corresponding agreement with their clients about access are likely to find themselves ①to catch between two principles which have both ethical and legal implications. The usual principle is that records ②made on materials provided by an employer or in the employer's time ③belong to that employer. However, the principles and law of confidentiality suggest that there ④are restrictions on how the employer exercises that ownership. Ownership is not necessarily the same as unlimited control and access. To break a confidence could create legal liabilities for the counselor. Counselors should be cautious about giving employers access to confidential information. In order to avoid ⑤conflicting responsibilities to the client and the employer, a prudent counselor will establish clear guidelines which are known to both the employer and the client about who, other than the client, will have access to records of counseling. 인수1, 1강 06번

Answer Sheet

- 01. ③
- 02. ④
- 03. ①
- 04. ④
- 05. ③
- 06. ①
- 07. ②
- 08. ④
- 09. ④ 많은 영국식민지 식민지로 퍼졌다.
- 10. ①
- 11. ② 크리스탈은 178.5°C에서 녹아서 명확한 액체상태의 유체가 된다.
- 12. ③ Her
- 13. ⑤
- 14. ③
- 15. ⑤
- 16. ③
- 17. ③
- 18. ④
- 19. ③
- 20. ③
- 21. ③
- 22. ④
- 23. ③ what they actually do with it in practice
- 24. ④ sequential
- 25. ④ the context or environment as a whole
- 26. ① patient analysis
- 27. ② understand other people's emotions
- 28. ② any persistent advantage
- 29. ④ tailor it to his needs
- 30. ⑤ for the maintenance, pricing, and distribution of rights to land and water
- 31. ③ competitive sport, [facilitate, progress, assimilation]
- 32. ④ acquiring the necessary knowledge
- 33. ⑤ they increased their orders by a remarkable 600 percent!
- 34. ④ transmission ----- innate
- 35. ④ inflexibility ----- succession
- 36. ① function ----- mistake
- 37. ① march to their own beat , [hurdle]
- 38. ③ make artificial
- 39. ③ theory mixed
- 40. ③(A)(B)(C)
- 41. ④(C)(B)(A)
- 42. ① challenges ⑤ (C) (A) (B)
- 43. ② (B) (A) (C), [common ancestor]
- 44. ① (A) (C) (B)
- 45. ③relevant.

- 46. [refreshed] ④building up
- 47. ④at the same time
- 48. ②fundamentals
- 49. ①good
- 50. ④failed, consistency
- 51. ⑤legible, training
- 52. ④related
- 53. ②it
- 54. ①caught