

C H A P T E R

01

빈 칸

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오(65%)

1-11

Humans have never been alone on the Earth. Their lives — culture, technology, and art — have been immeasurably enriched because they learned to watch, listen to, and imitate the other animals that shared the land and sea with them. So the ancient Greek philosopher Democritus thought. He speculated that people learned to weave from spiders, and how to sing from songbirds, swans, and nightingales. They got the inspiration to build houses of clay from watching swallows at work on their nests. "In the most important concerns," he wrote, "we are pupils of the animals." A recent author, Steven Lonsdale, argued in a book filled with examples from every part of the world that dance owes its origin and elaboration to _____. The idea of the impacts of other forms of life on humans can be followed even further. Our species, from earliest times down through history, gained more from the others than a few crafts. Interaction with countless kinds of animals and plants largely created the shapes of human bodies and minds, gave direction to cultures, and in an important sense made us what we are.¹⁾

*immeasurably 헤아릴 수 없을 정도로

-
- ① our preferences of beautiful things
 - ② primitive people hunting and gathering
 - ③ human influence on animal's imitation behaviors
 - ④ our resemblance to dancing mammals, birds, and reptiles
 - ⑤ human imitation of the varied movements of animals

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오(81%)

2-3

Think about how a parent teaches a child to ride a bike. First, the child watches while the parent does it. Second, the parent runs alongside holding onto the bike while the child pedals and steers. Finally, the parent lets go and allows the child to carry on independently. This process can be described as the "I do, and you watch. Then we all do together. Then you do, and I watch." sequence. Too often, teachers forget the vital _____. They model a sample question and response on the board, then set students to work independently, missing the "we do" phase in which students work together, with teacher facilitation, to familiarize themselves with the process. This is where collaborative learning and other small-group approaches find their place. Within a unit and within a lesson, it is best to begin with some teacher modelling and move to cooperative discovery before asking students to independently apply their learning.²⁾

① demonstration process

② second stage

③ do-it-yourself teaching

④ socialization lesson

⑤ agent of education

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(86%)

2-10

The behaviour of social animals may be influenced by environmental factors and individual peculiarities. Nevertheless, in a given environment, animals of the same species will tend to behave in a similar way. _____, in general, without genetic mutations. For example, common chimpanzees have a genetic tendency to live in hierarchical groups headed by an alpha male. Members of a closely related chimpanzee species, bonobos, usually live in more egalitarian groups dominated by female alliances. Female common chimpanzees cannot take lessons from their bonobo relatives and stage a feminist revolution. Male chimpanzees cannot gather in a constitutional assembly to abolish the office of alpha male and declare that from here on out all chimpanzees are to be treated as equals. Such dramatic changes in behaviour would occur only if something changed in the chimpanzees' DNA.³⁾

*mutation 돌연변이 **alpha male 우두머리 수컷
***egalitarian 평등주의의

- ① Hierarchical society cannot be granted
- ② Immense changes can be observed in chimpanzees
- ③ Radical reap should be occur among animals
- ④ Significant changes in social behaviour cannot occur
- ⑤ Fundamental revolution can take place

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(57%)

3-11

Suppose the chance that a particular stock will go up tomorrow is 50%. Now suppose on Tuesday the stock goes up. What are the chances it will go up on Wednesday? If Tuesday's result and Wednesday's result are independent of each other — that is, if there is no trend — then the chance it will go up on Wednesday is 50%, just like the chance on Tuesday. The fact that the stock went up on Tuesday hasn't changed anything. Whether or not the stock goes up on Wednesday has nothing to do with whether it went up on Tuesday. Most studies and measurements have found that there was no tendency to trend. When you assess the chances of what will happen tomorrow, it doesn't help you to _____.⁴⁾

- ① accept your others' strategy
- ② know what happened yesterday
- ③ think about the negative relationship
- ④ stick to the event occurring at hand
- ⑤ read the trend of the future

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(66%)

4-1

The hot hand belief is that if a player is in a hot streak, the chance that that player will continue to score is higher than his or her personal average; and that this is true even if the game is purely random. It says that the mere fact of success in the past alters the probability of success in the future. There's a very strong belief in this phenomenon — even to the extent that it influences play. In basketball, teammates will often pass the ball to players believed to be in a hot hand streak, believing that their sequence of successful shots makes them more likely to score next time. It means that the belief in the hot hand phenomenon changes how the players are behaving, and that very change might alter the chance of scoring. It will certainly give the player who receives the ball more opportunity to score, even if _____. And if those increased opportunities to score translate into more points, it could well reinforce the impression of a hot hand streak.⁵⁾

*hot streak 연속적인 호조

- ① the essence of the game has not been changed
- ② it doesn't alter the chance of scoring at each attempt
- ③ the chance of future success is guaranteed
- ④ it means that the other teammates cannot have the opportunity
- ⑤ the player is not the best player in your team

6. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(73%)

4-7

In 1832, after his death in a duel at the age of 20, the French mathematician Galois was found to have left a body of mathematical writings that were examined and pronounced to be ___(A)___ despite the fact that he had frantically worked on them almost to his final moments. The mathematical propositions were novel, certainly, but were judged to have no basis in mathematical knowledge and to lead nowhere. It was only after the passage of several years during which mathematics advanced enough for the relevance and effectiveness of Galois's work to become apparent that their creativity was recognized. Other creative scientists such as Galileo have also suffered extreme social disapproval because they introduced what was in effect a new paradigm whose relevance and effectiveness were ___(B)___ the ability of a particular age to appreciate. In Galileo's case this was the now commonplace idea that the earth revolves around the sun.⁶⁾

*duel 결투 **proposition 명제

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|-------------|
| ① invaluable | | above |
| ② invaluable | | over |
| ③ valueless | | balanced |
| ④ valueless | | beyond |
| ⑤ priceless | | overwhelmed |

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(58%)

4-8

Some of us don't know _____. We don't have access to our emotions, and we can't imagine what they feel like or what good could come of them. The difference between acknowledging our emotions and cutting off our ability to experience them can be as big as the difference between what a child at four knows and what a child at seventeen understands, or the difference between dating and falling in love. We can't know until we get there. Think of two turtles — one from a pond and one from an ocean — sharing stories. The pond turtle cannot comprehend the magnificence of the ocean because his pond environment is limited. The ocean turtle invites the pond turtle to go with him to the ocean because he knows that the pond turtle will only truly understand by seeing for himself.⁷⁾

- ① where we should get
- ② what we're missing
- ③ what we have known so far
- ④ how to get the unknown field
- ⑤ the difference between us and others

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(44%)

5-7

The authority of adults is inextricably linked to the status enjoyed by the experience of the past. Historically their authority was, in no small part, based upon their capacity to transmit the legacy of human knowledge and cultural achievements. The ambiguous status of adulthood has fostered a mood where their knowledge, and the authority of academic subjects, is frequently _____ . One unfortunate outcome of this process has been the growth of pedagogical beliefs and practices that selfquestion the status of subject-based knowledge, leading to the downsizing of academic learning in the school curriculum. Many policymakers and curriculum engineers argue that learning from current experience is more rewarding than the study of subject-based knowledge. They often dismiss academic subject-based knowledge as 'narrow' and call for the 'broadening out' of the curriculum.⁸⁾

*inextricably 불가분하게, 뗄 수 없을 정도로

**pedagogical 교육학적인

-
- ① considered special because of its value
 - ② outweighed by the subject-based knowledge
 - ③ exceeded by the experience of the past
 - ④ called into question by educational experts
 - ⑤ stressed by the current school curriculum

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(63%)

5-9

When we discuss knowledge, we often focus on theoretical 'knowledge of the head' and overlook practical 'knowledge of the hand'. Indeed, there seems to be something of a prejudice against the latter. For example, the abstract knowledge of the scientist is generally held in higher esteem than the practical knowledge of the car mechanic or the craftsman. This prejudice may derive from the widespread assumption that our capacity for reason is what distinguishes us from the rest of the animal kingdom. However, it could be argued that our ability to manipulate things is just as unique, and that the hand with its opposable thumb is as good a symbol of human intelligence as the head with its bulging cranium. There is a sense in which _____. After all, we need basic skills, such as the ability to speak and the ability to manipulate objects, before we can acquire any kind of knowledge.9)

*bulging 볼록 나온 **cranium 두개골

-
- ① knowledge by the hand is superior to that in the brain
 - ② know-how is prior to, and more fundamental than, know-that
 - ③ intelligence gained through imagination is not so important
 - ④ abstract knowledge is nothing compared to practical knowledge
 - ⑤ what we know today can be deemed wrong someday

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(43%)

6-5/6

Even the best accounts of the past are open to change based on new evidence or the work of historians who approach a subject with a different lens of interpretation. In this sense, history is more about _____ than it is about nailing down a definitive account of a specific event or life. As David Lowenthal notes, "History usually depends on someone else's eyes and voice: we see it through an interpreter who stands between past events and our apprehension of them." While the past never changes, history changes all the time.¹⁰⁾

- ① remembering the past
- ② competing perceptions of the past
- ③ reconstructing the past based on the theory
- ④ organizing the past in the intelligible order
- ⑤ changing the definition of the discipline

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(66%)

7-2

Public performance of music in non-Western cultures occurs in a freer, more relaxed environment. In Africa, it is not uncommon to see a group of accomplished musicians surrounded by people who join in by singing, clapping, playing rattles, and dancing along. In Indian Hindustani music, tradition dictates that the audience supply the tala (beat and meter) by quietly clapping. Interaction between the performers and community is an important part of the music-making process. Prior to the nineteenth century, concerts in the West were similar to this freer, more interactive experience. Not until the Romantic era, when composers made musical compositions admired "works of art" and composers themselves became "geniuses," was the audience required to sit in _____.¹⁾

*rattle 딸랑딸랑 소리가 나는 물건

**tala 인도 음악의 전통적인 리듬 패턴

- ① silence in order to honor the audience
- ② joyful and participating state
- ③ respectful, meditative silence
- ④ their seats with giving big hands
- ⑤ awe to admire the musicians

12. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(70%)

7-4

Understanding, for a listener, means mapping the speaker's stories onto the listener's stories. One of the most interesting aspects of the way stories are used in memory is the varied effect they have on understanding. Different people understand the same story differently precisely because the stories they already know are different. When they hear new stories, understanders attempt to construe these stories as old stories they have heard before. They do this because it is actually quite difficult to absorb new information. New ideas ramify through our memories, causing us to revise beliefs, make new generalizations, and perform other effortful cognitive operations. We prefer to avoid all this work. One way to do this is to simply assume that what we are seeing or hearing is just the same old stuff. The real problem in understanding, then, is identifying _____.¹²⁾

*construe 이해[해석]하다 **ramify 가지를 뻗다

- ① the difference between seemingly same stories
- ② the origin of the story you are hearing
- ③ whether the person telling the story is saying the truth or a lie
- ④ which one of the old stories is actually the story you told to others
- ⑤ which of all the stories you already know is the one told to you yet again

13. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(75%)

7-10

Children raised in modern westernized contexts may have a hard time discriminating what's possible in modern situations versus what would have been considered appropriate under ancestral conditions. In a large city, a child can throw chewed gum on the sidewalk without much cost. And I think this probably happens — at least in New York! Under ancestral conditions, engaging in such socially questionable behavior would not only be more likely to get noticed (remember, it's a small group), but it would be more likely to lead to punishment and harmful effects on one's reputation. A kid who did the equivalent of throwing gum on the sidewalk in an ancestral clan to risk adverse effects to his or her reputation. A kid who does this on the busy streets of Manhattan does not. We need to raise our children not for the busy streets of modern Manhattan, but for the small, tight-knit villages that _____.¹³⁾

*clan 집단 **tight-knit 유대가 긴밀한
***typify (~의) 특징을 나타내다

- ① typified the environments of our ancestors
- ② our ancestors never lived
- ③ exemplified the most sophisticated modern technology
- ④ has developed from where once our ancestors lived
- ⑤ would have been the typical environment of human being

14. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(80%)

8-1

By the beginning of the twentieth century, the belief that the task of art was to "represent reality" had lost much of its meaning. By that time, the new psychology and the new physics had made it evident that many people were not sure what constituted reality anyway. Then, too, the development of photography gave artists another reason _____. Invented in the 1830s, photography became popular and widespread after George Eastman created the first Kodak camera for the mass market in 1888. What was the point of an artist doing what the camera did better? Unlike the camera, which could only mirror reality, artists could create reality. In modern art, as in literature, individual consciousness became the source of meaning.¹⁴⁾

- ① why they should not abandon visual realism
- ② to work on something that is shown on the outside
- ③ to represent reality
- ④ to refuse to depict the surrealism
- ⑤ to reject visual realism

15. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(77%)

8-5/6

The accuracy of the Horatio Alger myth, which was about the characters who climbed the social class ladder, is less important than the belief that limitless possibilities exist for everyone. Functionalists would stress that this belief is functional for society. On the one hand, it encourages people to compete for higher positions, or, as the song says, "to reach for the highest star." On the other hand, it places blame for failure squarely on the individual. If you don't make it — in the face of ample opportunities to get ahead — the fault must be your own. The Horatio Alger myth helps to stabilize society: Since the fault is viewed as the individual's, not society's, current social arrangements can be regarded as satisfactory. This reduces _____.¹⁵⁾

*squarely 정확히

- ① people's complaints about their inability
- ② stress to maintain current social arrangements
- ③ the chance of individuals criticizing themselves
- ④ pressures to change the system
- ⑤ blames the one who failed for one's laziness

16. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(89%)

8-8

Can some of the techniques used to study collective animal behavior be applied to understanding human societies? The answer is a qualified "yes." In narrowly defined social situations, such as in pedestrian movement and spectator crowds, some of the techniques used to understand collective animal behavior can be applied to humans. In wider situations, such as consumer decision-making and the "evolution" of fads and fashions, there could also be applications. Recent studies have looked at how our tendencies to buy particular items, find employment, and even commit crime change with the behaviors of those around us. Many of the underlying dynamics of these processes are similar to _____.¹⁶⁾

*fad 일시적 유행

- ① what others do
- ② the behaviors of people surrounding us
- ③ those seen in animal groups
- ④ the processes that the animals see
- ⑤ how the animals recognize same situations

17. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(57%)

9-2

We have seen only cases in which human intelligence is equal to or greater than animal intelligence. Perhaps the wild mind is altogether inferior to the human mind. Clearly, humans are vastly superior to all earthly animals in their ability to learn and use language. However, if we accept this view we have jumped to the wrong conclusion. Animals do have unique abilities not shared by humans. Perhaps the most convincing case is dolphins' talent for acquiring and processing acoustic information. This skill is highly adaptive and is a type of intelligence according to any reasonable general definition. Furthermore, not only can unaided humans not match dolphins' ability, but also the best human-designed transducers, computers, and software cannot match their ability. Only by adopting radically speciesist definitions of intelligence could _____.¹⁷⁾

*transducer 변환기 **speciesist 종차별주의(인간이 만물의 영장이라는 믿음)의

-
- ① we stick to the idea that animals have better intelligence than humans
 - ② we deny that this ability is a type of intelligence
 - ③ humans keep arguing that they are the same as other species
 - ④ human minds manipulate wild minds
 - ⑤ we reject that animals altogether is inferior to the human mind

18. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(70%)

9-9

A major economic motivation of balanced reciprocity is to exchange surplus goods and services for those that are in short supply. Shortfalls and surpluses can result from different levels of technology, environmental variations, or different production capacities. But whatever the cause, balanced reciprocity enables both parties in the exchange to maximize their consumption. The Indians of Oaxaca, Mexico, exemplify balanced reciprocity in the exchange of both goods and services. According to social custom, a man is expected to sponsor at least one festival celebrating a major saint's day. Such an event, involving elaborate food, beverages, and entertainment, almost always is beyond the capacity of a man to provide by himself. Consequently, the man seeks the help of his relatives, friends, and neighbors, thereby mortgaging his future surpluses. Those who help out expect to _____.¹⁸⁾

*reciprocity 상호 이익, 상호성 **mortgage 저당 잡히다

- ① be repaid in equivalent amounts when they sponsor a similar festival
- ② give one or more future aid in times of other festivals
- ③ allocate similar amount of help when others host their festivals in the future
- ④ get help later from other people who don't give any help this time
- ⑤ be given in equal amounts later although their help was not indeed any help

19. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(83%)

9-10

Approximately 7,000 residents live in Copenhagen's city center. On an ordinary weekday evening in the winter season a person walking through the city can enjoy the lights from about 7,000 windows. _____ plays a key role in the feeling of safety. It is common practice for city planners to mix functions and housing as a crime prevention strategy and thus increase the feeling of safety along the most important streets used by pedestrians and bicyclists. The strategy works well in Copenhagen, where the city center has buildings between five and six stories high, and there is good visual contact between residences and street space. The strategy does not work as well in Sydney. Although the Australian metropolis has 15,000 people living in its heart, the residences are generally from 10 to 50 stories above street level, and no one who lives high up can see what is happening down on the Street.¹⁹⁾

*proximity 근접, 가까움

- ① The number of people living in the same city
- ② The proximity to housing and residents
- ③ The density of population of the city
- ④ The satisfaction citizens feel in the city
- ⑤ The fact that the city has its strategy for safety

20. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(82%)

10-4

Foods are refined to such an extent that their value is lost, even if they become more pleasing to the taste buds and the eye. In the process of preparing food we tend to lose many of the vitamins. An example is the boiling of vegetables, most of which tend to lose their value if over-boiled. The polishing of rice and the refining of sugar are other examples where _____ leads to the destruction of their essential value as foods. As is known to everybody, there are certain trace elements in our body which are required to keep us in good health. Any lowering of their small amounts in the system will give rise to many disorders; for example, the lack of iron in the blood will give rise to anaemia and weakness. Sodium deficiency leads to many disorders.²⁰⁾

*anaemia 빈혈 **sodium 나트륨

- ① the liking of better-nutrient
- ② the result of food growing
- ③ the preference for a nicer look
- ④ the label of the food
- ⑤ the contents in human blood

21. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(72%)

11-2

Language affects how people think and what they pay attention to. Language allows us to perceive certain aspects of the world by naming them and allows us to ignore other parts of the world by not naming them. For instance, if you work in a job such as fashion or interior design that deals with many different words for color distinctions, you will be able to perceive finer differences in color. Knowing various words for shades of white, such as ecru, eggshell, cream, ivory, pearl, bone china white, and antique white, actually helps you see differences in shades of white. Similarly, there are concepts that people do not fully perceive until _____ . Think of words added to American English vocabulary in the last few years such as google, texting, couch potato, or mouse potato. The behaviors to which those words refer certainly existed before the terms were coined. But as a society, we did not collectively perceive these behaviors until language allowed us to name them.²¹⁾

- ① the right word is yet to be made
- ② a word is coined to describe them
- ③ someone decides to distinct old words from new ones
- ④ a word to describe it is absent from the vocabulary
- ⑤ the behavior depicting a word is presented

22. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(80%)

11-4

Communication researchers have identified five ways that _____ . First, nonverbal behaviors repeat verbal messages. For example, you might say "yes" while nodding your head. In making a public presentation, you might hold up one, then two, and then three fingers to signal to listeners that you are moving from the first to the second to the third points of your speech. Second, nonverbal behaviors may highlight verbal communication, as when you use inflection to emphasize certain words ("This is the most serious consequence of the policy that I oppose"). Third, nonverbal behaviors may complement words. When you see a friend, you might say, "I'm glad to see you" and underline the verbal message with a smile. Fourth, nonverbal behaviors may contradict verbal messages, as when a group member says, "Nothing's wrong" in a hostile tone of voice. Finally, we sometimes substitute nonverbal behaviors for verbal ones. For instance, you might roll your eyes to indicate that you are annoyed by something.²²⁾

*inflection 억양

-
- ① nonverbal behaviors hinder your communication
 - ② nonverbal behaviors are influenced by the way a message is said
 - ③ verbal message get in the way of nonverbal behaviors
 - ④ nonverbal behaviors interact with verbal communication
 - ⑤ verbal message indicate what your nonverbal behaviours will be

23. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(65%)

11-10

If an animal is innately programmed for some type of behavior, then there are likely to be biological clues. It is no accident that fish have bodies which are streamlined and smooth, with fins and a powerful tail. Their bodies are structurally adapted for moving fast through the water. Similarly, if you found a dead bird or mosquito, you could guess by looking at its wings that flying was its normal mode of transport. However, we must not be over-optimistic. Biological clues are not essential. The extent to which they are found varies from animal to animal and from activity to activity. For example, it is impossible to guess from their bodies that birds make nests, and, sometimes, animals behave in a way quite contrary to what might be expected from their physical form: ghost spiders have tremendously long legs, yet they weave webs out of very short strands. To a human observer, their legs seem _____.²³⁾

- ① a great hindrance as they spin and move about the web
- ② necessary to build and move on the web
- ③ essential to move their body to catch a prey
- ④ to be adapted biological clues to the environment
- ⑤ to be the most optimistic form for the function

24. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(81%)

12-9

The importance of the retail sector to the global economy is particularly evident during times of crisis. World leaders, faced with a severe economic downturn, look to consumers for help. After 9/11, U.S. President Bush asked Americans to carry on with their lives, to not lose confidence, and to continue spending. Leaders made similar requests in response to the recent global recession, because when consumers stop buying, the economy grinds to a halt. In contrast, when consumers are confident and spending freely, money flows through retail stores, up the supply chain, and all the way back to the manufacturers, farmers, and other producers, making stops along the way with lawyers, bankers, and other service firms. Meanwhile, governments pick up their share through corporate, land, income, and consumption taxes. _____.²⁴⁾

*recession 경기 불황 **grind to a halt 서서히 멈추다

- ① Retail sector is important to the consumers
- ② The economical value of retail sector is higher for the individual
- ③ To maintain stable retail sector for people is the characteristic of capitalism
- ④ It is important for public sector to supervise the flow of the money
- ⑤ Consumers are at the heart of all this economic activity

25. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(77%)

12-10

Although money can provide all kinds of wonderful things, from tastier food to safer neighborhoods, wealth comes at a cost. Just thinking about it can push us away from the kinds of behaviors that promote happiness - such as playing nicely with others. In one study, students received a big stack of Monopoly money and spent several minutes imagining a wealthy future. Other students were left with no Monopoly money and spent time thinking about their plans for the next day. Suddenly a research assistant stumbled in front of them, spilling pencils everywhere. Students with the stack of cash picked up fewer pencils. In another study, individuals who merely saw a photograph of money preferred solitary activities, choosing personal cooking classes over a catered dinner with friends. This research helps to explain why our _____.²⁵⁾

*Monopoly (놀이판에서 하는) 부동산 취득 게임

- ① would-be lottery winners sought isolation
- ② lottery winners are admired by others
- ③ upstarts are looking for happiness
- ④ the future wealthy enjoy being with other people
- ⑤ the rich do not like staying secluded from society

26. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(67%)

T1-3

"Always something new out of Africa," exclaimed a Roman emperor 2,000 years ago, and so it is today. In the rainforest of the northeastern Congo, workers paid a pittance for their labors are digging from the ground coltan, a raw material used in the manufacture of mobile phones. From uranium in the atomic age to oil in the fossil-fuel era, Africa has always had what it takes — for the rest of the world. But concern for Africa's well-being should not focus on the relentless acquisition of its commodities. Africa's problems and the world's concerns coincide because the world is functionally shrinking, and when one of the neighborhoods of the "global village" suffers more than any other from a combination of maladies, _____. So assisting in the recovery of Africa is not mere altruism; it is a matter of self-interest for the rest of the world.²⁶⁾

- ① everyone can give benefits in the curing process
- ② everyone makes profit out of the problem
- ③ the remedy benefits all
- ④ the treatment will be the sole solution
- ⑤ the benefit can never be universal

27. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(65%)

T1-4

We've all heard the sentiment, "It's the thought that counts." Not true. There's a huge difference between thinking about buying flowers for a wedding anniversary and actually buying the flowers. The thought of attending a child's piano recital or soccer game isn't the same as sitting there in the front row and cheering them on. A grieving widow doesn't experience your love theory, only your loving presence and comforting words. The hungry person at a homeless shelter can't quite sink his teeth into your good intentions like he can some meat loaf and mashed potatoes. We don't act without thoughts, but thoughts alone don't "do" anything. We do not express genuine love until we take specific actions. The road to hell is truly _____.(27)

- ① full of thoughts which accompany corresponding action
- ② deprived of any action in contrast to thoughts
- ③ covered with lots of action without any panning
- ④ paved with good intentions that never transform into action
- ⑤ filled with malevolent thoughts that would not become actions

28. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(71%)

T1-15

The frontal lobes, an area of the brain, are heavily involved in many forms of complex thought processes, particularly those involving planning sequences or remembering the order in which events occurred. The frontal lobes do this in a variety of ways, but a key method is to inhibit unwanted responses. Typically our thought processes generate not just one, but several alternative responses to any question, and the frontal lobes _____. For example, if asked 'Who is the President of the USA?', the correct answer (at the time of writing) is 'President Obama'; in generating this answer, the brain probably produced other answers that are connected to the question but are incorrect, such as 'David Cameron' (current Prime Minister of the UK) or 'Ronald Reagan' (previous President of the USA). For this reason frontal-lobe activity is often referred to as inhibitory functioning or similar.²⁸⁾

- ① select less persuasive answers
- ② skip reasonable ideas
- ③ inhibits answers that contain reason compared to others
- ④ cuts less likely answers from being ignored
- ⑤ suppress the answers that are less plausible

29. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(91%)

T1-21

In 1969, when John was twenty-three, he taught briefly at a Navajo Indian boarding school in Shiprock, New Mexico. His third-grade students were among the poorest children in America, possessing little more than the clothes on their backs. The school had few toys or other sources of entertainment. Yet John never heard the children say they were bored. They were continually making up their own games. They were, at the age of ten, happy and well-adjusted children. That Christmas, John went home to visit his family. He remembers the scene, a floor full of packages under the tree. His own ten-year-old brother opened a dozen or so of them, quickly moving from one to the next. A few days later, John found his brother and a friend watching TV, the Christmas toys tossed aside in his brother's bedroom. Both boys complained to John that they had nothing to do. "We're bored," they proclaimed. For John, it was a clear indication that _____.

.29)

- ① feeling doesn't guarantee happiness for children
- ② children's satisfaction and their toys have a negative correlation
- ③ children's happiness doesn't come from stuff
- ④ toy is a requirement for children's entertainment
- ⑤ children's happiness is proportional to the number of toys they have

30. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(68%)

T2-5

In contrast to a criminal case, where the burden of proof lies with the prosecution and defendants are considered innocent until proven guilty, civil cases can be decided on a "preponderance of evidence." This makes civil cases considerably easier to win than criminal cases when _____. A number of mitigating factors also are taken into account in determining guilt and assigning penalties in civil cases. Guilt or innocence is based on whether the defendant could reasonably have anticipated and avoided the offense. A "good faith effort" to comply or solve the problem can be a factor. The compliance history is important. Is this a first-time offender or a habitual repeater? Finally, is there evidence of economic benefit to the defendant? That is, did the violator gain personally from the action? If so, it is more likely that willful intent was involved.³⁰⁾

*mitigating factors 정상 참작 요소

- ① there is enough evidence to end the case
- ② the proof is at odds with the result
- ③ it is clear whose fault it was
- ④ evidence is ambiguous
- ⑤ all factors are considered

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(66%)

T2-13

Some people believe that a problem arises if a person becomes angry. This idea is not true. To pass judgment on anger and condemn those who admit to becoming angry is the equivalent of robbing people of their humanness. Disallowing oneself from any part of the human experience weakens the experience in its totality. Sadness gives a reference point that makes happiness more appreciated. Tension can be better understood when compared with relaxation. _____.

No one has ever gotten in trouble for becoming angry. You could be furious right now, but no one would know it unless you demonstrated some behavior associated with the anger. The belief that anger is bad is so strongly ingrained that people will sometimes deny its existence even when it is spilling out all over the place.³¹⁾

- ① Anger has inherent value if expressed properly
- ② It is about time we stopped making value judgments about anger
- ③ Everything human lies in the essence of anger
- ④ Anger should not be considered appropriate from now on
- ⑤ The existence of anger in our hearts does mean we are imperfect

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(62%)

T2-18

We define creativity as the ability to reinterpret something by _____ in a surprising way to achieve some goal. This understanding covers virtually all of the phenomena that we typically think of as creative. In the hands of a composer, the notes of a musical scale can be rearranged to form a melody. A successful entrepreneur can take well-known components, products, or services and recombine them to produce something that no one else sells and everyone wants to buy. Even creative products that seem radically novel can be seen as a reorganization of familiar elements of perception and thought. The most creative poems, symphonies, paintings, inventions, business plans, or personal realizations are composed of a common reservoir of words, musical notes, colors, parts, processes, steps, or emotions.³²⁾

- ① breaking it down into its elements and recombining these elements
- ② dismantling something into smaller elements needed to be interpreted
- ③ making something different from the original with adding other components
- ④ taking something apart or destroying it from the bottom
- ⑤ reproducing something and reorganizing the original's elements

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(87%)

T2-19

A mnemonic device that uses imagery is known as 'the method of place.' Here you form an association between something you want to remember and a particular location on a familiar walk. Let's say that you have to present a speech about healthy eating habits in one of your classes and that your speech consists of seven main ideas. You simply imagine yourself taking a very familiar walk. As you pass the first familiar landmark on that walk, you develop an image that somehow connects that familiar landmark to the first point in your speech. For example, the image of a tree with a nest of baby birds could help you remember that you have to begin providing healthy foods when children are young. You continue in this manner until you have developed an image connecting each point in your speech to a landmark. Then, when it's time to present the speech, you simply imagine that you are _____.³³⁾

- ① going through new trail
- ② simply taking a walk with imaginative attitude
- ③ taking that familiar walk
- ④ all alone out of that familiar walk
- ⑤ just walking in strange crosswalk

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(57%)

T2-23

In a job interview, anyone can offer a self-description full of flattering adjectives, regardless of whether they're true or not. You can say, "I am competent, motivated, reliable, and enthusiastic," but so what? How can you prove it or measure it? Using adjectives to describe your work and yourself is offering only subjective data. The best way to describe your skills and qualifications is to cite objective data. Describe who you are and what you have accomplished with _____.

If you say, "I am great at raising money," it doesn't have the same "pop" or persuasive currency as if you say, "Last year I raised 1.2 million dollars in revenue selling our two top products." Adjectives weaken your case. Let your achievements and the corresponding results speak for you. The interviewer can then decide if you are "competent, motivated, reliable, and enthusiastic."

"34)

-
- ① your future vision you have in mind
 - ② exact adjectives which can explain who you are
 - ③ facts and data that show who you can be
 - ④ concrete examples that use facts and figures
 - ⑤ the compatible picture you can imagine

35. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(77%)

T3-6

Future food security now depends on raising water productivity not only in agriculture but in all sectors of the economy – ranging from more water-efficient household appliances to more water-efficient irrigation systems. Of all the policy steps to raise water efficiency, by far the most important is _____. Because water policies evolved in an earlier age, when water was relatively abundant, the world today is sadly lacking in policies that reflect reality. Raising the price of water to reflect its value would affect decisions involving its use at all levels and in all sectors. To be successful, the price should go up in concert with what some countries describe as "lifeline rates," where individual residences get the amount of water needed to satisfy basic needs at an easily affordable price. But once water consumption exceeds this minimum needs level, then the cost would escalate, thus encouraging investment in water efficiency.³⁵⁾

- ① to show how important water is by setting its price low
- ② establishing a price for water that will reflect its value to society
- ③ raising water's value by making its price high
- ④ to fix the price of water on the current level
- ⑤ to set a price of house appliances to raise the value of water

36. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(39%)

T3-15

Social identities come to the fore when they are salient to the situation. In an inter-group conflict, membership of the various groups can become regarded as so important that it colours all of the interactions between the people concerned. But that doesn't have to be the case. There are numerous cases of people belonging to opposing sides in armed conflicts being able to co-operate and interact together as a result of a special situation - from accounts of soldiers in World War I giving Christmas presents to one another, to guerrillas being prepared to help people in serious distress even if they have come from the other side. The capacity for co-operation and helping doesn't entirely disappear in anyone, and it can be brought out by rendering the hostile 'us-and-them' boundaries _____.³⁶⁾

- ① significant
- ② reflective
- ③ trifling
- ④ obvious
- ⑤ suspicious

37. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(83%)

T3-16

One of the most important goals you can have in the transition from high school to college is to sample widely from the academic offerings at your college. Even the most elite prep schools do not have the range of departments found at most colleges. Your high school probably didn't have a sociologist or an anthropologist on the faculty. But your ignorance about their disciplines, just from lack of exposure to them, could cost you. For all you know, you'd be a happy and successful anthropology major, but since you don't know what that means, you don't bother exploring it. So, when you arrive on campus, make it a point _____, perhaps through open houses. You might find an academic home you never knew was there.³⁷⁾

- ① to understand specific departments and disciplines
- ② to master familiar majors and their classes
- ③ to discover the unknown truth
- ④ to be exposed to the real life problem
- ⑤ to learn about unfamiliar areas and disciplines

38. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(82%)

T3-19

Despite many changes in the camping world in the last 150 years, most camps still _____. In fact, one of the reasons that overnight camps became so popular was that parents in the city wanted their children to get a taste of wholesome country living. If you look through Camping Magazine or a selection of camp brochures, you're sure to see photographs of smiling kids in front of pristine lakes, tall trees, or majestic mountains. One reason these settings have remained popular spots for day and overnight camps is because of kids' dwindling contact with beautiful natural environments. Despite the many benefits of electronic technology, the virtual world has, for many children, eclipsed the natural world.³⁸⁾

- ① display outdoor activities as their pivotal programs
- ② show delight-looking children to promote themselves
- ③ use major journalism to boost the popularity of their camp sites
- ④ embrace the natural environment as a vital aspect of their programs
- ⑤ make parents worry about their children's inactivity

39. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(45%)

비연계

Wherever the crime novels of P. D. James are discussed by critics, there is a tendency on the one hand to exaggerate her merits and on the other to criticize her for a genre writer who is getting above herself. In her latest book, there are signs that James is beginning to feel constrained by the crime novel genre, where her determination to leave areas of ambiguity in the solution of the crime and to distribute guilt among the murderer, victim, and bystanders points to conscious rebellion against the traditional neatness of detective fiction. It is fashionable, though reprehensible, for one writer to prescribe to another. But perhaps the time has come for P. D. James to slide out of her handcuffs and stride into the territory of the mainstream novel. In this regard, traditional detective fiction is characterized by _____.³⁹⁾

*reprehensible 비난할 만한

- ① concern for the weaknesses and doubts of the characters
- ② transparent devices to advance the plot
- ③ the attribution of intuition to the detective
- ④ the straightforward assignment of guilt for the crime
- ⑤ attention to the concepts of morality and responsibility

40. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(43%)

비연계

In a recession, a decrease in consumer spending causes business to lay off workers or even to close. Workers who lose their jobs in a recession usually cannot find new jobs. The result is an increase in the number of people who are jobless. Recovery from a recession is defined by an increase in consumer spending and an expansion of business activity that creates a need for additional workers. But businesspeople generally have little confidence in the economy after a recession and therefore delay hiring additional workers as long as possible. Therefore, concerning a recession it can be said that recovery from a recession _____.(40)

- ① is usually caused by a decrease in business people's confidence
- ② is required for governmental intervention
- ③ makes workers lose their jobs after that recession
- ④ sometimes does not result in a decrease in unemployment rate
- ⑤ is likely to be the chance to get good jobs

41. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(45%)

비연계

To many developers of technologies that affect public health or the environment, “risk communication” means persuading the public that the potential risks of such technologies are small and should be ignored. Those who communicate risks in this way seem to believe that lay people do not understand the actual nature of technological risk, and they can cite studies asserting that although people apparently ignore mundane hazards that pose significant danger, they get upset about exotic hazards that pose little chance of death or injury. Because some risk communicators take this persuasive stance, many lay people see “risk communication” as a euphemism for brainwashing done by experts. Many lay people believe about risk communication that _____.⁴¹⁾

*lay people 일반인, 평범한 사람

42. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(34%)

비연계

Medievalists usually distinguish medieval public law from private law: the former was concerned with government and military affairs and the latter with the family, social status, and land transactions. Examination on medieval women's lives shows this distinction to be overly simplistic. Although medieval women were legally excluded from roles that categorized as public, such as soldier, justice, jury member, or professional administrative official, women's control of land—usually considered a private or domestic phenomenon—had important political implications in the feudal system of thirteenth-century England. Since land equaled wealth and wealth equaled power, certain women exercised influence by controlling land. Unlike unmarried women who were legally subject to their guardians or married women who had no legal identity separate from their husbands, women who were widows had autonomy with respect to acquiring or disposing of certain property, suing in court, incurring liability for their own debts, and making wills. Therefore, about the views held by the medievalists, it can be said that _____.⁴²⁾

*feudal system 봉건 제도

- ① the medieval role of landowners was less affected by 13C changes in law than these medievalists customarily have recognized
- ② the realm of law labeled public by these medievalists ultimately had greater political implications than that labeled private
- ③ the amount of wealth controlled by medieval women was greater than these medievalists have recorded
- ④ the similarity made by these medievalists between private law and public law fails to consider some of the actual legal cases of the period
- ⑤ the distinction made by these medievalists between private and public law fails to address the political importance of control over land

43. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(51%)

비연계

Some people claim that technology overturns the artistic enterprise: that artistic efforts achieved with machines occupy human creativity, rather than being inspired by it. The originality of musical performance, for example, might suffer, as musicians would be deprived of the opportunity to spontaneously change pieces of music before live audiences. Some even worry that technology will eliminate live performance altogether; performances will be recorded for home viewing, abolishing the relationship between performer and audience. It is true that _____ . But these negative views assume both that technology poses an unprecedented challenge to the arts and that we are not committed enough to the artistic enterprise to preserve the live performance, assumptions that seem unnecessarily cynical. In fact, technology has traditionally assisted our capacity for creative expression and can refine our notions of any give art form.⁴³⁾

- ① the live performance is an important aspect of the artistic enterprise
- ② the public's commitment to the artistic enterprise is questionable
- ③ recent technological innovations present an entirely new sort of challenge to art
- ④ technological innovations of the past have been very useful to artists
- ⑤ the performing arts are especially vulnerable to technological innovation

44. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(32%)

비언계

Courtesy can be likened to air cushions in car seats; there may not be much substance in it, but it greatly eases the _____ .44)

- ① fatigue of extended driving
- ② rough terrain of social exchange
- ③ jolts of rough driving
- ④ boredom of solitary living
- ⑤ likelihood of the accident

45. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(72%)

비연계

While people are immersed in their worried thoughts, they do not seem to notice the subjective sensations of the anxiety those worries stir and as the worry proceeds it actually seems to suppress some of that anxiety. The sequence presumably goes something like this: The worrier notices something that triggers the image of some potential threat; that imagined catastrophe in turn triggers a mild attack of anxiety. The worrier then plunges into a long series of distressed thoughts, each of which primes yet another topic for worry; as attention continues to be carried along by this train of worry, focusing on these very thoughts takes the mind off the original catastrophic image that triggered the anxiety. Images are more powerful triggers for physiological anxiety than are thoughts, so immersion in thoughts, to the exclusion of catastrophic images, _____^{.45)}

- ① necessarily creates high levels of anxiety and fear
- ② generally accelerates the development of creativity
- ③ partially alleviates the experience of being anxious
- ④ actively encourages involvement in decision making
- ⑤ completely eliminates the ability to respond flexibly

46. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(20%)

비연계

The responsibility to defend one's nation against outside aggression is surely no less than the responsibility to help pay for law enforcement within the nation. Therefore, the state is certainly within its rights to compel citizens to perform national service when it is needed for the benefit of society. It might be objected that the cases of taxation and national service are not analogous: While taxation must be coerced, the military is quite able to find recruits without resorting to conscription. Furthermore, proponents of national service do not limit its scope to only those duties absolutely necessary to the defense of the nation. Therefore, it may be contended, compulsory national service oversteps the acceptable boundaries of governmental interference in the lives of its citizens. By responding thus, the opponent of national service has already allowed that it is a right of government to demand service when it is needed. But what is the true scope of the term "need"? If it is granted, say, that present tax policies are legitimate intrusions on the right to property, then it must also be granted that need involves more than just what is necessary for a sound national defense. National service and taxation are analogous in the sense that both _____.⁴⁶⁾

- ① do not require that citizens be compelled to help bring them about
- ② are at odds with the notion of individual rights in a democracy
- ③ require different degrees of sacrifice from different citizens
- ④ allow the government to overstep its boundaries and interfere in the lives of citizens
- ⑤ serve ends beyond those related to the basic survival of the state

47. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(24%)

비연계

According to some linguists, the way language is used varies depending upon changes in accepted practices and theories among those who work in particular discipline. These linguists argue that, in the pursuit of knowledge, a statement is true only when there are no promising alternatives that might lead one to question it. Certainly this characterization would seem to be applicable to the sciences. In science, a mathematical statement may be taken to account for every aspect of a phenomenon it is applied to, but, some would argue, there is nothing inherent in mathematical language that guarantees such a correspondence. Under this view, acceptance of a mathematical statement by the scientific community—by virtue of the statement's predictive power or methodological efficiency—transforms what is basically an analogy or metaphor into an explanation of the physical process in question, to be held as true until another, more compelling analogy takes its place. Therefore, these linguists would hold that the statement "the ball is red" is true because _____.⁴⁷⁾

- ① speakers of English have accepted that "the ball is red" applies to the particular physical relationship being described
- ② speakers of English do not accept that synonyms for "ball" and "red" express these concepts as elegantly
- ③ "The ball is red" corresponds essentially to every aspect of the particular physical relationship being described
- ④ "Ball" and "red" actually refer to an entity and a property respectively
- ⑤ "Ball" and "red" are mathematical concepts that attempt to accurately describe some particular physical relationship in the world

48. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(36%)

비연계

Personal names are generally regarded by European thinkers in two major ways, both of which deny that names have any significant semantic content. In philosophy and linguistics, John Stuart Mill's formulation that "proper names are meaningless marks set upon which allow persons to be distinguished from another" retains currency; in anthropology, Claude Levi-Strauss's characterization of names as being primary instruments of social classification has been very influential. Consequently, interpretation of personal names in societies where names have other functions and meanings has been neglected. For instance, among the Hopi of the southwestern United States, names often refer to historical or ritual events in order both to place individuals within society and to confer an identity upon them. Furthermore, the images used to evoke these events suggest that Hopi names can be seen as a type of poetic composition. Under the view of Levi-Strauss, however, the naming of Hopi is a mere example of the case that _____.⁴⁸⁾

*semantic 의미론적인

- ① some parents select their children's names from impersonal sources such as books
- ② some parents wait to give a child a name in order to choose an ideal one
- ③ some parents name their children in honor of friends or famous people
- ④ some family members have no parts of their names in common
- ⑤ some family names originated as identifications of their bearer's occupations

49. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(43%)

비연계

Art is not meant to convey facts; it is meant to convey ideas and emotions. So a painting might delight or sadden. A drawing might inspire or irritate. Art provides an opportunity for observers to have an aesthetic experience that is primarily emotional and nonverbal. But many people simply focus on whether art is pleasing to look at, and this seems to prevent them from having such experience. Not all artists are talented, and not all art has value, but try not to evaluate an artwork based solely on how pretty, familiar, or comfortable it is. Keep in mind that artists tend to translate personal visions into creative works that others can experience. So _____ could mean you'll miss out on some interesting insights, idea, and feelings.⁴⁹⁾

- ① neglecting popular opinion
- ② focusing only on the artwork
- ③ praising artists unconditionally
- ④ having no background on the work
- ⑤ ignoring what is not beautiful

50. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(51%)

비연계

Direct observation of contemporary societies at the threshold of widespread literacy has not assisted our understanding of how such literacy altered ancient Greek society, in particular its political culture. The discovery of what Goody has called the “enabling effects” of literacy in contemporary societies tends to seduce the observer into confusing often basic knowledge of how to read with popular access to important books and documents: this confusion is then projected onto ancient societies. “In ancient Greece,” Goody writes, “alphabetic reading and writing was important for the development of political democracy.” An examination of the ancient Greek city Athens exemplifies how this sort of confusion is detrimental to understanding ancient politics. In Athens, the early development of a written law code was retrospectively mythologized as the critical factor in breaking the power monopoly of the old aristocracy: hence the Greek tradition of the “law-giver,” which has captured the imaginations of scholars like Goody. However, _____. The application and efficacy of all law codes depend on their interpretation by magistrates and courts, and unless the right of interpretation is “democratized,” the mere existence of written laws changes little.⁵⁰⁾

*detrimental 유해한 **efficacy 효력, 유효

- ① the ancient Greek tended to memorialize historical events by transforming them into myths
- ② the development of the early Athenian written law code is historically important
- ③ it is respectable that the Athenians held their legal tradition
- ④ the development of a written law code was not primarily responsible for diminishing the power of the Athenian aristocracy
- ⑤ the Greek tradition of the “law-giver” should be understood in the larger context of Greek mythology

51. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(4%)

비연계

Freud once noted dramas, and therefore the unconscious, _____ . Negation, according to his theory, was the origin of intellectual judgement. Its source lay in the oldest of human impulses, the oral impulses. The ego decided whether an image in a person's consciousness could also be "rediscovered in perception," that is, whether or not it was "real." So he believed the unconscious to consist solely of desire, assigning the ability to say "no" to the conscious and the ego. Judgement was thus defined as the "intellectual action" that takes in what is acceptable and tests it to see if it is real. Freud's remarks left a great deal unanswered. For instance, in the course of development, when does the ego acquire the ability to negate? Freud did not stress that the ability to negate is directly connected to the development of the self. The first thing someone says "no" to is something outside the self the person refuses to take inside. For the infant, saying "That is not me" is an affirmation of identity. Thus, "no" on one level becomes "yes" on another.⁵¹⁾

- ① distinguished what was real from unreal
- ② were indirectly interconnected to ego
- ③ contained no concept of the negative
- ④ were expressions of hidden impulses
- ⑤ were related to the development of the self

52. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(38%)

비연계

Recent research found that more than 90 percent of Internet users say they have encountered annoying ads online. When asked what kind of ad is most annoying, almost all the Internet users say that ads for products they do not need are most annoying. More than 50 percent of Internet users say that email/sidebar ads and websites are the top sources of annoying ads. The researchers also found that junk mail and social media are equal as sources of annoying ads. Therefore, thoughtful marketers have to work to make sure _____, and be careful that their messaging does not overwhelm potential customers and alienate them. Those annoying ads have real consequences for companies. Sixty percent of customers surveyed say they will unsubscribe from future emails after being flooded with spam. Respondents also say they will ignore future emails or leave a website if they receive spam advertisements. And last, respondents say they will also stop using the advertised product, boycott the company, or tell their friends about their experiences.⁵²⁾

- ① their content is getting in front of the right people
- ② their ads are not introduced repeatedly on the screen
- ③ their content is updated based upon feedback from customers
- ④ their ads are conveyed to customers in a timely manner
- ⑤ their content is not too voluminous to be accepted by people

53. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(29%)

비연계

The expansion of mass media has led to an explosion in news coverage of criminal activities to the point where it has become virtually impossible to find citizens who are unaware of the details of crimes committed in their communities. Since it is generally believed that people who know the facts of a case are more likely than those who do not to hold an opinion about the case, empaneling impartial juries has proven to be a difficult task in North American courts, particularly in trials involving issues or people of public interest. Judges rely on several techniques to minimize partiality in the courtroom, including moving trials to new venues and giving specific instructions to juries. While many judges are convinced that these techniques work, many critics have concluded that they are ineffective. Change of venue, the critics argue, cannot shield potential jurors from pretrial publicity in widely reported cases. Nor, they claim, can judges' instructions to juries to ignore information learned outside the courtroom be relied upon; one critic characterizes such instruction as requiring of jurors "mental distortions which are beyond anyone's power to execute." This characterization is from the belief that jurors cannot be expected to _____.⁵³⁾

*venue 소송지(地)

- ① reflect only on what they learn in a trial and not on what they knew beforehand
- ② distinguish between pretrial speculation and the actual facts of a case
- ③ hear about a case before trial without forming an opinion about it
- ④ identify accurately the degree of prior knowledge they may possess about a case
- ⑤ protect themselves from widely disseminated pretrial publicity

C H A P T E R

02

순 서

54. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(96%)

1-6

Some genetic characteristics can be expressed only during specific periods in the life of an organism. If an organism dies before the characteristic is expressed, it never has the opportunity to contribute to the overall fitness of the organism.⁵⁴⁾

- (A) Because they were not expressed during the person's reproductive years, they were not selected against, because the person reproduced before the effects of the gene were apparent. Therefore, such genes are less likely to be selected against than are those that express themselves early in life.
 - (B) Say, for example, a tree has genes for producing very attractive fruit. The attractive fruit is important because animals select the fruit for food and distribute the seeds as they travel.
 - (C) However, if the tree dies before it can reproduce, the characteristic may never be expressed. By contrast, genes such as those that contribute to heart disease or cancer usually have their effect late in a person's life.
-

55. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(52%)

2-5

Everyone accepts that things are seriously wrong with the global food system, but there is no consensus about how or why it is wrong, or how it might be 'fixed.'⁵⁵⁾

- (A) At the other extreme are those who argue that the nature of contemporary food production is the cause of the current crisis, and that its promotion will simply worsen the problems we face now and in the future. This vision calls for a fundamental rethinking of global food provisioning, and argues for changes at every stage of the food commodity chain.
- (B) This vision praises the technological revolution that has transformed agricultural production since the end of the Second World War and argues that the revolution should be further diffused, extended and intensified.
- (C) Conceptualization of the problem and its associated policy recommendations are, in fact, diametrically opposed. At one extreme of the spectrum are those who advocate more industrial food production and urge us to embrace new technologies emerging from corporate research laboratories.

*diffuse 확산시키다 **diametrically opposed 정반대의

56. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(77%)

4-1

Much social comparison research has stressed how people compare themselves to others on objective characteristics that invite evaluation.⁵⁶⁾

- (A) For example, if you're on a plane that suddenly begins to rock and lurch rather wildly before settling down, you may well compare your reactions with those of nearby passengers.
- (B) Your purpose in so doing might be less a desire to evaluate your own response of fear than to experience a sense of belonging and comfort with others who are sharing the experience.
- (C) Typically, such comparisons result in contrast effects, whereby one sees one's own attributes as different from or distinctive relative to others. But people often compare their feelings or reactions with those of others in situations that may yield a sense of bonding.

*lurch 갑자기 기울어지다

57. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(66%)

4-3

The plow might be a sacred symbol of agricultural productivity, but it wrecks the soil and, as we've known for a long time, compromises basic agricultural health.⁵⁷⁾

- (A) Tilling soil to manage weeds, however, does precisely the opposite; it dries soil out, causes chronic erosion, and in so doing renders soil impermanent.
- (B) It is for this reason that, also writing in 1943, Edward Faulkner noted in *Plowman's Folly* that "there is nothing wrong with our soil except interference." For Faulkner, as his book's title suggests, interference meant the plow.
- (C) In her 1943 book, *The Living Soil*, Lady Eve Balfour declared that "the criteria for a sustainable agriculture can be summed up in one word — permanence, which means adopting techniques that maintain soil fertility indefinitely."

*till (땅을) 갈다 **render (어떤 상태가 되게) 만들다

58. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(65%)

4-12

Throughout the world, there are different approaches to dealing with the problem of "burnout," or exhaustion from stress. The Western world has devised several stress management techniques, but fails to confront the sources of stress.⁵⁸⁾

- (A) The Japanese call burnout karoshi, which means working oneself to death, and it is now Japan's leading cause of death. Many Japanese try to deal with their overwork by taking hurried and intense one-week vacations they call "the golden week."
- (B) As a result, stress reduction becomes just another stressful life obligation. Eastern culture considers this condition a failure in self-enlightenment and says self-reflection can alleviate it.
- (C) As a result of more time spent turning inward, however, intimate personal relationships become neglected and loneliness results for the contemplator and his or her family.

*alleviate 완화하다 **contemplator 사색가, 명상가

59. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(51%)

5-4

Black uniforms are viewed more negatively by people than light-colored uniforms, in a variety of situations, thus implying that the public may respond better to firefighters in lighter turnout gear. Further, our findings show that many firefighters had concerns specific to black gear.⁵⁹⁾

- (A) For example, recent developments in European fire fighter uniforms and helmets that are more form-fitted and have functional advantages are generally rejected by U.S. fire fighters.
- (B) Given these factors, the popularity of black turnout gear by some fire fighters is somewhat puzzling. The reason may lie in the psychological profile of the men and women who become fire fighters. U.S. fire fighters tend to be conservative, and reluctant to change traditional gear.
- (C) This can be due to two different factors: the desire to maintain their traditional image, and the fact that they feel comfortable in the uniform they currently wear — they know and trust its functions and limitations. Changing to a new uniform, which must protect you from life-threatening conditions, is not as simple as deciding on a new dress fashion.

*turnout gear 방화복

60. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(78%)

5-10

There are two fundamental approaches to designing an intelligent system. In the human approach, one looks at how people do things and then attempts to get a computer or robot to perform them the same way.⁶⁰⁾

- (A) Early attempts at flying involved recreating as closely as possible the actions of birds. These devices had flapping wings. Eventually, the airplane was invented that could fly successfully, but its operation only loosely resembled that of a bird.
- (B) In what has been deemed the "alien" approach researchers use whatever means they have at their disposal to create an ability regardless of the way it might be executed in people.
- (C) It may be that human attempts are always doomed to failure because of engineering limitations, while the alien approach, which is free to pursue other options, can succeed. An example of this comes from flying.
-

61. 다음 주어진 글에 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(92%)

7-1

Horses and mules learn through many small steps, and your ability to follow through successfully with the small steps will help you refine your animal to whatever level you desire. Introducing a new watering device or some other barn feature will give you an opportunity to help the animal to learn.⁶¹⁾

- (A) You can teach him to push the ball by first familiarizing him with the waterer. Then bounce the ball up and down; the animal may startle at first, but will soon recognize the ball as harmless.
- (B) Let's say that the waterer is an automatic one with a ball to push to access the water reservoir. The horse will not know to push on the ball unless taught.
- (C) Push the ball down so the water comes to the surface and splash your hand in it. Remember, you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink. You will probably have to repeat this process more than once.

* mule 노새

62. 다음 주어진 글에 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(41%)

7-5/6

What is the best order for a report, paper or other technical document? Of course, it must be logical; but that means simply that the paper must have connection and sequence, and a variety of orders are possible under this heading. Too many writers interpret the term logical to mean chronological, and it has become habitual to begin reports and papers with careful reviews of previous work.⁶²⁾

- (A) So it is usually best to start with those pieces of information. To give a long chronological account of work or procedures is normally appropriate only when the essential point of the paper is the chronological sequence.
- (B) Therefore, to rehearse to them the findings of previous work is simply to bore them with unnecessary reminders. The interesting thing for them is the new information - the new findings and conclusions.
- (C) Usually, this is tactically weak. Most readers of reports and papers are reading the documents because they are interested in, and know something about, the subject.
-

63. 다음 주어진 글에 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(88%)

8-7

In 1809 a mixed-blood Cherokee Indian named Sequoyah learned to sign his name on his silversmith work. That was his introduction to the written language.⁶³⁾

- (A) Sequoyah spent the next twelve years developing a written Cherokee language. When he was done, he had constructed a syllabary that consisted of eighty-five characters representing each syllable in the Cherokee language.
- (B) The syllabary was so easy to learn that within weeks thousands of Cherokees could read, and it gave Cherokee Nation the ability to create the first Native American newspaper, The Cherokee Phoenix. Sequoyah is the only person in the world known to have created an entire written language on his own and is considered a genius to this day.
- (C) A few years later, while serving in the U.S. Army during the Creek War, he saw American soldiers write letters, read orders, and record historical events of the war. Sequoyah realized that his fellow men in Cherokee Nation could derive spectacular benefits from a written language.

*silversmith work 은 세공품 **syllabary 음절 문자 체계

64. 다음 주어진 글에 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(58%)

9-1

What we do know is that everything that has mass exerts a gravitational force on everything else that has mass. So there's a gravitational force between the lamp and the chair, between a pencil and a house, and between a car and a bird.⁶⁴⁾

- (A) In fact, you have to set up some sophisticated equipment to measure the gravitational force between ordinary objects. This suggests that the attraction between you and the last piece of chocolate cake must not be primarily gravitational.
- (B) The answer is that gravitational forces between things are very, very, very, very, very, very small. That is, unless one of the things has a very, very, very, very, very, very, very large mass. The gravitational attraction between objects such as you and a car is so small as to not even be noticeable.
- (C) All right then, if everything is attracted to everything else, why doesn't everything in the world just cling together in one big pile? Why don't you "fall" toward a house or a car even when you haven't had one too many drinks?
-

65. 다음 주어진 글에 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(86%)

9-3

Medieval armies just lived off the land, which is a polite way of saying that they stole food from the towns in their path or else they went hungry. Modern armies have elaborate staffs that calculate how many provisions will be needed each day and where, as well as how to get them there.⁶⁵⁾

- (A) Some of these innovations were pioneered by Prussia, a small country in northern Europe that was surrounded by bigger, more powerful neighbors. Prussia needed to find some advantages to make it competitive.
- (B) The traditionalists in other armies scoffed when Prussian officers began spending their days doing paperwork.
- (C) But after the Prussians defeated them a few times, they began to recognize the advantages of planning (as in having the right quantities of men, weapons, and food in the same place at the same time), and eventually they all began to copy the Prussian methods.
-

66. 다음 주어진 글에 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(75%)

10-10

The ancient Greeks sought to improve memory through brain training methods such as memory palaces and the method of loci. At the same time, they and the Egyptians became experts at externalizing information, inventing the modern library, a grand storehouse for externalized knowledge.⁶⁶⁾

- A) This need isn't simply learned; it is a biological imperative – animals organize their environments instinctively. Most mammals are biologically programmed to put their digestive waste away from where they eat and sleep.
- (B) We don't know why these simultaneous explosions of intellectual activity occurred when they did (perhaps daily human experience had hit a certain level of complexity). But the human need to organize our lives, our environment, even our thoughts, remains strong.
- (C) Dogs have been known to collect their toys and put them in baskets; ants carry off dead members of the colony to burial grounds; certain birds and rodents create symmetrically organized barriers around their nests in order to more easily detect intruders.

*method of loci 장소법 **rodent 설치류 동물

67. 다음 주어진 글에 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(82%)

10-11

It is important to note that in the middle of the last century, it was common for doctors to withhold bad news from patients for fear they would collapse emotionally, even physically.⁶⁷⁾

- (A) Indeed, there have been patients who, after receiving news of an incurable cancer, have thanked their doctor, showing more concern for the doctor than themselves, saying, "It must have been hard for you to tell me this."
- (B) Surveys have shown that 90 percent of patients wish to know what the future holds for them, and almost all physicians feel that patients should be told. Patients trust their physicians to be empathetic and supportive, yet direct and honest.
- (C) In the 1960s, only 10 percent of physicians believed it was correct to tell a patient of a fatal diagnosis. Today, of course, we know that to be not so.

*empathetic 공감할 수 있는

68. 다음 주어진 글에 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(87%)

11-3

Martin Buber taught that there are two kinds of relationships: I-Thou and I-It. As an example of the difference between the two, imagine heading to work on a daily route that includes a stop at one of the corporate coffee chain stores. You place the same order each morning, get the same stuff, throw down the money and pick up the change.⁶⁸⁾

- (A) The dull routine has broken; you discover that, unbeknownst to yourself, your presence makes a difference. Leaving the shop, instead of dragging with fatigue as usual, you realize your mood has lifted a little, thanks to the reaction you received. Buber would say that this exchange was I-Thou.
 - (B) This automatic, mechanical, "It's early! I'm sleepy!" interaction with the person behind the counter is the kind of relationship Buber would call I-It. Then, one day, instead of a muffin, you order a whole wheat bagel with no-fat cream cheese.
 - (C) The barista smiles and comments, "On a diet?" and you are taken by surprise, to the point of embarrassment. Here you thought that the counter clerk did not even recognize you, let alone remember what you eat.
-

69. 다음 주어진 글에 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(67%)

11-8

Ishan works for a large PR and advertising company, where he is responsible for sourcing images from photographic agents. He reports to the creative director who is very supportive and encouraging when Ishan wants to discuss work issues face to face, but appears uncaring and combative when he communicates with Ishan via e-mail.⁶⁹⁾

- (A) His e-mails are written in a list style, setting out the tasks that must be completed to 'fix' the situation, whereas when he meets with Ishan he will acknowledge the difficulties and will even make jokes about the problems to lighten the atmosphere.
 - (B) This is because when the creative director writes e-mails, he does not include the 'softer' elements of the conversation that take place when he is discussing the issues face to face.
 - (C) This more relaxed approach is not reflected in his written style, and even though Ishan knows he means no harm, his e-mails imply impatience and anger about the situation which makes Ishan worry, and question whether he should have raised the issue in the first place.
-

70. 다음 주어진 글에 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(64%)

12-2

The telephone created an occasion for the new technology of telecommunications to join with a much older technology – print.⁷⁰⁾

- (A) Only 11 were for private residences, 4 of those for individuals connected to the company. The directory did not actually give the subscribers' telephone numbers – callers had to ring the New Haven exchange to be put through.
 - (B) Subscribers to the new telephone services needed to know how to contact other subscribers – otherwise the new invention would be little more than a toy. Hence the publication of the first telephone directory, called simply The Telephone Directory.
 - (C) It was issued in Connecticut in 1878 by the New Haven District Telephone Company, the world's first, and comprised a single-sheet list of 50 subscribers. Most of the entries were for businesses or public services such as the police and the post office.
-

71. 어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(33%)

T1-8

Ostia, situated at the mouth of the Tiber River, was one of Rome's first colonies. Founded around 350 BC as a base against pirates, its walls covered only five acres. Later it became one of the colonies Sulla, a Roman general, took for his veterans, expanding its walled area to around 160 acres. ⁷¹⁾

- (A) This was expensive and risky, so in AD 42 Claudius, reviving one of Julius Caesar's grand projects, decided to build an artificial harbor on the coast two miles north of Ostia, called Portus.
- (B) Ostia was early Rome's main port, but its harbor was open to storms and plagues by sandbars, and never ideal because it was a river port and could not cope with big ships.
- (C) As Rome became crucially dependent on imported grain, Pozzuoli, near Naples, became the deep water harbor for Rome. There, goods were transshipped to barges which crawled along the coast to Ostia. The latter was still Rome's outlet to the sea.
-

72. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(67%)

T1-12

Liberal political movements and the thinkers who have supported those movements have engaged in a wide variety of political causes.⁷²⁾

- (A) Liberals have fought against religious persecution in favor of toleration, against caste hierarchy and privilege in favor of meritocracy and social mobility, against arbitrary rule in favor of the rule of the law, and against totalitarian regimes in favor of limited government.
 - (B) These and other political causes have aimed to secure the freedom of individuals to lead their lives on their own terms and in free association with others as well as to expand the scope of those entitled to this freedom.
 - (C) The history of liberalism is a history of opposition to various tyrannies.
-

73. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(75%)

T1-16

Sometimes journalists will write an article on ASD and refer to "those who suffer from autism and Asperger's syndrome." This statement causes me to become very annoyed, as I feel there is both a misunderstanding and a misinterpretation on the part of the writer.⁷³⁾

- (A) This can lead to feelings of depression, irritability and an active avoidance of social interactions. The problem is not Asperger's syndrome itself, but the attitude of others towards someone who is different.
- (B) However, there is a degree of suffering for those who have Asperger's syndrome, and that is from low self-esteem. The primary causes for low self-esteem are rejection, being ridiculed and tormented by peers, and a belief that being different means being defective.
- (C) You do not "suffer" from Asperger's syndrome in the sense of it being a recognized medical cause of acute or chronic physical pain and discomfort, which is usually the implication in these articles.
-

74. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(80%)

T1-22

During World War II, the Danes saved many Jews by sailing them from Denmark to Sweden. The Nazis realized that the Danes' fishing boats must have hidden compartments, so they began using specially trained dogs to sniff out the Jews.⁷⁴⁾

- A) These dogs were so gifted that they could smell the Jews even after they had been hidden and a load of fish had been dumped over the entrance to their hiding place. Therefore, Swedish scientists developed a way to keep the dogs from sniffing out the Jews.
- (B) Danish fishermen began to carry handkerchiefs contaminated with the powder. When the Nazis came around with their dogs, the fishermen would find a way to let the dogs sniff their handkerchiefs, perhaps by "accidentally" dropping them on the ground.
- (C) They created a powder made of dried rabbit blood and cocaine. The dried blood attracted the dogs, and when they sniffed it, the cocaine dulled their sense of smell.
-

75. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(80%)

T2-3

There are some very successful scientists who claim that they make no attempt, before starting a problem, to find out what has previously been done.⁷⁵⁾

- (A) Consequently, it is almost always necessary to undertake some sort of study of the literature of a subject before entering the planning stage. It should not be carried too far, or it will go on forever and serve as a complete bar to action, but it should be adequate.
- (B) However, usually those who put it forward are better acquainted with their subjects than they admit. Furthermore, the risk of making ridiculous mistakes, already described by others, is so great that few are willing to take this course.
- (C) They argue that too great a familiarity with the methods used by others destroys their freshness of approach. There is, indeed, something to be said for this argument.
-

76. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(72%)

T2-12

Procedural memory is the type of memory that allows you to remember how to tie your shoelaces or play a guitar without consciously thinking about these activities.⁷⁶⁾

- (A) After many sessions of practice, your fingers fly through the procedures on autopilot, expertly performing well-tuned actions in a very specific manner. Becoming truly expert at an activity such as playing the piano appears to take on the order of 10,000 hours of practice.
 - (B) Procedural memories are also very durable, so that skills you learned as a child are still "in there" waiting to be used again. As they say, "Once learned, you never forget how to ride a bicycle."
 - (C) That would mean 10 years of practicing more than 2 hours a day! After all of that practice, your fingers move automatically as you think, just as when you're typing or texting on a cell phone.
-

77. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(58%)

T2-17

Noncontrolling language is communication that is nonevaluative, flexible, and informational. Autonomy-supportive teachers communicate classroom rules, requirements, and expectations with informational and noncontrolling language. Such language avoids rigid, pressuring phrases such as have to and got to.⁷⁷⁾

- (A) In these two examples, the teacher supports both the classroom requirement and the student's autonomy.
- (B) For instance, instead of saying "You must work harder" and hence closing down students' autonomy and communication, the teacher might openly invite the student into the problem-solving situation, saying, "You may want to participate" or "I've noticed that your writing doesn't quite have the same spark it did last week; would you like to talk about it?"
- (C) In contrast, a teacher with a controlling motivating style verbally pushes and pressures students toward compliance without enlisting the student's input or perspective (e.g., "You must improve your spelling.").
-

78. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(70%)

T2-21

Even though virtually all children around the world may engage in prevalent types of play, parental involvement in play differs across cultures. In some cultures, especially in hunting-and-gathering and agricultural village ones, play is regarded as mainly an amusing child activity.⁷⁸⁾

- (A) In contrast, other cultures view parental participation in play as an important developmental activity. In these cultures (e.g., North America), parents are the first and main play partners of children during the first years of life.
 - (B) Children tend to find play partners among their peers rather than among adult caregivers (e.g., Mayan and the native peoples of the Americas). Parents do not practice direct teaching through play, rather they assist and direct children in group play with their siblings or peers.
 - (C) This is often due to the widespread belief that children learn through play, and that play helps to develop cognitive, social, motor, and affective skills.
-

79. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(82%)

T3-11

An individual's perception of risk is culturally determined. The view taken by the community in which the person lives, and the experience that the individual has of the hazard itself, are critical. The cultural environment is important because it provides the overall setting within which the risk is interpreted.⁷⁹⁾

- (A) For example, a person living in a very strong religious community may be more likely to view the hazard as an unmanageable 'act of God.'
 - (B) So, for example, people moving from rural areas to live in urban slums on the margins of large cities may be more vulnerable to landslides because they are not aware of the threats that such slopes pose.
 - (C) Past experience is important because people with personal knowledge of previous hazard events tend to have more accurate views regarding the probability of future occurrences.
-

80. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(84%)

T3-12

In late 2002, wood shop teacher Fred Scotcher began to tremble in his classroom at John Montgomery Elementary School in San Jose, CA. He thought that he was chilled and so he put on a heavy shirt. He also assured his students that he was OK.⁸⁰⁾

- (A) He said, “I was very impressed with the fact that he refused to listen to me and he refused to listen to the office. For a sixth-grader, the office represents authority. And he had the courage to challenge that authority.”
- (B) The school nurse checked on Mr. Scotcher, and quickly an ambulance arrived to take him to a hospital to be treated for a major infection. Mr. Scotcher believes that Daniel saved his life.
- (C) Daniel Rivas, age 11, did not believe him. Daniel telephoned the front office to report that his teacher was seriously ill. At first, the front office did not believe him, but Daniel stayed on the phone, insisting that his teacher needed help.
-

81. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(88%)

T3-21

When it comes to cooking, cider vinegar is the most useful vinegar. You can use it in pickling, one of the most popular uses of vinegar. Cider vinegar comes from crushed apples.⁸¹⁾

- (A) The organic option offers the mostly anecdotal evidence of being good for digestion. And many people believe that a daily tablespoon of organic cider vinegar, usually diluted with water and honey, will help with weight loss.
 - (B) The question of whether it really works is debatable, but if you are going to drink cider vinegar the important thing is to dilute it. This is true with all vinegars. If you don't dilute them, you can get a painful burn in your throat.
 - (C) If you're making it yourself, it's best made with hard cider. This is also the vinegar that is most commonly available in markets as both organic and nonorganic.
-

82. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(43%)

비연계

The social scientist George Vaillant suggests that faith comes from the emotion of trust, while belief — which may come from the six senses — is really a cognition. We all have faith or trust in something.⁸²⁾

- (A) Maybe faith is about holding belief with enough confidence to take action, even when the outcome is not known. Depending upon how we use our intellect, we may never climb the wall at all.
- (B) For example, I might stand at the bottom of a rock-climbing wall and tell someone, “I believe in the rock-climbing techniques I’ve Just been taught.” But when I’m fifty feet up that wall, I may be thinking (if not saying), “I have faith in these rock-climbing techniques.”
- (C) Even nonbelievers have faith in their mind, in nature, in the universe, or in some other kind of thing. We tend to associate faith with religious discussions, but there are all kinds of ways to distinguish between faith and belief.
-

83. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(47%)

비연계

Strong evidence from survey research consistently shows that heavy viewers of violence on television are more likely to engage in aggressive behavior than are light viewers. Moreover, viewers of violent television express more willingness to use violence to resolve real interpersonal conflicts.⁸³⁾

- (A) It might be that people inclined to act violently are more likely to watch television violence, and so it is their predisposition toward violence that leads to viewing violent TV, and not the other way around.
 - (B) However, these correlational studies simply say that television violence viewing is associated with holding favorable attitudes toward the use of violence and aggressive behavior.
 - (C) Such studies alone are not sufficient evidence that media violence causes aggression. Furthermore, correlational evidence does not provide evidence of the direction of the causal relationship.
-

84. 다음 주어진 글에 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(32%)

비연계

Education that respects diversity creates an inclusive safe environment and also engages student motivation. This means creating learning experiences through which learners can maintain the integrity of their cultural identity as they succeed in their educational goal. According to Wlodkowski and Ginsberg, teaching and learning strategies that promote such experiences are based on the intrinsic motivation framework.⁸⁴⁾

- (A) However, an extrinsically based approach to teaching is ineffective for many minority students and across many cultures. Using extrinsic reward to motivate students to learn may undermine interest and value for the subject matter being learned.
- (B) This system is based on the assumption that human beings strive to learn and achieve when they are externally rewarded for such behavior. Strongly supportive of this network of incentives is the implied value that individual accomplishment merits academic and social rewards.
- (C) However, common teaching and evaluation practices in many schools follow extrinsic motivation patterns through the practice of competitive examinations, teach-and-test practices, and academic track placement of students based on grades.
-

85. 다음 주어진 글에 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(80%)

비연계

Perhaps it was the movies that led us to believe we would have intelligent robots as companions. Certainly most Artificial Intelligence researchers believed that creating machines that were our intellectual equals or better was a real possibility.⁸⁵⁾

- (A) Only some of us are good at it, and it seems to entail a level of cognitive processing that, while impressive, seems quite at odds with what makes humans smart. Chess players are methodical planners. Human beings are not.
- (B) While this was an understandable approach, it was, in retrospect, wrongheaded. Chess playing is not really a typical intelligent human activity.
- (C) Early AI workers sought out intelligent behaviors to focus on—like chess or problem solving—and tried to build machines that could equal human beings in those endeavors.
-

86. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(46%)

비연계

People today rely heavily on a truly knowledgeable minority for information and its interpretation, often transmitted orally.⁸⁶⁾

- (A) The resistance of the medieval Church to vernacular translations of the Bible, in the West at least, is a pointer to the realities of ancient literacy. When fundamental documents are accessible for study only to an elite, the rest of the society is subject to the elite's interpretation of the rules of behavior, including right political behavior.
- (B) Athens, insofar as it functioned as a democracy, did so not because of widespread literacy, but because the elite had chosen to accept democratic institutions.
- (C) Yet this is fundamentally different from an ancient society in which there was no "popular literature," i.e., no newspapers, magazines, or other media that dealt with sociopolitical issues. An ancient law code would have been analogous to the Latin Bible, a sacred document but a closed book.

*vernacular 고유어의

87. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(51%)

비연계

The impacts of alien plants on natural ecosystems are complex and vary with human attitudes and knowledge. Impact assessment in these systems can be highly subjective.⁸⁷⁾

- (A) At the other extreme are those individuals who do not even recognize some species as being alien to our country, such as willows or poplars, in part because they appear so frequently in early paintings of our landscape; some people in fact believe such aliens to be native species.
- (B) For instance, a few people express zero tolerance for alien plants in natural ecosystems. To these people, any alien species in a nature reserve lessens the quality of the natural environment.
- (C) Other individuals may tolerate some alien plants, such as those with brightly colored flowers in the ground layer, but will be intolerant of spiny shrubs or rampant vines that may prevent access to waterways or viewpoints.

*zero tolerance 엄중 처벌 원칙

88. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(60%)

비연계

Oil companies needs offshore platforms primarily because the oil or natural gas the companies extract from the ocean floor has to be processed before pump can be used to move the substances ashore.⁸⁸⁾

- (A) Therefore, researchers are attempting to diminish the need for human labor on platforms and even to eliminate platforms altogether by redesigning two kinds of pumps to handle crude: the positive-displacement pump and the centrifugal pump.
- (B) But because processing crude (unprocessed oil or gas) on a platform rather than at facilities onshore exposes workers to the risks of explosion and to an unpredictable environment.
- (C) These pumps could then be used to boost the natural pressure driving the flow of crude, which, by itself, is sufficient only to bring the crude to the platform, located just above the wellhead.
-

89. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(79%)

비연계

Currently, legal scholars agree that in some cases legal rules do not specify a definite outcome.⁸⁹⁾

- (A) For the realists, indeterminacy stems from the fact that in a common-law system based on precedent, a judge's decision is held to be binding on judges in subsequent similar cases.
 - (B) Judicial decisions are expressed in written opinions, commonly held to consist of two parts: the *holding*, and the *dicta*. The realists argued that in practice the common-law system treats the "holding/dicta" distinction loosely.
 - (C) These scholars believe that such indeterminacy results from the vagueness of language: the boundaries of the application of a term are often unclear. An earlier group of legal philosophers, called "realists," argued that indeterminacy pervades every part of the law.
-

90. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(61%)

비연계

During the 1940s and 1950s the United States government developed a new policy toward Native Americans, often known as “readjustment.” However, the same years also saw the emergence of a Native American leadership and efforts to develop tribal instructions and reaffirm tribal identity.⁹⁰⁾

- (A) The BIA suggested that it would be to the Oneida’s benefit to own their own property and, like other homeowners, pay real estate taxes on it. The efforts of the BIA to “sell” readjustment to the tribe failed because the Oneida realized that they had heard similar offers before.
 - (B) In the previous case, due to the distribution of some tribal lands to individual Native Americans in the late nineteenth century, Native American lands became subject to taxation, resulting in new and impossible financial burdens, foreclosures, and subsequent tax sales of property.
 - (C) The clash of these two trends may be traced in the attempts on the part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to convince the Oneida tribe of Wisconsin to accept readjustment. The peak of BIA efforts to sway the Oneida occurred at a meeting that took place in the fall of 1956.
-

91. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(75%)

비연계

Not all problem-solving tasks are the same. Besides distinctions such as those between well-defined and ill-defined problems, problems can be distinguished according to whether they are reasonable or unreasonable.⁹¹⁾

- (A) Hence, successful problem solving in these cases requires that the person acquire an insight into the nature of the trick. Riddles provide commonplace instances of such insight problems, such as the classic riddle that the phinx posed to Oedipus.
- (B) Unreasonable problems, in contrast, cannot be treated this way because the task contains some "trick" or "catch" that must be understood before someone can arrive at a solution. This feature derails any step-by-step process that proceeds without the realization that "things aren't what they seem."
- (C) Reasonable problems are of the kind that can be solved in a step-by-step manner. A crossword puzzle is of this nature. Given a sufficient vocabulary, the empty spaces can be filled in one by one.
-

C H A P T E R

03

삼 입

92. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(63%)

1-2

The idea that negative feelings are harmful to us clearly does not hold up clearly does not hold up.⁹²⁾

Margaret E. Kemeny, professor of psychiatry at the University of San Francisco, has for decades done extensive research exploring the connection between our emotional life and our immune system. (①) She found that "negative" and "positive" feelings influence the immune system in exactly the same way, as long as these feelings are permitted and expressed spontaneously. (②) Her research showed that each feeling, when spontaneously generated and allowed, increased the activity of the immune system in general and of the T cells in particular. (③) The body showed heightened resistance for the duration of the experienced feeling — this was observed with joy, fear, anger, and sadness! (④) On the contrary! (⑤) The immune system apparently reacts in the same way to spontaneously created and expressed sadness as it does to joy, to anger, and to fear.

93. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(92%)

1-10

More socially skilled children, on the other hand, wait and watch awhile.⁹³⁾

Our first lessons in empathy begin in infancy, when we are held in our mother's or father's arms. (①) These primary emotional bonds lay the groundwork for learning how to cooperate and be welcomed into a game or group. (②) The extent to which we master this emotional curriculum determines our level of social competence. (③) Take children on the playground who don't pick up the crucial cues for smooth interaction; when they want to join a game, they'll often just wade in and thereby disrupt it. (④) They tune in to the game first and then enter seamlessly at a natural opening. (⑤) It's the same with adults: Picking up the social rhythm and timing of those we work with is essential.

* wade in (싸움·토론·게임 등에) 마구 뛰어들다[덤벼들다]

** seamlessly 매끄럽게, 이음매가 없이

94. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(93%)

2-1

French chemist Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) hypothesized that microorganisms were not spontaneously generated but were carried through the air.⁹⁴⁾

A scientist's first step in solving a natural mystery is to propose a reasonable explanation based on what is known so far. (①) This proposal, called a hypothesis, is a single assertion or statement that must then be tested through observation and experimentation. (②) From the time of Aristotle, philosophers believed that food spoiled as a result of the spontaneous generation of life - for example, mold out of drying bread. (③) To test his hypothesis he sealed an uncontaminated nutrient broth in glass, completely protecting it from the mold spores and dust particles in the air; no mold grew, effectively disproving spontaneous generation. (④) Although others had argued against spontaneous generation before Pasteur, it was Pasteur's thorough testing of his hypothesis through experimentation that finally convinced the scientific community. (⑤)

*nutrient broth (세균 등을 배양하기 위한) 영양액

**spore 흄씨, 포자

95. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(75%)

2-8

When artists realized that it was impossible to be more realistic than a photograph, they sought new ways of artistic expression.⁹⁵⁾

Considered by many to be the father of Impressionism, Claude Monet was one of a group of avant-garde painters who rebelled against traditional concepts of artistic merit. Until the invention of photography, a work of art was judged by its realism. (①) Monet said it best when he told a journalist: "I paint what I see; I paint what I remember and I paint what I feel." (②) It was what an artist felt about a subject that broke with tradition. (③) Because this new style of painting was so different from classical art, and represented what an artist saw with his inner eye, it took a long time for the public to appreciate its value. (④) Until his mid-forties Monet struggled to earn a living. (⑤) Only when his work began to sell to American collectors was he able to purchase his own home in Giverny and live the good life of a largely self-sufficient lifestyle.

*avant-garde 전위적인, 실험적인

96. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(82%)

2-11

This one dietary difference has resulted in very different bearings.⁹⁶⁾

Most important among behavioral differences between bees and wasps is that bees are pollen eaters. Wasps, in contrast, are meat eaters. While both visit flowers for nectar (the "energy drink" of the insect world), bees also visit flowers in order to collect pollen for their young. (①) On the contrary, wasps pursue other insects and drag them back to the nest for their offspring to devour. (②) To aid in the gathering of pollen, bees are usually hairy (pollen sticks to hair), and many species look like cotton candy with wings. (③) Searching around in flowers is messy business, and a few minutes rummaging among floral parts leaves a bee coated in hundreds of tiny grains of pollen. (④) Using her many legs, the bee grooms herself, wiping all the pollen to the back of her body, where she stuffs it into the spaces between special stiff hairs on the legs or belly. (⑤) Quite the opposite of the furry bee, wasps look like Olympic swimmers, with no hair, skinny-waisted, and with long thin legs.

*wasp 말벌 **rummage 살살이 뒤지다

97. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(61%)

2-12

Yet the subjective nature of this process is rarely highlighted during court cases and is badly understood by most jurors.⁹⁷⁾

Fingerprint analysis is a fundamentally subjective process. (①) When identifying distorted prints, examiners must choose which features to highlight, and even highly trained experts can be swayed by outside information. (②) Christophe Champod, a professor at the University of Lausanne in Switzerland, thinks the language of certainty that examiners are forced to use hides the element of subjective judgment from the court. (③) He proposes that fingerprint evidence be presented in probabilistic terms and that examiners should be free to talk about probable or possible matches. (④) In a criminal case, for example, an examiner could testify that there was a 95 percent chance of a match if the defender left the mark but a one-in-a-billion chance of a match if someone else left it. (⑤) "Once certainty is quantified," says Champod, "it becomes clear."

*probabilistic 확률적인

98. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(78%)

4-4

But if that were the case, the cat family would also have produced cats who could do calculus and frogs would by now have launched their own space programme.⁹⁸⁾

Humans have extraordinarily large brains compared to other animals. Mammals weighing sixty kilograms have an average brain size of 200 cubic centimetres. The earliest men and women had brains of about 600 cubic centimetres. Modern Sapiens sport a brain averaging 1,200-1,400 cubic centimetres. (①) That evolution should select for larger brains may seem to us like a no-brainer. (②) We are so fascinated by our high intelligence that we assume that when it comes to cerebral power, more must be better. (③) Why are giant brains so rare in the animal kingdom? The fact is that a jumbo brain is a jumbo drain on the body. (④) It's not easy to carry around, especially when encased inside a massive skull. It's even harder to fuel. (⑤) In Homo sapiens, the brain accounts for about 2-3 per cent of total body weight, but it consumes 25 per cent of the body's energy when the body is at rest.

*Sapiens ‘호모 사피엔스’ 종의 일원들

no-brainer 쉬운 결정[문제] *cerebral 뇌의, 대뇌의

99. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(78%)

4-6

There are several other factors that influence the best angle to throw for distance.⁹⁹⁾

When a ball is thrown at an angle, two components make up the motion of the object. There is a vertical component, which causes the ball to move up and down, and a horizontal component, which causes it to move forward. If a ball is thrown at a high angle, it has a large vertical component, which will make it stay in the air longer. (①) However, it will have a small horizontal component, so it will not travel as far. (②) If a ball is thrown at a low angle, it will have a large horizontal component but a small vertical component. That means that the ball will only stay in the air a short time. (③) To get a ball to travel farther, you need to trade off time in the air (vertical component) for speed of the ball (horizontal component). This is usually at about a 45-degree angle. (④) Nevertheless, not every throw should be at 45 degrees. (⑤) For example, if air resistance is a factor, such as on a windy day, you should throw the ball lower.

*vertical component 연직 분력 **horizontal component 수평 분력

100. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(58%)

5-1

Even so, research confirms the finding that nonverbal cues are more credible than verbal cues, especially when verbal and nonverbal cues conflict.¹⁰⁰⁾

Researchers have reported various nonverbal features of sarcasm. (①) Most disagree as to whether nonverbal cues are essential to the perception of sarcasm or the emotion that prompts it. (②) Also, nonverbal cues are better indicators of speaker intent. (③) As the nature of sarcasm implies a contradiction between intent and message, nonverbal cues may "leak" and reveal the speaker's true mood as they do in deception. (④) Ostensibly, sarcasm is the opposite of deception in that a sarcastic speaker typically intends the receiver to recognize the sarcastic intent; whereas, in deception the speaker typically intends that the receiver not recognize the deceptive intent. (⑤) Thus, when communicators are attempting to determine if a speaker is sarcastic, they compare the verbal and nonverbal message and if the two are in opposition, communicators may conclude that the speaker is being sarcastic.

*sarcasm 빈정댐, 비꼼 **ostensibly 표면상으로

101. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(92%)

6-3

Make sure there is space available next to the question for them to write down what the person thinks the answer is.¹⁰¹⁾

Many business owners find themselves in a reactive mode throughout their working day, because they are always available to answer questions or help staff members solve problems. (①) While this is important, it can also be an unproductive use of the owner's time. (②) A simple system to avoid this is to allocate two periods of the day where you, as the business owner, are available to answer these questions. (③) If someone has an issue or question, they write it down in a "question registry," which you will attend to twice a day. (④) This will make people start to think through the issue, and invariably, many people will be able to solve the problem themselves. (⑤) If they can't, you can start to see how your staff deals with problem solving and the areas you need to focus on in terms of increased training.

*allocate 할당하다

102. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(77%)

6-9

Add a fish to this comparison, and we discover that fish are more closely related to cows and people than they are to flies.¹⁰²⁾

A critical insight of modern biology is that our family history extends to all other living things. Unlocking this relationship means comparing different species with one another in a very precise way. (①) An order to life is revealed in the features creatures have: closely related ones share more features with each other than do those more distantly related. (②) A cow shares more organs and genes with people than it does with a fly: hair, warm-bloodedness, and mammary glands are shared by mammals and absent in insects. (③) Until somebody finds a hairy fly with breasts, we would consider flies distant relatives to cows and people. (④) The reason is that fish, like people, have backbones, skulls, and appendages, all of which are lacking in flies. (⑤) We can follow this logic to add species after species and find the family tree that relates people, fish, and flies to the millions of other species on the planet.

*appendage (몸체의) 부속지(肢)(다리, 꼬리 따위)

**mammary gland 젖샘

103. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(53%)

6-11/12

But negative experiences have inherent negative side effects, such as psychological discomfort or the health consequences of stress.¹⁰³⁾

Negative experiences might have value for a person. (①) For instance, working the graveyard shift in a bottling plant one summer while in college toughened me up. (②) They can also create or worsen conflicts with others. (③) When my wife and I were tired and irritable raising two young children, we snapped at each other more often. (④) The costs of negative experiences routinely outweigh their benefits, and often there's no benefit at all, just pain with no gain. (⑤) Since neurons that fire together wire together, staying with a negative experience past the point that's useful is like running laps in Hell: You dig the track a little deeper in your brain each time you go around it.

*graveyard shift (3교대 근무제의) 자정부터 아침 8시까지의 근무

104. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(73%)

7-3

Dr. Herschkopf explained that inheritance would come from learning, not from genetics.¹⁰⁴⁾

Dr. Isaac Herschkopf, a psychiatrist, notes that we not only become good people by doing good deeds, but we become healthy people by doing healthy deeds. Dr. Herschkopf once had a patient with a dog phobia so severe that she refused to address it; indeed, she stopped seeing the doctor. (①) Several years later she called him; she now had a son and was scared that he would inherit her phobia. (②) To avoid her son learning her phobia, the woman came to realize that she couldn't avoid dogs in his presence. (③) So, when a dog came up to her while she was pushing her stroller, she didn't run away. (④) In the doctor's words, "she would stay there, and she would die a thousand deaths, but for her son's sake, she wouldn't move." (⑤) In the end, her son never developed her phobia, and she, because of her repeated exposure for her son's sake, ended up curing her own phobia.

*stroller 유모차

105. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(87%)

7-7

Since World War II, however, and the introduction of farm subsidies that benefitted big farms, milk prices have dropped considerably, making it difficult for small farms to survive¹⁰⁵⁾

In Northern NY, Rebecca's grandfather and great grandparents made a good living from dairy farms that consisted of under two hundred cows, some chickens, and enough acreage to grow the hay and corn to feed them. (①) Milk was sold to local dairies who in turn bottled it and sold it to the local grocers in nearby towns and villages. (②) Today, the countryside is now dotted with the broken-down remains of small farms. (③) No longer able to compete with subsidized CAFOs (confined animal factory operations), the land is either going fallow, or being sold to developers for new housing. (④) And, the prison industry has taken over where there was once a thriving farm economy. (⑤)

*acreage 면적, 토지

**fallow 사용되지 않는, (밭·토지를) 묵히고 있는

106. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(70%)

8-2

With the post-Columbian proliferation of livestock, however, this situation changed dramatically.¹⁰⁶⁾

The most devastating attack on biodiversity comes from deforestation. (①) For most of human history, dense forests, which happen to nurture the world's highest rates of biodiversity, carpeted the landscape of Central and South America. (②) One reason for the proliferation of rich forestland in these regions was the fact that pre-Columbian American Indians lacked livestock. (③) Although they burned forests to clear some areas for planting and hunting, they had no need to clear land systematically for pasture or to cultivate grain to feed cattle. (④) Today the rainforest is eroded at the rate of 11 acres a minute in order to grow, soybeans for cattle feed. (⑤)

*proliferation 확산, 증식

107. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(78%)

10-8

The new island home they chose lacked the benefits of the old in one terrible way.¹⁰⁷⁾

What story could be harsher than that of the Great Auk, the large black-and-white seabird that in northern oceans took the ecological place of a penguin? Its tale rises and falls like a Greek tragedy, with island populations cruelly destroyed by humans until almost all were gone. (①) Then the very last colony found safety on a special island, one protected from the destruction of humankind by vicious and unpredictable ocean currents. (②) These waters presented no problem to perfectly adapted seagoing birds, but they prevented humans from making any kind of safe landing. (③) After enjoying a few years of comparative safety, disaster of a different kind struck the Great Auk. (④) Volcanic activity caused the island refuge to sink completely beneath the waves, and surviving individuals were forced to find sanctuary elsewhere. (⑤) Humans could find it with comparative ease, and they did! Within just a few years the last pitiful remnant of this once-plentiful species was entirely eliminated.

*find sanctuary 피난하다, 피난처를 찾다 **remnant 나머지

108. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(70%)

11-9

This is where psychologists and linguists sometimes differ.¹⁰⁸⁾

Both psychologists and linguists can be classified as social scientists, so in one way their approach has long been similar. All social scientists work by forming and testing hypotheses. (①) For example, a psychologist or a linguist might hypothesize that the speech of someone who is suffering from a progressive disease of the nervous system will disintegrate in a certain order, perhaps suggesting that the constructions the patient learned most recently will be the first to disappear. (②) This hypothesis will then be tested against data collected from the speech of someone who is brain-damaged. (③) Psychologists test their hypotheses mainly by means of carefully controlled experiments. (④) Linguists, on the other hand, test their hypotheses mainly by checking them against spontaneous utterances. (⑤) They feel that the rigidity of experimental situations sometimes falsifies the results.

*disintegrate 해체되다

109. 다음 주어진 글에 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(73%)

11-11

However, it is rare to be slow at all of the above.¹⁰⁹⁾

Processing speed isn't a one-dimensional concept. It's not just about how fast we see, or how fast we write, or how fast we can process what we've heard. (①) It's really a combination of all of those factors. (②) In fact, processing speed deficits can be observed in visual processing, verbal processing, and motor speed. (③) Problems in one or more of these areas can manifest in problems with academic fluency and general difficulties. (④) For example, a child with a language-based learning disability may be quite slow to interpret spoken language, but she might be very quick on the soccer field because she has quicker visual processing abilities. (⑤) In that case, her problems with auditory processing speed may get in the way of her athletic skills when she is required to put into practice the coach's directions quickly.

*deficit 결함

110. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(54%)

12-4

It is discipline inasmuch as your teen is learning that when he chooses to go outside of the rules, boundaries, family contract or law, there are also consequences.¹¹⁰⁾

Discipline through logical consequences. (①) The idea here is to try to teach, usually through logic, ways your teen can learn the connection between his choices and his actions and behaviors. (②) This is not punishment. (③) For example, by choosing to violate a curfew, your teen also chooses to lose his freedom to drive the car. (④) Or if he won't put his helmet on while skating (even though you have nagged him repeatedly), then he forfeits skating for a prearranged time period. (⑤) Good discipline spells out the consequences ahead of time and then enforces the rules without question. No anger, just plain action.

*curfew 귀가 시간 **forfeit (자유·권리 등을) 박탈당하다

111. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(73%)

12-8

King and Janiszewski argued that customers prefer 24 because they are more familiar with the number from their schooldays, when the lines $3 \times 8=24$ and $4 \times 6=24$ are drummed into pupils by rote.¹¹¹⁾

In 2011, Dan King of the National University of Singapore and Chris Janiszewski of the University of Florida demonstrated that an imaginary brand of anti-dandruff shampoo was better liked when it was called Zinc 24 than when it was called Zinc 31. (①) The respondents preferred Zinc 24 so much that they were willing to pay ten percent more for it. (②) By comparison, 31 is a prime number and does not appear in any school multiplication table. (③) The professors claimed that increased familiarity with 24 means we process the number more inefficiently, which gives us the feeling that we like it more. (④) Our preference for 24 over 31, they argued, transfers to a preference for Zinc 24 over Zinc 31. (⑤)

*anti-dandruff 비듬 방지의 **by rote 기계적으로, 외워서

***prime number 소수(素數)

112. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(63%)

T1-11

This ancient evidence of our species-wide love of intense sweetness probably proves what must have been a practice or custom among those people who depicted their experience on a cave wall.¹¹²⁾

Eight thousand years ago, a Mesolithic artist painted a scene that imparts drama to a deep-rooted human greed. The painting is still there, on the wall of a cave in northern Spain. (㉠) It portrays a human figure in a tree, enveloped in a cloud of insects. The insects are bees. (㉡) Such quests for sweetness are characteristic of members of our species. (㉢) Chimpanzees and bonobos, primate relatives with whom we share nearly 98 percent of our DNA, also rob beehives. (㉣) So far as can be told, wherever humans coexisted with bees, they went to great lengths to obtain the sweet sticky syrup. (㉤) Many people are persuaded that this strong desire has been part of primate nature for countless millennia.

113. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(81%)

T1-20

He decided to start using the new technology on one of the applications he was supervising, and to write a blog letting his team know about his experiences.¹¹³⁾

Previously all patent applications (which can be several hundred pages long) were printed, and the attorneys marked up their amendments which were later typed up by assistants. (①) Jurgen, the manager of a team of patent attorneys, had been doing this job for 30 years and was very comfortable with the old system. (②) He understood the resistance of his team to the move to new technology as he was worried that staring at a screen and directly typing in amendments would be hard to get used to. (③) He was also very aware that he would be taking the lead on this change project. (④) The blog described the successes and the problems he experienced, and how he overcame these problems with support from members of the IT team. (⑤) The blog allowed Jurgen to share his feelings and demonstrate that he was having exactly the same experience as his team members.

114. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(59%)

T1-23

When the parent shooting the film moved out of view from the boy, he stopped crying, and followed his parent to the next room.¹¹⁴⁾

Have you ever seen a toddler fall on her bottom? It takes a while for her to sort her feelings; it is almost as if she has to think for a moment what she should be feeling — "Maybe I should cry; then someone will come and comfort me." A child practices her emotions — instinctively she knows that they are useful tools. (①) Emotions are an act at first; it is only later that we come to believe in them. (②) I recently saw a comical video of a small child throwing a tantrum. (③) There, when he knew he was being observed, he once again flopped on his stomach, kicking and screaming in rage. (④) As his father moved to the next room, the tears and screams stopped like a faucet turned off. (⑤) He followed his father into the next doorway, only to start his tantrum all over again when he knew he was being observed.

115. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(74%)

T2-4

After all, unlike so many other modern conveniences, we don't use chemical cleaning products to save time or money.¹¹⁵⁾

It's no secret that environmental factors contribute to many extremely serious health issues. But even as our bodies rebel against toxins, we continue exposing ourselves to them recklessly, without pausing to consider how our snap decisions might affect our health, or the health of future generations. Most of us feel helpless when confronted with these terrifying realities. (①) We shrug off the health crisis our kids are facing as beyond our individual control. (②) I'm here to tell you that we can take action to improve this situation, and it's much easier than you might think. (③) As consumers, we have the power to control the level of toxins that enter our homes. With a little knowledge, we can give our families a much healthier life. (④) Rethinking how we clean our homes is, to me, the most logical place to begin this process. (⑤) We use them because our mothers used them — because, quite simply, we don't know any better.

116. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(89%)

T2-6

However, understanding the numbers on the bag will help you choose the right fertilizer mix for the job.¹¹⁶⁾

A bottle or bag of fertilizer, whether synthetic or organic, usually displays a set of three numbers that look something like this: 6-6-4. (①) These three numbers are called the NPK ratio and refer to the relative proportions of three main nutrients in fertilizers: nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (in that order). (②) Plants require a host of trace minerals and secondary nutrients beyond these, but these are the three biggies. (③) This numbers business can seem like an added chore. (④) As an example, leafy plants prefer nitrogen-rich fertilizers for growing healthy and green, so choose a mix that shows the first number listed (nitrogen) as the highest. (⑤) A balanced fertilizer has an equal proportion of all three nutrients and can be used as a general all-purpose fertilizer. No sweat.

117. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(93%)

T2-11 But Nora never did acquire a taste for wild foods.¹¹⁷⁾

As much as she loved and admired her grandma, Nora never wanted to be like her. (㉠) She enjoyed living with her grandma and she especially enjoyed going up into the mountains with her, but what Nora liked most about the mountains was the scenery. (㉡) She liked the streams stepping down into the hollows and coves, towering tulip trees, big pines and red maples. (㉢) Nora hated ginseng and, when she got sick, she wanted a doctor and not a cup of hot water flavored with freshly-picked herbs. (㉣) Her grandma was clinging to the old ways, and Nora had no desire to do that because she knew the old ways were done. (㉤) While her grandma was determined to leave this world the way she'd come into it, Nora was just as determined to make herself into something in the world she 'd been brought up in.

118. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(72%)

T2-20 Rather than accelerating the mainstreaming process, this overzealous approach of the teachers can sometimes have the opposite result.¹¹⁸⁾

Some teachers are eager to make immigrant students blend in with others as quickly as possible. (①) They rarely consider the transitional phase these children and families experience while struggling to adjust to the new environment. (②) An example of such a negative outcome occurred during the conduct of one set of workshops, which included several Muslim families. (③) Some Muslim girls in the local school wore the traditional headscarves (hijab), while others did not. Some girls expressed to their teachers their wish that they could remove their headscarves like their friends. (④) The teachers encouraged them to remove their scarves at school, suggesting they could replace them before returning home. (⑤) Shortly thereafter, some of the girls who removed their headscarves were no longer in school. Hence the teachers' eagerness to accelerate the acculturation process only served to abolish the opportunity completely.

119. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(71%)

T3-2

The idea of meeting regularly to compare notes, plan common assessments, and share what we did well never occurred to us.¹¹⁹⁾

When teachers work in isolation, they tend to see the world through one set of eyes – their own. (①) The fact that there might be someone somewhere in the same building or district who may be more successful at teaching this or that subject or lesson is lost on teachers who close the door and work their way through the school calendar virtually alone. (②) In the absence of a process that allows them to benchmark those who do things better or at least differently, teachers are left with that one perspective – their own. (③) I taught various subjects under the social studies umbrella and had very little idea of how my peers who taught the same subject did what they did. (④) Rather, we spent much time in the social studies office complaining about a lack of time and playing the blame game. (⑤)

120. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(56%)

T3-5

We can reasonably assume, however, that true creation can hardly exist with respect to stories.¹²⁰⁾

A good way to understand the story invention process is to observe it firsthand. Unfortunately, when people create a new story, we have difficulty knowing exactly how they found the various pieces of the story they are telling. (①) We cannot easily know what has been invented out of thin air and what has been adapted from prior experiences or other stories. (②) Every story we tell has to have its basis in something that we have already experienced. (③) Of course, the better we are at telling stories, the better we are at giving them the appearance of being complete fiction. (④) This can mean that even we as tellers see the story as fictional, not realizing the adaptation process that we ourselves have used. (⑤) Even stories that are pure fantasy are adaptations of more realistic stories where certain constraints of the real world are relaxed.

121. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(63%)

T3-8

In 1948, Craigie formed her own production company, Outlook Films, and began planning to make *Blue Scar* (1949).¹²¹⁾

Jill Craigie began her career as a journalist and then worked as a scriptwriter of documentaries for the British Council during World War II. (①) Later she moved on to *Two Cities Films*, where she was offered the chance to write and direct documentaries, such as *Out of Chaos* (1944) and *The Way We Live* (1946). (②) The film is her only work that is not a documentary, instead a highly critical story about the life of a working-class Welsh mining family, set in the years of the nationalization of the coal industry. (③) *Blue Scar* was censored and initially denied exhibition. (④) A nationwide groundswell of public opinion, however, called for the release of *Blue Scar*, and it was finally shown to excellent reviews and enthusiastic audience response. (⑤) Craigie returned to nonfiction with the 1951 documentary *To Be a Woman*, which argues for equal pay for equal work.

122. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(63%)

T3-13

But the gods on high, the heroes of the past, and contemporary patrons all shared the same essential form - that of the human body¹²²⁾

The Greeks may have borrowed heavily from Egypt in order to arrive at their first full-sized, free-standing figures. (①) But the schematic principles of Egyptian practice were not transplanted. (②) On the contrary: instead of working from grids and fixed mental images, Greek artists turned directly to the actual or intended subjects of their representation. (③) Of course, not all these objects were visible. (④) The poets could weave tales about many-headed monsters, but illustrating them remained a task for the imagination. (⑤) To *represent* such subjects, to create a virtual reality with art, required Greek artists to depart from convention and use their eyes. So they did.

123. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(74%)

T3-17

Because these nutrients are digested more slowly than carbohydrates, meals that are higher in protein and fat tend to keep you satisfied longer than meals that are high in carbohydrates.¹²³⁾

When people cut back on carbohydrates (or processed foods or whatever), they usually end up consuming fewer calories - even when they're not trying to restrict their calorie intake. (①) For example, a study found that people who followed a strict low-carb diet but were otherwise allowed to eat as much as they wanted ended up reducing their calorie intake by about the same amount as people who were consciously restricting their calories. (②) There are a couple of things going on here. (③) First, when people have a limited variety of foods to choose from, they tend to eat less than they do when presented with a lot of options. (④) Secondly, when people avoid carbohydrates, they generally increase their intake of protein and fat. (⑤) As a result, people who cut back on carbs often report that they aren't as hungry between meals - and may snack less.

124. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(76%)

T3-20

While plants don't run around making conscious decisions about towels, the same evolutionary drive led one line of gymnosperms to wrap their naked seeds, folding up the underlying leaf to enclose the developing egg.¹²⁴⁾

The final major step in seed evolution occurred when a few gymnosperms learned to cover up. They did it in much the same way people do after a bath, and for similar reasons. (①) At three years old, my son Noah still uses the blue plastic tub we bought when he was an infant. (②) He can climb out on his own now, but when he does I wrap him up immediately in a big fluffy towel. (③) I do this not out of some disgust of nudity, but because his little naked body seems so vulnerable. (④) For me, it triggers an instinctive parental response to protect and nurture. (⑤) Botanists call this chamber the carpel and the plants that have one are known as angiosperms, Latin for "seeds in a vessel."

*gymnosperm 겉씨식물 **carpel 심피(씨가 생성되는 부분)

***angiosperm 속씨식물

125. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(79%)

T3-22

This is not to say that the color will be perceived differently by the eye, but that its psychological perception will mean different things to different people.¹²⁵⁾

Memory, experiences, intelligence, and cultural background all affect the way a color's impact can vary from individual to individual. (①) In most Western cultures, for example, black is associated with death, but in China and India white is regarded as a symbol of death. (②) In America and many Western cultures, a bride usually wears white, as white is deemed a bridal or wedding color. (③) In China, however, a bride is attired in red. (④) The mailboxes on the streets of the United States are blue, but in Sweden the mailboxes are red. (⑤) An American tourist in Sweden might have a more difficult time finding a site to send postcards home because of the color change from the familiar blue to red.

126. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(56%)

비연계

However, Charismatic authority is inherently unstable.¹²⁶⁾

People may submit to authority because of the extraordinary attraction of an individual. (①) Napoleon, Gandhi, and Mao Zedong all illustrate authority that derives its legitimacy from charisma — an exceptional personal quality popularly attributed to certain individuals. (②) Their followers see charismatic leaders as persons of destiny endowed with remarkable vision, the power of a savior, or the grace of God. (③) It cannot be transferred to another person. (④) If a political system is based on charismatic authority, it will collapse when the leader dies. (⑤) Otherwise, it will go through a process of routinization, in which the followers switch from personal attachment to organizational commitment, with their personal devotion to a leader being replaced by formal commitment to a political system.

127. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(45%)

비연계

But we must not deceive ourselves; we should be quite conscious of the way science is shaped by values.¹²⁷⁾

In order that the reader may not be misled, it should be emphasized that I am not opposed to science. (①) Scientific knowledge has been extremely useful to me as I try to understand my world and the way it works. (②) I conduct scientific research myself, and I support many lines of scientific inquiry. (③) Distinguishing facts from values and keeping our inquiries from being biased by values is very useful. (④) Science is not a sacred cow; it does make mistakes; it can lead us into difficulties we would do better to avoid. (⑤) We had better learn how to control it or it will lead us in directions that have the effect of controlling us.

128. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(49%)

비연계

We have learned, however, that good answers to the pressing questions of economic development are not sufficient to engender the change needed to reverse the tides of poorly performing economies.¹²⁸⁾

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

129. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?(80%)

비연계

In fact, wind power is a very minor cause of bird deaths compared to a number of other causes.¹²⁹⁾

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

130. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(56%)

비연계

However, Charismatic authority is inherently unstable.¹³⁰⁾

People may submit to authority because of the extraordinary attraction of an individual. (①) Napoleon, Gandhi, and Mao Zedong all illustrate authority that derives its legitimacy from charisma — an exceptional personal quality popularly attributed to certain individuals. (②) Their followers see charismatic leaders as persons of destiny endowed with remarkable vision, the power of a savior, or the grace of God. (③) It cannot be transferred to another person. (④) If a political system is based on charismatic authority, it will collapse when the leader dies. (⑤) Otherwise, it will go through a process of routinization, in which the followers switch from personal attachment to organizational commitment, with their personal devotion to a leader being replaced by formal commitment to a political system.

131. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(58%)

비연계

Now that they are very important, a new generation of technology is needed that performs these labor-saving functions, but with much greater sensitivity to the environment.¹³¹⁾

There are many theories about the cause of environmental problems. Perhaps the most influential at present centers on technological failures and solutions. This view claims that we are victims of our success. We suffer from environmental problems because we have become rich and mobile so quickly that we have overwhelmed the technological systems that enabled these achievements to occur. (①) When few people had automobiles it did not matter very much that they were highly polluting. (②) When everyone has an automobile they become an environmental problem. (③) The solution, on this picture, is a new round of technological development. (④) Previous generations of technologies were developed to solve problems and reduce labor in a world in which environmental costs were not significant. (⑤) Thus, some people propose, as a solution to climate change, a new generation of hydrogen-powered cars.

132. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(56%)

비연계

If, instead, a single person executes the checklist and then, later, a second person checks the items, the results are not as robust.¹³²⁾

Checklists are powerful tools, proven to increase the accuracy of behavior and to reduce errors. They are especially important in situations with multiple, complex requirements, and even more so where there are interruptions. (①) With multiple people involved in a task, it is essential that the lines of responsibility be clearly spelled out. (②) It is always better to have two people do checklists together as a team: one to read the instruction, the other to execute it. (③) The person following the checklist, feeling confident that any errors would be caught, might do the steps too quickly. (④) But the same bias affects the checker. (⑤) Confident in the ability of the first person, the checker often does a quick, less than thorough job.

*robust: 탄탄한

133. 의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(43%)

비연계

Although day-care services can resolve some scheduling conflicts between home and office, workers cannot always find or afford suitable care.¹³³⁾

The labor force is often organized as if workers had no family responsibilities. (①) Preschool-age children need full-time care; children in primary school need care after school and during school vacations. (②) Even when they obtain such care, parents must still cope with emergencies, such as illnesses, that keep children at Home. (③) Conventional full-time workdays, especially when combined with unavoidable household duties, are too inflexible for parents with primary child-care responsibility. (④) Although a small but increasing number of working men are single parents, those barriers against successful participation in the labor market that are related to primary child-care responsibilities mainly disadvantage women. (⑤) Even in families where both parents work, cultural pressures are traditionally much greater on mothers than on fathers to bear the primary child-rearing responsibilities.

134. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(35%)

비연계

For example, video art can now achieve images whose effect is produced by “digitalization”: breaking up the picture using computerized information processing.¹³⁴⁾

Many argue that recent developments in electronic technologies such as computers and videotape have enabled artists to vary their forms of expression. (①) Such a new technology create new ways of seeing and hearing by adding different dimensions to older forms, rather than replacing those forms. (②) Consider *Locale*, a film about a modern dance company. (③) The camera operator wore a *Steadicam*, an uncomplicated device that allows a camera to be mounted on a person so that the camera remains steady no matter how the operator moves. (④) *The Steadicam* captures the dance in ways impossible with traditional mounts. (⑤) Such new equipment also allows for the preservation of previously unrecordable aspects of performances, thus enriching archives.

135. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(72%)

비연계

Side effects happen, however, because with every breath you breathe out, you are breathing out carbon dioxide.¹³⁵⁾

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

*hyperventilation (의학) 과다호흡

C H A P T E R

04

어 회

136. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(85%)

1-1

Protected area policy and practice have changed dramatically over the past century, in response to ①shifting societal values, conservation politics, and scientific understanding, and ever-increasing human environmental impacts. Public enjoyment and scenic beauty were once the highest ②priority in U.S. national parks. At the start of the twentieth century, only the “desirable” native species were ③protected, while others were exterminated; “undesirable” ecosystem elements, such as fire, were controlled wherever possible. But by the latter half of the twentieth century, parks and wilderness began to embrace all native species and ecosystem processes, and protected areas became increasingly viewed as critical cornerstones of ④bio -diversity conservation. At the same time, conservation advocates argued that active management should be kept to a ⑤maximum, to allow nature to take its course free from human intervention.¹³⁶⁾

137. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(82%)

2-2

Sometimes the results of scientific inquiry are unsatisfactory. This may be due to our expectations: They may be ①unrealistic. For example, if you asked a biologist to tell you what a goby fish eats, I am certain that any ichthyologist, a biologist who studies fish, could let you know the favorite meals of the goby quite ②easily. If, however, you produced a goby from a bowl and asked an ichthyologist to tell you what this specific fish ate yesterday, you would have a ③different story. The sentences would be full of "probably" and "likely" meals for the fish. Science is pretty good at describing and predicting trends for larger groups, but the more ④specific you get, the more problems there are. Things get ⑤clear the more specific your demands. It is the same for planets, plants, and people. Astronomy, too, is much better at explaining the general than the specific. We can say more confidently, for example, how planets come to be than how our planet, the Earth, came to be.¹³⁷⁾

*goby 망둑어 **fuzzy 불분명한

138. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(43%)

3-4

There are many creative domains that require individuals to insert as ①much of themselves as possible into the work. In translating a novel or poem into a different language, the translator is unavoidably ②creative; this is reflected by the fact that the translator receives attribution, and his or her name is published in the work next to that of the original author. But the ideal translator is one who most faithfully ③maintains the creative spirit of the original, thereby keeping his or her own contribution to the translation as minimal as possible. Dubbing a foreign movie into one's own language requires that the translator develop a version of the original line that can most easily be spoken in the time that the foreign actor's mouth is moving, and it also requires the voice-over actors to ④match their delivery to the moving image. Although these are unquestionably creative activities, they're activities in which individual inspiration and originality would be ⑤detrimental to the work.¹³⁸⁾

*dub (영화 등을) 더빙하다

139. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(60%)

4-2

Groups ①overestimate the time it will take for projects to be completed - a bias that Sanna et al. (2005) refer to as the *group planning fallacy*. Noteworthy examples of this fallacy include the Sydney Opera House (10 years late), Boston's Central Artery/Tunnel project (8 years late), and Boeing's 787 Dreamliner, which was 2 years late. Sanna and colleagues' research indicates that ②temporal framing influences the group planning fallacy. In one study, students had to estimate when they would complete a semester-long group project. The researchers ③varied how far away the deadline seemed with a clever (and subtle) manipulation: Students were informed that "you still have 12 weeks remaining" or that "you only have 12 weeks remaining." The group planning fallacy was ④declined in the latter condition. Groups in the little-time-remaining condition were more ⑤accurate in their estimates of when they would complete the project.¹³⁹⁾

*et al. (이름 뒤에 써서) 등, 외 **fallacy 오류

140. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(74%)

5-11/12

In the less ①heavily forested woodlands, animals travelling between trees are exposed to more heat from the sun. Peter Wheeler, an ecological physiologist from Liverpool's John Moores University, has studied the heat ②stress the ancestral apes would have experienced as they moved through the wooded savannahs of Africa. His calculations show that an animal which walks upright receives ③ more radiant heat from the sun, especially during the middle of the day when the sun is at its hottest. This is simply because less of the body surface is exposed to the ④direct rays of the sun when standing upright than when walking on all fours. It is a point intuitively obvious to sunbathers: they always lie down to expose as much of the body surface as possible. You'll never get brown ⑤ quickly standing up.¹⁴⁰⁾

*radiant 방사, 복사, 빛나는

141. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(63%)

7-9

As human civilization has become more complex, it has a need for more complex systems and tools. Traditional societies that depended on agriculture for subsistence had **(A) [fewer / more]** requirements. People worked on a farm from morning to evening and returned home when it became dark. There was no need for much **(B) [more / less]** than a secure place to live, food to eat, and basic clothes. Their tools were designed for basic living. Some communities still live this sort of life, as seen with the Amish people in various parts of the United States. This community has little need for many of the advanced tools that we are familiar with and lives a comfortable life with minimal technological intervention. On the other hand, most people living in the twenty-first century want the **(C) [discomforts / comforts]** of technology in their lives. Basic and applied research have produced new tools that help to fulfill those wants which eventually become not just wants, but needs.¹⁴¹⁾

*subsistence 생존, 최저 생활 **intervention 개입

142. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(79%)

8-4

Suppose that a woman decides that she is not going to wear dresses — or a man that he will not wear suits and ties — regardless of what anyone says. In most situations, they'll stick to their decision. When a formal occasion comes along, however, such as a family wedding or a funeral, they are likely to cave in to norms that they find overwhelming. Almost all of us **(A) [follow / disregard]** the guidelines for what is "appropriate" for our roles. Few of us are bothered by such constraints, for our socialization is so **(B) [invalid / thorough]** that we usually want to do what our roles indicate is appropriate. The sociological significance of roles is that they lay out what is **(C) [unaccepted / expected]** of people. As individuals throughout society perform their roles, those roles mesh together to form this thing called society.¹⁴²⁾

*mesh together 맞물리다

143. 다음 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호에서 문맥상 알맞은 말을 고르면?(72%)

12-1

The idea that "complete competitors cannot coexist" was proposed by the Russian biologist G. F. Gause to explain why mathematical models of species competition always ended with one species disappearing. The competitive exclusion principle, as it is called, states that no two species can occupy the **(A)[same / different]** ecological niche for long. The one that is more efficient in using available resources will exclude the other. We call this process of niche evolution resource partitioning. Partitioning can allow several species to utilize different parts of the same resource and **(B)[coexist / exclude]** within a single habitat. Species can specialize in time, too. Swallows and insectivorous bats both catch insects, but some insect species are active during the day and others at night, providing **(C)[competitive / noncompetitive]** feeding opportunities for day-active swallows and night-active bats.¹⁴³⁾

*ecological niche 생태적 지위 **insectivorous 식충성의

144. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(58%)

12-3

In one study, students were told that a fellow student was gregarious and literary. When asked how likely it was that he was an engineering major, they responded that it was very ①unlikely. However, when asked how likely it was that he would start out as an engineering major but switch to journalism, participants gave this possibility a much higher ②rating. But note that the likelihood that any given student is an engineering major is much ③higher than the likelihood that a student beginning as an engineering major will switch to journalism. Thus, although starting out in engineering and switching to journalism seems more likely because journalism fits our ideas of what gregarious and literary people do, it is far ④more probable than the likelihood of staying in engineering. This error is called the conjunction error. It is an error because people believe the conjunction of two events (majoring in engineering and switching to journalism) is more likely than either of the events alone (majoring in engineering or majoring in journalism), which is ⑤incorrect reasoning.¹⁴⁴⁾

*gregarious 사교적인 **conjunction 결합

145. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(51%)

T1-5

Herbs are being embraced on a scale ①unmatched for two centuries - not only in cosmetics, foods and teas, but in domestic products, alternative medicines, even veterinary remedies. Just what proportion of the original plant ingredients find their way into some of these products may be ②open to question. The advertising world in particular has not been ③quick to play on worries about the increasing quantities of man-made chemicals in the environment, and the images and virtues associated with herbs have often been merged into a vague green wholesomeness that may have little to do with a specific plant or product. But collectively their message is ④clear and the western world has seen an unprecedented revival of interest in herbalism and useful plants in the last two decades. Even their images are everywhere — on fabrics, furniture, and street decorations. So as fossil fuels and the chemicals that depend on them run out, it may not be ⑤ fanciful to see the Chemical Age replaced by the Age of Plants.¹⁴⁵⁾

146. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(72%)

T1-17

Many researchers ①mistakenly assume that participants share their judgments about the purpose of research, goals of a particular study, and risks and benefits of participation. Individuals, however, may ②differ with respect to their understanding of the purpose of research procedures, their classification of risks and benefits, their attitudes toward science, and motives of the sponsors of the research (e.g., government). For example, the aims of the study that are communicated to prospective participants may be met with ③skepticism as certain individuals may believe that the primary goal of any study is to promote the investigator's career. In addition, research that has the possibility of improving social programs and policy in a particular neighborhood may be viewed with ④caution by disenfranchised community members. They may fear that government officials may use the data to implement ⑤beneficial government policies.¹⁴⁶⁾

147. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(89%)

T2-15

Doubling the efficiency of food production per hectare over the last 50 years by a dramatic increase in "efficiency" in producing food (the Green Revolution) did not solve the problem of hunger — it actually made it worse, since it ①increased the number of people requiring food. In the same way, doubling the area of roads did not solve the problem of traffic — it made it worse, since it encouraged the use of ②public vehicles. As more ③energy-efficient automobiles were developed as a consequence of rising oil prices, American car owners increased their leisure driving. Not only did the number of miles increase, but also the expected performance of cars ④grew; United States residents are increasingly driving minivans, pick-up trucks, and four-wheel-drive vehicles. More efficient refrigerators have become bigger. In economic terms one can describe these processes as increases in supply ⑤boosting the demand.¹⁴⁷⁾

148. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(72%)

비연계

People are social beings. We appreciate the ① company of our own kind. How physically close we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others, for how long, and under what conditions ② vary noticeably from culture to culture. In a sparsely settled part of the world, the Kalahari Desert, the Kung Bushmen live under ③ crowded conditions. In a Bushman camp the average space each person has is only 188 square feet, which is far less than the 350 square feet per person regarded as the desirable standard by the American Public Health Association. Space in a Bushman camp is arranged to ④ avoid maximum contact. Typically huts are so close that people sitting at different hearths can hand items back and forth without getting up. The desert does not lack space. Bushmen live close by ⑤ choice, and they do not show symptoms of biological stress.¹⁴⁸⁾

*sparsely (인구가 희박하게)

149. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(59%)

비연계

Most Chinese find it hard to specify exactly which religion they belong to, for they take and use parts of many. It is in this folk-religion context that one of Chinese religion's most significant contributions to ①environmental awareness arises. This is the art of *feng shui*. 'Feng shui' means literally wind-water and refers to the need to position any building, tomb or even your bed according to the ②prevailing natural forces in the area. *Feng shui* has helped shape the characteristic Chinese landscape where buildings complement the natural features, rather than attempt to ③preserve them; where trees and bushes are planted to help buildings merge into the landscape; where natural materials predominate over ④humanly constructed materials. In other words, it is a way of building which sees the existing ⑤landscape as full of powers and forces, meaning and purpose long before humanity came to contribute.¹⁴⁹⁾

*art of feng shui 풍수설

150. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(62%)

비연계

The world is currently experiencing a cultural mass **(A) [extinction / production]** similar to the biodiversity crisis. One symptom is the loss of languages. Linguists believe that as many as 15,000 languages may have been spoken in the year 1500, at the start of the European "age of exploration." Today only 6,000 spoken languages are left, and perhaps as many as 90 percent of these will be lost by the end of this century. We are losing a language every two weeks through the same **(B) [migration / preservation]** process that is mixing the world's genetic lineages. While we hope that this will lead to a new sense of interconnectedness among the world's peoples, it also means that the genetic trails we follow will become hopelessly interwoven. When this happens we will no longer be able to read the historical document **(C) [encoded / decoded]** in our DNA.¹⁵⁰⁾

151. 다음 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호에서 문맥상 알맞은 말을 고르면?

비연계

Political stability has an influence on international forms of tourism. One of the reasons why international tourism in Europe has developed so strongly since 1945 has been the almost total **(A)[absence / presence]** of major political and military conflict in the region since the end of the Second World War. The one significant divide that did arise from that war – the division between a largely communist Eastern Europe and a capitalist West – actually produced a(n) **(B)[clear / unclear]** boundary in the geography of tourism. There was rapid development in the West and relatively little international travel in the East. As soon as communist control of East European states began to collapse, tourism both to and from these areas followed. The enlargement of the European Union and the gradual erosion of controls on movements between member states will probably **(C)[limit / extend]** still further the zones over which international tourism is both encouraged and facilitated.¹⁵¹⁾

152. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(73%)

비연계

Starving children are going to continue to peer out at us from our televisions and magazines, their tiny, dried-up bodies nagging at our ①conscience and calling for us to do something. These pictures of starving Africans may leave the impression that Africa is ②overpopulated and most land is too poor for farming. The truth, however, is far different. Africa has 22 percent of the earth's land, but only 14 percent of the earth's population. In addition, Africa contains some of the world's largest areas ③unsuitable for agriculture. The reason for famines in Africa, then, cannot be too many people living on barren land. The reality is that their ④misery is due to some other problems: drought, inefficient farming techniques, and wars that ⑤disrupt harvests and food distribution.¹⁵²⁾

153. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(69%)

비연계

Free competition, which was the watchword of nineteenth-century liberalism, had undoubtedly much to be said in its ①favour. It increased the wealth of the nations, and it accelerated the transition from handicrafts to machine industry; it tended to remove artificial injustices and ②realised Napoleon's ideal of opening careers to talent. It left, however, one great injustice ③corrected — the injustice due to unequal talents. In a world of free competition the man whom Nature has made energetic and astute grows rich, while the man whose merits are of a less ④competitive kind remains poor. The result is that the gentle and contemplative types remain without power, and that those who acquire power believe that their success is due to their ⑤virtues. The underdog remains, therefore, without any champions possessing the kind of ability that leads to success.¹⁵³⁾

*underdog (이기거나 성공할 가능성이 적은) 약자

154. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(46%)

비연계

Coffee growers are poor because they have no power of scarcity. There are many places where coffee can be grown. Growing mass-market coffee requires hard work but little skill. No individual coffee grower has any power to affect the market price. Even if countries can act in **(A) [concert / isolation]**, they have no scarcity power: when the top coffee producers attempted to set up a cartel controlling two-thirds of world coffee production, the Association of Coffee Producing Countries, it failed and shut down. Whenever the cartel succeeded in raising prices, new farmers in new countries quickly found it **(B) [attractive / unpleasant]** to start growing coffee. Vietnam is a great example. A few years ago, coffee was hardly grown in the country at all, but now it is the world's second largest producer of coffee. A cartel designed to **(C) [exploit / reduce]** scarcity power can work only if new producers cannot easily enter the market.¹⁵⁴⁾

*cartel 카르텔(기업 연합)

155. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(79%)

비연계

In predominantly rural America of colonial times and the early 1800s, children had been an economic ①blessing. They cost relatively little to bring up because much of their food, shelter, and clothing was produced on the family farm. At the same time they ②contributed to their own upkeep by starting to do valuable chores while they were still young. Finally, as farm parents grew old, it was relatively easy for their children to pay them back by ③supporting them. However, the economic balance in urban and industrial setting is different. City children are more likely to be economically ④efficient. On the cost side, all food, clothing, and shelter have to be purchased. Furthermore, the more schooling, the greater the potential return for both parents and child, but the greater the risk and ⑤expense.¹⁵⁵⁾

C H A P T E R

05

어 법

156. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(32%)

T1-13

Gus wasn't related to us by blood but in a strange way he was family. He'd fought beside my father in the Second World War, an experience, my father argues, ①it made them closer than brothers. They stayed in touch and ②whenever Dad updated us on his old friend it was usually to report another in a long list of missteps. Then one day just after we'd moved to New Bremen, Gus had shown up at our doorstep, out of work and with everything he owned ③stuffed in a pack in the sidecar of his motorcycle. My father had taken him in, given him a place to live, found him work, and Gus had been with us ever since. My brother Jake and I liked him ④immensely. Maybe it was because he talked to us as if we weren't just kids. Or because on occasion he got himself into trouble ⑤from which my father would predictably rescue him, which made him seem more like an errant older brother than adult.¹⁵⁶⁾

157. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(49%)

T2-2

From the hill ①where she sat, Delores had a view of the entire valley. The river glistened in the early afternoon sun as it wound, like a coiled snake, from the mountains in the east through the valley finally ②disappeared as it rounded the bend in the road about three miles away. Smaller valleys and creeks merged with the river as it crisscrossed the horizon. ③Tossed lightly by the wind, Delores' straw blond hair blurred her view of the river. The purr of the wind in the nearby pines lulled her into a near sleep ④as she relaxed against the oak tree under which she sat. Like so many similar afternoons visiting her sister, she felt ⑤safe. The younger children were at the community grocery with Lanie. Luke and Tyler, along with their cousin Joe, were exploring the nearby fields.¹⁵⁷⁾

158. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(63%)

T3-4

Children develop a basic sense of who they are from their family caregivers. A child also gains ①accepted norms for thinking, feeling, and behaving from family members. Sometimes well-meaning parents cultivate negative self-concepts in children. Some literature suggests that parents ②are the most important influences on a child's development, yet variations in parenting approach depend on the culture. Specifically a child's positive self-esteem is fostered by parents who respond in a firm, consistent, and warm manner. High parental support and parental monitoring ③are related to greater self-esteem and lower risk behaviors. For example, in Mexican American adolescents ④perceiving parental educational involvement combined with their perceived acculturation and self-esteem significantly affect their aspirations and achievement. Parents who are harsh, inconsistent, or have low self-esteem themselves often behave in ways ⑤that foster negative self-concepts in their children. Positive communication and social support foster self-esteem and well-being in adolescence.¹⁵⁸⁾

C H A P T E R

06

무관한 문장

159. 다음 글의 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르면?(83%)

5-5/6

Might obesity be catching? ① Investigators find that obesity tends to be shared among people in social networks comprising friends, neighbors, spouses, and family members. ② These findings suggest that the people with whom we socialize influence what we eat, how much we eat, and judgments we make about the acceptability of obesity. ③ Environmental factors such as the prevalence of obesity in social networks and the communities in which we live may be an even stronger determinant of obesity than genetic factors. ④ Most people believe that if they had not been born in their current family setting, they would not be as they are. ⑤ But if social networks can encourage unhealthy eating, friends who make healthy eating choices can serve as positive role models.¹⁵⁹⁾

160. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?(76%)

T1-6

Whereas touch, sight, and hearing are mediated by the cerebral cortex, the part of the brain responsible for reasoning and intellect, the olfactory nerves pass impulses directly to the limbic system, the prefrontal part of the brain where emotions are formed and memories are stored. ① Animals that depend upon their sense of smell for survival have highly developed limbic systems. ② The limbic system is the primitive part of the human brain that remains from the period of evolutionary history when, like the animals, we too depended on our sense of smell for survival. ③ The close relationship between the olfactory nerves and the brain's limbic system explains why aromas can produce such startling, powerful responses that may resist logic. ④ As you can see in this instance, your sense can sometimes contradict to your logic. ⑤ Such responses are usually immediate and sudden, springing from the depths of the human psyche.¹⁶⁰⁾

161. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?(80%)

T2-14

American music is intertwined with music from around the world, so it is neither possible nor desirable to draw firm lines around what "American music" is. ① It has been said that jazz is distinctly American, yet it has been influenced by music from all parts of the world. ② Although the origin of the jazz is not clear, finding its root can be the first step toward making the whole picture of American music. ③ Musicians who relocated to the United States, whether escaping from war and persecution or attempting to advance their careers, have also had a profound impact on American music and culture, bringing with them the influences of their home countries and cultures. ④ Composers like Aaron Copland tried to create a distinctly American music, yet his work was influenced by his studies with Nadia Boulanger in Paris; travels to work with composer Carlos Chavez in Mexico and to Africa and Europe; and interests in jazz and other forms of music. ⑤ American music is not created and does not exist in isolation from other parts of the world.¹⁶¹⁾

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138) 1
139) 1
140) 3
141) fewer/more/comforts
142) follow/through/expected
143) same/coexist/noncompetitive
144) 4
145) 3
146) 5
147) 2
148) 4
149) 3
150) extinction / migration / encoded
151) absence/clear/extend
152) 3
153) 3
154) concert - attractive - exploit
155) 4
156) 1
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