

교재 구성에 대해서...

본문의 난이도와는 별도로 선택지가 어려울 수 있음.

3등급 이상을 대상으로 하고, 1~2등급을 판가름할 수준에 초점을 맞춤.

선택지 3개를 걸러 내기는 쉽지만 2개 중 택1이 까다로운 것들이 많음.

2등급 평균 오답률 30% 이상임 - 학생들의 전반적인 내공이 약하다는 의미

빈칸이 만들어지는 방법은 다양하고, 표현법도 다양하다.

'제진술'만을 강조하는 빈칸 강의는 가장 저급한 방식이다.

빈칸 강의는 해설 능력이 아니라 출제 능력이 결정한다.

올바른 빈칸 강의는 학생들에게 답 찾는 능력을 넘어서 출제자의 시각을 갖게 한다.

아래의 내용은 강의용 교재로, 자세한 설명은 없고, 답만 표기되어 있음.

단지 빈칸 문제에 대한 학생들의 자가 점검을 위한 참고 자료 정도로 살펴 보기 바란다는 차원에서 보여주는 것임.

오답률 25% 이하면 2등급 안정권이고, 10% 이하면 고난도 비연계 빈칸에서도 오답 가능성은 낮을 것이라는 정도만 알려 드립니다.

참고로, 학생 스스로가 알고 말고를 떠나서 수능 범위를 넘어서는 어휘는 거의 없기에, 선택지의 어휘에서 걸리는 학생들은 어휘 내공을 좀 더 키워야 한다는 사실...

C.I.A. = Clues for Inference and Association 라는 후속 책자 출간을 할까 하다가 수요가 적어서 미룬 상태임.

OKZ? 온라인에서 색칠된 것과는 좀 다른 강사라는 점만 알아 주시길...

1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

I have read all your works and felt that you have transformed yourself into the voice of every human being to whom fate has not been kind. We women, by and large, are still denied our rightful place in society. Through your writing, you have ceaselessly advocated the cause of justice and fair play for the women of this great nation. That puts you at _____. The weapon you have chosen to fight for human dignity is the pen. Is not the pen mightier than the sword? It is beyond me to guess how you manage to get into the skin of every character and capture the nature of each with extraordinary precision. This award for your contribution to Malay Literature should have been conferred on you earlier. Better late than never!

- ① at the state of vagabond in the literary circle
- ② at the stage of gender-based feminist.
- ③ in the tight corner
- ④ at the antagonistic stance against human dignity
- ⑤ at the vanguard for gender equality

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Recently, a bill was introduced that classifies a number of popular nutritional supplements, a few of which I take for my health, as controlled substances. As I depend on these products to maintain my health, I am gravely concerned about the consequences of this bill. The bill represents disregard for the meaning and purpose of the controlled substance act, which was designed to protect the public from illegal drugs, not from vitamins, herbs, and minerals whose use goes back to ancient times. As a/an _____, I insist the bill should not be passed. If the government believes nutritional supplements are unsafe, and wishes to restrict their use, the government should produce evidence that these supplements are a risk to public health and safety.

- ① inspector of drugs and controlled substances
- ② supervisor in charge of illegal supplementary products
- ③ unlawful producer of vitamin and minerals
- ④ controller of nutritional supplements
- ⑤ advocate of alternative medicine

3. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Sometimes our anger stems from past wounds that cause us to project old debts onto new people. I know a man who carried his father's grief for years. When he was a child, his father had been rudely and unjustly dismissed from his job. The father himself probably suffered from this for a little while, but then he got on with his life. But not the son. He was very sensitive and thought that what had been done to his father was a grave injustice. He allowed his anger toward the injustice to grow until it tormented him. Twenty years later, he walked into his father's old place of employment. He railed at an astonished receptionist for their past mistreatment of his father. The woman no doubt was in diapers when his father was dismissed! This story shows why it is important _____.

- ① to identify the underlying cause and the target of our anger
- ② not to forget the past humiliation deserving revenge
- ③ to correct the injustice done to the weaker side
- ④ to dismiss any mistreatment of the past
- ⑤ to acknowledge that dismissals are not extraordinary occurrences

4. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

One way to reduce hazards is to warn people. Warnings notify people of a hazard or danger. Some common examples of warnings are signs, symbols, and visual or auditory alarms. Because communication is a complex process, you should select and use warnings with care. Warnings that seem similar can result in confusion. For example, a fire horn in a school has a long continuous sound, whereas a tornado warning on the same system produces a sound that alternates between high -and low- pitch sounds. The appropriate actions in each case are opposite. For a fire, children must exit the building. For a tornado, they are to get down along the wall in a central corridor. An error in action by mistaking one warning for another can be deadly, as shown by the events in a Midwest grade school. The children exited when there was actually a tornado. Operators had a sensory and decision-making overload, which _____.

- ① alleviated the consequences of the catastrophe
- ② contributed to the overall severity of the disaster
- ③ turned the disaster into mixed blessing
- ④ saved and relieved more would-be casualties
- ⑤ helped children avoid impending hazard

5. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

All things being equal, we generally resist change until the pain of making a switch becomes less than the pain of remaining in our current situation. This is why incompetent or even hostile employees are allowed to remain in a job far longer than they should, because managers don't want to deal with finding someone else to replace the bad apple. It's also why people accept all kinds of situations that are unproductive or downright harmful, from jobs that drain their energy without producing much in return to dysfunctional relationships. To break the cycle, the fear of the unknown has to become less than the stale acceptance of the current situation. There are two ways to make this happen: One is to increase the pain of the current situation and the other is to

- ① neutralize both the past pain and the future goal
- ② mitigate the expectation of the future
- ③ neglect all the considerations of the unknown
- ④ resist any change for the future benefits
- ⑤ decrease the fear of the desired situation

6. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

You are probably well aware of the inclination of some students to perform less work within a group, leaving the bulk of the productivity to fall upon the more motivated students. It may seem unavoidable that certain people will exert less commitment to a group project; however, social loafing is less likely to occur when group members believe that their individual work will be acknowledged. When a member knows that _____, he tends to exert more effort because there is more at stake for him personally. Williams, Nida, Baca, and Latane demonstrated this idea through their research in 1989. Specifically, they found that relay swimmers achieved faster results when their individual times were recognized than when their times were added up within the group.

*social loafing 사회적 태만

- ① group-cooperative task will be evaluated
- ② synergy effect is more desirable and productive
- ③ personal contributions will be validated
- ④ social loafing is undesirable and detrimental
- ⑤ individual devotion will be depreciated

7. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

There are certain things in life that are so obvious as to be beyond question. Among them is the belief that everybody loves winning and, conversely, that everybody hates losing. At the enjoyable end of the victory spectrum is the sheer excitement of crossing the finish line first, coming in at the top of the class or spraying champagne from the podium; at the other end lies that depressing ache of being a loser. However, some people, it seems, are perfectly happy to be losers. Psychologists at the University of Michigan have discovered that while some people become stressed after losing out to a rival, others become stressed out after winning. The research challenges the widely held belief that the will to win is a universal human desire. This runs counter to the idea that _____.

- ① triumph is preferable to nobody
- ② everybody likes coming out at the top of the heap
- ③ competition for victory are overly stressful
- ④ being the first doesn't bring us happiness or excitement
- ⑤ winning is the game of chance and probability

8. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

When you walk into a store, you are besieged by information. Even purchases that seem simple can _____. Look at the jam aisle. A glance at the shelves can inspire a whole range of questions. Should you buy the smooth-textured strawberry jam or the one with less sugar? Does the more expensive jam taste better? Rational models of decision-making suggest that the way to find the best product is to take all of this information into account and to carefully analyze the different brands on display. But this method can backfire. When we spend too much time thinking in the supermarket, we can trick ourselves into choosing the wrong things for the wrong reasons. Making better decisions in picking out jams or bottles of wine can be best done with the emotional brain, which generates its verdict automatically. In many circumstances, we can make better consumer decisions by knowing less about the products we are buying.

- ① save us from overconsumption
- ② be decided unambiguously
- ③ be orderly sorted and classified
- ④ be invaluable and essential
- ⑤ turn into a cognitive chaos

9. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The essential nature of Socrates' art lay in the fact that he did not appear to want to instruct people. On the contrary, he gave the impression of one desiring to learn from those he spoke with. So instead of lecturing like a traditional schoolmaster, he discussed. He just asked questions as if he knew nothing. In the course of the discussion he would generally get his opponents to _____, and they would finally be obliged to realize what was right and what was wrong. Socrates, whose mother was a midwife, used to say that his art was like the art of the midwife. She did not herself give birth to the child, but she was there to help during its delivery. Similarly, Socrates saw his task as helping people to 'give birth' to the correct insight, since real understanding must come from within.

- ① embrace his viewpoints unconditionally
- ② instruct other more ignorant people at will
- ③ recognize the weakness of their arguments
- ④ spread their knowledge and wisdom through dialogue
- ⑤ make mistakes during discussion

10. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Before beginning to compose some articles, gauge the nature and extent of the enterprise and work from a suitable design to get a satisfactory style. Design informs even the simplest structure, whether of brick and steel or of prose. You raise a pup tent from one sort of vision, a cathedral from another. This does not mean that you must sit with a blueprint always in front of you, but merely that you had better anticipate what you are getting into. To compose a laundry list, you can work directly from the pile of soiled garments, ticking them off one by one. But to write a biography, for example, you _____; you cannot plunge in blindly and start ticking off fact after fact about your subject, lest you miss the forest for the trees and there be no end to your labors. Columbus didn't just sail, he sailed west, and the New World took shape from this simple and sensible design. This is the case in writing too.

- ① can portray everyday occurrences at random
- ② invent some touching episodes to move readers
- ③ describe only factual things without exaggeration
- ④ borrow or imitate writing styles from other autobiographies
- ⑤ will need at least a rough scheme

11. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Guys lost on unfamiliar streets often avoid asking locals for directions. We try to tough it out with a map and compass. Admitting that you're lost feels like admitting that you're stupid. This is a stereotype, but it can be a good metaphor for a big overlooked problem in the human sciences. We're trying to find our way around the dark continent of human nature. We, human scientists, are being paid to be the bus tour guides for the rest of humanity. They expect us to know our way around the human mind, but we don't. So we try to fake it, without asking locals for directions. The roadside is crowded with locals, and their brains are crowded with local knowledge, but we are too arrogant and _____ to ask the way. So we _____, inventing and rejecting successive hypotheses about where to find the scenic vista that would entertain and enlighten the tourists.

- ① are eager to learn something from the locals
- ② arrive at our destination without delay
- ③ go straight to where we should be
- ④ drive around in circles in vain
- ⑤ can ride our tourists to the right place

12. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Creative genius operates according to Darwin's theory of biological evolution. According to Darwin, nature creates many possibilities through blind trial and error and then lets the process of natural selection decide which species survive. In nature, 95% of new species fail and die within a short period of time. Genius is similar to biological evolution in that it requires the unpredictable generation of a large quantity of alternatives and conjectures. From this quantity of alternatives and conjectures, the genius retains the best ideas for further development and communication. An important aspect of this theory is that you need some means of producing variation in your ideas and (that) for this variation to be truly effective, it must be blind. To count as blind,

_____.

*conjecture 추측, 추정

- ① the constant factors should be fixed in advance
- ② the related theory must be formulated
- ③ the variations are shaped by unrelated factors
- ④ alternative variables must be excluded
- ⑤ you must eliminate unpredictability in the process

13. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Researchers have learned that when people experience painful emotions, they find creative ways to minimize their pain. They distract themselves from their misfortunes, perhaps by visiting with friends or pursuing pleasurable activities. When distraction fails, they find ways to convince themselves that their misfortunes are not really so serious. For example, a man criticized by his boss might minimize the impact of that criticism by _____ - deciding that his work performance was subpar because of a colleague's interference, for example. People also find ways of putting bad circumstances out of their minds. Studies of memory show that people have a hard time remembering negative experiences and that they often reinterpret negative experiences so that they are remembered as being less awful than they really were.

*subpar 표준 이하의

- ① internalizing it in self-humiliation
- ② regretting and correcting its cause
- ③ being absorbed in it in despair
- ④ attributing it to forces beyond his control
- ⑤ welcoming it with open arms for chance of improvement

14. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

A symphony orchestra is made up of the performances of each individual artist. Each one plays a different instrument, at various times harmonized in tempo and volume. Only the combined efforts of all individuals can yield the beautiful music no single individual can ever hope to produce on his own. At times, the orchestra may feature an individual artist. However, she always acknowledges the other musicians' accompaniments. The featured artist knows full well that the beautiful music everyone is enjoying is the effect of synergy. Synergy refers to the effort of a group accomplishing objectives that _____. It is a demonstration of the magic of teamwork and the effective power of togetherness. It is the height of cooperation no individual effort could ever accomplish, so that 1+1+1+1=5 or 7 or possibly 10.

- ① anyone can accomplish anything on one's own
- ② individual creativity could emerge from within
- ③ no individual could attain alone
- ④ united devotion could undermine grand projects
- ⑤ individual achievements could be clouded by accompanied efforts

15. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Sociologically speaking, facial expressions virtually have the effect of changing your feelings. A smile or a laugh, for example, can cheer someone up enormously, while on the other hand we regard indifferent stony faces, made as a reaction to an emotional and expressive message of ours, as insulting or offending. The face, as a mysterious medium for conveying attraction and rejection, _____ of a person. Its messages are intuitively registered by the environment; sympathy or antipathy develops immediately, right at the very first meeting, and only with difficulty are they later revised. The continuous repetition of a certain facial expression "engraves" these stereotypes onto our face, so that finally our life becomes mirrored by our face. This will have happened by about the age of 35 years.

- ① conceals or disguises inner psychological state
- ② reveals the identity and the emotional state
- ③ delivers stereotypical impression depending on facial shapes
- ④ changes and ages with the passage of time
- ⑤ can be observed on physical mirror reflection

16. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

In so far as any inquiry in scientific research is a secret one, it naturally limits all those engaged in carrying it out from effective contact with their fellow scientists. The degree of secrecy varies considerably. Some bigger firms are engaged in researches where it is generally a positive advantage to them _____. Yet a great many processes depending on such research are sought for with complete secrecy until the stage at which patents can be taken out. This applies particularly to chemical industries, where chance discoveries play a much larger part than they do in physical and mechanical industries. Many firms, for instance, have great difficulty in obtaining technical or scientific books from libraries because they are unwilling to have their names entered as having taken out such a book for fear the agents of other firms should be able to trace the kind of research they are likely to be undertaking.

- ① to hold them behind the curtain
- ② if done by smaller firms
- ③ to undertake highly confidential task
- ④ not to keep them from secret
- ⑤ to overtake other leading research teams

17. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Shame works to restrain behaviors that are not appropriate in a social setting, thus allowing a child to fit in and get the healthful benefits of belonging. Most people, especially when they are children, tend to do anything to be accepted and loved by their family or group. When they are shamed, they know that their behavior is not acceptable and that they could risk losing approval and love if they continue that behavior. They restrain inappropriate behavior to win the approval and love all children so desperately need. Researchers have found that in order to achieve optimal growth and development as humans, a child _____ beginning in early childhood.

- ① needs small doses of shame in the socialization process
- ② needs not suffer shame until they become adults
- ③ needs strong sense of belonging to his community
- ④ needs not restrain any behavior if not shameful
- ⑤ needs enough nourishment for optimal growth

18. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The study revealed a disconnection between performance and satisfaction. The result said those who _____ than those who they had outperformed. Expectations from sponsors, teammates and fans can contribute to an athlete's sense of disappointment. For an athlete like Ms. Heil - admired as Canada's first hope of a gold medal on native soil - winning silver is a mixed thing. "Olympic slogans emphasize participation over winning," Dr. Medvec pointed out, "but that's a bit of a lie these days." According to him, the prevailing attitude is summed up in a controversial ad, which said, "You don't win silver - you lose gold."

- ① felt satisfaction could get better result
- ② practiced at home rather than away could do better than they did away
- ③ have high expectations could excel in competition
- ④ disappointed during the games got desired medals
- ⑤ performed objectively better could relatively feel worse

19. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Anxiety has a damaging effect on mental performance of all kinds. It is in a sense a useful response gone awry — an overly zealous mental preparation for an anticipated threat. But such mental rehearsal is

when it becomes trapped in a stale routine that captures attention, intruding on all other attempts to focus elsewhere. Especially, anxiety undermines the intellect. In a complex, intellectually demanding and high-pressure task such as that of air traffic controllers, for example, having chronically high anxiety is an almost sure predictor that a person will eventually fail in training. The anxious are more likely to fail even given superior scores on intelligence tests, as a study of 1,790 students in training for air traffic control posts discovered. And anxiety sabotages academic performance of all kinds: 126 different studies of more than 36,000 people found that the more prone to anxieties a person is, the poorer their academic performance.

* go awry 실패하다

- ① disastrous cognitive static
- ② sudden inspirational recall
- ③ a catalyst for intellectual solutions
- ④ a remedy against mental paralysis
- ⑤ a immediate boost for academic performance

20. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

A too common mistake among leaders is failure to acknowledge others. It's difficult for people to follow someone who doesn't appreciate them for what they do. As former secretary of defense and World Bank president Robert McNamara said, "Brains are like hearts — they go where they are appreciated." Everyone is incredibly hungry for such appreciation. For example, J. C. Staehle did an analysis of workers in America and found that the number one cause of dissatisfaction among employees was _____. Remember people's names and take time to show them you care. Make other people a priority in your life over every other thing, including your agenda and schedule. It will motivate them. And it will make you a person of significant influence in their lives.

- ① their own inability in occupational competence
- ② their company's poor incentives and benefits
- ③ their company's authoritarian and regulative atmosphere
- ④ their managers who give credits to them
- ⑤ their superiors' failure to give them credit

21. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The Greek word for burden means 'excess burdens,' or burdens that are so heavy that they weigh us down. These burdens are like boulders. They can crush us. We shouldn't be expected to carry a boulder by ourselves! It would break our backs. We need help with the boulders—those times of crisis and tragedy in our lives. Reversely, the Greek word for load means 'the burden of daily toil.' This word describes the everyday things we all need to do. These loads are like knapsacks. Knapsacks are possible to carry. We are expected to carry our own. We are expected to deal with our own feeling, attitudes, and behaviors, as well as the responsibilities given to each one of us, even though it takes effort. Problems arise when people act as if their 'boulders' are daily loads, and refuse help, or act as if their 'daily loads' are boulders they shouldn't have to carry. The results of these two instances are _____.

* boulder 바위, 커다란 돌 덩어리

- ① either perpetual pains or irresponsibility
- ② both temporary relief and eternal fulfillment
- ③ neither nuisance nor responsibility
- ④ not burdensome but pleasurable
- ⑤ either ordinary trifles or negligible routines

22. 다음 글을 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

There is an important, if not immediate, effect of the tides. As the Earth turns through, the ocean bulges on either side. There are places where the water is shallow enough to cause considerable friction between the water and land as they move relative to each other. The water scrapes the ocean bottom over large areas as it comes in to high tide and recedes to low tide. This friction acts exactly as the friction of the brake linings of a car acts. Some of the turning motion of the Earth is used up by the scraping action of the tides, and the planet experiences a braking effect. The turning of the Earth is so forceful, however, that the braking effect is _____ A _____. In fact, as a result of the tides, the day lengthens by only one second in 62,500 years. Nevertheless, although the total change is very small, it _____ B _____.

- ① minuscule - accumulates
- ② inconsiderable - disperses
- ③ overwhelming - withers away
- ④ uncontrollable - can be measurable
- ⑤ frictional - recedes to zero

23. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

By taking an electronic look within companies for candidates to promote, firms may not only save money, but also _____ . Numerous employers are using human resource technology systems to identify entrance employee capabilities. For example, one famous hotel now fills 70% of management positions from within the company. It has been able to do so by using its internal talent pool to better advantage. Another company has implemented an electronic system for internal recruiting. The advantage of this Web-based system is seen in statistics that show that in one year 38% of the positions at this company were filled internally, compared with 5% in the previous year. An employee can create a personal profile more easily and quickly through the company's intranet now. Thus this change has greatly helped with employee retention.

- ① enhance the prospects for retention of current employees
- ② increase the number of employee turnover
- ③ boost the productivity of manual labor
- ④ convert labor-intensive firms into intellectual-based ones
- ⑤ ease the complexity of the managerial works

24. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Writing is a love-hate relationship. You start out hating everything you're writing, and end up blinded by love for every word you've put on paper, or the other way around. So how can you analyze your own work without prejudice? There are certain things you can do to gain some perspective. In order to judge your own work objectively, you must get distance. Putting your work away for a while — sometimes weeks or months — can allow you to come back not so enamored by it. Falling in love with a new piece of material can also help. It gives you a chance to read it almost as if it were _____. This is the first, and perhaps most important step, because familiarity is the greatest enemy for evaluating your own writing.

- ① your own masterpiece
- ② someone else's
- ③ historic literature
- ④ nothing better than scribbles
- ⑤ little better than rubbish

25. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

In earlier times the term art was used to distinguish works of art from works of nature; that is, all humanly made things were works of art. This implies that artists _____, which was appropriate given that almost everyone worked by copying or borrowing and that individuality was not expected or highly valued. Artists were often directed in what to do and when to do it. J.S. Bach, for example, was a church composer who had to produce new music on a weekly basis. Between 1704 and 1744 he composed 300 church cantatas, only one of which was published in his lifetime. Domenico Scarlatti, a contemporary of Bach wrote more than 600 harpsichord sonatas for Maria Barbara, who became the queen of Spain. Only 30 were published during his lifetime. It means that artists could not establish their independence by the mid-1700s.

- ① were appreciated by their huge fertility
- ② were not differentiated from artisans
- ③ were exploited and underpaid
- ④ had intimate relationship with the nobility
- ⑤ gained their recognition after their burials

26. 다음 글의 요약문에 알맞은 것은?

Children think of their potential future occupations in terms of what they will be (firefighters, teachers, doctors, behavioral economists, or what have you), not about the amount of money they will earn. Among adult Americans, "What do you do?" has become as common a component of an introduction as the anachronistic "How do you do?" once was. This suggests that our jobs are an integral part of our identity, not merely a way to make money in order to keep a roof over our heads and food in our mouths. It seems that many people find pride and meaning in their jobs. In contrast, the basic economic model of labor generally treats working men and women as rats in a maze: work is assumed to be annoying, and all the rat (person) wants to do is to get to the food with as little effort as possible and to rest on a full belly for the most time possible.

* From the economic standpoint occupations are _____ as a mere means of earning breads; to working individuals they are their _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① depreciated | - humiliation and shame |
| ② adequately estimated | - integrity and identity |
| ③ overvalued | - pride and arrogance |
| ④ dismissed | - boastful identity |
| ⑤ justly defined | - maze without escape |

27. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Older people are even more likely to react strongly against any further acceleration of change. There is a solid mathematical basis for the observation that _____: time passes more swiftly for the old. When a fifty-year-old father tells his fifteen-year-old son that he will have to wait two years before he can have a car of his own, that interval of 730 days represents a mere 4 percent of the father's lifetime to date. It represents over 13 percent of the boy's lifetime. It is hardly strange that to the boy the delay seems three or four times longer than to the father. Similarly, two hours in the life of a four-year-old may be the felt equivalent of twelve hours in the life of her twenty-four-year-old mother. Asking the child to wait two hours for a piece of candy may be the equivalent of asking the mother to wait twelve hours for a cup of coffee.

- ① aging is often irrelevant to age itself
- ② the aged are observant to the concept of time
- ③ age often correlates with conservatism
- ④ the aged prefer waiting longer
- ⑤ the aged are more impatient to time passage

28. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The fairy tale survives because it presents experience in a vivid symbolic form. Sometimes we need to have the truth _____, in order to comprehend it. "Hansel and Gretel," for instance, may dramatize the fact that some parents underfeed and abandon their children physically or emotionally, while others, like the witch, overfeed and try to possess and devour them. "Beauty and the Beast" may suggest that a good man can seem at first like a dangerous wild animal, or that true love has the power to soothe the savage heart. The message will probably be different for each one; but that is one of the great achievements of the fairy tale - traditional or modern.

- ① exaggerated and fantasized
- ② mysticized or made more realistic
- ③ depreciated or immortalized
- ④ aggravated and devastated
- ⑤ accentuated and moralized

29. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

William Ogburn pointed out that a group's material culture usually changes first, with _____, playing a game of catch-up. For example, when we get sick, we could type our symptoms into a computer and get an immediate diagnosis and a recommended course of treatment. In some tests, computers outperform physicians. Yet our customs have not caught up with our technology, and we continue to visit the doctor's office. Sometimes non-material culture never catches up. Instead, we rigorously hold onto some outmoded form — one that once was needed, but that long ago was bypassed by technology. A striking example is our nine-month school year. In the past, the school year matched the labor-intensive technology of the time. Most parents were farmers, who needed their children's help at the crucial times of planting and harvesting. Today when few people farm and there is no need for the school year to be so short, we still live with this cultural lag.

- ① the world becoming cultural and technological melting pot
- ② physicians and doctors outperforming computers
- ③ the non-material culture lagging behind
- ④ computers substituting other labors
- ⑤ the non-material culture overtaking technology

30. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Regardless of expertise, it is important that a communicator be perceived as unbiased and trustworthy. One way that communicators can encourage this perception is to argue for positions that seem to be _____. Consider a situation where a district attorney and a criminal are each making statements about whether law enforcement agencies should be strengthened. Normally, a district attorney is seen as better informed and more prestigious than a criminal, and therefore as more persuasive. In a study by Walster, Aronson, Abrahams, and Rottman, this was exactly the outcome — as long as the speaker was advocating less power for law enforcement agencies. But what if the criminal argues in favor of strengthened law enforcement? In this case, the criminal becomes quite persuasive. Communicators are seen as especially trustworthy when they have little to gain from the particular stance they adopt.

- ① ordinary to their advantage
- ② contrary to their self-interest
- ③ adverse to others' interest
- ④ negotiable and mutual
- ⑤ reciprocal and flexible

31. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

A problem with international trade is that it externalizes costs on a grand scale. Tropical hardwood products can be sold extremely cheaply in the United States. The environmental costs of producing those hardwood products occur far from the consumer who buys a piece of cheap Brazilian plywood. Making matters worse, the environmental costs of the plywood are usually exported to places where there are few legal controls on pollution and resource extraction. A factory in the United States, for example, is legally bound to minimize its production of air and water pollution. Pollution control can be expensive, and internalizing this cost makes a factory less profitable. A similar factory in Mexico might have far less responsibility for pollution control, making it cheaper to produce goods there than in the United States. Ongoing protests in the United States and elsewhere around the world against the World Trade Organization and other forces of globalization have been largely about such _____.

- ① sharing of rare resources with neighboring countries
- ② providing foreigners with cheaper and non-pollutant resources
- ③ leaking of profits into wealthier countries
- ④ alleviating the environmental pollutions
- ⑤ exporting of massive environmental and social sacrifice.

32. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The tendency to seek information about those who have done more poorly than we have is especially pronounced when the stakes are high. And if we can't find people who are doing more poorly than we are, we may go out and create them. Volunteers in one study took a test and were then given the opportunity to provide hints that would either help or hinder a friend's performance on the same test. Although volunteers helped their friends when the test was described as a game, they actively hindered their friends when the test was described as an important measure of intellectual ability. Apparently, when our friends do not have the good taste to come in last so that we can enjoy the good taste of coming in first, we give them a friendly push in the appropriate direction. _____ Once _____ we've _____ successfully _____ and ensured their failure, they become the perfect standard for comparison.

- ① prevented their bankruptcy
- ② performed our intellectual ability
- ③ described their tastes
- ④ volunteered to render them assistance
- ⑤ sabotaged their performances

33. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Animal cognition researcher Sarah Marshall Pescini and her colleagues at the University of Milan believe that dogs do indeed _____. To test their hypothesis, the scientists allowed 84 dogs to observe, one by one, food sharing interactions between humans. During each trial, a human "beggar" repeatedly approached two other people holding bowls of aromatic sausages. When the beggar asked for a bite, one of the sausage keepers rejected her, saying no and flicking one hand. The other person willingly shared, saying "have it" while offering a morsel. When the beggar left the room and the dogs were freed, they could approach either one of the people, each still holding bowls of sausage. The dogs decided to beg from the _____ A _____ person five times as often as from the _____ B one. "It was intriguing to discover that dogs assess us in terms of how generous we are," Marshall Pescini says. *

morsel 소량, (음식 따위의) 한입

- ① distinguish beggars from keepers
- ② prefer aromatic sausages to anything else
- ③ react to our hand movement
- ④ engage in interspecies investigation
- ⑤ have keener sense of scent

* 위 빈칸 _____ A _____ 와 _____ B _____ 에 어울리는 것은?

- ① charitable - stingy
- ② beneficent - lavish
- ③ miserly - generous
- ④ begging - sharing
- ⑤ refusing - donating

34. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Investors should understand that gold is
 _____, because the federal government
 cannot increase the nation's supply of gold at whim, the way it can
 paper or electronic dollars. During periods of inflation, gold has been
 one of the only investments to keep pace with rising prices. However, it
 is more than just an inflation hedge. When you examine the various
 economic relationships more closely, it turns out that the real force
 behind gold's rise is not inflation in itself but rather negative real
 interest rates, which generally accompany inflationary surges. When real
 rates are negative, you lose money by parking it in cash or in
 interest-bearing bills or bonds. Thus, money flees to investments that
 keep pace with inflation, and historically gold has been the surest
 choice.

- ① the ultimate inflation defense
- ② the temporary inflation booster
- ③ the intimate investment means
- ④ the cause of inflationary surge
- ⑤ The culprit of rising interest rate

35. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Mark Jung-Beeman, a cognitive psychologist at Northwestern University, has spent the last fifteen years trying to understand how the brain, led by the pre-frontal cortex, manages to come up with such creative solutions. He wants to find _____.

Jung-Beeman's experiments go like this: he gives a subject three different words (such as pine, crab, and sauce) and asks him to think of a single word that could form a compound word or phrase with all three. What's interesting about this type of verbal puzzle is that the answers often arrive in a flash of insight, the familiar "aha!" moment. People have no idea how they came up with the necessary word. Nevertheless, Jung-Beeman found that the mind was carefully preparing itself for the epiphany; every successful insight was preceded by the same sequence of cortical events.

*prefrontal cortex 전두엽 피질 epiphany 직관, 통찰

- ① the complex process of our brain
- ② how our brains are confused with verbal puzzle
- ③ the architecture of our brain
- ④ how many word our brain can contain
- ⑤ the neural source of our breakthrough

36. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Way back in 1920, psychologist Edward Thorndike created the original formulation of "social intelligence." He defined it as "the ability to understand and manage men and women," skills we all need to live well in the world. However, that definition also allows _____ to be considered a mark of interpersonal talent. Even now some descriptions of social intelligence offer no distinctions between the callow aptitudes of a con man and the genuinely caring acts that enrich healthy relationships. In my view, simply being deceptive should not be seen as socially intelligent. Instead, we might think of "social intelligence" as a shorthand term for being intelligent not just about our relationships but also in them. This concept lets us look beyond the individual to understand what actually transpires as people interact.

*callow 미숙한, 풋내기의 con man 사기꾼, 거짓말쟁이

- ① sheer manipulation ② courteous aptitudes
- ③ cordial hospitality ④ genuine sociability
- ⑤ unintelligible shorthand

37. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

While Westerners believe that things don't change much, Asians believe that things are constantly changing. These differing assumptions about change can be derived from different understandings about the complexity of the world, which in turn are a consequence of attending to a small part of the environment versus a lot of it. If the world appears a simple place because we're not paying attention to much of it, then not much change is to be expected. If change is occurring, then there is no reason to assume that it will do anything but continue in the same direction. But if the world seems to be a highly complicated place because we're noticing so much, then stability will be the exception and change will be the rule. The greater the number of factors operating, the greater the likelihood that some variables will alter the rate of change or _____.

- ① factors will be irrelevant to changes
- ② even reverse its direction
- ③ exceptions will be the very exceptions
- ④ consequences will be permanently fixed
- ⑤ variables will never affect any consequences

38. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Indeed, most people claim they are above average in any positive trait you name: leadership, sophistication, athletic prowess, managerial ability, even driving skill. They rationalize the boast by searching for an aspect of the trait that they might in fact be good at. The slow drivers say they are above average in safety, while the fast ones say that they are above average in reflexes. More generally, we delude ourselves about how benevolent and how effective we are. Everyone has heard of "reducing cognitive dissonance," in which people _____. Cognitive dissonance is always triggered by obvious evidence that you are not as beneficent and effective as you would like people to think. The urge to reduce it is the urge to make up your self-serving story.

* dissonance 부조화

- ① enhance and brush up their demerits
- ② feel humiliated with their weaknesses
- ③ investigate others' tendons of Achilles
- ④ become benevolent and effective through correction
- ⑤ invent a new opinion to resolve a contradiction in their minds

39. 다음 글의 요약문 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The more you prosper, the more you can prosper. The more you invent, the more inventions become possible. How can this be possible? The world of things is indeed often subject to diminishing returns. But the world of ideas is not. The more knowledge you generate, the more you can generate. And the engine that is driving prosperity in the modern world is the accelerating generation of useful knowledge. So, for example, a bicycle is a thing and is subject to diminishing returns. One bicycle is very useful, but there is not much extra gain in having two, much less three. But the idea 'bicycle' does not diminish in value. No matter how many times you tell somebody how to make or ride a bicycle, the idea will not grow stale or useless or fray at the edges. It gives without losing. Indeed, the very opposite happens.

* pecan 피칸(미국산 견과류) fray 헤어지다, 닳다

* Material possession is under the _____ of the law of diminishing marginal utility, but the intellectual-based productivity is _____.

- ① bondage - accumulative and inexhaustible
- ② support - diminishing and transitory
- ③ influence - losing its ground and useless
- ④ restriction - practical but impracticable
- ⑤ exemption - perishable and irreparable

40. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

It's more than 40 years since Thomas Kuhn published his masterpiece on how scientific revolutions happen. Unlike others who have theorized about how the big changes in science come about, Kuhn bothered to go back to the original sources — to find out what actually happened. What did Galileo or Newton or Einstein's contemporaries actually think about the ideas proposed by these shapers of our scientific tradition? Curiously, Kuhn discovered that the cheering crowds of converts, heads being turned and hearts all aflutter as a result of having the superior evidence laid before them, didn't gather. Nobody sang. The sad truth, Kuhn points out, is that most scientific _____ by those already practicing in the field. It's only when the new way of thinking about or seeing the world is seen by enough practitioners to provide a more useful field to work in - to provide, as Kuhn puts it, more interesting problems to wrestle with - that scientific paradigms shift.

* convert 전향자 aflutter 흥분하여

- ① discoveries have been eagerly embraced
- ② earthquakes have been accepted and supported
- ③ breakthroughs have been rejected or criticized
- ④ revolutions have been disproved and corrected
- ⑤ advances have been driven improved

41. 요약문 완성

Real _____ in scientific paradigm shift are the _____ of the very field.

- ① obstacles - established authorities
- ② catalysts - novice contemporaries
- ③ advances - original theories
- ④ problems - scientific revolutionists
- ⑤ practitioners - conservative traditionalists

42. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Certainly one of the strangest words in sociology is ethnomethodology. Ethnomethodology means "the study of how people do things." Specifically, ethnomethodology focuses on how people use commonsense understandings to make sense of life. Let's suppose that during a routine office visit, your doctor remarks that your hair is rather long, then takes out a pair of scissors and starts to give you a haircut. You would feel strange about this, for your doctor would be _____ - your ideas about the way life is and the way things ought to work. These assumptions, which lie at the root of everyday life, are so deeply embedded in our consciousness that seldom are we aware of them, and most of us fulfill them unquestioningly. Thus, your doctor does not offer you a haircut, even if he or she is good at cutting hair and you need one!

- ① observing prevalent conventions
- ② practicing commonly assumed activities
- ③ dismissing irrelevant deeds
- ④ avoiding eccentric behaviors
- ⑤ violating background assumptions

43. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

One strong trust killer is when people say one thing and do another. And here, bosses are the main culprits. They tell people to take risks but blame them when they fail. They endorse stretch budgets and invite their people to dream big, but punish them if the numbers fall short, even at the end of a decent year. They proclaim a commitment to customer service, but let the factory ship less-than-perfect product to make the month's sales quota. Or perhaps worst of all, they espouse the company's values at the top of their lungs, but keep and reward people who don't live those values simply because they make the numbers. All that tells the organization is, nothing I say means anything. Or put another way: don't trust me. Trust, ultimately, isn't very complicated. It's earned through _____.

* endorse 승인하다 espouse 옹호하다

- ① the emphasis on practice over preach
- ② the trasference of authority
- ③ the commitment to customer service
- ④ the trust between bosses and employees
- ⑤ the integrity both in words and in actions

44. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

_____ can be seen most vividly by examining Picasso's Guernica, the painting inspired by the bombing in 1937 of the Basque town of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War, widely regarded as one of the most innovative works of art in history. We know a lot about how the painting was created, because all forty-five preliminary sketches are numbered and dated. And guess what? Guernica was nothing like a bolt from above. Rather, the sketches show how Picasso wielded the knowledge built up over thirty years to construct the multiple layers: the first sketch, underpinning the overall structure, is based on Picasso's earlier work; others are drawn from his knowledge of Goya; and so on. Each stratum of the masterwork is drawn from experience. What seems like pure, untainted, mystical creativity is, in fact, the consequence of a lifetime of devotion.

* incremental 증가하는 stratum 층, 지층

- ① The flash moment of inspiration in creativity
- ② The incremental nature of creativity
- ③ The futility of preliminary sketches in masterpiece
- ④ The importance of vividness in artworks
- ⑤ The reflection of historical events in arts

* Artistic masterpiece is not the product of _____ but the fruit of lasting _____.

- ① inspiration - aspiration ② perspiration - respiration
- ③ respiration - expiration ④ conspiracy - desperation
- ⑤ inspiration - perspiration

45. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

In the USA, about 45 million people, or 15 percent of the population, lack health insurance, and another 20 million don't have adequate coverage. Should basic medical coverage be something that any person, by virtue of being human, deserves? If so, who should pay for it? With every right comes a corresponding obligation of someone or some institution to provide it. On the one hand, it makes sense that having medical procedures and treatment is a private economic good with a cost to be borne by each consumer. On the other hand, some of the economic benefits accruing from good health have positive external effects beyond individuals. In many ways health is a public good, with the benefits of any individual's good health extending to many other people in the workplace and community. Further, being in good health has value beyond any monetary figure we assign to it. Even if it could not be shown that improved health would have benefits for other people, the opportunity to live in good health

_____.

* accrue 생겨나다

- ① should be granted accurately based on the insurance coverage
- ② is entirely the matter of private choice
- ③ must be internalized to each individual
- ④ be differentiated on the monetary figure the recipients pay
- ⑤ should not be limited by economic status

46. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Minorities are most influential when they are _____. They need to make their case repeatedly so that people can see its continued relevance. Major social changes, such as the abolition of slavery, began with the influence of just a few people, but as they stuck with this principle more and more people became convinced by their arguments, until eventually social change was able to happen. In the case of national wars, these minority influences may take considerable time to have an effect, but over time they begin to challenge the generally held belief that the war is justified. It took several years, for example, for the minorities opposed to the US war in Vietnam to have an effect, but eventually they were able to convince enough people of their case that the US government perceived a need to end the conflict.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| ① just and reverent | ② effective and affective |
| ③ sociable and amicable | ④ considerate and convincing |
| ⑤ persistent and consistent | |

47. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

One day walking through the streets of London, Thomas Hobbes, the seventeenth-century philosopher came upon an old, sickly man who was begging for money. Hobbes, his heart being touched, immediately gave the man a generous offering. When asked by a friend if he would have done the same had there been no religious dictum or philosophical principle about helping the needy, Hobbes replied that he would. His explanation: he felt some pain himself when he saw the man's misery, and so just as giving money to the man would relieve some of the man's suffering, it "does also ease me." This tale suggests that we have a bit of self-interest in relieving the misery of others. One school of modern economic theory, following Hobbes, argues that people give to charities in part because of the pleasure they get from imagining either the relief of those they benefit or _____.

* dictum 금언, 격언 alleviate 완화시키다

- ① their own relief from alleviating their sympathetic distress
- ② the solemn cause of religion and humanitarianism
- ③ the salvation of the needy from extreme misery
- ④ the philosophical principle of the economic theory
- ⑤ the material contribution to charities

48. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Have you ever considered how much of everything we do each day depends on the concept that what we perceive is true? Our legal system is grounded in the belief that witnesses will tell the truth; that once under oath, whatever is said on the stand will be "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Also, our medical system is based on truth; when we visit the doctor we expect that his or her diagnosis is made based on their knowledge of medicine and our symptoms. When they prescribe medication for us, we take it on faith that their diagnosis is correct and what they prescribed for us is exactly what we need to get better. In addition, we believe that what we read in our newspapers and hear on our TV news programs is the truth, or at least that those presenting the news are _____.

- ① not intentionally deceiving us
- ② far from the truth
- ③ sometimes on the borderline
- ④ adopted as evidence in the legal system
- ⑤ focusing on medical and legal evidence

49. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Whenever people tell me that they want to be leaders, I ask why. Sometimes their answers are about control or power. Other times I can tell that they are interested in the privilege: the corner office, a good parking place, a better salary, etc. Only rarely do I hear what I believe is the only right answer for wanting to be a leader: helping others. I know what power can do to a person. It is very easy to _____. I say this because one of the qualities that all good leaders have is the ability to assess situations very quickly and come up with a game plan. They may not be smarter than others, but they are often quicker. How is that a problem? Since leaders can evaluate quickly, they are often in a position to take care of their own needs first. That is always a temptation to a leader, and it is always wrong. One of the best ways to guard against this temptation is to take a genuine interest in the people you lead.

- ① move from assessing situations to making plans
- ② move from being a serving leader to being a self-serving one
- ③ move from being prestigious to being impartial
- ④ move from being uninterested to being disinterested
- ⑤ move from being nominal to being substantial

50. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

On November 13, 1904, several members of the Ploof family were sailing on Lake Champlain when a storm broke. Seeking shelter, they moored their sloop at a dock owned by a man named Putnam, who lived in a house on an island in the lake. Putnam sent a servant to order the Ploofs to cast off from the dock. They did so, and soon their sloop capsized in the storm. Several family members were injured, but all survived. The Ploofs later filed a suit against Putnam, and a Vermont court found in their favor in 1908. Why was it illegal for Putnam to prevent the Ploofs from using his dock? The laws of private property _____ to decide how their property is used. The Vermont court found that the cost of denying the Ploofs refuge from the storm outweighed any benefit Putnam might have gained by exercising complete control over his dock.

* moor (배를) 정박시키다 sloop 범선

- ① are firmly stipulated under the constitution
- ② are vulnerable to manipulative violation
- ③ grant owners considerable, but not absolute, power
- ④ guarantee owners' exclusive and monopolistic use of their means
- ⑤ illegalized the outsiders' use of private property even for emergency

51. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The first Spanish ships carrying Columbus and his companions had discovered only islands, whose simple and good-natured inhabitants had little to offer them. What interested the Spanish adventurers was the source of the gold rings that some of them wore through their noses. The islanders gestured towards the west, and so America was discovered. For the Spaniards were actually in search of the fabled land of Eldorado. Convinced of its existence, they had visions of whole cities roofed with gold. These conquistadores, as they were called, who left Spain in search of new lands to conquer for their king and to enrich themselves with loot, were rough fellows, little better than pirates. _____, they exploited and deceived the natives at every turn. Nothing could deter them and no means were too foul wherever gold was concerned.

* conquistadores 에스파냐인정복자들 loot 전리품

- ① With ardent desire for conquest and expansion
- ② With aspiration for coexistence with the natives
- ③ Driven by the satiable greed for territory
- ④ Not bearing the exploitation in mind
- ⑤ Driven by their insatiable greed

52. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

What did the Greeks see in a small child between birth and the change of teeth? They saw a being sent to earth from spiritual heights. They saw a being who had lived in a spirit world prior to earthly life. As they observed the child, they tried to discover whether its body was properly expressing the divine life of existence before birth. The Greeks considered it important to recognize, in children up to the seventh year, that the physical body holds a spirit being who has descended. There was a very barbaric custom in certain areas of Greece. People abandoned and thus killed the children who were instinctively believed to be mere sheaths, _____. This was the result of rigidly adhering to the belief that the physical human being during the first seven years of life is the garment of a divine spirit being.

* sheath 덮개, 칼집

- ① which contain mental depth outweighing external physique
- ② not expressing a true spirit being in their physical nature
- ③ which protect our delicate internal organs from being injured
- ④ making us rational being, not instinctive being
- ⑤ helping us mature both spiritually and physically

53. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Apologies for non-negligent accidents typically deny intentionality and therefore do not accept blame. This would be evident, for example, if I missed a dinner meeting with my friend because a meteor struck me on the head while I was on my way to the restaurant. When I decide to skip the dinner in favor of viewing a film, this choice renders me responsible and blameworthy for the subsequent harm. I do not choose, however, for the meteor to strike me. As a result, we are not inclined to think that I caused the harm to my friend waiting for me because I have not done anything wrong. _____. If I attempted to apologize and accept blame after a meteor struck me, my friend would understand that any harm she suffered was not my fault and therefore an apology accepting the blame would be inappropriate.

- ① Apology must be made without delay and excuse
- ② An act of nature, rather than my will, absorbs causal responsibility
- ③ My decision rather than natural elements is accusable
- ④ Neither party is to blame regarding the break of responsibility
- ⑤ Words and promises are hard to keep in normal situations

54. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Men's magazines promise happiness in the form of a six-pack stomach and great gadgets, all within one month. Women's magazines promise happiness in the form of a fat-free body and great clothes, all within one month. The images we are bombarded with are of confident, sexy people, looking smart, surrounded by equally gorgeous friends, eating exotic food — having it all. And yet, of course, these images are aspirational. If they reflected reality they would have no appeal. Who would buy these magazines if they already had great bodies and all the consumer goods they wanted? It is obvious that the lives of real people fall short of these ideals set before us. This disparity between reality and what we aspire to cannot help us feel happier, since it only serves to emphasize what is not perfect about our lives, what we don't have as opposed to what we do. This is why the psychologist Oliver James has suggested in all seriousness that we need to _____. These images are literally damaging our mental health.

- ① remove the embargo on commercials for ideal markets
- ② set ideals low to alleviate disparity between reality and aspiration
- ③ emphasize appearance over mentality
- ④ severely curb the power and extent of advertising
- ⑤ concentrate advertisements on appealing magazines

55. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The French philosopher Rene Descartes (in *Ge'ome'tric*, published in 1637) was the first person to introduce the letters z, y and x as symbols for unknown quantities, to match the a, b and c symbols used for known quantities. By rights, z should have become the dominant unknown variable, to balance the dominant known letter — a. However, when the printer was typesetting the book, he found that he was running out of the letters at the end of the alphabet — y and z are common in written French — so he had many more x stamps available than the other two. After studying the text for a while, the printer asked Descartes if it actually mattered which of the unknown quantity letters was used in any given equation. Descartes replied that it made no difference whatsoever, so long as a substitution remained consistent in any given equation. The printer therefore routinely swapped x for y and z throughout the book. The habit caught on, and _____.

- ① x represent the biggest unknown number in equation
- ② $x + y = z$ became used in the equation form
- ③ x became the standard unknown variable
- ④ x, y, and z became used in various math formula
- ⑤ x became the third alphabet letter in backward order

56. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Perceptual load theory has been tested in numerous studies. In a laboratory experiment, participants were asked to view a drawing of a cross on a computer screen. The two arms of the cross were different colors, and one arm was subtly shorter than the other. In the low perceptual load condition, participants had to name the color of the arm. In the high perceptual load condition, participants had to say which arm was longer, a more difficult task. The researchers then introduced an irrelevant stimulus (a square) and looked at which group was more likely to see it. Those who were less busy — that is, the people in the low perceptual load condition — were more likely to see the square than those in the high perceptual load condition. Perceptual load theory might explain why it is easier to ignore the TV when you are lost in an engrossing novel than when you are reading a boring chapter in a textbook. It might also explain why we might

_____.

* perceptual load theory 지각적 부하 이론

- ① multitask when sufficient information infuse into our perception
- ② process more with the aid of various repetitive stimuli
- ③ enjoy synergy effect in group-based working condition
- ④ need more information when we multitask
- ⑤ miss certain things when our mind is overloaded

57. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The most famous quiz show scandal revolved around NBC's popular Twenty-One in 1957. Instructed by the network, who wanted to increase ratings by building in drama, long-time but unpopular champion Herbert Stempel had to purposely forget an answer so that the intellectual and good looking Charles Van Doren could take his quiz show crown. The network surrendered to sponsorship and audience pressure to ensure that the ex-G.I. Stempel would be replaced by the privileged PhD student Van Doren in a tense quiz face-off — as Van Doren's face and demeanour was deemed more appropriate. When the scandal finally hit the newsstands, it showed that American values and ideals were not under threat from communism but rather from the overt consumerism that _____. These sorts of scandals during the Cold War provoked a fear that the nation that thought of itself as goodness incarnate had gone astray.

* ex-G.I. 전직 (미) 군인 incarnate (명사 뒤에 쓰여) ~의 화신의

- ① financed entertainment programs through commercials
- ② supported mass media by sponsorship through advertisements
- ③ enhanced the goodness and the betterment of the public
- ④ drove mass media and its sponsors to lie
- ⑤ facilitate more consumption

58. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Organic food production is growing by leaps and bounds now. Many consumers are willing to pay premium prices for organic foods, convinced that they are helping the earth and eating healthier. However, organic farming has some drawbacks. One of the most frequent criticisms is that the crop yields of organic farms are much lower than those of conventional farms. That's because organic fields suffer more from weeds and insects than traditional fields. Another argument often offered by experts is that organic farming can supply food for niche markets of affluent consumers but cannot feed billions of hungry people around the globe. _____, not the costly organic methods, could help boost food production significantly in the countries facing hunger.

- ① Only eco-friendly agricultural cultivation
- ② Comprehensive and rigid regulation on chemical fertilizer
- ③ Organic farming mingled with traditional methods
- ④ Only experts' innovative solutions
- ⑤ Only judicious use of chemical inputs

59. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Frequently, a salesperson represents a broad line of _____ products. At times, related products or services enhance the customer's satisfaction with the item already chosen and the complete package better meets the customer's needs. This is analogous to the experience many have after buying a new suit, when the salesperson suggests a new tie or shirt to go with the suit. A related item that adds to the purchased product's versatility is especially good for suggestion selling. For the company just buying a new Xerox machine, an automatic sorting option might be appropriate. For an individual just purchasing a new, quality camera, an additional lens could make better use of the camera. A service contract might be an important option for a customer to reduce the worry and cost of downtime.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ① complimentary | ② complementary |
| ③ prestigious | ④ alternative |
| ⑤ gratuitous | |

60. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

A culture's _____. For example, in the United States, the value of individualism is translated into a legal system that focuses on the rights of the individual. Individuals have the right to sue when others infringe on personal freedoms. And the court system in the United States makes this option relatively accessible to its citizens. In contrast, in East Asia, people and court systems tend to prefer less litigious processes, such as negotiation and the use of a middleman to resolve conflicts. When a Civil Liberties Bureau was established in Japan by the American occupation forces and the Japanese Ministry of Justice after World War II, it was intended to promote individual claims against the government. Instead, it tended to be used to settle family and neighborhood disputes, promoting traditional Japanese values of maintaining social bonds rather than American values of protection of the individual.

* litigious 소송하기 좋아하는 infringe 침해하다

- ① individual values shape cultural institutions and customs
- ② profound shocks are derived from the surrounding cultures
- ③ inner differences can hardly be coordinated into harmonious integration
- ④ customs are the very determinant of individualism
- ⑤ customs are rather inconsistent than inflexible

61. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

For most human beings, the most important things in life are subjective rewards such as a sense of security, family feeling, and the subtle pleasure of knowing you've done your best. Satisfying and enriching those feelings are the ultimate "wins." Psychologists are always "discovering" this about people in sales. You've probably seen the attitude surveys that these social scientists periodically give to members of our profession. In every one we've seen, the researchers reach the same conclusion that what really turns good sales people on is not their six-figure commissions but job satisfaction, recognition, and challenges. The popular belief that the top sales people are just for the money always turns out to be a misconception. In every assessment of "sales motivators" we've seen, sales representatives _____, behind a host of less tangible, less concrete rewards.

- ① put priority on monetary concerns before anything
- ② appreciate psychological tranquility above anything else
- ③ assess themselves in terms of socioeconomic status
- ④ put material rewards far down on their lists
- ⑤ want to get their sales performance recorded the first

62. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

When you don't know a person's reputation, your first impressions are likely to be _____ that you have about certain types of people. If you assume all blacks are lazy, dull, ignorant but musical, you will tend to "see" these attributes even in an energetic, bright, black doctor who can't sing. If your attitude toward Arabs is that they are anti-American, Muslim, warlike fanatics, you may react totally inappropriately to peaceful, law-abiding, American citizens of Arab descent. Any time you react to an individual primarily in terms of that person's membership in some group — or in terms of that person's physical characteristics, race, or religion — you are guilty of stereotyping. That is, you have let the reputation of the group influence your perception of the individual who belongs to that group. Psychologist Mark Snyder points out that, once you form a stereotype of a group, you tend to seek out information that supports the stereotype.

- ① interpreted by the very man's attributes
- ② unaffected by any other factors than his personality itself
- ③ interpreted not by group traits but by inherent individuality
- ④ affected by the stereotype, or biased perceptions
- ⑤ affected by his sheer reputation and achievement

63. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Evaluation introduces distortions and inaccuracies into the person perception process. People tend to form consistent characterizations of others, even when they have only a few pieces of information. Since evaluation is the most important dimension in person perception, it is not surprising that we tend to categorize people as good or bad, not as both. We may then go on to perceive other traits as consistent with this basic evaluation. If a person is likable, we assume that he or she is also attractive, intelligent, and generous. If he or she is bad, he or she is assumed to be sneaky, ugly, and inept. Another person is not generally seen as both honest and dishonest, warm and frightening, considerate and inconsiderate. Even when there is contradictory information about someone he or she will usually be perceived as consistently good or bad, likable or dislikable. The perceiver _____ the information to _____.

- ① examines and evaluates - filter out any possible misinformation
- ② arranges and analyses - maximize and reinforce the discrepancy
- ③ distorts or rearranges - minimize or eliminate the inconsistency
- ④ sorts and classifies - categorize it
- ⑤ bends and twists - distorts it

64. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

A growing number of people in the United States and internationally have chosen to opt out of the relentless treadmill. This approach — known variously as downshifting, enoughism, or voluntary simplicity — involves embracing a shift toward working less and spending less. Sometimes it happens voluntarily, other times after someone loses a job but decides to make it the start of a new relationship to work. Downshifters choose to prioritize leisure, community building, self-development, and health over accumulating more stuff. Some make slight adjustments such as buying used clothes, growing some of their own food, and biking instead of driving to work. Others take greater steps, such as adjusting spending patterns to live well on far less money so they can work part-time. Some share housing, cars, and other big-ticket items with other people. The focus is not on doing without, but on _____, which they believe — and evidence supports — are greater sources of happiness and security anyway.

- ① possessing and accumulating more stuff
- ② dismissing or abandoning voluntary simplicity
- ③ enhancing non-material aspects of their lives
- ④ pouring compressed energy to accomplish goals
- ⑤ making constant adjustment for optimum efficiency

65. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Let's deal with a cliché 'right up front:

_____. Like most clichés, it contains a grain of truth. It's possible to lie with numbers, even those that are accurate, because numbers rarely speak for themselves. They need to be interpreted by writers - and writers almost always have agendas that shape the interpretations. For example, suppose the crime rate in the city where you live has fallen from one hundred crimes per thousand residents four years ago to fifty per thousand this year. The mayor and the police chief, who are running for reelection, crow, "The crime rate has been cut in half during our time in office!" But their opponents spin the figure another way - One out of every twenty citizens of Springfield will be a crime victim this year! - and point out that the crime rate in a nearby city has fallen by two-thirds over the same period. Suddenly that fifty per thousand looks like a trifle but enlightening number.

* cliché '상투적인 문구

- ① figures are reliable and truth is in number
- ② victory in political campaign is in number
- ③ number is number, fixed numerical facts
- ④ figures lie and liars figure
- ⑤ figures cannot be manipulated and nobody attempts to do so

66. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

In 1958 the Department of Commerce published a commercial standard for women's clothing sizes. But retailers quickly discovered that they could boost their sales by placing smaller numbers on garments of any given physical size, a practice that became known as vanity sizing. Departures from the published standard became increasingly widespread, leading the Department of Commerce to abandon it in 1983. Today no manufacturer that refused to practice vanity sizing could hope to remain in business. Many women, it seems, prefer garments bearing smaller size numbers because such garments create the illusion of being more slim. But even as their size numbers have been going down, women have been getting bigger. The average American woman today weighs about twenty-five pounds more than her counterpart in 1960; thus, the deflation of women's size numbers has roughly _____.

* vanity sizing 허영심 치수(실제보다 작은 수치 표기 마케팅 기법)

- ① contributed to female slimness
- ② made male size numbers inflated
- ③ contributed to the development of garment industry
- ④ made females look bigger than their real physique
- ⑤ offset the increase in their actual sizes

67. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

All of us are narcissists. When we were children our narcissism was physical: we were interested in our own image, our own body, as if it were a separate being. As we grow old, our narcissism grows more psychological: we become absorbed in our own tastes, opinions, experiences. A hard shell forms around us. Paradoxically, the way to entice people out of this shell is to become more like them, in fact a kind of mirror image of them. You do not have to spend days studying their minds; simply conform to their moods, adapt to their tastes, play along with whatever they send your way. In doing so you will weaken their natural defensiveness. Their sense of self-esteem does not feel threatened by your strangeness or different habits. People truly love themselves, but what they love most of all is to _____. This validates them. Their habitual insecurity vanishes.

- ① see their ideas and tastes reflected in another person
- ② persuade and prevail others to kneel down before them
- ③ persist in their own standpoints instead of embracing
- ④ help others take their firm stands at any cost
- ⑤ differentiate themselves from those around them

68. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Planning land use brings with it the need to _____. The economic and personal needs of the population are a central driving force that requires land-use decisions to be made. However, the unique qualities of particular portions of the land surface may prevent some uses, poorly accommodate others, but be highly suitable for still others. For example, the floodplain beside a river is unsuitable for building permanent structures; it can easily accommodate recreational uses such as parks, but it may be most useful as a natural reserve. Agricultural land near cities can be easily converted to housing but may be more valuable for growing fruits and vegetables that are needed by the people of the city. This is particularly true when agricultural land is in short supply near urban centers.

- ① evaluate the speculative future price
- ② investigate the productivity and the fertility
- ③ consider the property for permanent structures
- ④ examine the desires of competing interests
- ⑤ take its investment value into account

69. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

When I wrote a piece for my local newspaper on the damage that beef cattle do to the landscape, a rancher wrote to scold me: "Try growing wheat on the same ground that a cow can produce beef on!" This argument, a standard one, is disingenuous. Not only does it ignore the point that land left untouched can become a thriving ecosystem, but it confuses cause and effect. Extensive grazing is exactly what makes land less useful for crops or reforestation in the first place. "Take away the cattle," writes Erik Marcus, the author of Meat Market: Animals, Ethics, and Money, "and in a surprisingly short amount of time, most ranching areas become revitalized." Instead, too many ranchers degrade land with intensive grazing and then, as if the problem were there from the start, defend their actions by claiming that

* disingenuous 솔직하지 않은, 정직하지 않은

- ① they can revitalize and fertilize their ranches
- ② even the barren pastures can restore their self-sustainability
- ③ cattle do irrecoverable damage to cultivable lands
- ④ there is no other sustainable use for such barren land
- ⑤ extensive grazing is comparatively inefficient

70. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Ostentation can be a credible boast of quality. A good example of this is the peacock's tail. Although it may appear to be a wasteful display, the showy tail actually has the purpose of showing that the male is healthy. The peacock's tail has _____ in the business world. Banks and insurance companies have head offices that are extremely magnificent beyond the needs of their dealings. The showy offices signal that the company is stable, distinguishing it from shakier companies that cannot afford them. As a signal that they expect to still be there for you long into the future, retailers locate themselves in high-rent districts like New York's Fifth Avenue when a less expensive address would serve.

* ostentation 과시

- ① varied economic equivalents
- ② various adverse consequences
- ③ increased fruitless rental burdens
- ④ serves as impractical but ornamental roles
- ⑤ merely pretentious lousiness without inner stability

71. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Although many important Greek scientists such as Galen and Ptolemy lived in the Roman Empire, the Romans themselves contributed comparatively little to science. They adopted the mathematics of the Greeks and applied it very successfully to engineering and architecture. The fruits of this application are seen today in many Roman remains, especially in some of their very wonderful aqueducts for carrying water to their towns. But their engineers and scientists were always servants and very often slaves, _____ to them. It is no wonder, therefore, that science did not advance during the Roman Empire.

* aqueduct 도수관, 수로

- ① and technological advancement was ascribed
- ② but tangible rewards were sufficiently offered
- ③ and no appreciation or recognition was given
- ④ and only physical prosperity was guaranteed
- ⑤ and sometimes opportunity toward higher status was rendered

72. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Intellectually, we all know that people can look at issues from many different viewpoints. Intellectually, we even admit that at least some of the perspectives that differ from our own have something to offer — a new opinion on the problem or an insightful notion. We may *even* be perfectly capable of bringing these opposing perspectives to our minds. Yet we persist in focusing on our own viewpoint, a tendency that David Perkins calls *my-side bias*. This *my-side bias* _____. It supports our intellectual understanding that different interpretations of events and different opinions about them are highly likely so that we return to seeing the world from our own point of view even after acknowledging differing positions.

- ① acts like a default setting
- ② gives us some intellectual benefits
- ③ changes into impartial mind-set with knowledge accumulation
- ④ undermines the pavement for the insightful perspectives
- ⑤ alleviates and mingles with broader interpretations

73. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

If there is to be toleration in the world, one of the things taught in schools must be the habit of weighing evidence, and the practice of not giving full assent to propositions which there is no reason to believe true. For example, the art of reading newspapers should be taught. The schoolmaster should select some incident which happened a good many years ago, and roused political passions in its day. He should then read to the schoolchildren what was said by the newspapers on one side, what was said by those on the other, and some fair account of what really happened. He should make them understand that everything in newspapers is more or less untrue. The _____ which would result from this teaching would make the children in later life immune from those appeals to idealism by which decent people are induced to further the scheme of scoundrel.

- ① critical skepticism
- ② unquestionable acceptance
- ③ willing embracement
- ④ consent with no hesitation or prejudice
- ⑤ indulgence in newspaper information

74. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Two psychologists, Dan Kindlon and Michael Thompson, who wrote together a book entitled *Raising Cain*, argue that America, as a society, has so mishandled the emotional lives of boys that it has produced many distant and troubled men. Fathers and mothers, male and female teachers alike, all unconsciously conspire, the authors suggest, to limit the emotional development of boys. As they put it, we want our boys to be "tough" and "strong" based on images of manliness we absorbed from our culture. So when a child is hurting, when he's sad, angry, frustrated, disappointed, or frightened, we don't allow him to learn about what he's feeling. We push him back inside himself with comments like "Just tough it out" or "You need to be strong." As a result, boys _____, the ability to express their own feelings and understand emotions in others.

- ① loses emotional literacy
- ② become absorbed in their own feelings
- ③ freely release their feelings in others' presence
- ④ become willing to communicate their emotions
- ⑤ reflect their feelings from others' standpoint

75. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Spotlights can be more or less focused. When focused to their maximum extent, they illuminate a very small area with a very bright light. When de-focused, they illuminate a larger area, but the light is less intense. The same is true for attention. When we are relaxed, and not in the grip of any particular emotion, our mental spotlight is relatively unfocused, and more thoughts may drift through our awareness. When an emotion occurs, however, our mental spotlight suddenly contracts, _____. This thought is usually a representation of the external object that caused the emotion. When we are afraid, for example, the mental spotlight focuses on the thing that frightened us. Anger makes us dwell on the thing that annoyed us. Love makes it hard to think of anything except the beloved. Emotions are often blamed for distracting us, so it might seem strange to say that they help to focus our attention. However, emotions distract us from one thought only to make us pay attention to another.

- ① scattering our attention to every small stuff
- ② alternately focusing between essentials and trifles
- ③ detracting from trivial annoyances and returning to higher priorities
- ④ focusing on one small thought to the exclusion of all others
- ⑤ concentrating rather on internal matters than on external ones

76. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The city of Athens had established procedures for distinguishing right from wrong. On the south side of the chief marketplace stood the Court of the Heliasts, a large building with wooden benches for a jury at one end, and a prosecution and defendant's platform at the other. Trials began with a speech from the prosecution, followed by a speech from the defense. Then a jury numbering between 200 and 2,500 people would indicate where the truth lay by a vote or a show of hands. This method of deciding right from wrong by counting the number of people in favor of a proposition was used throughout Athenian political and legal life. Two or three times a month, all male citizens, some 30,000, were invited to gather to decide on important questions of state by a show of hands. For the city, _____.

* prosecution 기소, 고발

- ① the pen was mightier than the sword
- ② the opinion of the majority was equated with the truth
- ③ the marketplace was the hot spot of the public forum
- ④ the distinction between right or wrong was decided by the few high hands
- ⑤ the opinion of the minority won through persuasive debate

77. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

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

* a priori 선형적으로

- ① not ignorance but established knowledge
- ② public ignorance rather than knowledgeable circles
- ③ inherent human abhorrence toward novel knowledge
- ④ not comprehensive scientific circles but newly emerging scientists
- ⑤ not standardized principles but revised and improved theories

78. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The “mechanical” quality of life that industrialization fostered was proving to be a source of dissatisfaction for many. Chaplin’s legendary character in his 1936 film *Modern Times*, the Little Tramp goes to work in a factory that has taken the spirit of Taylorism to its extreme. He is instructed to stand at a particular spot on a fast-paced assembly line and screw bolts onto the pieces of machinery that pass him at an ever increasing rate. His hands become so accustomed to the prescribed movement that even after he has left the assembly line, he continues to compulsively twist anything that remotely resembles a screw. In the film’s most famous scene, he becomes so overwhelmed by his work that he simply lies down on the conveyor belt and allows himself to be pulled into the factory’s mechanical belly. His body slides along through the rotating gears and wheels, and he becomes

_____.

- ① a literal component in the machine
- ② an interactive oneness with machinery
- ③ accustomed to the mechanical speed at ease
- ④ comfortably incorporated into the industrialization process
- ⑤ a human being in the mechanized inhumane atmosphere

79. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Nature is so wasteful because scatter-shot strategies are the best way to do what mathematicians refer to as fully exploring "the potential space." Imagine a desert with two pools of water separated by some distance. If you're a plant growing next to one of those pools, you can follow one of two different reproductive strategies. You can drop seeds near your roots, where there's a pretty good chance they'll find water. This is safe but soon leads to crowding. Or you can toss the seeds to the wind and let them float far away. This means that almost all will die, but it's the only way to find that second pool of water, where _____, perhaps a richer one. The way to get from what the mathematicians call a local maximum to the global maximum is to explore a lot of fruitless minims along the way. It's wasteful, in a sense, but it can pay off in the end.

- ① life can expand into a new niche
- ② other creatures can't survive on their own
- ③ there is neither competition nor predators
- ④ the principle of the survival of the fittest can be applied
- ⑤ the social gathering is the best option for the survival

80. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Because classical music today has largely become something we listen to in concert or on recordings, it is easy to forget the essential role it once played as a part of daily life. An enormous amount of the music written in the Baroque period and earlier was designed to support dancing. Supplying music for dancing was an essential task for nearly every composer until the twentieth century. Vast quantities of dance music were written in the Baroque period because people danced all the time, and composers had to supply music to match the demand. As time passed, however, dance music gradually became more abstract and sophisticated and eventually _____. Put simply, the minuet, which was originally designed to be danced to, ultimately became something to listen to, and the switch transformed both content and form.

- ① went too far to near extinction
- ② retrieved once-declined original role
- ③ left its original real-world function behind
- ④ changed from typical form to atypical one
- ⑤ made music more pleasing to the physical motion

81. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

We are not the only species to give sometimes _____. In monkey colonies, where rigid dominance hierarchies exist, beneficial innovations do not spread quickly through the group unless they are taught first to a dominant animal. When a lower animal is taught the new concept first, the rest of the colony remains mostly oblivious to its value...In one troop, a taste for caramels was developed by introducing this new food into the diet of young peripherals, low on the status ladder. The taste for caramels inched slowly up the ranks: A year and a half later, only 51 percent of the colony had acquired it, but still none of the leaders. Contrast this with what happened in a second troop where wheat was introduced first to the leader: Wheat eating - to this point unknown to these monkeys - spread through the whole colony within four hours.

- ① indiscriminate preference to new trends
- ② universal disgust to those in prestigious status
- ③ double-minded reverence to the minority groups
- ④ single-minded deference to those in authority positions
- ⑤ hesitant response to those in the top social hierarchy

82. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Stephen Hawking : Any physical theory is always provisional, in the sense that it is only a hypothesis: you can never prove it. No matter how many times the results of experiments agree with some theory, you can never be sure that the next time the result will not contradict the theory. On the other hand, you can disprove a theory by finding even a single observation that disagrees with the predictions of the theory. As philosopher of science Karl Popper has emphasized, a good theory is characterized by the fact that it makes a number of predictions that could in principle _____. Each time new experiments are observed to agree with the predictions the theory survives, and our confidence in it is increased; but if ever a new observation is found to disagree, we have to abandon or modify the theory.

- ① be disproved or falsified by observation
- ② be perfect and leave no room for further improvement
- ③ be disapproved by any groundless trivial contradictions
- ④ be abandoned or discarded even without firm evidences
- ⑤ not be hypothesized or theorized with no experiments

83. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Children learn as much from the way we treat them as from lessons. However we are chiefly ambivalent about children. Our attitudes to children are rooted more often in myth rather than in reality. At one moment we see children as _____ A _____ and guard them from every real or imagined danger; at the next moment we treat youngsters as _____ B _____ from whom society needs protection. Such attitudes serve both children and society badly. Only those with no recollection of the childhood cruelties of the playground or the sports changing room can entertain the illusion that children are unspoiled by the rougher ways of the world. Nevertheless, The attempt to protect children from every source of harm or danger will create a generation of young people incapable of looking after themselves.

* ambivalent 양면적인

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| ① novices - experts | ② predators - preys |
| ③ inferiors - superiors | ④ innocents - monsters |
| ⑤ masters - servants | |

84. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The more expert your client is in a given area, the more features not benefits that person needs information about to make a decision. Knowledgeable people are going to match your message to what they already have stored in their memory and mind. If you come across as not knowing the actual working details of whatever your idea or proposal is, you lose. If you have quality information, you engage the client and optimize your chances of making the sale. On the other hand, when your client is not an expert in a certain area, less information is generally more likely to be processed more quickly and favorably. In this case, because less is better, you want that message to be very different. You want to share benefits and not features with this client. When the client is not an expert, _____.

- ① peripheral cues become crucial
- ② ignore all the irrelevant knowledge
- ③ substantial information matters most
- ④ round-about information is considered inconsiderable
- ⑤ they are eager to hear something of expertise

85. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

In our daily lives, all of us, no matter how determinedly upbeat, rely on what _____ psychologist Julie Norem calls "_____ " to get through the day. Not only airplane pilots need to envision the worst; so does the driver of a car. Should you assume, positively, that no one is going to cut in front of you or, more negatively, be prepared to brake? Most of us would choose a physician who is willing to investigate the most dire possibilities rather than one who is known to settle quickly on an optimistic diagnosis. In matters of the heart as well, a certain level of negativity and suspicion is universally recommended. You may try to project a thoroughly "positive" outlook in order to attract a potential boyfriend, but you are also advised to find out more about him.

* upbeat 낙관적인

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① optimistic diagnosis | ② positive assumption |
| ③ defensive pessimism | ④ neutral investigation |
| ⑤ rosy-colored standpoint | |

86. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Not surprisingly, workers are more productive and effective when they receive guidance and support based on an accurate appraisal of their performance. In an ideal world, appraisal of workers' performances would be based solely on how well they do their jobs. However, subjective biases often affect workers' evaluations. For example, supervisors tend to focus on the worker rather than on the worker's performance. Supervisors may form general impressions of liking or disliking workers and base their evaluations on these impressions rather than on the work performed. The tendency to rate workers according to general impressions can be reduced by instructing raters to focus on how well the worker carries out specific tasks. Learning theorists have suggested that _____ - based on publicly observable behaviors and outlined to workers and supervisors before performance.

- ① the norms for applause be somewhat subjective
- ② the performance be thoroughly supervised
- ③ the criteria for appraisal be totally objective
- ④ poor performers be penalized with no exceptions
- ⑤ appraisals be saved only for the best performance

87. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Undeniably, cancer comes with age. Eighty percent of all cancers happen after age sixty-five, and by the end of life about one-third of us will be stricken by cancer. But cancer is not due to aging itself. It strikes later in life because a long life span _____. Cancer is not an overnight phenomenon like an infection; it is a long, slow process that happens over twenty, thirty, or forty years, as cells are bombarded by free radicals, causing initial mutations in genetic DNA, followed by years of tiny encouragements to grow into a tumor and then to spread to other tissues in the body. A cancer discovered today is the result of free radical catastrophes that began occurring several decades ago and are still piling up.

* free radical 활성 산소

- ① ameliorates the severity of cancer symptoms
- ② provides cancer a longer incubation period
- ③ shortens the latent duration of cancer
- ④ makes cancer develop in a flash moment
- ⑤ worsens & elongates the whole process of cancer treatment

88. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Some biologists have explained how evolution can lead to greater and greater degrees of cooperation. Repeatedly in the history of life, replicators have teamed up, specialized to divide the labor, and coordinated their behavior. It happens because replicators often find themselves in non-zero-sum games, in which particular strategies adopted by two players can leave them both better off, as opposed to a zero-sum game, where one player's profit is another player's loss. An exact analogy is found in the play by William Butler Yeats in which _____, allowing both of them to get around. During the evolution of life this dynamic has led replicating molecules to team up in chromosomes, cell organs to team up in cells, cells to form into complex organisms, and organisms to hang out in societies.

* replicator 복제인자

- ① a player wins and another player loses
- ② a challenger defies the champion for the trophy
- ③ a superior instructs and guides his subordinate
- ④ a blind man carries a lame man on his shoulders
- ⑤ two deaf men communicate each other with sign language

89. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

For any given topic in science, it should be possible to improve experimental procedures, develop better statistical tests, explain exceptions, etc. Falling in love with a theory and developing that contented glow of companionship is a guaranteed way to overlook opportunities to improve the field. To put it another way, the scientist needs to develop an eye for imperfections which can be improved. If different individuals seem to debate without resolution, perhaps it is because they are using terms differently or perhaps it is because certain phenomena act differently in different systems. In either case, an opportunity exists for clarification. There are always _____, and they offer opportunities for discovery. For example, certain lizards can reproduce without males. How did this evolve? What about mutations in such a system? Maybe the opportunities exist at the experimental level.

- ① odd phenomena that don't fit in
- ② routine phenomena that occur daily
- ③ mutant phenomena that are essentially inexplicable
- ④ exceptional phenomena that leave no room for clarification
- ⑤ tough phenomena that don't contribute to any improvement

90. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

When making decisions, people almost always assume that more information is better. Modern corporations are especially dependent on this idea and spend a fortune trying to create “analytic workspaces” that “maximize the informational potential of their decision-makers.” These conventional practices are based on the assumptions that executives perform better when they have access to more facts and figures and that bad decisions are a result of ignorance. But it’s important to know the limitations of this approach, which _____. The prefrontal cortex can handle only so much information at any one time, so when a person gives it too many facts and then asks it to make a decision based on the facts that *seem* important, that person is asking for trouble.

* prefrontal cortex (뇌의) 전두엽 앞에 있는 피질

- ① makes us extract important information
- ② is rooted in the limitations of the brain
- ③ makes us prefer complicated and detailde information
- ④ exists in the quality and quantity of information
- ⑤ originates in our ignorance and indifference to information

91. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The Greek philosopher Aristotle proposed a system of classifying animals based on their exterior similarities, but his results were not very useful. Using his system, we would place airline pilots, gliding squirrels, flying fish, owls, and grasshoppers into the same group as birds because each can fly! Such an arrangement is an artificial system of classification. By contrast, the natural system of classification for living organisms that biologists use today relies on the evolutionary history and developmental characteristics of organisms. We place all insects together regardless of their flying ability just as we place all books by Melville together, all compositions of Bach's sons together, and all sea stars together because each group has a common underlying natural origin. The groups are arranged systematically - that is, in some order that

_____.

- ① focuses on the organisms' function and habitats
- ② can never become biologically disorderly
- ③ makes structural and evolutionary sense
- ④ reflects external resemblance rather than internal lineage
- ⑤ disregards underlying compositions and evolutionary process

92. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Many European nations take an approach to social protection that differs from the social insurance in the United States, which distributes benefits on the basis of contributions made into an insurance system during periods of employment. In Sweden, for example, the government offers benefits on the basis of citizenship rather than on the basis of contribution. Qualification for benefits does not rely on past work history, contributions, or income levels. Universal health care makes medical services available to all citizens. Some argue that programs based on citizenship rights promote even more popular support than social insurance. Despite their general popularity, social insurance programs tend to divide mainstream workers from those who do not qualify. A gap emerges between the "haves" and "have-nots." In contrast, universal systems gain support from all segments of the stratification system and _____.

* stratification 사회 성층

- ① lose the band of the community
- ② alienate the minority away from the collective health care
- ③ unite rather than divide citizens
- ④ make the lazy rely on their own medical burden
- ⑤ set up the principle of give-and-take insurance policy

93. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Humor can _____. When humor is present, most viewers regard the violence as absent, even if all other factors are present. This allows viewers to experience some of the highest rates of graphically violent acts while feeling that they are watching no violence. For example, viewers did not rate cartoons as particularly violent although in fact the cartoons did present very high rates of shootings and bombings. They probably think that there is no harm because the cartoon characters are not really hurt, and there is no violence when there is no harm. There may be no harm to characters, but there is more serious harm to viewers than when humor is absent. When violence is linked to humor, people tend to trivialize violence. This is particularly troubling because the more trivial forms of violence are more likely to be imitated.

- ① alleviate the violent nature of viewers
- ② induce fierce violence
- ③ be the spice of violent media dramas
- ④ wipe out perceptions of media violence
- ⑤ be derived from violent situations

94. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

In the history of China, the economy first truly flourished in the unstable Zhou dynasty of the first millennium BC. Later, after the Han empire fell apart in AD 220, the Three Kingdoms period saw a rapid advance of culture and technology. When the Tang empire came to an end in 907, and the 'Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms' fought each other continually, China experienced its most spectacular burst of invention and wealth yet, which the Song dynasty inherited. Even the rebirth of China in the late twentieth century owes much to the breakup of government and to _____. The burst of economic activity in China after 1978 was driven by 'township and village enterprises', agencies of the government given local freedom to start companies. One of the conflicting features of modern China is the weakness of a central, would-be authoritarian government.

- ① the expansion of the central sovereignty
- ② the explosion of local autonomy
- ③ the shrinkage of the regional powers
- ④ the authoritarian dynasty
- ⑤ the reconstruction of imperious empires

95. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The death of Martha Graham on April 1, 1991 finally permitted Agnes de Mille to publish her biography of the dancer, after nearly twenty-five years of work and four years of waiting. It is a measure of de Mille's respect for Graham that she should have withheld until after the subject's death what is by any standard an affectionate and appreciative account of her life and art, rather than risk offending Graham's own sense of herself in the slightest degree. De Mille seems to feel that she is approaching something truly sacred in discussing Graham, not simply writing the life of a rare artist and an old friend who had become a touchy old woman. She tells us in her preface that Martha had wished to _____; and she knows she is going too far.

- ① record authentic account of her life
- ② leave a legend, not a biography
- ③ follow literary aspect instead of sacrificing reality of life
- ④ describe lengthy biography in a verse form
- ⑤ publish life-related prose rather than legendary epic

96. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The funny thing about waste is that it's all relative to your sense of scarcity. Our grandparents grew up in an age when a long-distance telephone call was an expensive luxury, to be scheduled and kept short. Even today many people find it hard to keep people of that generation on a long-distance call for long — they still hear a meter ticking in their head and rush to finish. But our kids are growing up in an age when long-distance is free on their cell phones and they'll happily chat for hours. From the perspective of 1950s telecommunications costs, that's incredibly wasteful. But today, when those costs have fallen to near zero, we don't give it a second thought. It doesn't feel like waste at all. In other words, _____.

- ① luxury and scarcity always come and go hand in hand
- ② waste brings subsequent poverty to coming generation
- ③ one generation's scarcity is another's abundance
- ④ one generation's scarcity passes down to the next generation
- ⑤ ancestors' prosperity paves the way for that of the next generation

97. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

For Kant, respect for autonomy entails duties to oneself as well as others, most notably the duty to treat humanity as an end in itself. This duty constrains the way a person can treat himself. According to Kant, murder is wrong because it uses the victim as a means rather than respects him as an end. But the same can be true of suicide. If a person does away with himself in order to escape from a painful situation, he is making use of a person merely as a means to maintain a tolerable state of affairs till the end of his life. But man is not a thing — not something to be used as a means: he must always in his actions be regarded as an end in himself. Kant concludes that a person has _____.

- ① every means to end his existence
- ② a means to maintain a tolerable state
- ③ right to attempt suicide if not harmful to others
- ④ no more right to kill himself than to kill someone else
- ⑤ right to murder others if the means can justify the end

98. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

For many years praise was viewed as a tool to make children feel good about themselves and to motivate learning and good behavior. More recent research, however, indicates that there is a poor correlation between use of praise and success in learning. Praise is often used by teachers not as a way to express genuine pleasure about a child's actions, but rather as a means to manipulate future behavior. However, if your goal is to help children build self-direction and inner control, far from manipulating them, then praise is not an effective practice. Praising teaches children to act to receive approval from adults, not because they feel an action is correct or worthy. In some cases, children become so _____ that they can't determine what they like or value. We have known children who ask for adult approval constantly: "Do you like my picture?" These children were "praise addicts," dependent on praise as the only way to feel good about themselves.

- ① independent of adult approval
- ② eager to adhere to their inner voices
- ③ indifferent to disapproval from adults
- ④ faithful to neutral assessment
- ⑤ dependent on external evaluation

99. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

One remarkable discovery emerging from science is that we are not cut off from the rest of the universe. We each have a natural bond with the cosmos, even though it may be largely unrecognized and undeveloped. We do participate in a subtle field of consciousness where we can both "send" and "receive." Surveys of the American adult population show that two-thirds say they have had an experience of _____ about the well-being of someone who is far away. In addition, about 40 percent report having had a "mystical" experience such as seeing the universe as alive and feeling a sense of great peace and safety within that aliveness. Consciousness is not confined within the brain but is an infusing presence throughout the universe that enables us, in cooperation with the brain, to connect meaningfully with the world beyond our physical body.

- ① observing celestial bodies in the universe
- ② mental black-out like total unconsciousness
- ③ limited perception such as a sense of direct touch
- ④ mental paralysis like brief dysfunction of brain
- ⑤ extrasensory perception such as an accurate intuition

100. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

As humorist Will Rogers once said that money was all appropriated for the top in hopes that it would trickle down to the needy, we might expect tourism to generate benefits across the economy. After all, tourists are demanding: they need feeding and watering and entertaining. They need someone to grow the food, make the furniture, bottle the beer and so on. But too often, in poor countries, tourists eat imported food and sleep in rooms where nothing has been made locally. Tourists demand their cornflakes and steaks, their cheeses and crisps — as if they were at home; and they want imported beers rather than local brands. All of this contributes to leakage. As a result, many tourism earnings are either retained by the tourist-sending countries or sent back to them in some way. Somehow or other, it

_____.

- ① enriches the life of the needy locals
- ② boosts the consumption of local products
- ③ generates benefits across global economy
- ④ accumulates tourism income in the local countries
- ⑤ ends up with our hosts picking up much of the bill

101. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Education is a powerful force that can speed up economic growth, improve income distribution, and reduce poverty. It can also improve the quality of life for citizens by contributing to longer life expectancy, lower infant mortality rates, and a more cohesive national identity. However, attaining these benefits from investing in human capital through education is not automatic. All too often, higher investment in education is not associated with faster economic growth, especially when the system fails to produce the quality of skilled labor required to meet demand or when demand itself is inadequate. Similarly, poor-quality education effectively erodes its returns, leading to high dropout rates, especially among the poor. Finally, rather than enhancing social cohesion, improving health outcomes, and strengthening the future development capacity of a nation, education is sometimes used by vested interest groups to advance particular causes

_____.

* vested 기득의

- ① at the sacrifice of their own cost
- ② at the expense of the broader public good
- ③ for the betterment of all those around them
- ④ in the hope of equal opportunity for the alienated
- ⑤ to enhance social cohesion and economic growth

102. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Parents today are pretty shocked about how neglectful parents used to be in the olden days. Now some parents think their job is to protect children from every hurt and danger. But that is not possible, and not desirable. What we need to give them instead is the strength, the confidence, the skills, and the connection with others that allows them to cope with being hurt, and even grow from it. Of course, we provide basic safety and try to keep the dangers away, though some things such as illness and injury are largely beyond our control. Why do we keep playgrounds open even though it's possible for children to break an arm or a leg? Because they have to play, even with the risk. The harsher realities of life are scary to children, but we _____.

- ① are the very guardians for their safety
- ② can't think light of our responsibility for them
- ③ can't keep them sheltered indefinitely
- ④ can render them refugees from those severities
- ⑤ should make them rely on us regardless of their will

103. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Over the course of the past forty years, no country on earth has cut its alcohol consumption more than France. While consumption of beer and spirits has stayed basically steady in France, the per capita consumption of alcohol from wine fell from 20 liters in 1962 to about 8 in 2001. One reason for the dwindling wine consumption is the acceleration of the French meal. In 1978, the average French meal lasted 82 minutes. Plenty of time for a half bottle, if not a bottle. Today, the average French meal has been slashed down to 38 minutes. Wine is _____. It is not the target of the change, but the decline in wine consumption is a by-product of the emergence of the faster, more modern, on-the-go lifestyle.

* spirit: 독한 술

- ① selling like a hot cake with every meal
- ② a popular appetizer for people with time pressure
- ③ a victim of the disappearance of the leisurely meal
- ④ a winner with the emergence of decelerating lifestyle
- ⑤ constantly being consumed irrespective of time pressure

104. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Social facilitation was first documented in experiments conducted at the Hawthorne plant of the Western Electric Company during the late 1920s and early 1930s. These classic studies were originally designed to evaluate the impact of different work environments. Among other things, researchers varied the levels of illumination in areas where workers were assembling electrical components and found that production increased when lighting was increased. When lighting was subsequently decreased, however, production again increased. Faced with these confusing data, the researchers turned their attention from physical aspects of the work environment to its social aspects. As it turns out, one reason workers' production increased was simply because _____. The term Hawthorne effect is still used today to describe an artificial change in behavior due merely to the fact that a person or group is being studied.

- ① confusing data were all filtered out
- ② research method was highly motivating
- ③ someone else had paid attention to them
- ④ illumination actually affected physical proficiency
- ⑤ evaluating devices with improved electronic components

105. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

In principle, one could have theories about how the world works without caring what happens or who wins. But outside the classroom and the café, few of us adopt this detached perspective. Usually our theories and assumptions about how the social, political, and economic worlds work are parts of a larger narrative organized around themes of justice and injustice, freedom and oppression, saved and sinner, purity and corruption, and so on. We don't simply nod in recognition at a world divided into hostile camps, each _____ . We take sides.

We become partisans. We develop loyalties. We identify our own good with the success of certain causes or principles. We adopt ideologies. And, if we are journalists, this influences our writing.

- ① adopting fence-sitting perspectives
- ② fueled by a sense of its own righteousness
- ③ compromising its own causes and principles
- ④ disheartened by social injustice and oppression
- ⑤ identifying its stance with that of its opponent

106. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Being an advocate means _____.

You want your child to know that you are a reliable advocate. However, parents often slip into complaining about their children, worrying that it's immodest to act as if their children are faultless. It's not uncommon, for example, for parents to hear a teacher complain about a child's study habits. Many parents, trying to sound reasonable, listen to what the teacher is saying and even agree. Parents should listen to what teachers complain about, but then they should not follow the crowd and scold their child publicly. Instead, they should discuss the teacher feedback with their child and determine a plan for how the family will work together to improve the child's study habits.

- ① never taking sides with your child
- ② never criticizing overtly, still less sympathizing with, others' blame
- ③ never worrying about your child's immodesty
- ④ discussing and accepting teacher's feedback
- ⑤ agreeing to others' complaints about your children

107. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Our minds literally move at lightning speed. Ironically, this often slows our learning, because we immediately “leap” to generalizations so quickly that _____. For example, have you ever heard a statement such as, “Laura doesn’t care about people.” Once Laura’s colleagues accept as fact that she doesn’t care about people, no one questions her behavior when she does things that are “non-caring,” and no one notices when she does something that doesn’t fit the stereotype. The general view that she doesn’t care leads people to treat her with greater indifference, which takes away any opportunity she might have had to exhibit more caring. Untested generalizations can easily become the basis for further generalization. “Could Laura have been the one behind that office intrigue? She’s probably the sort who would do that sort of thing given that she doesn’t care much about people...”

- ① we want to reconsider them
- ② we never think twice to verify them
- ③ we can have opportunity to correct them
- ④ we want to find contrary evidence to them
- ⑤ we recognize that we are in stereotypical judgement

108. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Human capital is _____ – literally, in some cases. When I was an undergraduate in the late 1980s, I met a young Palestinian man named Gamal Abouali. Gamal's family, who lived in Kuwait, were insistent that their son finish his degree in three years instead of four. This required taking extra classes each quarter and attending school every summer, all of which seemed rather extreme to me at the time. What about internships and foreign study, or even a winter in Colorado as a ski lover? I had lunch with Gamal's father once, and he explained that the Palestinian existence was itinerant and precarious. Mr. Abouali was an accountant, a profession that he could practice nearly anywhere in the world – because that is where he might end up. The family had lived in Canada before moving to Kuwait; they could easily be somewhere else in five years, he said.

- ① an economic passport
- ② different in different cultures
- ③ easy to foster anywhere anytime
- ④ static and aboriginal resources
- ⑤ either appreciated or depreciated in foreign cultures

109. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Scientists regarded sight records as unreliable and held fast to the principle that _____ in ornithology. *However*, the ethics of conservation gradually won out over the interests of science, and legislation was passed in many countries that made collecting more and more difficult. This forced the scientists into a complex and paradoxical relationship with amateurs. On the one hand, they were at pains to distinguish themselves, as professionals, from the birders, whose standards they generally deplored. But on the other hand, because they were often unable to work with fresh specimens, the scientists had to rely more than ever on the skins amassed by the old amateurs. But who were they? What were their standards, these gentlemen scientists who did the early collecting and classifying?

* ornithology: 조류학

- ① birds were hard to catch, collect and classify
- ② specimens were the ultimate standard
- ③ conservation of birds was their standard
- ④ living birds alone were the research standard
- ⑤ specimens were one of alternative standards

110. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

We have tremendous potential to learn new skills and to improve our abilities. Indeed, neuroscience research is showing that _____ – its ability to change in structure in response to training and other events – is much greater than previously believed. The illusion is that it's easy to unlock this potential, that it can be discovered all at once, or that it can be released with minimal effort. The potential is there, in everyone, to acquire extraordinary mental abilities. Most people, without any training, can remember a list of about seven numbers after hearing it once. Yet one college student trained himself to be able to remember up to seventy-nine digits. His feat was extraordinary, revealing a latent potential for exceptional digit memory, but it took hundreds of hours of training. In principle, most people have the same potential ability, and could do the same thing with enough practice.

- ① the plasticity of brain through exertion
- ② the superb efficiency of human memory in itself
- ③ the rigidity and inflexibility of infantile memory
- ④ the futile and transitory memory of human brain
- ⑤ the maximal potentiality proportionate to minimal effort

111. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

The introduction of new technologies into a society is conditioned, in large part, by the cultural consciousness. For example, in 1831, Europeans invented chloroform for use in surgery. Centuries earlier, the Chinese invented acupuncture and used it as an anesthetic. Why did the Europeans never discover acupuncture and the Chinese never discover chloroform? Because European and Chinese ideas about space, time, and reality were so utterly different. The Chinese culture, because of its emphasis on context, holistic thinking, and harmony with nature, predisposed itself to discoveries like acupuncture. The European mind, being analytical, was predisposed to discoveries like chloroform. In short, _____ to view the world in a certain way and leads to new discoveries that conform with the culture's mental perception of things.

* chloroform: 클로로포름(무색 휘발성의 마취약)

- ① cultural consciousness conditions the mind
- ② technologies and discoveries amount to cultures
- ③ materialistic discoveries affect and dominate the mind
- ④ cultural consciousness has nothing to do with discoveries
- ⑤ human mentality is confined and determined by physical surroundings

112. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Technological decisions often have extremely long-term consequences, especially regarding the extraction of non-renewable resources and the depositing of toxic substances. Ethical adequacy would require that in fairness the risks and the costs of all such decisions be considered over the full-time frame of the impact. Future persons cannot speak for themselves. They do not vote. There are even conceptual problems about whether "they" can have rights at all, since "they" are only probable and not actual people, abstract and not specifically identifiable. The ethical assessment of technology will require a long time frame and a respect for the principle that future persons, once they _____ become _____ actual _____ persons, _____ will _____ have _____ than persons living today. If cost and risk-benefit analysis minimizes this significant ethical concern, we may conclude that it tends to be inadequately concerned for inter-generational justice.

* equitable: 공평한, 공정한

- ① no less claim on equitable treatment
- ② no rights for their shares of resources
- ③ more obligation for the severe resource exploitation
- ④ equal sense of guilty for exhaustive use of resources
- ⑤ ethical responsibility for inter-generational injustice

113. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Equating time spent and quality may in fact be empirically false. Painting teachers encourage students not to overpaint a picture continuing to put paint on the canvas until an initially good idea is buried in a muddy mess. Writers can worry a piece to death, fussing over adjectives and word order until readers respond to the effort that went into the polishing more than to the thought the prose was supposed to convey. More work may not produce a better product. On the contrary, the more we think about a specific writing task, the more we may introduce irrelevant considerations and inappropriate qualifications, and insist on making connections that needn't be made — until we _____. "More is better" is no more true than "less is better." Yes, writing needs reworking and thought. But how much? The answer should be sought pragmatically, not in fixed attitudes.

- ① make our thought unmistakable
- ② bury the thought in surplus ornamentation
- ③ do away with irrelevances for literal clarification
- ④ elaborate our writings to eliminate empirical false
- ⑤ devote more time to specifying and conveying our point

114. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Usually, only one of two possibilities will result when two people communicate or work together. Either the more negative person will lower the spirits of the more positive person, or the more positive person will somehow lift the spirits of the other. Your best chance of distancing yourself from the effects of negativity is to remain enthusiastic yourself, therefore being part of the solution rather than contributing to the problem. Instead of focusing on how hard it is to be around a negative person, or over-analyzing the reasons why the person is the way he is, try instead to be genuinely enthusiastic about your work and about your life in general. In all likelihood, you will have a significant effect on the negative people you work with. But, even if you don't, you'll be assured of being

- ① less adversely affected
- ② more favorably influenced
- ③ less jealous because of them
- ④ more zealous because of them
- ⑤ more or less in neutral position

115. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

We sometimes encounter students who come to our offices and ask how they could have worked so hard but still failed our tests. They usually tell us that they read and reread the textbook and their class notes, and that they thought they understood everything well by the time of the exam. And they probably did internalize some bits and pieces of the material, but the false idea of knowledge led them to confuse the _____ (A) _____ they had gained from repeated exposure to the concepts in the course with _____ (B) _____ of them. As a rule, reading text over and over again yields diminishing returns in actual knowledge, but it increases familiarity and fosters a false sense of understanding. Only by testing ourselves can we actually determine whether or not we really understand. That is one reason why teachers give tests, and why the best tests probe knowledge at a deep level.

- ① superficiality - a false idea
- ② test results - their actual levels
- ③ familiarity - an actual understanding
- ④ internalization - a complete absorption
- ⑤ actual knowledge - a false idea of the knowledge

116. 요약문 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

One of the most commonly cited reasons for keeping a pet animal is for the companionship it can provide. The general term companionship usually translates into partaking in shared activities, such as walking the dog, playing with the cat. However, such behavioral interactions between humans and pet animals are usually asymmetrically organized. Humans tend to interact with their pets when they feel like it, rather than consistently responding to the animal's demands for attention. In addition, it is often observed that once interaction between humans and pets has arisen, the termination of such interactional sequences invariably originates from the human. This suggests that activities like walking the dog and playing with the cat only arise when time can be spared from the human owner's other commitments. Therefore, if one views activity as a global concept – involving instigation, performance and termination – labeling certain forms of human-pet interaction as shared activities may be misleading.

* instigation: 선동

Companionship between humans and animals is _____ one in that humans always have _____ in their relationship.

- ① not reciprocal but asymmetrical - initiatives
- ② both mutual and symmetrical - consistency
- ③ neither shared nor unilateral - commitments
- ④ either collateral or one-sided - dominance
- ⑤ invariable and demanding - disadvantage

117. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

There is a saying, "Don't sweat the small stuff." Don't worry about the small things, the minor details that bother us in life. Stay focused on the big picture. This is not a bad philosophy of life, as far as it goes – but it only goes so far. It's a huge mistake to assume that because something is small it isn't important. Engineers and architects know that the stability of the most gigantic structure depends on _____; a failed bolt or a misplaced pin can have huge consequences. People do not want airline mechanics to say, "Don't sweat the small stuff" as they perform last-minute pre-flight checks. People don't buy a new house with a hairline crack in the foundation and say, "Don't sweat it – it's small." There are some things in life which require that attention be paid to little things –for on these very things one's entire life and future may depend.

- ① the fundamental of its big structure
- ② the integrity of its seemingly trivial elements
- ③ the essentiality of its grand blueprint
- ④ the indifference to its trifle components
- ⑤ the expertise of the engineers and architects themselves

118. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Rats fed "rat food" or monkeys fed "monkey food" don't weigh as much as animals that get to pick from a variety of foods. The same is probably true for humans. Think back to the time you wandered through a cafeteria with great choices and you'll probably picture a tray piled with more food than you usually eat. There's no question that we need variety in our diets. At each meal, though, simplicity may be a better strategy for some people. You may eat less if your entire meal is a chicken dish and vegetables than if you prepare several tempting dishes. Such simplification runs counter to trends in the marketplace, as the food industry offers an ever growing and ever charming variety of foods. But it may help _____.

- ① vegetarians decline chickens
- ② satiate the temptation of appetite
- ③ reverse the expanding trend of obesity
- ④ reverse the narrowing trend of waistline
- ⑤ convert omnivorous dieters into herbivorous ones

119. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Restoration, as the word itself implies, assumes that one can recreate an artist's original intent and product. At best, restorers' and museum directors' aesthetic preferences and historical theories drive restorations, for it is impossible to step outside one's historical context. How can restorers be so sure that removing a layer of lacquer isn't merely their subconscious attempt to refashion an artwork according to contemporary tastes? What's "restorative" about that? The "restored" Sistine Chapel may look "authentic" today, but will it still look so when aesthetic and historical theories have changed? The master's work reborn may seem to _____. Surely the best approach to any great work of art is to simply leave it alone.

* lacquer: 래커(도료의 일종), 칠

- ① be restored for permanent preservation
- ② be literally identical to the age-old treasure
- ③ be more vivid and splendid than was before
- ④ leave nothing to be desired compared to the original
- ⑤ be misplaced in a time where it does not belong

120. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Sometimes the government's economic role is to stay out of the marketplace. The principle that the government should not interfere in the economy is called *laissez faire*, a French phrase meaning "leave things alone." The concept of *laissez faire* is often paired with capitalism, an economic system that is based on private ownership of the factors of production. Capitalism, the foundation of market economies, operates on the belief that, on their own, producers will create the goods and services that consumers demand. Therefore, according to *laissez faire* capitalism, there is no need for government involvement in the marketplace. *Laissez faire* capitalism is a market economy in its pure form. *However*, there are no pure market economies; all real-world market economies _____.

- ① remove a governmental restrictions
- ② have some degree of government intervention
- ③ have no governmental interference whatsoever
- ④ permit unlimited commercial liberty to businesses
- ⑤ have unbearable extent of non-governmental intervention

고난도 빈칸 FBI 해설지

정답 번호표

1.⑤	2.⑤	3.①	4.②	5.⑤	6.③	7.②	8.⑤	9.③	10.⑤
11.④	12.③	13.④	14.③	15.②	16.④	17.①	18.⑤	19.①	20.⑤
21.①	22.①	23.①	24.②	25.②	26.④	27.③	28.①	29.③	30.②
31.⑤	32.⑤	33.①+①	34.①	35.⑤	36.①	37.②	38.⑤	39.①	40.③
41.①	42.⑤	43.⑤	44.②+⑤	45.⑤	46.⑤	47.①	48.①	49.②	50.③
51.⑤	52.②	53.②	54.④	55.③	56.⑤	57.④	58.⑤	59.②	60.①
61.④	62.④	63.③	64.③	65.④	66.⑤	67.①	68.④	69.④	70.①
71.③	72.①	73.①	74.①	75.④	76.②	77.①	78.①	79.①	80.③
81.④	82.①	83.④	84.①	85.③	86.③	87.②	88.④	89.①	90.②
91.③	92.③	93.④	94.②	95.②	96.③	97.④	98.⑤	99.⑤	100.⑤
101.②	102.③	103.③	104.③	105.②	106.②	107.②	108.①	109.②	110.①
111.①	112.①	113.②	114.①	115.③	116.①	117.②	118.④	119.⑤	120.②

