

1. 다음 부분 중 문법상 옳지 않은 것은?

A brief experiment filmed by Soviet director Lev Kuleshov demonstrates a film editing effect. It was a scene ①consisting of five shots, each ②taken separately in a different location. When assembled in a particular sequence, they created a unity of space that had no existence in reality. The film showed a boy approaching a girl, their meeting, the boy pointing to a building in the distance, the two starting off toward the building, and finally both ③climbing up flights of steps together. The first three shots were photographed in different sections of Moscow. The fourth was a picture of the White House taken from an old American movie. The fifth shot was photographed at the steps of a church in Leningrad. When the shots were joined, places ④where in actuality are thousands of miles apart ⑤were brought together and made to look as though they were concentrated in a small area that could be covered in a few paces by the actors.

2. 다음 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

The intellect cannot command the emotions, but it can channel currently existing emotional energy. If, for example, the emotions want X, the intellect might talk them into wanting to do Y by pointing out that doing it will get them X. As soon as the emotions are convinced that doing Y will get them X, the anxiety they felt with respect to X will transfer to Y. The intellect can then point out to the emotions that by doing Z, they can get Y; again, the anxiety will transfer. In this manner, anxiety _____ formed by the intellect. We thereby become motivated to fulfill the instrumental desires in these chains, even though doing so won't itself feel good — indeed, even though doing so will feel bad.

- ① is not procedural emotion
- ② flows down the chains of desire
- ③ is unrelated to any emotional step
- ④ climbs up the ladder of aspiration
- ⑤ is initially directed at our supreme target

3. 다음 중 어휘 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Traditionally, law schools have tended to keep their distance from other schools at a university — they usually have their own buildings. The law library is ①separate from other university libraries and contains little other than legal literature, a situation that promotes informational distance between law and other bodies of knowledge. The ②integration of students has been nearly total. Undergraduate programs in law are rare. Law courses are peopled nearly ③exclusively by law students, who in turn take nothing outside of law school. In my own institution at least, law courses are listed in a separate timetable, and the law school even follows a ④different academic calendar from the rest of the university. Little wonder that lawyers, immersed for three years in this separate world, go forth with the belief that the law is a domain ⑤unto itself.

4. 다음 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

Today we often find ourselves disappointed by the moral character of leaders. As humans, leaders are subject to the same flaws and weaknesses as everyone else. Yet we want our leaders to transcend them and live up to higher moral standards. Some people turn longingly to the past and wonder where all the leaders and heroes have gone. But when you think about it, ordinary people did not know as much about the personal behavior of their leaders in the past as we do today. It is _____ where every aspect, good or bad, of a leader's life can be, and often is, made public. *Ironically*, the increase in information that we have about leaders has also increased our concern about their ethics. The more defects our leaders have, the more we long for ethical leaders. We have demystified our leaders. and we're not sure we like it.

* transcend 초월하다

- ① desirable to protect the privacy of leaders
- ② hard to filter out the ethics of our leaders
- ③ difficult to have heroes in the information age
- ④ unreasonable to impose ethics on our heroes
- ⑤ a piece of cake for us to correct our ethical defects

5. 다음 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

Regarding morality as an informal public system that applies to all rational persons explains many of the features of morality that almost everyone agrees upon. Normal adults are regarded as knowing what morality requires, prohibits, encourages, and allows, and this explains why ignorance of morality is not normally allowed as an excuse. It also explains why it is not considered irrational for any person to adopt morality as a guide, even as the ultimate guide, for her own conduct. The account of morality as a public system that applies to all rational persons also explains why morality is regarded as inseparable. No one can simply decide to withdraw from it; others will continue to judge a person morally regardless of her claim that she

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- ① is above or outside of it
 - ② is under and inside of it
 - ③ is rational and reasonable
 - ④ has moral guidance to follow
 - ⑤ is adapted to and inseparable from it

6. 다음 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

The changing nature of holidays was reflected in the social groups taking holidays, and in the distances which people were prepared to travel to holiday destinations. One of the major demand changes was the increased availability of leisure for a wider group in society. Rising real incomes, paid holidays and growing tendency to demand foreign holidays, or a combination of these, were important and continuing factors stimulating international tourism demand. These factors were not simply economic determinants but also social. As the world recovered from the Second World War there was growing evidence to indicate that people were spending more time on leisure activities and on travel. These tendencies were reflected in the protection that many people gave to holiday expenditures, these expenditures being _____ in the face of income changes.

*determinant (결정) 요인

- ① the last thing to give up
- ② the first thing to curtail
- ③ the least amount to spend
- ④ considered as monetary waste
- ⑤ the budget to save for a rainy day

7. 다음 중 어휘 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Cultural messages shape many communication behaviors, and listening is no exception. In particular, listening behavior appears to be affected by how people in a given culture think about the importance of time. In individualistic cultures, people often think of time as a resource. Americans, *For instance*, commonly say that "time is money," and they think of time as a ①commodity that can be saved, spent, and wasted. People in *such cultures* typically place a high value on ②efficiency, and they expect others to do the same. They value direct, straightforward communication, and listeners become ③tolerant with speakers who don't "get to the point." *In contrast*, collectivistic cultures such as Korea emphasize social ④harmony over efficiency. As part of their listening behavior, people in *these cultures* often pay close attention to nonverbal behaviors and ⑤contextual cues to determine the meaning of a speaker's message.

*collectivistic 집단[집산]주의적

8. 다음 중 어휘 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

To provide meaningful feedback, a coach must somehow observe and evaluate performance. Traditional coaching intervention often involves ①subjective observations and conclusions based on the coach's perceptions, ②biases and own previous experiences. However, a number of studies have revealed that subjective observations are potentially both unreliable and inaccurate. Human memory systems have ③limitations, and it is almost impossible to remember accurately all the meaningful events that take place during an entire competition. Studies have shown international-level soccer coaches could only recollect 30 per cent of the key factors that determined successful soccer performance and were less than 45 per cent correct in the post-game assessment of what occurred during a game. Another study found ④difference between novice and experienced gymnastics coaches in distinguishing differences between two performances. In fact, the experienced coaches were more likely to report a difference in performance when none existed, and were very confident in their decisions, even when ⑤incorrect.

*novice 초보자

9. 다음 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

There is a reason why certain schemas are more available to us. If certain examples of categorizations are easier to remember, schemas consistent with those examples are more likely to be called up and used. Suppose you were asked whether there are more words in the English language that begin with the letter *r* or if there are more words in which the third letter is an *r*. Most people find it much easier to think of examples of words that begin with *r*, and thus, the ease of producing examples makes it seem as if there are more words that begin with *r*. These words are more easily available to us, and thus, they cause us to _____.

*schema 배경지식, 스키마(기억 속에 축적되어 있는 지식 구조)

- ① to underestimate their importance
- ② to build up vocabulary more effortlessly
- ③ to overestimate their frequency of occurrence
- ④ to confuse the alphabetical order of letters
- ⑤ not to categorize words in alphabetical order

10. 다음 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

Imagine that you are out walking with a friend and you find two lottery tickets. You decide to take one ticket each. Your friend kindly says that *you* can decide which of the two tickets you want to keep. One ticket has the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The other ticket has the numbers 5, 18, 19, 31, 35, 45. Which ticket would you choose to keep? Statistically, both tickets have an equal probability of winning. So it doesn't matter which ticket you choose because they both have the same chance of winning. However, many people would choose the second ticket over the first. Why is this? One suggestion is that we view the second ticket to be _____. That is, you ignore the fact that they both have an equal chance and instead make the decision based on how similar you think it is to a winning ticket.

- ① easier to combine the numbers
- ② less random in numerical order
- ③ actually higher chance of winning
- ④ more representative of a winning ticket
- ⑤ different from ordinary winning tickets

11. 다음 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves in terms of their work or by what they spend time on. These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive. There is nothing criminal in doing this, but psychologically, we become what we believe. People who follow this practice tend to lose their individuality and begin to live with the notion that they are recognized by the job they do. However, jobs may not be permanent, and you may lose your job for a countless number of reasons, some of which you may not even be responsible for. In such cases, these people suffer from an inevitable social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have _____ . *trauma 외상

- ① to find another permanent job
- ② to solidify their occupational pride
- ③ been protected thanks to their expertise
- ④ been secured from the danger of unemployment
- ⑤ been disassociated from what once was their identity

12. 다음 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

Without being musical, a person misses the opportunity to know a part of himself. Studying music is one of the few things children learn from what Charles Fowler calls '_____'. Children are taught that "2+2=4," "C-A-T spells cat," and the capital of the United States is Washington, D.C. This type of learning takes facts on the "outside" and inserts them into the "inside" of the child. In music, two children, even very young children, performing the same simple piano piece will make it sound different in ways that reflect who they are. These children are developing their musicality on the inside and reflecting it out to the world. Unlike learning the correct spelling of "school," the correct answer in music is constantly changing as it interacts with, and is re-created by, the child. It is through this process that children will learn something very meaningful about themselves as well.

- ① outside in rather than inside out
- ② inner reflection without changing
- ③ sheer intake rather than re-creation
- ④ externalization rather than internalization
- ⑤ unconditional acceptance rather than interaction

13. 요약문을 완성할 대 빈칸 A-B에 적절한 것은?

In any event, we look to philosophy as a way of integrating all of the other things we know from all of the other fields of study. This applies in a special way to the study of what we are as human beings. Today we live in a world that is constantly trying to pull one aspect of what we are away from our other aspects. The body is torn apart from the mind, our individual existence is torn away from our social life, and our consciousness is regarded as separate from the things we know about, such as water, trees, dogs, and other people, outside of our own mind. Each science has its own little area that it studies to the point of exhaustion. Where, if anywhere, are all the parts put back together again into an integrated whole? The only place within unaided reason for such harmony and reconciliation is philosophy.

* exhaustion 철저한 규명 ** reconciliation 화해

The difference of philosophy from other fields of study lies in its _____ aspect, contrary to the aspect of _____ in other studies.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| ① spiritual - material | ② unifying - specificity |
| ③ separating - integration | ④ individual - harmonization |
| ⑤ reasoning - irrationality | |

14. 다음 글의 빈칸 A-B에 들어갈 연결어로 적절한 것은?

The analogy below allows us to recognize that moral progress is possible. Before the invention of the microscope, people had no tools for seeing microscopic creatures and, consequently, made inaccurate judgments regarding the causes of disease. With the invention of the microscope, however, scientists were able to perceive entities they'd previously been unable to and, as a result, were able to make improved judgments — many of which we still accept today. _____, in the moral sphere, when people don't have the tools needed for perceiving the rightness or wrongness of something, they make judgments that are less accurate than they would be if they had such tools. We can see then, _____, how the limited perspective of some people in 19th-century America led them to conclude that racism was acceptable and how our wider perspective these days enables us to recognize how terribly mistaken that earlier judgment was.

* analogy 유추

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ① However - on the opposite | ② Similarly - for instance |
| ③ That is - consequently | ④ Contrarily - likewise |
| ⑤ For that reason - otherwise | |

15. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Suppose that Earth systems are resilient. It would not follow from this that environmental problems are not worth taking seriously. Even if Earth systems successfully respond to our environmental insults, there may still be a high price to pay in the loss of much that we value: species diversity, quality of life, water resources, agricultural output, and so on. Through centuries of warfare, European nations demonstrated their resilience, but millions of people lost their lives and much that we value was destroyed. Moreover, even if it is highly unlikely that human action could lead to a collapse in fundamental Earth systems, the consequences of such a collapse would be so disastrous that avoiding the risk altogether would be preferable. Just as it is best not to have to rely on the life-saving properties of the airbags in one's car, so it would be best _____ of Earth's basic systems. * resilient 회복력이 있는

- ① to pay price for the resilience
- ② not to have to rely on the resilience
- ③ for us to fully exploit the resources
- ④ to be dependent on the self-sustainability
- ⑤ to reduce overdependence of car for the protection

16. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

Can there be a global environmental ethic? Often, the answer is, no. But if the world is becoming a global village, it must also have global ethics. The strength of a village is the ethics-based community bond. The strength of the global village cannot, *therefore*, be without global ethics. Today we are witnessing the merger of nations into a global community of humans. The global village has become a visible reality because of the United Nations, multinational corporations, growing economic interdependence, and shortening of distances by new transportation and communication technologies. Environmental problems _____, nor do the natural disasters. There is growing support of the Eastern view that all living species have the right to exist and no nation has the privilege to destroy any of them within or outside its borders. *Hence* the possibility of a global environmental ethic.

- ① do not affect the wildlife species
- ② do not stagnate within national borders
- ③ do not originate from economic causes
- ④ do not diffused beyond a single territory
- ⑤ cannot be avoided even through global cooperation

4 where-which/2/2/3/1 1/3 impatient-tolerant/4 difference-no difference/3/4

5/4 inside out rather than outside in-본문 표현 의미상으로 바꿈/2/2/2

2 do not stop at national borders의 어휘 변경