

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

Side effects happen, however, because with every breath you breathe out, you are breathing out carbon dioxide.

There is a rate of breathing that provides a healthy balance of matching the supply and demand of oxygen in your body, and if you breathe within this healthy balance, you are doing just fine. If, however, your breathing rate is outside the bounds of the healthy balance, then side effects can start kicking in to work against you. ①Going beyond the healthy balance of breathing on the high end results in hyperventilation, which means you are breathing rapidly. ②This situation is indeed successful in getting more oxygen into your body. ③Even though carbon dioxide is a waste product, your body needs a healthy amount of it to function properly. ④If you breathe out too much of the carbon dioxide, then you diminish your body's level of carbon dioxide to less than the healthy level. ⑤You then start getting symptoms of hyperventilation such as light-headedness. (인수 2 8강 3번)

032. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Carbon emissions from fossil-fuel burning (ignoring agriculture, deforestation and cement production), which already total about 32 billion tons of CO2 per year, on average rose by 676 million tons annually from 2000 to 2010. This is equivalent to almost twice the emissions that Brazil added to the global total during each twelve-month period. Although this massive increase in fossil-fuel burning has caused disastrous pollution and health impacts in China and elsewhere, the dramatic rise in global CO2 is actually a good thing in one respect, because it shows that developing countries are expanding their energy consumption in order to free themselves from centuries of []. In other words, we are losing the war on carbon because we are winning the war on poverty. (수능완성 실전편 1회 34번)

- ① warfare and conflicts ② contamination and depletion
- ③ starvation and misery ④ inflations and pollution
- ⑤ global warming

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

Some of us are pessimists, and some of us are realists, but most of us are optimists. With respect to risks, most of us believe that we are above average, meaning that we think that we are less vulnerable than most people. Odds are that you believe that you are ①less likely than others to suffer from life's misfortunes, including automobile accidents, heart attacks, and divorce. Though most people are aware that about 50 percent of marriages end in divorce, brides and grooms typically believe that the chance that they will get divorced is ②far lower than that. (Even divorce lawyers, who really should know better, greatly ③underestimate their chances of getting divorced.) Perhaps more surprisingly, one study found that smokers do not ④underestimate the statistical risks faced by the population of smokers, but they nonetheless believe that their personal risk is ⑤more than that of the average nonsmoker. (수능완성 실전편 5회 28번)

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

When the anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski studied the daily lives of native people living on the Trobriand Islands of the South Pacific, he noticed that while the islanders used magic rituals abundantly, they reserved them only for some activities. When they went after the plentiful fish in a sheltered lagoon, for example, they didn't use magic, but when they fished in the open sea, they did. That might have suggested it was the presence of (A) [] that settled whether they used magic or not, but that explanation didn't fit other observations. The islanders used magic to keep insects from devouring their crops, for example, but they didn't in gardening generally. Malinowski realized that what made the difference was control. When the islanders felt their own work and skill would determine success or failure, they did not resort to magic; when the outcome involved (B) [] or other factors outside their control, they did.

* lagoon 초호(환초에 둘러싸인 얇은 바다) (인수 2 10강 6번)

- | | | |
|----------|-------|---------------|
| (A) | | (B) |
| ① danger | ----- | control |
| ② nature | ----- | determination |
| ③ chores | ----- | magic |
| ④ nature | ----- | technic |
| ⑤ danger | ----- | chance |

037. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Time use is a mechanism for defining relationships. If two managers of equal status are very competitive, one might try to structure the other's time to demonstrate greater status and power. Assume that one manager calls the other and asks her to come to her office for a meeting later that morning. First, the initiation indicates a higher status. Second, specifying the place and time diminishes the other's influence. Third, the immediacy of the intended meeting implies that the other has nothing more important to do. If she agrees, the chances are high that the invited manager will not arrive for the meeting exactly at the agreed-upon time. She will probably be a bit late and offer no apology. This is enough to irritate her colleague but not enough to represent an open insult. The silent message is: "Now we've each got one put-down. My time is equal to yours, and I'm at least equal to you."

- ① The method of defining equal status
- ② The necessity of not breaking the time promise
- ③ The use of time for defining the relationship
- ④ various mechanisms of showing off our status using time
- ⑤ The need of being late purposely for equal relationship

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

In real life one's perceptual mechanism takes all sorts of liberties with colors. Often it tones them down: one doesn't normally much notice colors unless they are unfamiliar or unexpected.

(A) At other times the brain changes the colors reported by the eyes, or even creates colors where none are reported. For example, an object will take on different colors in daylight, lamplight, sunlight filtering through foliage, etc., but the brain sees it as its "normal" color at nearly all times.

(B) Even colors that must be noticed — functional colors like traffic lights — are seen in a generalized way: one doesn't observe whether the red tends to orange or crimson, or the green to lemon or turquoise, one simply registers red and green.

(C) Moreover, the brain grasps a black-and-white image of a familiar object as if it were in color; so that even with an effort of will it is almost impossible to see a black-and-white portrait as a faithful record of an ashen face! In real life, one generally sees the colors one expects to see. (인수 2 1강 5번)

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

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

Such authority comes with heavy responsibility to match.

Umpires and other sports officials are the decision and rulebook enforcers whose word is law on the field of play, as this exchange among three umpires shows: "I call balls and strikes as I see them," said the first umpire. "I call them as they are," said the second. "They're not anything until I call them," said the third. ①It is the last comment that most clearly defines the role of the sports official. ②Sports officials must be unbiased masters of the rules and have thick skins. ③They must keep control of the conduct of games at all times, be good communicators, and stay cool in situations that can quickly grow heated — both on the field and in the stands. ④For the outcome may ride on a few crucial calls by sports officials. ⑤High school athletes may hope for college scholarships, and key calls against them could hurt their chances when scouts are on hand.

(수능완성 실전편 2회 41번)

Part 3

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

Lower forms of human life were held cheaply.

Apart from the personal fate of the men, women and children who became slaves, the results of slavery were to be seen not only in the way of life of very rich Romans; ①they also influenced directly the lives of the ordinary people. ②Thousands of Romans who might have earned a living by making shoes, clothes, furniture, jewelry, and all the thousand and one things used by the well-to-do Romans had fewer opportunities to do so because these things were made within the households of the rich by their slaves. ③And, what was worse, honest toil by free men was despised because it meant doing what a slave should do. ④It is not difficult to see how this state of affairs upset the business and industrial life of Ancient Rome and blocked its development and progress. ⑤Because of slavery there was not the mass demand for everyday goods that is a feature of our times. * toil 노역 (인수 2 9강 3번)

043. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Cecil John Rhodes was a stickler for correct dress and behavior, but not at the expense of someone else's feelings. A young man ①invited to eat dinner with him in Kimberley arrived by train and had to go directly to Rhodes's house in his travel-stained clothes. Here he was very shocked and upset to find the other guests already ②assembled, wearing full evening dress. Feeling very uncomfortable, he waited with the rest of the company for their host ③to appear. After what seemed a long time, Rhodes finally appeared, in a shabby old blue suit. The young man later learned that when he arrived Rhodes had ④been dressed in evening clothes and was about to welcome his guests. Told of the traveler's dilemma, Rhodes had at once returned to his room and ⑤puts on an old suit. (수특 test 1 09번)

044. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The earliest breads were not very different from breads cooked around the world today. They were flatbreads, similar to Indian naans, Middle Eastern pita breads, and Mexican tortillas. The idea of leavening — raising bread to make it fluffier and lighter with gas bubbles from yeast — is fairly ancient too. It may have been discovered accidentally when a mix of flour and water was left standing for some time, allowing yeast grains, which occur naturally on wheat, a chance to ferment and create a lighter dough full of air. 'Legend has it,' according to a report, 'that a slave in a royal Egyptian household forgot about some dough he had set aside. When he returned, it had doubled in size. Trying to hide the mistake, he punched down the dough furiously and baked it. The result was a lighter bread than anyone had ever tasted.' Nowadays, of course, yeast is added artificially, but for a long time, just adding this 'sour dough' to the next day's bake was the normal way of leavening bread. (인수2 10강 4번)

- ① How was First Bread Invented?
- ② Bread : The Most Widely Known Food
- ③ First Leavened Bread Was Due to Accident
- ④ Yeats : the Essential Ingredient in Leavening Bread
- ⑤ Nutritional Difference Between Egyptian's and Modern bread

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As a result, many universities have had to institute "remedial play courses" for engineers and scientists, in which students, for the first time in their life, take apart and reassemble a bike, a laser printer, or some other common object to find out how it works.

Playing has become so rare in our society that some people, such as engineer Henry Petroski and neurobiologist Arthur Yuwiler, worry that the art of it will be lost. ①Both men have noted that many of their professional skills were developed by taking apart watches, fixing old bicycles and radios, and generally making things just for the fun of it when they were young. ②Kids don't do that anymore. ③When something breaks, we replace it. ④ Electronic devices don't reveal their inner workings even when taken apart. ⑤The need for such courses shows that both our home environments and our schools have failed to foster basic [c]. (수능완성 실전편 3회 29번)

046. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.

One way to boost one's status through intelligence-indicating products is to rent the intelligence of others. Typically this has involved hiring craftsmen of very rare, very high intelligence to create custom works of exquisite complexity and novelty. For example, medieval Muslim rulers, priests, and traders competed for status partly by commissioning architecture with very complex abstract ornamentation, especially girih (geometric star-and-polygon) patterns. There was apparently a runaway competition in the complexity of girih-design, such that by the fifteenth century AD, Muslim master builders were constructing almost perfect quasicrystalline Penrose tiling patterns. These patterns were so complex and required such intelligence to design that they were not rediscovered in European mathematics until the 1970s by Roger Penrose. Complicated, inventive, custom products bring status to the purchaser, because the bell curve of intelligence guarantees that in any given culture, the genius required to design such products is rare, is in great demand, and hence is very expensive. The wealthy have always recognized the value of commissioning works from the greatest geniuses they can patronize. (인수 2 2강 5번)

- ① 타인의 지능을 빌리는 방법으로는 자신의 지위를 끌어올릴 수 없다.
- ② Girih는 주로 선과 점으로 이루어진 복잡한 기하학적 무늬다.
- ③ 14세기에 이슬람 건축 거장은 완벽에 가까운 Penrose 타일문양을 작도했다.
- ④ Penrose 문양은 1960년대에 이르러서 Roger Penrose에 의해 재발견되었다.
- ⑤ 부유한 사람들은 천재들에게 작품을 의뢰하는 것의 가치를 인정해 왔다.

049. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unlike the analog world, where events must happen following a consistent order, the digital world can deal with nonlinearity (random order), where one event need not follow another. This is well illustrated in the building of a website composed of text, audio, video, and interactive options. There is no reason to compose the text before inserting the audio or to develop the video after inserting the text. Any one of these components can be brought into the building process any time the creator desires as long as the end product — the website — looks attractive. This produces a nonlinear work style in which many applications are [] used to produce a digital product. (수능완성 실전편 2회 39번)

- ① sequentially ② simultaneously ③ consistently ④ interactively ⑤ intrinsically

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Anthropological consultation has encouraged retailers and corporate leaders to take cultural phenomena into consideration when planning their marketing strategies, and to acknowledge that consumers' perceptions, attitudes, beliefs, and values influence their behavior.

(A) Rather, Miller suggests that anthropologists remain true to their anthropological goals — in this case, attempting to understand consumer behavior. To this end, Miller examined the meaning of the shopping experience and how this experience informs us about social relationships and consumer culture in North London.

(B) For example, how does taking children on shopping expeditions affect the parent-child relationship? What social relationships are formed when teenagers gather to shop, visit, and enjoy the entertainment? Miller discovered that shopping created and maintained social relationships between family members and other kin, as well as pets.

(C) In other words, anthropologists try to understand how social organization, including gender and class or socio-economic status, affects consumer behavior. Daniel Miller cautions against anthropologists becoming too involved in analyzing consumable products.

(인수 2 1강 8번)

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

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

Within minutes we find ourselves channel-surfing and multitasking.

Why do we find it so difficult to slow down? We may, in part, be the inheritors of a work ethic which encourages us to believe that time must be used 'productively' and 'efficiently.' We feel we should be getting things done, ticking them off a list. But it could be that many of us are driven by fear. We are so afraid of having longer, emptier hours that we fill them with distractions. We strive to stay occupied. ①How often do we sit quietly on the sofa for half an hour without switching on the television, picking up a magazine or making a phone call, and instead just thinking? ②What exactly are we afraid of? ③On some level we fear boredom. ④A deeper explanation is that we are afraid that an extended [p] would give us the time to realize that our lives are not as meaningful and fulfilled as we would like them to be. ⑤The time for contemplation has become an object of fear, a demon. (인수 2 2강 1번)

052. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

You don't have to be a cardiologist to know what you should eat, or at least that a diet of candy and pizza is problematic. But this is precisely why that CCU on-call room is so illuminating. Cardiologists see with their own eyes and hold in their very hands the diseased body parts that come from eating poorly. Putting aside the CCU interns' and residents' youthful sense of invulnerability, a junk-food-eating cardiologist seems like a medical contradiction. Such a person is a living example of the []. We consume the dietary weapons of mass destruction even when all our training and experience tell us not to. A survey of almost 300,000 U.S. physicians conducted in 2012 revealed that 34 percent of cardiologists report being overweight, with 4 percent actually obese. Forces beyond knowledge and free will are clearly at play when we eat.

(인수 2 2강 2번)

- ① being smart but not educated
- ② interplay of reward and punishment
- ③ the invisible hand manipulating food industry
- ④ cognitive disconnect between intention and consumption
- ⑤ contradicting medical results and cultural customs among physicians

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Consequently, more of their offspring will survive, so their numbers will increase.

Out on the vast grassland plains of Africa, zebra and many species of antelope and gazelle graze the vegetation, migrating to new pastures as the seasonal rains bring forth fresh growth. ①Lions, cheetahs, and other predators hunt the grazing animals. ②If in a particular year the rainfall is heavier than usual, plants will grow bigger and the grazers will have more to eat. ③More grazers mean more food for the predators, so their numbers will also increase. ④At some later time, a year with normal or below-normal rainfall will reduce the amount of vegetation, triggering a reduction in prey numbers, followed by a proportional drop in predator populations. ⑤Thus, as the years pass, the climate regulates the amount of plant growth, the availability of plant foods regulates the number of grazing animals, and the number of grazing animals regulates the size of predator populations. (인수 2 6강 6번)

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If you have ever shopped for bottled water, you know that some brands command more than three times the price of their generic counterparts. Have you ever wondered why people choose to invest in these drinks when less expensive alternatives are readily available?

(A) Customers invest in pricey bottled water because they perceive it as more valuable. Just as important, they take pride in being associated with it. To create its desired image, the luxury brand and similar brands incorporate clever use of language in their marketing. Pick up any brand of luxury bottled water, examine its label and, through language, you'll experience "from the French Alps," "purity," and "rejuvenation."

(B) These masterful words evoke positive images with which customers aspire to associate. In short, strategic language contributes to the luxury brand's perceived worth, and to the reasons why it rises far above the perceived value of generic bottled water brands.

(C) Thinking that taste might be the reason, I compared a brand of luxury bottled water and generic bottled water in a blind taste test. To my surprise, I actually preferred generic brands over the luxury brand. With taste being more or less equal, what is it that elevates the luxury brand? [**Tactical use of language / Unconditional preference / Customer perception / Unexplainable Bias**]. (인수 2 6강 7번)

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

055. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Human beings have a deep capacity for isolationism, for splitting into groups that diverge from each other. In New Guinea, for instance, there are more than 800 languages, some spoken in areas just a few miles across yet as not understandable to those on either side as French and English. There are still 7,000 languages spoken on earth and the people who speak each one are remarkably resistant to [**borrow / borrowing**] words, traditions, rituals or tastes from their neighbors. 'Whereas vertical transmission of cultural traits goes largely unnoticed, horizontal transmission is far more likely to be regarded with suspicion or even fierce anger,' say the evolutionary biologists Mark Pagel and Ruth Mace. 'Cultures, it seems, like to shoot messengers'. People do their best to cut themselves off from the free flow of ideas, technologies and habits, [] the impact of cultural exchange. (수특 16강 06번)

- ① limiting ② recognizing ③ boosting ④ showing ⑤ converting

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

Back in the late 1960s Dave Laing wrote that rock-'n'-roll was far from a radical break with preceding musical traditions. Laing noted the very ①'**restricted**' sense in which rock-'n'-roll as music can be described as new or revolutionary' and gave examples of how 'many singers in the mid-fifties were able to ride high on the rock wave with only minimal changes in their ②'**customary**' style'. This is a point that has also been made by Dave Harker, who has referred to rock-'n'-roll as musically a 'caricatured version' of elements from the rhythm and blues and country traditions. Nelson George has also observed such ③'**disparities**' by highlighting how the term rock-'n'-roll was introduced as a marketing concept often with the intended aim of ④'**concealing**' the music's black origins, a tactic which made the 'young white consumers of Cold War America feel more ⑤'**comfortable**'.

(인수 2 1강 1번)

- ① Depending on the context where the trouble takes place
- ② Though we can use the self-action method forcefully
- ③ When we ignore the context and interpersonal conflict
- ④ As we grow older and accumulate everyday experience
- ⑤ If a noticeable difference happens to be revealed

059. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to Sunnafrank's theory, we initially reduce uncertainty as a way to find out how we feel about a person or an interaction. After that, the positive or negative outcome value, *not* the level of uncertainty, becomes the driving force behind whether we try []. Thus, when someone reveals negative information to us during an initial encounter, we are likely to predict negative outcome values and to cut off communication with that person. Put another way, when outcome values are positive, we will be motivated to reduce uncertainty; when outcome values are negative, we won't. For example, Tom's belief that Jane stood him up could dramatically affect his perception of how rewarding it would be to interact with Jane in the future. If Tom reduced uncertainty by concluding that a future relationship with Jane would be filled with late arrivals, forgotten dates, anxiety, and frustration, his desire to continue reducing uncertainty about her would be low. (인수 2 11강 6번)

- ① to seek further information
- ② to get the most rewarding result
- ③ to affect someone else motivation
- ④ to get rid of negative outcome values
- ⑤ to command much more positive outcome values

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

And the result is both high touch and high concept.

Today, at Columbia University Medical School, all second-year medical students take a seminar in narrative medicine in addition to their science classes. There they learn to listen more empathically to the stories their patients tell and to “read” those stories with greater acuity. ①Instead of asking a list of computerlike diagnostic questions, these young doctors broaden their inquiry. ②“Tell me where it hurts” becomes “Tell me about your life.” ③The goal is empathy, which studies have shown [**decline / declines**] in students with every year they spend in medical school. ④Studying narrative helps a young doctor relate better to patients and to assess a patient’s current condition in the context of that person’s full life story. ⑤Being a good doctor, Dr. Rita Charon says, requires narrative competence - “the competence that human beings use to absorb, interpret, and respond to stories.”

* acuity 예리함 (인수 2 12강 3번)

061. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Perhaps the allure of the lawn is in the human genes. The sociobiologists think so: they’ve gone so far as ①to propose a “Savanna Syndrome” to explain our fondness for grass. Encoded in our DNA ②is a preference for an open grassy landscape resembling the shortgrass savannas of Africa ③on which we evolved and spent our first few thousand years. A grassy plain dotted with trees provides safety from predators and a suitable environment for grazing animals; this ④says to explain why we have remade the wooded landscapes of Europe and North America in the image of East Africa. Thorstein Veblen, too, thought the popularity of lawns might be a throwback to our pastoral roots. “The close-cropped lawn,” he wrote in *The Theory of the Leisure Class*, “is beautiful in the eyes of a people ⑤whose inherited bent it is to readily find pleasure in contemplating a well-preserved pasture or grazing land.”

* allure 매력 ** throwback 회상시키는 것 *** bent 성향, 경향 (인수 2 12강 4번)