

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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1. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Good vision is so important to safe driving that you must do everything you can to keep your eyes in good shape and correct any problems, if possible. I suggest that you get your eyes examined at least once a year so that any problems are caught early before they do significant damage. Try to see the same eye specialist each year so that she or he can become familiar with your status. Remember to wear your glasses if you have a prescription, and use proper lighting to read. When driving, be aware of the difficulties of shifting quickly from light to dark areas (and vice versa), such as when you enter or exit a tunnel. If you have any doubts about your own vision or that of a loved one, talk to a vision specialist; he or she can tell you whether or not it is safe to drive with your condition.

- ① 안경 가게 개업 할인 행사를 안내하려고
- ② 같은 안과 전문의에게 진찰받아야 하는 이유를 설명하려고
- ③ 시력과 운전 실력 간의 상관관계를 밝히려고
- ④ 안전 운전을 위한 눈 건강 관리를 제안하려고
- ⑤ 눈 상태 관리 프로그램을 홍보하려고

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Everybody has moments of doubt or can be unsure about something or other from time to time; it is a natural process. The challenge is not to \_\_\_\_\_. You will always face the challenge of other people's comments and opinion. You may have noticed in your life that there are people that you feel good being around and others you don't. Some people give you positive energy because they believe in you. You feel it and you rise to the occasion. Others may always have a negative comment to make about what you are doing or talking about. Don't let these comments rock your self-belief. Always question the person's reason for the comment. If it is based on fact you will listen; if not, then it is only their opinion. You will need to stay strong.

- ① let those moments accumulate and affect your self-belief
- ② draw a clear line between facts and opinions in order to rise to the occasion
- ③ adhere to your self-belief no matter what other people say about the grounds for belief
- ④ have a faulty judgement that self-conviction is good for us
- ⑤ put off the arrival of your internal incredulity out of those moments

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

We often hear that people change only when a crisis compels them to, which implies that we need to create a sense of fear or anxiety or misfortune. ①Two professors at Harvard Business School, writing about organizational change, say that change is hard because people are reluctant to alter habits that have been successful in the past. ②"In the absence of a dire threat, employees will keep doing what they've always done." ③As a result, the professors emphasize the importance of crisis: "Turnaround leaders must convince people that the organization is truly on its deathbed — or, at the very least, that radical changes are required if the organization is to survive and thrive." ④Therefore, the elimination of crisis is required in order to prevent and treat this rapidly dangerous condition. ⑤In other words, if necessary, we need to create a crisis to convince people they're facing a disaster and have no choice but to move.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Imagine that you're a diver in the group that learned while underwater. In this setting, the world has a different look and feel than it does above water: The sound of your breathing is quite prominent; so is the temperature. As a result, you might end up thinking about your breathing during learning, and this will likely create memory connections between these thoughts of breathing and the materials you are learning. If you are then back underwater at the time of the memory test, the sound of your breathing will again be prominent, and this may \_\_\_\_\_. Once thinking these thoughts, you will benefit from the memory connection linking the thoughts to the target materials — and so you will remember the materials. In contrast, if you're on land during the memory test, then the sound of breathing is absent, and so these thoughts won't be triggered, and the connections you established earlier will have no influence.

- ① combine your own thoughts with other's thoughts
- ② prompt you to overlook dangers without thinking rationally
- ③ trick the mind into thinking the materials are remembered
- ④ show a strong attachment between the sound and your breathing
- ⑤ lead you back into the same thoughts

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

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

- | (A)            | (B)                     |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| ① Consequently | ..... On the other hand |
| ② For instance | ..... In contrast       |
| ③ Moreover     | ..... Nonetheless       |
| ④ For example  | ..... In short          |
| ⑤ For example  | ..... Nevertheless      |

6. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people are in so much of a hurry to solve their problem that they don't pay enough attention to deciding just what the problem really is. Sometimes everything works out satisfactorily anyway, thanks to plenty of hard work — and more than a little good fortune. However, after hours (or once in a while, days, or even months!) of work that doesn't seem to be accomplishing anything, they finally realize they have been asking the wrong questions or working on the wrong problem. Some problem-solving researchers have emphasized the need to look closely at the way problems are defined, framed, or constructed before the process of solving them can even begin. Researchers have proposed that the process of problem finding should be treated as an entirely independent or separate area, distinct from problem solving.

- ① 문제 해결의 과정은 최종 결과만큼이나 중요하다.
- ② 문제 해결을 위해 가장 필요한 것은 근면성과 행운이다.
- ③ 문제를 해결하기 전에 문제가 무엇인지를 먼저 파악해야 한다.
- ④ 여러 문제를 동시에 해결하는 것은 효율성이 떨어진다.
- ⑤ 문제가 잘 풀리지 않으면 관점을 바꿔서 접근해야 한다.

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

Democracy today is complex. Defining democracy as a majority rule that benefits all people is too simplistic to be useful. Rather, democracy is best understood as a system that spreads power through its institutions and procedures so that the domination of one person, group, or interest can be kept to a minimum. \_\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_\_, power must be spread throughout the system so that it is not embodied in any one individual or institution. A democratic system includes incentives so that people will voluntarily and collectively participate in politics in a thoughtful and deliberative manner. Because everyone participates in shaping the political regime and its institutions, no one is able to overly impose his or her power on another. This definition of democracy admits that people individually or in groups are not to be trusted; \_\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_\_, collectively, people can create rules, institutions, and values that benefit everyone.

- | (A)                 | (B)               |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| ① Therefore         | ..... for example |
| ② Therefore         | ..... however     |
| ③ Similarly         | ..... however     |
| ④ On the other hand | ..... for example |
| ⑤ On the other hand | ..... in addition |

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

"Ethics of altruism" too often fail to recognize the claims of the self, and as a result they make the mistake of measuring goodness by the \_\_\_\_\_ it requires. So often, well-meaning people who are doing a great deal of good in the world torment themselves with doubt about the purity of their motives. If they find that serving others is relatively easy or even enjoyable, they wonder whether their giving "counts" as good. They wonder, "Isn't this just my way of being selfish?" Maybe it is; but why condemn this sort of selfishness? Goodness should be measured not by the sacrifice required but by its contribution to human flourishing, one's own and others'. Imagine a physician who decides to work for Doctors Without Borders. She is assigned to Cambodia, where living conditions are difficult, but she finds the experience exciting and fulfilling — so much so that on her return she signs up for another assignment. Does her evident pleasure in this new role compromise the moral quality of her action?

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| ① common good    | ② ego-centrism |
| ③ delightedness  | ④ contribution |
| ⑤ self-sacrifice |                |

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

At some time in their lives most people pause to reflect on their own moral principles and on the practical implications of those principles, and they sometimes think about what principles people should have or which moral standards can be best justified. When a person accepts a moral principle, when that principle is part of his or her personal moral code, then naturally the person believes the principle is important and well justified. But there is more to moral principles than that, as the philosopher Richard Brandt emphasized. When a principle is part of a person's moral code, that person is strongly motivated toward the conduct required by the principle, and against behavior that conflicts with that principle. The person will tend to feel guilty when his or her own conduct violates that principle and to disapprove of others whose behavior conflicts with it. Likewise, the person will tend to hold in esteem those whose conduct shows an abundance of the motivation required by the principle.



Most People tend to \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ the behavior corresponds with their own moral standards, but they tend to hold in \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ those whose conduct violates the moral code.

- | (A)       | ..... | (B)         |
|-----------|-------|-------------|
| ① refuse  | ..... | respect     |
| ② deny    | ..... | guiltiness  |
| ③ justify | ..... | respect     |
| ④ refuse  | ..... | motivation  |
| ⑤ justify | ..... | despisement |

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 밑줄 친 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

The artist's function is always to humanize the society he is living in, to assert the importance of humanity in the teeth of whatever is currently trying to ①destroy the importance. In the Middle Ages, his task was to ②assert the importance of humanity in the teeth of a religious orthodoxy, to declare that there could be and ought to be such a thing as life here and now as well as life hereafter. Today, the ③adversary is the machine; having surrounded ourselves with mechanism that are miracles of precision and ④refinement contrary to humanity, we have become so lost in contemplation of them that all our thinking has become ⑤humane.

11. 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

In contrast, ideas that drain resources away from other more valuable uses and turn them into something not as valuable to consumers result in losses, which will provide entrepreneurs with a strong incentive to discontinue such projects.

Before a new idea is tried, it is difficult to tell if it is a good one. ( ① ) From the standpoint of economic growth, it is vitally important that entrepreneurs have a strong incentive to try out new ideas, but it is also important that wasteful projects that reduce the value of resources be brought to a halt. ( ② ) In a market economy, profits and losses achieve these objectives. ( ③ ) New ideas that increase the value of resources — by creating enough value to consumers to offset the opportunity cost of production — generate economic profits for the entrepreneurs who discover them. ( ④ ) Thus, the market process promotes both the discovery of better ways of doing things and the termination of projects that reduce the value of resources. ( ⑤ ) In this manner, the profit and loss system helps to direct (and quickly redirect) resources toward projects that promote economic growth.

12. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

It is apparent that all societies, even the most primitive, have ideologies and that these ideologies are an intimate and important part of their culture. Each society regards its central ideologies as sacred and tolerates no questions with respect to them. Indeed, it is a significant sociological fact that the pressure to believe them is frequently stronger than the pressure to conform to the norms of conduct to which they are related. Thus, in all religions criminals may sometimes be "saved," but unbelievers never. The criminals may live a life spotted with dishonor, but appropriate penance may absolve him from its consequences. The unbelievers, on the other hand, may lead a pure and virtuous life, but his conduct will not necessarily save him. It is unforgivable to reject the ideology no matter how closely one conforms to the norms. In short, \_\_\_\_\_. This sociological fact, evident in every time and society, is a paradox.

- ① one should behave according to one's needs
- ② norms are more important than ideologies
- ③ curiosity is the most condemnable crime
- ④ violation of norms is unacceptable
- ⑤ skepticism is more serious than crime

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

Trust can even be achieved between parties who are at war with each other. On the Western Front in the First World War, where armies were stopped up in immobile trench lines for years, units facing each other negotiated (A) declared / confidential truces. These were covert because they had to be concealed from the high commands on each side, and they were often negotiated by gunfire. Artillery shells would be fired into empty ground or at (B) regular / irregular times; riflemen would shoot high or wide. Observing such signals, a soldier could come to believe that the man facing him across the lines 'isn't a bad fellow'. Soldiers came to trust their opposite numbers not to attack them unless forced to do so by senior commanders. These (C) official / informal arrangements were possible when units faced each other long enough for relationships to develop, even though these were relationships based on exchanges of fire.

- |   | (A)          |       | (B)       |       | (C)      |
|---|--------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|
| ① | declared     | ..... | regular   | ..... | informal |
| ② | declared     | ..... | irregular | ..... | official |
| ③ | declared     | ..... | irregular | ..... | informal |
| ④ | confidential | ..... | regular   | ..... | official |
| ⑤ | confidential | ..... | regular   | ..... | informal |

14. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Any successful discussion of an issue must be carried on in language that all parties involved can understand. Even if what we have to say is perfectly clear to ourselves, others may not be able to understand us.

- (A) A position or a criticism expressed in confusing, vague, ambiguous, or contradictory language will not reach those toward whom it is directed, and it will contribute little to securing clarity and resolving the issue at hand.
- (B) Perhaps the most difficult problem in achieving the clarity is being able to focus clearly on the main issue at stake. In informal discussion, this is not always easy to do. Controversial issues usually have many related features, and all of them may be important to deal with.
- (C) To be successful, however, we must usually deal with one feature at a time. Each party to the dispute must therefore exercise great care in trying to keep other interesting issues, related issues, or both from clouding the discussion.

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

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

However, if you look closely, you will see that in most of these cases these folks have expertise in a related or unrelated field upon which they can draw.

Knowledge in any domain, from minerals to music to mushrooms to math, is the fuel for your imagination. ( ① ) That is, the more you know about a particular topic, the more raw materials you have to work with. ( ② ) For example, if you want to design an inventive solar car or find a cure for diabetes, you need to begin with a base of knowledge about engineering or biology, respectively. ( ③ ) Some people argue the contrary — that there is a benefit to having a "beginner's mind," so that you come at challenges without established knowledge or entrenched beliefs. ( ④ ) There are examples that back up this attitude of a beginner. ( ⑤ ) Successful entrepreneurs often come from outside the domain of their new venture, and their unorthodox ideas aren't inhibited by industry doctrine.

\* entrenched: 견고한, 확고부동한

16. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법 상 틀린 것은? [3점]

One of the most exciting things about teaching international students ①is the possibility for teachers and students to have dynamic interactions. The presence of inter national students provides an extraordinary learning opportunity for both teachers and students ②accept and 'own' each other's culture. In reaching a metacultural awareness, the teacher-student partnership is one ③where the 'partners must be cognizant of their partner's cultural heritage and must accord that heritage legitimacy in their dealings with one another.' Of course, such sensitivity does not imply a familiarity with a set of clichéd etiquettes from another culture. The humorous situation ④in which a Japanese man's extended hand hits the bowing head of an American on greeting each other is one good examples of such understanding. In the same way, a Maori student who stares fixedly at a teacher because he ⑤has been told that looking another person in the eye is polite may generate an unexpected, hostile, response. Picking up bits and pieces of another culture is not metacultural awareness.

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

A survey studied Internet users who were seeking out, respectively, travel information, information about purchase of a new computer, material in search databases, and medical information. These users prioritized the \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ indicators on these sites very differently, depending on the context and purpose of their searches. For the travel and computer tasks, users focused on topical interests and affective aspects, but when they sought out medical information they were much more concerned with the site's cognitive authority. As might be expected, they made judgements based on graphics and information structure more readily when considering travel and computer purchases than they did when looking for medical information and research materials. The implication of this \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ is that how users judge credibility on the \_\_\_\_\_ Web is sensitive to specific fields in which the judgements are being made.

- | (A)           | (B)               |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① interest    | ..... transition  |
| ② credibility | ..... comparison  |
| ③ sensitivity | ..... transition  |
| ④ credibility | ..... publication |
| ⑤ interest    | ..... comparison  |

18. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The key to successful risk taking is to understand that the actions you're taking should be the natural next step. One of the mistakes we often make when confronting a risk situation, whether it is learning a new skill or starting a new project, is our tendency to focus on the end result. Skiers who are unsure of themselves often do this. They'll go to the edge of a difficult slope, look all the way down to the bottom, and from where they are on the hill, determine that the slope is too steep for them to try. The ones that decide to make it change their focus by analyzing what they need to do to master the first step, like getting through the first mogul on the gill. Once they get there, they concentrate on the next mogul, and over the course of the run, they end up at the bottom of what others thought was an impossible mountain.

- ① 새로운 시도는 가급적 피하고 익숙한 것에 집중해야 한다.
- ② 위험 상황에서의 현명한 대처법은 시간을 두고 여유를 가지는 것이다.
- ③ 마지막 결과에 초점을 맞춰 효과적으로 위기에 대처해야 한다.
- ④ 일을 하기에 앞서 결과에 대한 확신이 선행되어야 한다.
- ⑤ 위험 상황에서도 최종적인 목표보다는 이어질 다음 단계에 초점을 맞추어야 한다.

19. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One of the main principles I follow when I draw outside is \_\_\_\_\_ . I try to stay away from houses or barns that have unusual angles of the roof, or objects that look incorrect in size, perspective, or design. If the subject is confusing when you look at it, it will be more confusing when you attempt to draw it. I know a beautiful barn where the corners are not at right angles. No matter how many times I have drawn it, the perspective does not look right. If I were to make an accurate drawing of this barn and put it in a show, I'm sure I would get all kinds of criticism for my poor perspective. I would not be there to tell my critics that the barn is actually constructed this way. So, I stay away from subjects that do not look right to me.

- ① not to select a subject that is too difficult or odd
- ② not to draw any objects that others have drawn
- ③ to draw an object with imagination
- ④ to get information from abstract subjects
- ⑤ to convert inaccurate drawings into accurate ones

20. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오. [3점]

In contrast to temperate regions where higher crop yields are projected for warming up to a few degrees, climate is generally expected to cause yields to decrease in the tropics because of the predominance of rainfed agriculture. ①Where rainfall declines, therefore, more severe yield impacts are expected. ②Future crop yield improvements and technology advances, coupled with unconventional petroleum supplies, will increase biofuel carbon offsets, but clearing carbon-rich land still requires several decades or more for carbon payback. ③Adaptation of farming systems — for example, adjusting planting dates and cultivar selection — will lessen yield impacts, but not by enough to prevent reduced yields. ④Most studies indicate that food prices would rise globally with increases of global average temperature of a few degrees or more because of a slowing in the expansion of global food supply relative to population growth. ⑤Economic analysis has estimated that these effects will combine to reduce the incomes of smallholder farmers and poor urban consumers under future climates, resulting in higher numbers of people worldwide at risk of hunger.

21. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In traditional societies, high status may have been extremely hard to acquire, but it was also comfortably hard to lose. It was as difficult to stop being a lord as, more darkly, it was to cease being a servant. What mattered was one's identity at birth, rather than anything one might achieve in one's lifetime through the exercise of one's abilities. The great aspiration of modern societies, however, has been to reverse this equation—to strip away both inherited privilege and inherited under-privilege in order to make rank dependent on individual achievement. Status in the current society rarely depends on \_\_\_\_\_ handed down through the generations.

- ① immediate insight                      ② a personal accomplishment  
 ③ an unchangeable identity            ④ available information  
 ⑤ learned behavior

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

People naturally like high-fat foods. Fat carries with it many dissolved compounds that give foods enticing flavors and aromas, such as the aroma of frying bacon or French fries. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, when a sick person refuses food, dietitians offer foods flavored with some fat to tempt that person to eat again. Fat also lends tenderness to foods such as meats and baked goods. Around the world, as fats become less expensive and more available in a given food supply, people consistently choose fatty foods more often. Fat also contributes to satiety, the satisfaction of feeling full after a meal. The fat of swallowed food triggers a series of physiological events that slow down the movement of food through the digestive tract and promote satiety. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, before the sensation of fullness stops them, people can easily overeat on fat-rich foods because the delicious taste of fat stimulates eating and each bite of a fat-rich food delivers many calories.

- | (A)                 | (B)                |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| ① In fact           | ..... Nevertheless |
| ② In fact           | ..... That is      |
| ③ On the other hand | ..... That is      |
| ④ On the other hand | ..... Nonetheless  |
| ⑤ As a result       | ..... In short     |

23. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

When we stop believing that criticizing is useful, we can become more encouraging to others. We criticize others because we believe that this will help them improve, and we do not recognize that we are, in fact, discouraging them. It is a misconception that criticizing is \_\_\_\_\_. When we deal with those who have been entrusted to us or with whom we work, we can suggest changes and point out opportunities for progress and, at the same time, we can ensure that the other person feels comfortable with the situation. Individuals who feel a sense of belonging usually do not mind if their mistakes are corrected. The same is not the case when individuals feel that they are only being criticized. Without the feeling of belonging, the main feeling engendered is likely to be guilt.

\* engender: (어떤 감정, 상황을) 낳다, 불러일으키다

- ① under the extreme pressure to engender a comfortable feeling  
 ② a good example of rejecting other opinions unconditionally  
 ③ not a linguistic shovel paves the way for a personal progress  
 ④ the best way to help someone progress  
 ⑤ the essential part of our empirical thoughts

24. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법 상 틀린 것은? [3점]

To get a feel for the ways positive emotions can build life resources, ① envision for a moment something ② that has made you feel joyful, playful, or intensely alive — when you wanted to smile and cheer, or jump up and dance around. Maybe it was witnessing your child's delight in taking her first steps, or playing a game of chase or ③ catch with your dog, sharing a meal and lots of laughter with a friend you haven't seen in ages, or playing touch football in the park during a family get-together. Whatever comes to mind for you, take a moment to relive the experience in your mind, letting your joy ④ rekindled. Consider how you felt and what you felt like doing. ⑤ What we've learned about joyful experiences like these is that the playful urges they carry build resources, and in times of trouble, these gains in resources can spell the difference between life and death.

25. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When you choose an item among a number of options, the attractive features of the rejected items will decrease the satisfaction derived from the chosen item. This is a very important reason why many options \_\_\_\_\_ . Because we do not put rejected items out of our minds, we experience the disappointment of having our satisfaction with decisions reduced by all the options we considered but did not choose. In light of these negative effects of opportunity cost, which is the cost of the opportunity you lost by making one choice instead of another, we are tempted to ignore opportunity costs altogether in making decisions.

- ① can be harmful to our well-being
- ② are open to consumer age groups
- ③ are handed down through generations
- ④ can be offered by satisfied consumers
- ⑤ can contribute to the local economy

26. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the difficult choices we all face is telling the truth when we know it'll embarrass us and land us in trouble.

- (A) It's how you handle those mistakes that can set you apart as a person of honesty and integrity. Take responsibility for your actions, especially the misguided ones, and you will maintain that integrity and others' trust.
- (B) Just because you may have started down the wrong path, however, doesn't mean you can't make things right by confessing and taking responsibility for whatever you did. Life would be so easy if we didn't make mistakes ... but we do. No one expects you to live a life without an occasional "oops."
- (C) We might think that lying will make it all go away, but it won't. Lying is a slippery slope that only leads to more lies, and the truth always comes out in the end. Because you know right from wrong, guilt will also eat away at you if you choose to lie.

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

27. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

New technologies seldom have just a single impact, and there's no contradiction in believing that online tools can both enhance and reduce intelligence. You can use a hammer to build a house; you can also use it to break your thumb. Complex technologies, especially, often require considerable skill to use well. Automobiles are amazing tools, but we all know how learner drivers can terrorize the road. Looking at the Internet and concluding that the main impact is to make us stupid is like looking at the automobile and concluding that it's a tool for learner drivers to wipe out terrified pedestrians. Online, we're all still learner drivers, and it's not surprising that online tools are sometimes used poorly, \_\_\_\_\_ . But there are also examples showing that online tools can be used to increase our collective intelligence

- ① expanding and shrinking social net works
- ② enlarging online users' common intelligence
- ③ comparing the Internet with our stupidity
- ④ amplifying our individual and collective stupidity
- ⑤ solving our problem of the low intelligence

28. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When faced with things that are too big to sense, we comprehend them by \_\_\_\_\_. The first appearance of a shining star in a darkening evening sky can take you out into the universe if you combine what you see with the twin facts that the star is merely one of the closest of the galaxy's 200 billion stars and that its light began traveling decades ago. The smell of gasoline going into a car's tank during a refueling stop, when combined with the fact that each day nearly a billion gallons of crude oil are refined and used in the United States, can allow our imagination to spread outward into the vast global network of energy trade and politics.

- ① establishing the local network
- ② understanding the energy policy of a nation
- ③ comparing the universe with human beings
- ④ associating the objects with their names
- ⑤ adding knowledge to the experience

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

The mind sees its job as (A) accepting / rejecting what is presently going on in order to bring about a better future. Its logic is that if we are happy now, we won't do anything to make things better. So it looks for what's wrong with the way things are so that it can figure out what to do to fix or improve things. This keeps the mind very busy and leaves us with an ongoing sense of (B) completeness / incompleteness. Because there is always something going on that could be labeled bad, there is always something to fix or improve upon. As a result, we have an ever-expanding to-do list in our minds. We may feel the need to improve our diet, our appearance, our finances, our health, our relationships, and our career. More immediately, we may feel the need to (C) change / leave how we feel whenever a strong feeling or sensation occurs.

- |             | (A)   | (B)            | (C)   |        |
|-------------|-------|----------------|-------|--------|
| ① accepting | ..... | completeness   | ..... | leave  |
| ② rejecting | ..... | incompleteness | ..... | change |
| ③ rejecting | ..... | completeness   | ..... | leave  |
| ④ accepting | ..... | incompleteness | ..... | change |
| ⑤ rejecting | ..... | incompleteness | ..... | leave  |

30. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Change blindness occurs because the system that processes visual information assumes the world is stable and predictable. We rightly believe that objects in the world will not suddenly change their identity. So, we accept and operate under the premise that the mind doesn't need to keep track of every detail about the objects in our environment, such as specific information about what things look like or exactly where they are located. As a result, we do not \_\_\_\_\_ unless they are somehow crucial for the task we are doing at that moment. When watching *Avatar*, you are focused on the conversation between the character putting in his office and the scientist, and so the location of the golf balls on the floor is not important. If you were playing a game of golf, though, the position of the balls on the green is crucial, and then you would notice if someone moved the balls around. Change blindness is an excellent example of how little information actually has a chance to become a part of your later memories of any event.

- ① notice changes in appearance or location
- ② assure the innocence of our memories
- ③ keep track of concrete information about the objects
- ④ exclude the unreliable information
- ⑤ change our former crucial memories

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Team performance is not possible if the leader grabs all the best chances, assignments and credit for himself or herself. Indeed, the crucial point of the leader's challenge is to \_\_\_\_\_. When the Dollus Bank team leader Trevor Canfield made room for a junior investment banker to lead a prestigious account, he did just that. So did Mike Fangos at Gopak, when he encouraged a chemical engineer who "could not balance his checkbook at home" to take responsibility for preparing the Zebra Team's \$200 million budget. Stepping out of the way to give opportunities to others, however, does not mean giving up responsibility for guidance, monitoring, and control.

- ① drive all of the team members into competition
- ② provide performance opportunities to the team members
- ③ recruit competent and qualified people for the team
- ④ take charge of all assignments by himself or herself
- ⑤ give direct instructions and orders to the executives

32. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some studies suggest that young infants understand some important regularities about intentional actions. However, for a full-fledged understanding of intention, it is not enough to recognize that people act in generally predictable ways — one must also appreciate that people's actions are driven by mental states such as desire and belief. Thus, a true concept of intention requires understanding that mental states guide people's actions. One way to test for this understanding is to examine whether infants respond differently to the same action when the action is performed intentionally and when it is performed accidentally. In one study of this issue, adults demonstrated actions and then immediately produced a verbal cue indicating that the action was either accidental ("Whoops!") or intentional ("There!"). Infants as young as 14 months were more likely to imitate the adult's action if the action was marked as intentional than if it was marked as accidental. Similarly, 2-year-olds are more likely to learn a new word for an action if the action appears intentional than if it appears accidental.

- ① Mental States Relate to the World in Particular Ways
- ② Understanding of Intention: Focusing on Behavioral Regularities and Mental States
- ③ Desire Require Understanding of Mental Representation
- ④ Understanding Others' Visual Perspectives
- ⑤ Undesirable Consequences of Misconception about Intention



33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

A basis of influence with special relevance to personal relationships and groups is referent power. This exists when we admire or identify with a person or group and want to be like them. In such cases, we may voluntarily copy their behavior or do what they ask because we want to become similar to them. In everyday life we may not think of identification as a type of influence, but it can be very effective. A young child who looks up to an older brother, tries to avoid his mannerisms, and adopts his interests is one illustration. A young man who drinks a particular brand of beer because he identifies with the "macho" image of the sportsmen promoting the product in TV commercials is also being influenced by referent power. Recently, Raven has discussed the possibility of "negative referent power," which occurs when we want to separate ourselves from a disliked or unappealing person or group. To avoid \_\_\_\_\_, we may deliberately avoid copying their behavior.

- ① being separated from the unappealing person or group
- ② being regarded in the same light as the charming group
- ③ being influenced by the positive referent power
- ④ being identified with the unattractive other
- ⑤ being held in great respect by all others

34. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법 상 틀린 것은? [3점]

On the screen, seeing an action and hearing its accompanying sounds ①add little but a characteristic "realism" to the import of a scene. When the sound is easily recognizable, we do not have to see the action or object to know ②what produced the noise. The viewer mentally supplies the thing or kind of action associated with it. If, for example, a person hears a bell toll, he will associate its sound with a church, even though the church ③is not seen. If a barking dog is heard while a child is seen looking down at the ground, the viewer assumes that the child is staring down at the animal. Paul Rotha, the British film director and historian, noted this fact when he wrote ④that sound separated from its source "will not only become a symbol of that source, but also a symbol of what that source represents." This association of ideas ⑤has been used by filmmakers to good advantage to create an illusion that tells the viewer more than he sees.

35. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Our minds may have evolved domain-specific talents, but they are not simply a handful of capacities that have nothing to do with one another. As cognitive archaeologist Stephen Mithen has argued, the truly remarkable feature of modern humans is our ability to \_\_\_\_\_. In other species of hominoid, problem-solving strategies do not permeate between domains. As far as we now know from the archaeological and comparative records, only the mind of modern humans has had the capacity to rather fluidly move between domains — that is, to form creative associations. This creative ability to apply ideas from one domain to another, more than language or tool making, may be what distinguishes us most as a species.

- ① deal with extraordinary capacities that have nothing to do with one another
- ② keep a domain from permeating to another domain
- ③ open up a new field in language or tool making
- ④ concentrate our major field of study and then conquer the summit
- ⑤ have ideas and solutions to problems that cross domain boundaries

36. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Debates about performance enhancement arise in music as well as in sports, and take a similar form. Some classical musicians who suffer from stage fright take beta-blockers to calm their nerves before performing. The drugs, designed to treat heart disease, help nervous musicians by reducing the effect of adrenaline, lowering the heart rate, and enabling them to play unimpeded by shaking hands. Opponents of this practice consider drug-becalmed performance a kind of cheating and argue that part of being a musician is learning to conquer fear the natural way. Defenders of beta-blockers argue that the drugs do not make anyone a better violinist or pianist but simply remove an impediment so that performers can display their true musical gifts. Underlying the debate is a disagreement over the qualities that constitute musical excellence: Is equanimity before a packed house a virtue intrinsic to a great musical performance, or is it merely incidental?

- ① Be Honest about Your Original Instinct!
- ② Opposition of Classic Musicians against Modern Musicians
- ③ Pros and Cons: Taking Drugs for Performance Enhancement
- ④ Taking Drugs: Mortal for Your Health
- ⑤ Undesirable Consequences of Our Misconception about Drugs

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

The primary distinction between science and pseudoscience is based on the notion of testable and refutable hypotheses. Specifically, a theory is scientific only if it can specify how it could be refuted. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, the theory must be able to describe exactly what observable findings would demonstrate that it is wrong. If a research study produces results that do not support a theory, the theory is either abandoned or, more commonly, modified to accommodate the new results. In either case, however, the negative results are acknowledged and accepted. In pseudoscience, on the other hand, the typical response to negative results is to discount them entirely or to explain them away without altering the original theory. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, if research demonstrates that a particular therapy is not effective, the proponents of the therapy often claim that the failure was caused by a lack of conviction or skill on the part of the therapist — the therapy is fine; it was simply the application that was flawed.

- | (A)           | (B)                  |
|---------------|----------------------|
| ① That is     | ..... Nevertheless   |
| ② That is     | ..... For example    |
| ③ As a result | ..... Instead        |
| ④ However     | ..... In other words |
| ⑤ However     | ..... Consequently   |

38. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

But Some mental health experts, such as Thomas Szasz, author of *The Myth of Mental Illness*, reject the disease theory for anxiety and other disorders that are without scientific evidence of physical impairment, claiming that behavior alone does not constitute a disease.

Many of the symptoms of anxiety disorders are in your head, including obsessive thoughts, chronic worry, and irrational fears that can make daily life miserable. ( ① ) But are the symptoms emotionally based, or is there an organic explanation? ( ② ) According to the majority of psychiatrists and mental health professionals today, anxiety disorders fit the definition of disease. ( ③ ) This is because theories about the causes of anxiety have changed in recent years and now include possibilities such as chemical imbalances and even speculation that there is an anxiety gene. ( ④ ) Still others state that anxiety has internal characteristics, such as moods and feelings, that cannot be examined by hard science. ( ⑤ ) Many theories exist, and experts in the field are unable to agree on the origins of anxiety disorders or how to treat them.

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

In the symbiotic relationship in which the infant is programmed to continue with his mother \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ plays a fundamental role. It is a communication which the father is also designed to make through the skin, if not in quite as massive and continuous a manner as the mother. But in civilized societies men are even more enveloped by clothes than women, and so this important cutaneous means of early communication between father and child tends to be nullified by this artificial barrier. A basic factor in the development of the ability to love is the growing reciprocal involvement in the source from which the pleasure-giving sensory stimulations are received. Between mother and child there is normally an exchange of pleasure-giving experiences. The father, in civilized societies, is to a large extent \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ of the possibility of such direct reciprocal pleasure-giving exchanges. It is, therefore, not surprising that children in these societies should develop such close identifications with the mother.

- | (A)                        | (B)            |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| ① civilized societies      | ..... deprived |
| ② artificial emotion       | ..... assured  |
| ③ skin contact             | ..... deprived |
| ④ continuous communication | ..... assured  |
| ⑤ skin contact             | ..... assured  |

40. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Whoever said there is no such thing as a bad idea has never participated in an idea generation session. There are plenty of bad ideas that are impractical and costly. Outcome-driven companies eliminate these bad ideas quickly as they are evaluated immediately after they are generated. If the idea does not have the potential to significantly or totally satisfy 80 percent of the target customers (remember, the aim is breakthrough improvement), then the idea is eliminated. If the idea requires excessive time or resources it is either improved or eliminated. Killing bad ideas early saves time and expense, and it's also easier than waiting: the earlier the bad news comes, the more likely the originator of the idea will be able to let go of the idea without a struggle and refocus his or her thinking in a more positive direction.

- ① types of obstacles faced by target customers
- ② usefulness of combining ideas from various fields
- ③ advantages of killing bad ideas early
- ④ factors that affect the positive thinking
- ⑤ how the bad ideas save time and expense

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

If we attempt to specify the ways in which human beings are unique and different from other animal species. We must quickly conclude that most, if not all, differences are in degree, not in kind. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, other animals may possess a particular trait similar to humans, but not to the same extent. For example, if we say that a distinctive characteristic of humankind is language, it is possible to point to communication among dolphins or the sign language learned by apes in certain experiments as simple and basic forms of the same behavior. Or, if we say that social organizations are a human trait, a parallel might be found in the behaviors of bees or ants. We have elaborate rituals connected with death, but elephants have been observed engaging in what might be called a burial ceremony. Music may even have its animal counterpart in whalesong or birdsong — to a degree. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, it is the degree of human involvement in such behaviors as language, social organizations, rituals, and music that separates us from other animals.

- | (A)            | ..... | (B)          |
|----------------|-------|--------------|
| ① For instance | ..... | In short     |
| ② That is      | ..... | Furthermore  |
| ③ That is      | ..... | However      |
| ④ For instance | ..... | Nevertheless |
| ⑤ As a result  | ..... | For example  |

42. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 밑줄 친 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

In real life, most motor acts are perceptual in nature. Sports, driving a car, and walking down a busy street all require considerable ①cognitive control. Vertical jumping provides a good example. In the lab, vertical jumping is not considered a perceptual motor skill. There is little cognitive effort, no reaction to a stimulus, and minimal precision and ②minimal manual dexterity is needed. On the other hand, vertical jumping in a soccer game as part of a heading movement is psychomotor. The player must ③anticipate ball trajectory, time the jump, jostle for position, and consider where to head the ball. The jump, therefore, is a ④simple movement requiring more than explosive muscle strength that it is the ⑤perceptual part that determines the efficiency and appropriateness of a motor act.

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

Animals generally join groups in order to avoid predation, to obtain adequate amounts of food, or to protect themselves against other members of their own species. Group protect against predation because scanning for predators is shared among group members. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, each animal is more likely to survive an attack because of the selfish-herd effect. Whether an individual lives within a territorial system or in a group setting, its social rank is determined by its ability to win in competitions. Animals in a group may obtain more food because being in a group makes it easier to find or to catch prey, or to defend prey that has been caught. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, there can be costs of being in a group, such as competition among group members to eat any food that is obtained, and there are increased dangers from parasites and disease.

- | (A)                 | ..... | (B)       |
|---------------------|-------|-----------|
| ① In addition       | ..... | In short  |
| ② In addition       | ..... | However   |
| ③ Nevertheless      | ..... | However   |
| ④ On the other hand | ..... | In short  |
| ⑤ On the other hand | ..... | Therefore |

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Although it is much debated, no absolute formula has ever been developed to determine what constitutes probable cause.

Before law enforcement personnel can search or seize private property, they must have probable cause to believe a crime has been committed and/or that the owner of the property has been involved in criminal activity. ( ① ) There must also be probable cause to believe that a search of the property will result in evidence that will assist in proving this. ( ② ) Further, whenever possible, the law enforcement agency must seek approval of the search and seizure by obtaining a warrant from a judicial officer. ( ③ ) The basis for the warrant must be probable cause. ( ④ ) Rather, probable cause falls within a range that, when examined by a neutral observer, would be considered "more than bare suspicion" but "less than evidence which would justify conviction." ( ⑤ )

45. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

For too long scientists have denied \_\_\_\_\_ in other species because we cannot know for certain what another being feels. But in the absence of compelling evidence to the contrary, it is more reasonable to assume that other creatures, who share so much in common with us through our shared evolutionary origins, do, in fact, experience pleasure. We cannot feel the hummingbird's response to a trumpet flower's nectar or the dog's anticipation of chasing a ball, but we can imagine those feelings based on our own experiences of similar situations. What we can observe in animals, combined with our capacity to empathize from our own experience, leaves little doubt that the animal kingdom is a rich repository of pleasure. And as we grow to acknowledge the pleasure that attends animals' lives, evidence for it will grow rapidly, for we are more likely to find something when we are looking for the emotion.

- ① the misconception of the character and nature of emotions
- ② the compelling evidence of a sensory trouble
- ③ the similarity of genetic character
- ④ the absence of an emotional system
- ⑤ the existence of positive sensory experiences

46. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

These differences are likely to affect the mental challenges posed by these sports.

Among the most important determinants of the psychological demands of any sport are its nature and structure. ( ① ) For example, consider some differences between soccer and snooker. ( ② ) Whereas the former is a timed, physical contact, team game, the latter is an untimed, non-contact, individual sport. ( ③ ) For example, it seems plausible that whereas motivation, communication skills, and an ability to anticipate opponents' moves are vital for soccer players, snooker performers depend more on cognitive skills like concentration, decision making, and the ability to recover mentally from errors. ( ④ ) After all, a footballer can try to win the ball back off an opponent by chasing and tackling him or her, but a snooker player can only sit and watch while his or her opponent is potting balls on the table. ( ⑤ ) In short, the structure of a sport can affect its psychological requirements.

47. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

There is a widely held notion that does plenty of damage, the notion of 'scientifically proved.' It is nearly an oxymoron. The very foundation of science is \_\_\_\_\_. Precisely because we keep questioning everything, especially our own premises, we are always ready to improve our knowledge. Therefore a good scientist is never 'certain.' Lack of certainty is precisely what makes conclusions more reliable than the conclusions of those who are certain, because the good scientist will be ready to shift to a different point of view if better evidence or novel arguments emerge. Therefore certainty is not only something of no use but is also in fact damaging, if we value reliability.

\* oxymoron: 모순 어법

- ① not to shift an original point of view
- ② not to distrust a science basis
- ③ to generalize an indistinct evidence
- ④ to keep the door open to doubt
- ⑤ to debate about a subject publicly

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

A significant underlying feature of a ritual is that it can be *public* or *shared* with others in some ways. Although they look simple, shared consumption rituals link us to our physical, temporal, social and cultural environments. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, when we observe rituals associated with many of our communal events, we find that these events and their rituals convey a sense of collective identity, which mainly exists in the context of these events. An important function of these events is 'to instill and to celebrate a sense of group cohesiveness'. Such events draw us into groups, whereby our participation can be both a privilege and an obligation. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, we need to bear in mind that a consumer's distinctive personal identity can also be conveyed through rituals associated with communal events such as birthdays, puberty rites and other rites of passage, including death. In these ceremonies, an individual's identity is highlighted through others, including family members, friends and kin who also participate. Thus, the purpose of the shared consumption rituals can be to establish the self one's self and to others.

- | (A)            | (B)                  |
|----------------|----------------------|
| ① Yet          | ..... Therefore      |
| ② For instance | ..... Therefore      |
| ③ For instance | ..... However        |
| ④ In addition  | ..... In short       |
| ⑤ In addition  | ..... In other words |

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

Some researchers investigated the effects of different media on children's ability to produce \_\_\_\_\_ (A) responses. In the study, children in grades one through four were separated randomly into two groups and presented with the same fictional story. One group listened to the story via radio, while the other group watched the story on television. Afterward, all of the children were asked what they thought would happen next in the story. The researchers rated children's imaginativeness by recording the novel elements (such as characters, setting, dialogue, and feelings) they used in their responses. The children who listened to the radio produced more imaginative responses, whereas the children who watched television produced more words that repeated the original story. Media scholars have used this study to illustrate the "visualization hypothesis," which posits that children's exposure to ready-made visual images \_\_\_\_\_ (B) their ability to generate novel images of their own.

- | (A)           | ..... | (B)       |
|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ① imaginative | ..... | restricts |
| ② active      | ..... | improves  |
| ③ instant     | ..... | restricts |
| ④ repeated    | ..... | elevates  |
| ⑤ imaginative | ..... | improves  |

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

It is a good idea to use sign language to communicate with babies who can't talk. When you first introduce signs to your baby, however, any distraction can be problematic. At this stage in your signing adventures, you are introducing your signing adventures, you are introducing your baby to more than just the signs themselves. You are demonstrating the concept of signing. Your baby is learning that signing is a form of communication and that he can use it to express himself. If your baby has his mind on something else, he is less likely to pick up the sign or to make the connection between the sign and communication. \_\_\_\_\_ (A), imagine that you are feeding your baby a bottle before naptime. You know that he routinely falls asleep during this feeding, so you have gotten into the habit of turning on the television. \_\_\_\_\_ (B), what you don't know is that your baby is watching or listening to the television, too. If that's the case, he is unlikely to get much out of your sign demonstrations. In addition, if you are engrossed in something else, you may even forget to sign for your baby.

- | (A)           | ..... | (B)               |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|
| ① For example | ..... | However           |
| ② For example | ..... | That is           |
| ③ Therefore   | ..... | In short          |
| ④ Moreover    | ..... | On the other hand |
| ⑤ Moreover    | ..... | Nevertheless      |

51. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Natural selection, on the other hand, is economical: it weeds out inefficiency and waste.

Natural selection stresses survival in a hostile environment as fundamental to the prehistoric evolution of any adaptation. ( ① ) But if art is an adaptation, mere survival is a completely inadequate explanation for its existence. ( ② ) The arts consume excessively brain power, physical effort, time and precious resources. ( ③ ) The organs and behaviors of animals are designed by natural selection to allow a species to survive and reproduce, making the most effective use of local resources. ( ④ ) Evolution by natural selection is a severe accountant in terms of costs and benefits. ( ⑤ ) How strange, therefore, to argue then for a Darwinian genesis of the arts of man, which so often tend toward lavish excess, costly far beyond any obvious adaptive benefits for survival.

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

We can say that the new media can be defined by all four characteristics simultaneously: they are media at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries which are both integrated and interactive and use digital code and hypertext as technical means. It follows that their most common alternative names are multimedia, interactive media and digital media. By using this definition it is easy to identify media as old or new. \_\_\_\_\_ (A), traditional television is integrated as it contains images, sound and text, but it is not integrated as it only transmitted speech and sounds and it did not work digital code. \_\_\_\_\_ (B), the new medium of interactive television adds interactively and digital code. Additionally, the new generations of mobile or fixed telephony are fully digitized and integrated as they add text, pictures or video and they are connected to the Internet.

- | (A)           | ..... | (B)          |
|---------------|-------|--------------|
| ① For example | ..... | In contrast  |
| ② For example | ..... | That is      |
| ③ As a result | ..... | Nevertheless |
| ④ However     | ..... | In short     |
| ⑤ However     | ..... | In addition  |

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

In his book, Joachim-Ernst Berendt points out that the ear is the only sense that fuses an ability to measure with an ability to judge. We can discern different colours, but we can give a ①precise number to different sounds. Our eyes do not let us perceive with this kind of precision. An unmusical person can ②recognise an octave and, perhaps once instructed, a quality of tone, that is a C or an F-sharp. Berendt points out that there are ③few 'acoustical illusions' — something sounding like something that in fact it is not — while there are many optical illusions. The ears do not lie. The sense of hearing gives us a remarkable ④connection with the invisible, underlying order of things. Through our ears we gain access to vibration, which underlies everything around us. The sense of tone and music is another's voice gives us a ⑤limited amount of information about that person, about their stance toward life, about their intentions.

54. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The problem with applying the law of supply and demand to financial instruments is that investment markets are not always rational. Most investors don't truly have a need for the stock they are buying — they are making a choice of what to buy in order to achieve a goal of maximizing gains. Reasonably, they should be looking for the best available investment based upon quantitative criteria. But often a stock is bought without any \_\_\_\_\_ to support the purchase. For example, an investor may buy the stock of a company because as a consumer, they like the product of that company, even though the company is losing money. All too often emotions become involved in buy and sell decisions. Greed can lead to buying speculative stocks or hanging on to a loser far too long in the hope that the investor will eventually break even. Fear can cause an investor to sell a winning stock too early or to become paralyzed and unable to act in the face of a broad market decline.

- ① commercial condition ② emotional criteria  
③ professional advice ④ financial logic  
⑤ speculative stock

55. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

According to Bandura, human motivation, well-being, and personal accomplishment are based more on \_\_\_\_\_ than on what is objectively true. Unless people believe that their actions can produce the outcomes they desire, they have little incentive to act or to persevere in the face of obstacles. For this reason, how people behave can often be better predicted by the beliefs they hold about their capabilities than by what they are actually capable of accomplishing, for these self-efficacy perceptions help determine what individuals do with the knowledge and skills they have. This help explain why people's behaviors are sometimes disjointed from their actual capabilities, and why their behaviors may differ widely even when they have similar knowledge and skills. Many individuals suffer frequent and sometimes debilitating self-doubts about capabilities they clearly possess, just as many others are sometimes confident about what they can accomplish despite possessing modest skills.

- ① an inborn talent of accomplishment  
② subjective personal experiences  
③ an actual capabilities and moral emotions  
④ what an individual believes  
⑤ constant doubts about an act

56. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오. [3점]

Health is the outcome of a process that involves patients and health professionals working together, mutual trust and confidence contribute greatly to the effectiveness of that process. ①However desirable it might be in other markets, considering special characteristics of health and medical care, an arm's length, adversarial relationship between buyer and seller should not be the goal of health care policy. ②It is one thing for a healthy individual to choose among competing health plans, and another to expect a sick patient to shop among competing physicians and hospitals. ③Not only is cooperation between patient and physician often essential in the production of health, but cooperation among physicians is also valuable. ④In this situation, therefore, there are already many strict regulations about on-site medical cooperation. ⑤Thus, the "perfect" competition that economists set as the ideal market structure for producing and distributing most goods and services is far from ideal and medical care.

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

Selective encoding involves distinguishing irrelevant from relevant information. We are all presented every day much more information than we can possibly handle. An important task confronting each of us is to select the information that is important for our purposes, and to filter out the information that is not important. Selective encoding is the process by which this filtering is done. Consider, \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, a particularly significant example of selective encoding in science, the unusual means by which Sir Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin. Fleming was performing an experiment that involved growing bacteria in a petri dish — a little glass or plastic dish that contains a gelatin in which bacteria grow easily. Unfortunately, from some points of view, the culture was spoiled: A mold grew within the culture and killed the bacteria. A lesser scientist would have bemoaned the failure of the experiment and promised to do a better job next time. Fleming, \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, noticed that the mold had killed the bacteria, a discovery that provided the basis for his discovery of the important antibiotic, penicillin.

- |               |       |              |
|---------------|-------|--------------|
| (A)           |       | (B)          |
| ① although    | ..... | that is      |
| ② for example | ..... | for instance |
| ③ for example | ..... | however      |
| ④ however     | ..... | in short     |
| ⑤ however     | ..... | for example  |

58. Walter Hunt에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

An american named Walter Hunt found himself under the pressure of owing a \$15 debt to an artist. In order to discharge his obligation he started twisting a piece of wire into various shapes, hoping desperately he could create something of cash value out of it. He twisted that wire in just the right way to form the first safety pin. Hunt was one of those inventors who, along with Edison and Franklin, proved that once you dig up a single good idea the chances are you will start a gusher. Hunt plunged on to invent a sewing machine, industrial machinery, new types of firearms, and even a pair of tricky shoes with which you could walk up walls! Hunt's mind spilled ideas out so fast that he hardly had time to patent them properly. And it all started from constructively-directed desperation.

- ① 한 예술가에게 15달러의 빚 부담을 지고 있었다.
- ② 한 조각의 철사를 비틀어 다양한 모양으로 만들었다.
- ③ 철사를 적절하게 비틀어 최초의 안전핀을 만들었다.
- ④ 재봉틀, 산업용 기계, 화기, 신발 등을 만들었다.
- ⑤ 쏟아지는 아이디어로 제대로 된 특허를 얻어냈다.

59. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Every afternoon at about the same time, the road from the valley to the mountain top suddenly filled with cars, forming a slow-moving line several kilometers long which just as suddenly disappeared.

- (A) They found that every afternoon a car with an elderly couple aboard passed along the road at the same time going at normal speed. When the car got close to the top of the mountain, it went very slowly for a couple of kilometers, creating a "bottleneck" for the drivers behind them.
- (B) The mayor of the mountain town put the experts to work to monitor the traffic flow. They found that strangely the average number of vehicles per minute was far greater at other hours of the day. To clear up this mysterious behavior of the traffic flow, observers were stationed along the entire road at regular intervals.
- (C) When called in by the mayor, the elderly driver said: "I know nothing of the traffic you're referring to. I've never seen it. We've been taking this road for weeks, and when we are at the top we slow down because we never tire of the view from the top, which is always covered in snow."

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

60. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In homeopathy, you don't simply treat the disease; you treat the person, who will have his own manifestation of a disease, as well as many other symptoms that are a part of his unique ailment. Therefore, it is essential to individualize a homeopathic treatment to the person receiving it. A person does not simply have a heart problem when he has heart disease, and a person does not simply have a skin problem when she has skin disease. Disease is rarely localized to one part of the person. The whole person is ill, not just an isolated part. Ultimately, a person's illness is an overall syndrome, of which the disease is but a part. For instance, people with arthritis (or with any disease) generally have many symptoms in common, but each person also has many symptoms that are unique to him or her. Based on this important point of view, it is scientifically unsound \_\_\_\_\_.

\* homeopathy: 동종 요법

- ① not to unify the curative therapeutics precisely
- ② not to check the patient's overall syndrome constantly
- ③ to separate the medical treatments "person-to-person"
- ④ to keep up an incurable disease with the homeopathy
- ⑤ to treat everyone with a similar disease with a same drug

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

The mind does better than simply adjust itself to new situations. In order to fully adapt, it creates new capabilities to compensate for those that have been lost. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, people who lose their eyesight often develop better hearing and a more sensitive tactile sense. Similarly, when people find themselves alone after the dissolution of a long-term relationship, they quickly develop new skills that previously seemed unnecessary. In any couple, there is usually one partner who is better at cooking, the other more prone to organize social activities or pay the bills. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, while there is no need to develop skills that your partner excels in, once that person is gone, you quickly need to figure out how to make an omelette and/or organize your social schedule. As you recognize your newly acquired abilities, you appreciate the positive consequences of the adverse event.

- | (A)                    | (B)         |
|------------------------|-------------|
| ① On the other hand …… | That is     |
| ② For example ……       | Thus        |
| ③ Nevertheless ……      | In short    |
| ④ On the other hand …… | As a result |
| ⑤ For example ……       | However     |

62. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In what way shall a good inventor of hypotheses be guided to his invention? Shall he confine himself only to the hypotheses which, when first he proposes them, seem antecedently probable? If he does this, he condemns himself to relative infertility. For the antecedently probable hypothesis is precisely the hypothesis which lacks any very notable novelty. Even if such a hypothesis bears the test of experience, it therefore adds little to knowledge. Worthless for the purposes of any more exact natural science until it has been duly verified, the hypothesis which is to win, in the advancement of science, a really great place, must often be, at the moment of its first invention, \_\_\_\_\_. It must often be a poetical creation, warranted as yet by none of the facts thus far known and subject to all the risks which attend great human enterprises in any field. In such a position was Darwin's hypothesis regarding the origin of species through natural selection, when first he began to seek for its verification.

- ① a thoroughly value-neutral hypothesis
- ② an experimentally verifiable hypothesis
- ③ an apparently unlikely hypothesis
- ④ a beneficial hypothesis in human society
- ⑤ an antecedently probable hypothesis

63. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Political power is therefore a means by which individuals or groups can alter the production and distribution of wealth, and wealth is a means of achieving political influence.

Asking how politics and economics interact makes good sense. ( ① ) Economic outcomes have political implications because they affect opinions and power. ( ② ) For example, where individuals or groups fall in the hierarchy of wealth influences their political preferences. ( ③ ) Similarly, decisions about economic policies are almost invariably politicized because different choices have different effects on a production and distribution of wealth. ( ④ ) Although the pursuit of wealth is not the only motivating factor in human behavior, it is an important one, and often the means by which other goals can be achieved. ( ⑤ ) In short, economic and political factors interact to determine who gets what in society.

64. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Most people think brain size and intelligence are the main differences between humans and other animals. Certainly, the size of the brain distinguishes people and apes. A chimpanzee's cranial capacity averages around 400 cubic centimeters, a gorilla's around 500, and a human's around 1,300. And people are, in many ways, "smarter" than apes — humans use more sophisticated tools, speak complex languages, solve abstract problems, drastically modify their environments, and so forth. But the first change that began to split the evolutionary line leading to modern apes from the line leading to modern humans was not brain size, but the form of locomotion — human ancestors walked on two legs millions of years before their brains increased notably in size. Thus, evolutionarily speaking, it was bipedalism (walking on two legs) that set humanity on \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, when biological anthropologists judge whether or not a disputed fossil fragment is from a hominid, their main criterion is whether the fossil remains suggest that the animal regularly walked on two legs, not the size of its brain.

\* cranial: 두개골의 \*\* hominid: 인류의 조상

- ① the highest dominator of an ecological pyramid
- ② a way to follow inherited characters of modern apes
- ③ a different evolutionary path from modern apes
- ④ an unreasonable, irrational and sentimental being
- ⑤ a possessor of the huge portion of brain



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

Many disciplines are better learned by entering into the doing than by mere abstract study. This is often the case with the most abstract as well as the seemingly more practical disciplines. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, within the philosophical disciplines, logic must be learned through the use of examples and actual problem solving. Only after some time and struggle does the student begin to develop the insights and intuitions that enable him to see the centrality and relevance of this mode of thinking. This learning by doing is essential in many of the sciences. The laboratory provides the context within which one learns to see according to a scientific modality. Gradually the messy blob of a frog's innards begins to take the recognizable shape of well-defined organs, blood vessels, and the like. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, only after a good deal of observation do the sparks in the bubble chamber become recognizable as the specific movements of identifiable particles.

- | (A)                       | (B)         |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| ① On the other hand ····· | As a result |
| ② For example ·····       | Similarly   |
| ③ Nonetheless ·····       | In short    |
| ④ However ·····           | Likewise    |
| ⑤ For instance ·····      | Otherwise   |

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

Even a single body technique can be rich in meaning. Cultures can suppress certain techniques; for instance, in Mali, as the anthropologist Katherine Dettwyler found during her fieldwork there, some groups do not ①allow children to crawl, apparently because of hazards on the ground. At the other extreme, Western technology to ②accelerate walking may actually impede development. Up to 92 percent of families with babies have infant walkers, wheeled seats that let children move about before they can even crawl. Yet experiments have shown that infants using them sit and crawl one month after those who do not use them, begin to walk two months later, and score ③lower in mental tests. The walkers are thought to ④restrict the ability to explore and interact with the infant's environment. That is certainly consistent with the reports of many creative adults that locomotion ⑤hinders reflection. The writer Evan S. Connel once observed that great ideas come to people in transit, especially walking.

67. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

In a city-state in ancient Greece, the agora was a physical space to which the *boule*, the council, summoned all the citizens (heads of households) once or several times each month to deliberate on and decide issues of joint and shared interests — and to elect, or draw by lot, its members. For obvious reasons, such a procedure could not be sustained once the realm of the polis or the body politic grew far beyond the borders of a city: the agora could no longer literally mean a public square where all the citizens of the state were expected to present themselves in order to participate in the decision-making process. This does not mean, though, that the purpose underlying the establishment of the agora, and the function of the agora in pursuing that purpose, had lost their significance or needed to be abandoned forever. The history of democracy can be narrated as the story of successive efforts \_\_\_\_\_ after the disappearance of its original material foundation.

- ① to struggle to build a more democratic society
- ② to preserve the order of society
- ③ to secure the equality of human rights
- ④ to pursue the original small-scale agora
- ⑤ to keep alive both the purpose and its pursuit

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

Within any discipline the growth of the subject strictly parallels the economic marketplace. Scholars cooperate with one another because they find it mutually beneficial. They accept from one another's work what they find useful. They \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ their findings — by verbal communication, by circulating unpublished papers, by publishing in journals and books. Cooperation is worldwide, just as in the economic market. The esteem or approval of fellow scholars serves very much the same function that monetary reward does in the economic market. The desire to earn that esteem, to have their work accepted by their peers, leads scholars to direct their activities in scientifically efficient directions. The whole becomes greater than the sum of its parts, as one scholar builds on another's work. His work in turn becomes the basis for \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- | (A)              | (B)                          |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| ① exchange ····· | precise evidence             |
| ② transfer ····· | constructive criticism       |
| ③ conceal ·····  | commercialization of science |
| ④ exchange ····· | further development          |
| ⑤ conceal ·····  | affirmative communication    |

69. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

A category of special interest to the serious student encompasses social problem films, which are difficult to evaluate, for their aging can occur very rapidly. A film can become not only dated but completely irrelevant within society in just a few years. This happens when \_\_\_\_\_ . In a sense the social problem film can enjoy a long life only by failing in its purpose, for its impact is generally lost as soon as the problem portrayed no longer exists. This is especially true of a film that treats a narrow, topical, and very contemporary problem. The more general the problem, the more widespread its effects; and the more resistant it is to reform, the longer is the life span of the social problem film directed against it. As long as the social problem exists, the film has relevance.

- ① the film reflect a long-pending issue
- ② social problems spread widely for a long time
- ③ the problem attacked by the film is eliminated or corrected
- ④ the audience express agreement with film's view
- ⑤ people underestimate the film's social influence

70. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

A maxim in economics holds that healthy markets communicate information openly. But when keeping information secret or hidden makes a producer more money, there is little, if any, incentive to divulge it. When it comes to the environmental or health impacts of a product, manufacturers and suppliers may know the answers, but they rarely go out of their way \_\_\_\_\_ unless compelled to by government fiat. This lack of available information on the hidden consequences of what we buy insulates companies from this portion of the supply-demand pressures central to a healthy, competitive market. We as consumers lack a sound way to know the harm or good a product might do, and let that sway our preferences. Instead, the companies that make stuff most cheaply — and shun the expense of environmental or other virtues — can capture more of the market or achieve more profitable margins.

- ① to disguise themselves as a non-profit entrepreneur
- ② to convey their intention to the consumers
- ③ to cover up the whole fact of the product
- ④ to make a maximum profit
- ⑤ to offer up such data

71. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

If the time frame was quite short, the subjects groaned at first, but adapted quickly and felt bored when the scientist later reverted to a normal rate.

Janice Kelly, a professor of social psychology, has shown experimentally that members of a group struggle to keep pace with the others in their group and wind up in a frantic spiral of increasing time pressure. This "effect of entrainment" comes into play even in small groupings or two, three, and four. ( ① ) For example, the scientist asked her test subjects to solve anagrams individually, within varying time limits. ( ② ) This effect was even more pronounced when participants were asked to solve the puzzles in pairs or teams rather than alone. ( ③ ) The larger the group, the more the members felt compelled to maintain the speed they had attained. ( ④ ) Those who tried to deviate from it were treated like outcasts. ( ⑤ ) When a pacemaker sets a higher and higher tempo, the others adapt. The overall acceleration ends only when many test subjects are utterly overwhelmed to the point that a great part of the work gets put aside.

\* anagram: 철자 순서를 바꾼 말

72. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Fear stems from an immediate threat that you experience with your senses; for example, you turn a corner and see a large, growling dog charging toward you.

- (A) Despite these distinctions, it's important to note that the body doesn't distinguish between fear and anxiety. For the person with a phobia about dogs, the body responds to the thought of a charging dog just as it would an actual charging dog.
- (B) Anxiety, on the other hand, stems from a mental event. For example, it may come from thinking about the possibility of a large, menacing dog around the next corner. Sometimes an element of anxiety can be triggered by an external physical event through a mechanism known as *apperception*.
- (C) This happens when we perceive new experiences through the lens of unremembered past experience and then react to a relatively benign physical event as though it were a threat. Using the example above, you may experience any dog as threatening even if you can't remember a traumatic event with a dog.

\* apperception: 통각

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

73. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It is sometimes said that a fieldworker should ideally become like a little child when in the field in the sense that a child takes nothing for granted; in effect, everything is new to both the child and the field-working observer. The formal process of research observation begins by taking everything in and recording it in detail, avoiding interpretation as much as possible. For example, one should note that "The people in the temple were chanting and swaying to the beat of a drum," rather than "The people in the temple were carried away by religious ecstasy." The latter inference might well turn out to be true, but you should \_\_\_\_\_ before you have a solid grasp of what is actually going on.

- ① avoid leaping to such a conclusion
- ② not hesitate to bring to the conclusion
- ③ make an intensive investigation into the cause
- ④ document the precedent conditions without exception
- ⑤ interpret the results of your observation

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

Easter Island was a typical Polynesian society in terms of its language, artifacts and main social institutions. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, with its writing and impressive statues, Easter Island seems to have exceeded the level of cultural development typical for Polynesian islands of its size. This may be connected to its extreme isolation, three thousand miles from the nearest inhabited land, freeing it from the endemic fighting that characterized most Polynesian island groups. Similarly, it has been argued that Britain's success during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries stemmed from its island location. It was neither forced to defend itself by land nor tempted to seek extension of its boundaries. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, it grew strong at the same time that continental countries were dissipating their energy and resources in ultimately futile conflicts.

- |   |             |       |              |
|---|-------------|-------|--------------|
|   | (A)         |       | (B)          |
| ① | Yet         | ..... | Therefore    |
| ② | Yet         | ..... | Nevertheless |
| ③ | For example | ..... | Besides      |
| ④ | That is     | ..... | Nonetheless  |
| ⑤ | That is     | ..... | Likewise     |

75. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

However, in those situations in which it is necessary to tie data to an individual (for example, when data will be collected from the same subjects over many sessions), every precaution should be made to safeguard the data and keep them separate from the identities of the participants.

Subjects in a study are often considered at risk if their privacy is compromised. ( ① ) Subjects expect that researchers will protect their privacy and keep their participation in, and results from, the study confidential. ( ② ) In most research studies, there should be no need to tie data to individuals. ( ③ ) Thus, in such cases, privacy and confidentiality are not issues, because the participants have anonymity. ( ④ ) In other words, a coding system should be used that allows the researcher to identify the individual, but the information identifying them should be kept separate from the actual data so that if the data were seen by anyone, they could not be linked to any particular individual. ( ⑤ ) In studies in which researchers need to be able to identify the subjects, an informed consent from should be used because anonymity and confidentiality are at risk.

76. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most of our conscious activity happens in our pre-frontal cortex, the part of our brain responsible for focus, handling short-term memory, solving problems, and moderating impulse control.

- (A) In one set, researchers assigned tasks that did or did not involve willpower and measured blood-sugar levels before and after each task. Participants who exercised willpower showed a marked drop in the levels of glucose in the bloodstream.
  - (B) It's at the heart of what makes us human and the center for our executive control and willpower. A 2007 article in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology detailed nine separate studies on the impact of nutrition and willpower.
  - (C) Subsequent studies showed the impact on performance when two groups was given a glass of lemonade sweetened with real sugar and the other was given a placebo, lemonade with calorie-free sweetener. The placebo group had roughly twice as many errors on the subsequent test as the sugar group.
- ① (A) - (B) - (C) ② (B) - (A) - (C) ③ (B) - (C) - (A)  
 ④ (C) - (A) - (B) ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

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

We know that babies can infer ①invisible properties based on what things look like. If nine-month-olds find that a box makes a sound when you touch it, they expect other boxes that look the same to make the same sound. Older children do more; they make generalizations based on the category something ②belongs to. In one study, three-year-olds are shown a picture of a robin and told that it has a ③hidden property, such as a certain chemical in its blood. Then they are shown two other pictures: one of an animal that looks similar but belongs to a different category, such as a bat; the other of an animal that looks different but belongs to the same category, like a flamingo. Which one has the same hidden property? Children tend to ④generalize on the basis of category, choosing the flamingo. This doesn't show that they are fully essentialists, but it does show that are ⑤indifferent to something deeper than appearance.

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

Timeliness represents the extent to which a measurement can be taken soon after the need to measure arises, rather than being held to an arbitrary date, or performed as an "autopsy". Physicians have known about this for a long time. Measurements such as vital signs and blood test results that are captured with your annual physical, or when you are otherwise well, provide informative data, with the trends over time being even more useful. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, once you become ill, or if a disturbing trend is observed, this data — even more detailed data — is captured more frequently, with some measures being taken in real time. Imagine that your physician suspects you have come down with a debilitating disease, and says to you, "Well, you're scheduled for your next physical in only three months. Let's wait and see what those results tell us." \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, imagine a manager who suspects that an employee has come down with a debilitating performance problem, and says to that employee, "Well, you're scheduled for your next performance review in only three months. Let's wait until then to gather 360° feedback."

\* autopsy: 사후 분석 \* debilitating: 쇠약하게 하는

- | (A)              | ..... | (B)          |
|------------------|-------|--------------|
| ① However        | ..... | Similarly    |
| ② As a result    | ..... | Conversely   |
| ③ In other words | ..... | Accordingly  |
| ④ However        | ..... | Consequently |
| ⑤ As a result    | ..... | Otherwise    |

79. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Any human social world is obviously finite, limited in resources and space, and it comprises agents whose pursuit of individual ends unavoidably must limit what others would otherwise be able to do, often directly conflicting with such other pursuits. This situation forces the issue of power: who will be subject to whose will, who will subject whom. But these individual agents are finite as well, unable to achieve most of their ends without forms of cooperation and dependence. The biology of human development insures a profound familial dependence throughout childhood, and the variety and breadth of the distribution of human talent and the frailty and vulnerability of human life all insure that various forms of social dependence will be impossible to avoid. So it has long been acknowledged that a human society is both deeply conflictual and competitive, as well as necessarily cooperative and communal.

- ① The Tragedy of The Commons
- ② Communal Society: The Division of Labor
- ③ Two Features in Human Society: Conflict and Concert
- ④ Altruism: The Product of Biological Evolution
- ⑤ How To Resolve Conflict Effectively

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

Humans are alike in certain respects because as members of the same species, we share a ①common evolutionary heritage that tends to channel development along a similar path. What's more, those of us living within any given culture or subculture are also encouraged to adopt ②similar norms and values. Yet it is also true that no two individuals are exactly alike and that each of us has a ③unique personality. Why is this? One important reason is that no two of us, with the exception of identical twins, inherit precisely the same set of genes. A second and equally important contributor to our ④resemblance is that every individual — even identical twins raised in the same home — has somewhat different (and often dramatically different) experiences while growing up. So social and personality development represents far more than the unfolding of a genetic program or the impact of cultures on individuals. It is more accurately characterized as a long and involved interplay among a variety of social, cultural, and biological influences that ⑤conspire to make us humans similar in certain ways but very different from one another in many other respects.

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

Dream teams are not always so dreamy. When a team of experts comes together they often work for themselves and not for the good of the whole. This is what happens when companies feel the need to pay mega-salaries to "get the best talent." Those people are not necessarily showing up because they believe in your WHY. They are showing up for the money. A classic manipulation. Paying someone a lot of money and asking them to come up with great ideas ensures very little. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, pulling together a team of like-minded people and giving them a cause to pursue ensures a greater sense of teamwork. Samuel P. Langley, who failed to build the world's first airplane, pulled together a dream team and promised them riches. The Wright brothers, who invented the first airplane, inspired a group of people to join them in pursuit of something bigger than each member of the team. Average companies give their people something to work on. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, the most innovative organizations give their people something to work toward.

- |               |       |                   |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|
| (A)           |       | (B)               |
| ① However     | ..... | In contrast       |
| ② However     | ..... | Similarly         |
| ③ As a result | ..... | On the other hand |
| ④ That is     | ..... | Similarly         |
| ⑤ That is     | ..... | Therefore         |

82. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 1908 a cowboy named George McJunkin was riding near the small town of Folsom, New Mexico, searching for a lost cow. Instead, he came across some bones with stone spearpoints beside them.

- (A) If these spearpoints were manmade weapons used to kill the bison, that meant humans had been hunting (and living) in America during the Ice Age.
- (B) The bones were much too large to belong to a cow; intrigued, McJunkin took them back to the ranch house. There they stayed until 1925, when they landed on the desk of Jesse Figgins of the Colorado Museum of Natural History.
- (C) Figgins easily identified the bones as those of a long-extinct form of bison that had roamed the plains at the end of the Ice Age. But it was the stone spearpoints McJunkin had found beside the bones that had the more far-reaching implications.

\* bison: 들소

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

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

Nineteenth-century writings about disease offer a window into earlier conceptions of the body. Perhaps less obviously, these same writings speak to earlier conceptions of the environment. Different conceptions of illness point to (A) similarities / differences in how people have understood the nonhuman world. When viewed from the perspective of health, the nineteenth-century environment was neither passive nor necessarily benign in its natural state. To the contrary, the "natural" environment, especially those environments least touched by the processed of civilization, acted on settlers' bodies in sometimes aggressive and unpredictable ways. Consequently, untested landscapes were always physically (B) thrilling / threatening. This fear of distant and unfamiliar places generated a lot of popular advice for would-be settlers and travelers. At the same time, existing medical and scientific practices brought the (C) environmental / biological sources of disease into focus.

- |                |       |             |       |               |
|----------------|-------|-------------|-------|---------------|
| (A)            |       | (B)         |       | (C)           |
| ① differences  | ..... | thrilling   | ..... | environmental |
| ② differences  | ..... | threatening | ..... | environmental |
| ③ differences  | ..... | threatening | ..... | biological    |
| ④ similarities | ..... | thrilling   | ..... | biological    |
| ⑤ similarities | ..... | threatening | ..... | biological    |

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

In Korea, intergenerational coresidence is normative expectation. For example, other things being equal, the first choice is for parents to coreside with their eldest son. If for some reason that is not possible, then coresidence with the next eldest son is preferred. That is, coresidence is the expected normal state of affairs (at least for eldest sons), not a mechanism to cope with emergencies, as in the U.S. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, there are many situations in Korea that might lead both generations to decide that living together is not desirable. Perhaps the most common are differences created by changes in economic opportunities for the two generations, as reflected in the extremely rapid educational and occupational shift in Korea over the past two generations. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, contemporary Korean parents are likely to have pursued agricultural careers in rural areas, while their children are pursuing manufacturing or service careers in urban areas.

- |                  |       |                   |
|------------------|-------|-------------------|
| (A)              |       | (B)               |
| ① Nonetheless    | ..... | Therefore         |
| ② That is        | ..... | On the other hand |
| ③ For instance   | ..... | In short          |
| ④ In other words | ..... | Consequently      |
| ⑤ Nevertheless   | ..... | However           |

85. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Visual aids must support psychological learning processes. Visuals that disrupt these processes have been shown to depress learning. For example, Harp and Mayer found that adding visuals and text that were topically related to the lesson but irrelevant to the learning goal depressed learning. They created two versions of a lesson that taught the process of lightning formation. The basic lesson version used words and relevant visuals to depict the process. The enhanced lesson version added short narrative vignettes with visuals such as a video of lightning striking trees, an ambulance arriving near the trees, and a lightning victim being carried in a stretcher to the ambulance. At the same time, the narrator said: "Approximately 10,000 Americans are injured by lightning every year." Learning was about 30 percent better for students using the basic lesson version lacking the graphic enhancements. The enhancements actually depressed learning because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① failed to transfer their intrinsic attributes to the students
- ② put less emphasis on intriguing factors than the learning goal
- ③ added useless materials that were associated with the learning goal
- ④ were incomplete focus on the learning goal but were not individualized
- ⑤ distracted attention from the main content aligned to the learning goal

86. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

When these rays enter the eyes of an observer, nerves in the eyes send signals to the observer's brain.

When an underwater object is seen from outside the water, its appearance becomes distorted. This is because refraction changes the direction of the light rays that come from the object. ( ① ) The brain then constructs a picture based on where the rays appear to have come from. ( ② ) It does this without accounting for the effects of refraction, so the object's appearance is distorted. ( ③ ) When one looks at a straw in a glass of water, light rays from the part of the straw that is underwater refract at the surfaces between the water and the glass. ( ④ ) The rays appear to come from closer to the surface than they are, and the straw looks bent. ( ⑤ ) If the straw were viewed from underwater, the part above water would be distorted.

87. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although there is not always only one morally acceptable way of acting, in every moral situation there are always morally better and morally worse ways of acting. However there is not always a unique morally best way of acting. Unlike law, morality is not a formal system that has procedures for determining a unique correct answer in every case.

- (A) In these disputed cases, the players may reach some negotiated compromise, make an ad hoc decision, or simply stop playing.
  - (B) Morality is an informal system, like a neighborhood game, in which there is agreement on how the game is to be played in the overwhelming majority of cases, but in which there are some cases about which there is some limited disagreement.
  - (C) When it becomes important for a game to continue to a conclusion, as in professional sports, the game becomes a formal system with judges or umpires who are given the authority to make the final decisions.
- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C) ③ (B) - (C) - (A)  
 ④ (C) - (A) - (B) ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

88. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오. [3점]

When you watch a theatrical production, you engage in something called the "willing suspension of disbelief." ① That is, you know very well in your conscious mind that everything that is happening on the stage is not real. ② Yet you willingly suspend your disbelief of the action onstage in order to allow yourself to be drawn into the production and to experience the story with all of your emotions. ③ Therefore, it proves that you have little understanding when it comes to the authenticity of the action onstage. ④ If the actors are doing their job well, you may, for a time, actually believe that what is taking place before you is real that the events and interactions you are seeing are only just now taking place for the first time. ⑤ But if, on the other hand, the actors have become complacent and the action is boring, you will not be able to fully suspend your disbelief, and you will have the uncomfortable awareness of watching actors who are merely reciting memorized lines.

89. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

One of the obstacles to enjoying the peace of mind, Epicurus reasons, is the fear of death. But rather than countering this fear by proposing an alternative state of immortality, Epicurus tries to explain the nature of death itself. He starts by proposing that when we die, we are unaware of our death, since \_\_\_\_\_ . To explain this, Epicurus takes the view that the entire universe consists of either atoms or empty space. Epicurus then reasons that the soul could not be empty space, because it operates dynamically with the body, so it must be made up of atoms. He describes these atoms of the soul as being distributed around the body, but as being so breakable that they dissolve when we die, and so we are no longer capable of sensing anything. If you are unable to feel anything when you die, it is foolish to let the fear of death cause you pain while you are still alive.

- ① our soul escapes from the body and reach to the idea
- ② the death is a representative pain together with birth, old age, and sickness
- ③ our operations of mind are activated at last moments of life
- ④ our consciousness (our soul) ceases to exist at the point of death
- ⑤ our fear of death keep down our faculty of sensation

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

However, even as adults, exploring our alternative selves in a thoughtful, measured way can be useful.

Generally, we expect children to explore fantasy as a regular part of their normal development. In their play, kids often imitate people who are entirely different from them. They dress up in costumes and act out a range of dramas depicting imaginary scenarios. This doesn't seem strange to us. ( ① ) It is a logical way for children to learn, that is, to try out different aspects of their personalities and see which ones serve them best. ( ② ) By the time we reach adulthood, this idea of exploring our alternative selves is frequently discouraged. ( ③ ) It is expected that we should already know who we are. ( ④ ) It helps us to "try on" different aspects of ourselves, to play out different scenarios without risking a full-scale upheaval. ( ⑤ ) You don't have to completely shift your personality in order to explore some of the more hidden parts of yourself.

\* upheaval: 격변

91. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Discourses referring to the media production of reality TV seem to resemble reality. Simulations of space and time, the "uncontrolled" actions of participants, real-life events, ordinary people participating — everything seems to be real "enough." The frequency of the broadcasts in weekly TV programs and the closeness and familiarity of audiences with the TV characters create this "hyperreality" and ultimately, yes, "the simulacrum is true." Media reality has succeeded over time in being totally incorporated into society. In the era of media realities, the prototype, the mediation and its reflection are inseparable. There is a unique inversion going on that is no longer understood as such; instead of questioning media reality and to what degree it is objective, we question whether our empirical reality complies adequately with its media equivalent. This alone is sufficient evidence that media \_\_\_\_\_ .

\* simulacrum: 복제품

- ① play an important role in a manipulation of public opinion
- ② are too subjective to convey the fact transparently
- ③ make a false representation of the truth
- ④ create an illusion of neutrality and imply a transcendence of the truth
- ⑤ are in a prominent position to define truth

92. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was for quite some time thought that when chickens hatched and immediately began pecking the ground for food, this behavior must have been instinctive.

- (A) Thus the "innate" pecking behavior that the chicken appears to know miraculously upon birth has, in fact, been practiced for more than a week within the egg.
- (B) In the 1920s, a Chinese researcher named Zing-Yang Kuo made a remarkable set of observations on the developing chick egg that overturned this idea. He found that rubbing heated Vaseline on a chicken egg caused it to become transparent enough so that he could see the embryo inside without disturbing it.
- (C) In this way, he was able to make detailed observations of the chick's development, from fertilization to hatching. One of his observations was that in order for the growing embryo to fit properly in the egg, the neck is bent over the chest in such a way that the head rests on the chest just where the developing heart is encased.

\* embryo: 배아 \*\* fertilization: 수정

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

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

But during floods, river water rises above the stream banks and covers the delta land.

Although we normally think of floods as destructive events, flood plain ecosystems depend on floods. For example, cottonwood tree seeds only develop after a flood, and waterfowl depend on flood plain wetlands. ( ① ) Many species of fish gradually lose out to stronger competitors during normal flows but have adapted better to floods, so their populations increase as a result of flooding. ( ② ) Thus species diversity is maintained by interchanging periods of flooding and normal flow. ( ③ ) Deltas are created and expanded by floods. ( ④ ) At normal times, when rivers are confined within their banks, the flowing water transports sediment out to sea and deposits it on the ocean floor. ( ⑤ ) When the flood waters slow down, they deposit sediment thus expanding the delta.

\* sediment: 퇴적물

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

Many people find it difficult to relate to someone who has a physical disability, often because they have not had any personal interaction with anyone with a disability. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, they might be unsure what to expect from a person who has a mobility impairment and uses a wheelchair because they have never spent any time with wheelchair users. This lack of understanding can create additional challenges for people with disabilities. If society responded more adequately to people who have impairments, they would not experience nearly as many challenges and limitations. Consider office workers who happen to use wheelchairs. Provided that there is only one level or there are ramps or elevators between levels, they may need no assistance whatsoever in the workplace. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, in an adapted work environment, they do not have a disability.

\* ramp: 연결용 경사로

- | (A)            | (B)            |
|----------------|----------------|
| ① In contrast  | Consequently   |
| ② For example  | In other words |
| ③ Likewise     | Nonetheless    |
| ④ However      | That is        |
| ⑤ For instance | By contrast    |

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

Although such houses can cost thousands more to build, they save money on fuel and electricity expenses in the long run.

When people think of conserving energy, they often think of turning off lights and other appliances when they are not in use. ( ① ) But conserving energy begins long before this. ( ② ) Selecting the appropriate building materials in the first place can do far more to conserve energy than all of the things a person can do to try to save energy afterward. ( ③ ) In fact, researchers indicate that state-of-the-art energy-efficient houses require only about 25 percent as much energy for heating and cooling as most existing houses. ( ④ ) Households that use ENERGY STAR products save an average of \$600 a year in energy costs. ( ⑤ ) A recent state of California study reported that a 2 percent additional cost in a green building's design translates into savings of up to 20 percent in energy costs over the life span of the building.

\* state-of-the-art: 최첨단 기술을 이용한

96. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a series of experimental studies with young children, feeding practices commonly used by parents have been shown to accidentally promote behaviors counter to their intentions.

- (A) It was also found that when children were offered food items that were initially neither liked nor disliked, but were then used as rewards or associated with positive parental attention, the preference for these foods increased.
- (B) For example, restricting access to tasty foods promotes children's preference for and intake of these "forbidden foods." Forcing or pressuring children to eat certain foods decreases the preference for those foods. Rewarding children for eating a disliked food led to a decline in the preference of that food.
- (C) On the other hand, if children are given both sweet and nonsweet foods as rewards for approved behavior, the preference for those foods is enhanced. In American society, high-fat and sweet food items are used repeatedly in positive child contexts for rewards, thus further reinforcing the preference for these foods.

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



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

Norms can be descriptive or injunctive. A descriptive norm is simply what most people do in a given situation, with no necessary implication of right or wrong. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, the majority of Mexican Americans living in New Mexico eat more spicy food than do the majority of Swedish Americans living in North Dakota. There would be nothing immoral about a Swede who ate spicy foods, or a Chicano who preferred bland mashed potatoes to salsa. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, an injunctive norm is a social expectation about what people should do in a particular situation. Throwing litter in a trash receptacle rather than out the car window is considered right and proper, regardless of how many other people do or don't behave that way. Both descriptive and injunctive norms influence people's inclinations to act unselfishly in social dilemmas.

\* injunctive: 명령적인

- | (A)                 | (B)               |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| ① For example ····· | In contrast       |
| ② For example ····· | That is           |
| ③ As a result ····· | On the other hand |
| ④ Similarly ·····   | In short          |
| ⑤ Similarly ·····   | Nevertheless      |

98. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

It may sound counterintuitive, but excessive freedom of thought leads to "idea anarchy" and a poor level of inventiveness. Most of us have had a firsthand or secondhand experience of a brilliant solution devised by improvising with (A) abundant / scant materials at hand. In many cases, a lack of an essential substance or tool requires resourcefulness. If you've ever communicated a big idea (B) lengthily / concisely on a napkin or managed to score tickets to a sold-out concert (without paying a ticket scalper), you can consider yourself resourceful — that is, using existing resources extremely efficiently. Using this same logic, when we place enough constraints around resources, we can prevent ideation anarchy and focus productive thinking into that (C) limited / liberated space where the creative solutions are frequently hiding.

- | (A)              | (B)             | (C)       |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| ① abundant ····· | lengthily ····· | liberated |
| ② abundant ····· | concisely ····· | limited   |
| ③ scant ·····    | concisely ····· | limited   |
| ④ scant ·····    | concisely ····· | liberated |
| ⑤ scant ·····    | lengthily ····· | limited   |

99. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

If you lack stimulating interaction with others, your soul shrinks. Really, it's only through connecting with other human beings that you learn about the world, about yourself, and even about your destiny. After all, other people are a mirror in which you can see yourself. This interconnection enables you to \_\_\_\_\_. The Trappist monk *Thomas Merton* once wrote: "Souls are like athletes who need opponents worthy of them if they are to be tried and extended and pushed to the full use of their powers." That's an insightful analogy, for just as your muscles weaken without physical exercise, so does your soul weaken without its special kinds of exercise.

- ① be closely connected with your opponents
- ② produce outstanding results in spite of your weak soul
- ③ reach your full potential and to strengthen your soul
- ④ have no insight into your destiny and other human beings
- ⑤ make something of yourself and negatively affect your own destiny

100. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 밑줄 친 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

In more recent decades, the role of the state has been complicated by the emphasis on individual responsibility in social discourses. Choices, rather than structural constraints, are identified as ① critical in how well people, and families, do. Health, education, diet, caregiving and a range of other elements are more often framed as the responsibility of ② individuals and by implication, families, than as the responsibility of states. This particular mobilization of individual responsibility has coincided with significant changes in how states define their responsibilities to their people. States in developed nations have been withdrawing from ③ inactive roles of care and support, creating instead paradigms where individuals 'choose' to interact with state supports and agencies for needed services. Discourses of ④ mutual obligation are created around the provision of services; again ⑤ reinforcing the responsibility individuals have to make competent consumption choices about their own well-being.

101. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

New evidence suggests, however, that squirrels also sound alarm calls for former playmates, not genetically related.

We've all heard the phrase "the family that plays together, stays together." The wisdom in this phrase is that social play builds ties between people that are lasting and consequential. This wisdom holds outside the human family circle as well. ( ① ) A fascinating example comes from a certain breed of ground squirrels. ( ② ) When one sees a predator in the distance, it will sound an alarm call that alerts other squirrels to run for cover. It's a risky move. ( ③ ) In crying out, the danger-spotting squirrel draws attention to itself, which may well attract the predator. ( ④ ) Scientists used to think that animals would risk their lives like this only for kin with whom they shared common genes. ( ⑤ ) These squirrels developed a social resource while playing and these buddies will put their loves on the lone to save their playmates.

\* consequential: 중대한

102. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

This principle of concentration of energy also applies when you are considering the efforts of a large group of people — an organization.

Human energy is like the energy of light. ( ① ) When it is scattered, as in the average light bulb, it gets work done in an average way. ( ② ) But when that same energy is focused in a single direction, as with a laser beam, it has the power to cut through any kind of obstacle. ( ③ ) In the same way, whereas the average person disperses his or her energy into a broad spectrum of pursuits, the person of "genius" is able to harness his or her energy, beam it toward one single pursuit at a time, and accomplish far more than others. ( ④ ) The success of that organization is directly related to the amount of energy its people are willing to invest and to its ability to harness and direct those energies toward a single, burning purpose. ( ⑤ )

\* harness: 이용(활용)하다

103. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

However, if you look closely, you will see that in most of these cases these folks have expertise in a related or unrelated field upon which they can draw.

Knowledge in any domain, from minerals to music to mushrooms to math, is the fuel for your imagination. ( ① ) That is, the more you know about a particular topic, the more raw materials you have to work with. ( ② ) For example, if you want to design an inventive solar car or find a cure for diabetes, you need to begin with a base of knowledge about engineering or biology, respectively. ( ③ ) Some people argue the contrary — that there is a benefit to having a "beginner's mind," so that you come at challenges without established knowledge or entrenched beliefs. ( ④ ) There are examples that back up this attitude of a beginner. ( ⑤ ) Successful entrepreneurs often come from outside the domain of their new venture, and their unorthodox ideas aren't inhibited by industry doctrine.

\* entrenched: 견고한, 확고부동한

104. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Science emerged as a way of knowing in a time when all manner of superstition held sway. Science is an attempt to see past superstition and discern reality in a more objective way. But this doesn't mean that when one becomes a scientist one loses the entire emotional content of their minds. Controlling for emotional bias is simply a process skill that scientists learn, in order to lessen the influence, as much as possible, of their personal feelings upon their study. The idea of men in white coats probing the natural world in a lab somewhere, using \_\_\_\_\_, is a fallacy. The best scientists out there aren't emotionless beings; they're exactly the opposite of that. The best scientists are as full of passion for their subject with cold facts; they want to see the universe in all its diversity and beauty. These people, though they use a particular way of knowing called science, don't have intellects that have been riven from their attendant hearts and souls.

- ① the empirical method to find out
- ② only the tools of pure reason
- ③ a subjective analysis of the material
- ④ the arguments which are full of passion
- ⑤ only the emotional intelligence quotient

105. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

But many subjects went along with the request, apparently not paying much attention to the content of the explanation.

Sometimes we seem to comply with requests for no reason at all. In one study, researchers approached people using a photocopying machine and asked to go first in line because "I have to make copies." ( ① ) This co-called explanation actually gave no real justification for going out of turn. ( ② ) Ellen Langer, a professor of psychology at Harvard University, refers to this behavior as *mindlessness* because people respond without thinking seriously about their behavior. ( ③ ) Perhaps out of habit, we have learned that when someone asks for something, especially something trivial, and gives a reason (even a meaningless reason), we should go along. ( ④ ) We spare ourselves the mental effort of thinking about the situation and simply comply with the request. ( ⑤ ) Mindlessness may not explain most instances of compliance, but it is fascinating aspect of human behavior.

106. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Physicians are too rarely aware of their patients' need for purpose and meaning in life, so they often don't know how to account for dramatic improvements in their patients' conditions.

- (A) No further comment by the doctor was made. I told the medical student who was working with me to call the woman and find out her story, because I was sure there would be one. The woman told the student that when she got to the nursing home, she found conditions there so unbearable and depressing that she led a revolution among the other "inmates" to insist that they receive better treatment.
- (B) Recently, I received a letter from a doctor telling me that a woman with extensive breast cancer, whom we had both cared for, had returned to his office five months after he had sent her to a nursing home — and that he had "never seen her looking so well!"
- (C) She spent time talking with the staff about the tenderness and love the patients needed, and she transformed the place. Then she felt so good that she went home and bought herself a new car!

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

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

But an opposing opinion, which is becoming increasingly influential, has been expressed in academic circles.

Science is sometimes taken to be the sum total of all the facts, definitions, theories, techniques, and relationships found in all of the individual scientific disciplines. In other words, science is what is taught in science textbooks. ( ① ) In this view, the heart of science is in its methods of investigation and ways of thinking, not in specific facts and results. ( ② ) The science taught in textbooks is a lifeless husk, whereas real science is the activity going on in the laboratories and fieldwork. ( ③ ) Both of these ideas have merit while neither can claim to be complete. ( ④ ) Methodology without content is at best merely a faint image of science (at worst, it's totally meaningless). ( ⑤ ) And yet the content itself, divorced from the thought processes that create such knowledge, surely can't be all there is to science.

\* husk: 겉껍질

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

To a large degree, growth is a discovery process. Profits provide entrepreneurs with a strong incentive to develop better products, adopt improved technologies quickly, and figure out better ways of doing things. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, losses impose swift and sure punishment on those that have high costs or use resources unproductively. In markets, entrepreneurs gain by constantly channeling resources toward uses that are more highly valued. There is no similar mechanism that performs this function effectively in the public sector. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, the freedom and incentive to innovate is weaker and the adjustment to change slower in the public sector. By way of comparison with markets, the required time for the weeding out of errors and adjusting to changing circumstances, new information, and improved technologies is more lengthy for governments. This is a major shortcoming for economic growth.

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (A)                 | (B)                |
| ① On the other hand | ..... Thus         |
| ② That is           | ..... Nevertheless |
| ③ For example       | ..... However      |
| ④ On the other hand | ..... Nonetheless  |
| ⑤ That is           | ..... In short     |

109. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Then implication that a breakdown can be "fixed," however, often turns out to be inaccurate.

A "breakdown in communication" is one of the most popular designations of conflict. ( ① ) McCorkle and Mills refer to this breakdown as "one-way communication," in which people "talk to a brick wall" or "argue with someone from another planet." ( ② ) Referring to the process as a breakdown implies a telephone line that is down, a computer that won't communicate, a car that won't run, or a sound system that won't amplify sound. ( ③ ) Many times people communicate clearly in conflict interactions — only to find out that they are in an intractable conflict. ( ④ ) Clarity of communication usually improves the process of conflict management greatly, but it is a mistake to assume that clarity removes conflict. ( ⑤ )

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

Choosing a good research design involves more than just selecting a particular method. Researchers must determine whether the methods they plan on using are ethical. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, when designing a research study, investigators must do so in a way that does not violate the rights of people who participate. To verify that every research project has these protections, local panels of experts and community representatives review proposed studies before any data are collected. Only with the approval of this panel can scientists begin their study. If the review panel objects to some aspects of the proposed study, the researcher must revise those aspects and present them anew for the panel's approval. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, each time a component of a study is changed, the review panel must be informed and give its approval.

- | (A)           | (B)                     |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| ① That is     | ..... Likewise          |
| ② That is     | ..... In contrast       |
| ③ In addition | ..... On the other hand |
| ④ However     | ..... In short          |
| ⑤ However     | ..... As a result       |

111. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

One reason we so often avoid change and settle for the status quo is that change involves loss. No matter how badly you want to get out of a situation, it usually involves losing something. In order to move on to something new, you must give up something. Whether the thing you are leaving behind is something that you cherish or despise, it is familiar to you. It may be a familiar routine, a lifestyle, a relationship, a job, or even an addiction. When you give up something, you will most likely feel some degree of sadness. Even some of the most celebrated events in your life involve loss. Graduations, weddings, births, new jobs, and relocations, no matter how exciting, signify the end of an era. With all new beginnings, something is left behind, and we often fear \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① leaving the familiar to walk out into uncharted territories
- ② to make something secure without uneasiness
- ③ performing our task according to the "beginner's mind"
- ④ hanging on to our position with a familiar routine
- ⑤ a monotonous lifestyle which involves predictability

Quick Answers

1	④	2	①	3	④	4	⑤	5	④
6	③	7	②	8	⑤	9	⑤	10	⑤
11	④	12	⑤	13	⑤	14	①	15	⑤
16	②	17	②	18	⑤	19	①	20	②
21	③	22	①	23	④	24	④	25	①
26	⑤	27	④	28	⑤	29	②	30	①
31	②	32	②	33	④	34	①	35	⑤
36	③	37	②	38	④	39	③	40	③
41	③	42	④	43	②	44	④	45	⑤
46	③	47	④	48	②	49	①	50	①

51	③	52	①	53	⑤	54	④	55	④
56	④	57	③	58	⑤	59	②	60	⑤
61	②	62	③	63	④	64	③	65	②
66	⑤	67	⑤	68	④	69	③	70	⑤
71	②	72	③	73	①	74	①	75	④
76	②	77	⑤	78	①	79	③	80	④
81	①	82	③	83	②	84	①	85	⑤
86	①	87	②	88	③	89	④	90	④
91	⑤	92	③	93	⑤	94	②	95	④

96	③	97	①	98	③	99	③
100	③	101	⑤	102	④	103	⑤
104	②	105	②	106	②	107	①
108	①	109	③	110	①	111	①

[연계목록]

1. N제 4회 7번
2. N제 2회 22번
3. 수특 4강 7번
4. N제 3회 18번
5. N제 9회 15번
6. N제 6회 19번
7. 수특 4강 3번
8. N제 2회 2번
9. 수완 유형편 6강 1번
10. 비연계, John Wain : Along the Tightrope
11. 수특 29강 4번
12. 비연계, Rules : Prodos Games
13. 수특 TEST2 22번
14. 비연계 T. Edward Damer : Attacking Faulty Reasoning
15. N제 5회 18번
16. N제 7회 9번
17. N제 8회 2번
18. N제 9회 16번
19. 비연계
20. N제 7회 17번
21. 비연계
22. N제 6회 8번
23. N제 9회 17번
24. N제 7회 4번
25. 비연계
26. N제 2회 5번
27. 수완 유형편 11강 5번
28. 비연계

29. 수완 유형편 12강 2번
30. 수완 유형편 14강 1번
31. 비연계
32. 수완 유형편 14강 Let's Check It Out
33. 수완 유형편 6강 4번
34. 수완 유형편 12강 3번
35. 수완 유형편 16강 Let's Check It Out
36. 수완 유형편 5강 2번
37. 수완 유형편 15강 Let's Check It Out
38. 수완 유형편 15강 3번
39. 수완 유형편 12강 6번
40. 수완 유형편 16강 3번
41. 수완 유형편 5강 4번
42. N제 1회 19번
43. 수완 유형편 16강 2번
44. 수특 29강 3번
45. 수특 2강 7번
46. 수완 실전편 2회 34번
47. 수특 4강 8번
48. 수완 실전편 1회 41-42번
49. 수완 실전편 5회 31번
50. 수완 실전편 6회 31번
51. 수완 실전편 6회 33번
52. 수특 3강 7번
53. 수특 4강 5번
54. 수완 실전편 6회 30번
55. 수완 실전편 4회 36번
56. 수특 6강 3번
57. 수완 실전편 4회 35번
58. 인수1 6강 6번
59. 인수1 6강 2번
60. 인수1 12강 1번
61. 인수1 14강 2번
62. 인수1 7강 3번
63. 인수1 19강 7번
64. 인수1 20강 7번
65. 인수2 4강 4번
66. 인수2 4강 7번
67. 인수2 8강 6번
68. 인수2 7강 1번
69. 인수2 11강 1번
70. 인수2 15강 1번
71. 인수2 16강 15-16번
72. 인수2 15강 8번
73. 인수2 14강 10번
74. 인수2 11강 3번
75. 인수2 16강 11번
76. 인수2 12강 6번
77. 인수2 3강 6번
78. 인수2 6강 6번
79. 인수2 4강 5번
80. 인수2 9강 2번

81. 인수2 15장 6번
82. 인수2 6장 4번
83. 인수2 7장 6번
84. 인수2 10장 5번
85. 수특 25장 2번
86. 수특 22장 3번
87. 수특 Test2 14번
88. 수특 8장 5번
89. 수특 20장 2번
90. 수특 28장 2번
91. 수특 27장 3번
92. 수특 14장 4번
93. 수특 3장 5번
94. 수특 14장 6번
95. 수특 Test2 15번
96. 수특 Test2 16번
97. 수특 14장 3번
98. N제 5회 1번
99. N제 3회 20번
100. N제 8회 16번
101. N제 7회 14번
102. N제 3회 9번
103. N제 5회 18번
104. 수완 실전편 6회 20번
105. 수완 실전편 4회 33번
106. 수완 유형편 11장 4번
107. 수완 유형편 17장 Let's Check It Out
108. 수완 유형편 15장 2번
109. 수완 유형편 16장 4번
110. 수완 유형편 6장 2번
111. 수완 유형편 3장 3번

## Appendix

대의과약 예상지문&문항 선별 과정 미수록 지문

### [수능특강]

1. 1장 3번 (무관) A-
2. 1장 4번 (요지, 주제) B0
3. 1장 6번 (제목) B0
4. 2장 1번 (제목, 빈칸) A0
5. 2장 2번 (주제) A-
6. 4장 6번 (순서, 삽입) B0
7. 6장 2번 (요지, 제목) B0
8. 6장 6번 (제목) B0
9. 6장 11번 (제목) B-
10. 6장 15번 (주제) B-
11. 7장 1번 (순서, 삽입) B0
12. 7장 3번 (삽입, 주제) A-
13. 7장 4번 (빈칸, 주제, 어휘) A0
14. 7장 5번 (순서, 삽입) B+

15. 8장 2번 (삽입) B+
16. 8장 4번 (주제, 제목, 순서) B+
17. 8장 7번 (주제) B-
18. 8장 8번 (주제, 제목) B+
19. 13장 3번 (주제, 연결사, 어휘) A-
20. 13장 5번 (주제, 제목, 연결사) B-
21. 14장 1번 (요약, 어휘, 주제) B+
22. 15장 1번 (빈칸, 연결사) A0
23. 15장 3번 (주제, 제목) B-
24. 15장 8번 (주제) B0
25. 21장 1번 (제목, 요약, 삽입) B0
26. 22장 4번 (순서, 주제) B+
27. 24장 1번 (빈칸, 주제) B0
28. 24장 3번 (빈칸) A-
29. 26장 2번 (제목) A-
30. 28장 3번 (주제, 요지) B+
31. 28장 4번 (연결사, 요약, 주제) A0
32. 29장 2번 (어휘, 제목, 빈칸) A0
33. Test1 10번 (제목) A-
34. Test1 11번 (제목) B0
35. Test1 13번 (주제) B+
36. Test1 15번 (주제) B+
37. Test1 16번 (빈칸, 주제) B+
38. Test1 21번 (연결사) B-
39. Test2 7번 (주제) B-
40. Test2 10번 (빈칸, 주제) B0
41. Test2 12번 (요약) B0
42. Test2 17번 (연결사, 주제) B-
43. Test2 19번 (어휘, 빈칸) A-
44. Test3 10번 (주제) B+
45. Test3 11번 (주제) B-
46. Test3 12번 (요지) B-
47. Test3 15번 (연결사) B-
48. Test3 16번 (요지, 주제) B-
49. Test3 17번 (순서, 요약, 제목) B+
50. Test3 19번 (요지, 제목) B-
51. Test3 23번 (요지, 주제) B0

### [인터넷수능1]

1. 11장 4번 (주제) A+
2. 11장 8번 (주제, 요지) B+
3. 11장 9번 (주제, 제목) A+
4. 11장 10번 (제목) B0
5. 13장 1번 (주제, 제목) A-
6. 13장 4번 (주제) A-
7. 14장 3번 (주제) B0
8. 14장 4번 (요지) B-
9. 19장 3번 (제목) A-
10. 20장 4번 (주제, 제목) B-

[인터넷수능2]

1. 1강 1번 (연결사) B-
2. 1강 2번 (요지) B+
3. 1강 4번 (요약) B0
4. 2강 2번 (어휘, 제목) B+
5. 2강 4번 (빈칸, 어휘) A-
6. 3강 3번 (어법, 주제) A-
7. 3강 5번 (삽입, 요지) B-
8. 4강 6번 (요지, 주장) A-
9. 4강 8번 (요약, 어휘) B0
10. 6강 1번 (주장, 요지) B-
11. 8강 3번 (요지) B-
12. 8강 5번 (연결사, 주제, 빈칸) A-
13. 9강 1번 (제목) B-
14. 10강 1번 (요지) B0
15. 12강 1번 (주장) B+
16. 13강 3번 (제목, 어휘, 빈칸) A-
17. 13강 4번 (주제) B+
18. 13강 5번 (삽입, 요지) B+
19. 13강 6번 (요약, 제목) A-
20. 13강 8번 (주장, 요지) A-
21. 15강 4번 (어휘, 요약) A-
22. 16강 13번 (제목) A-

[N제]

1. 1회 3번 (어휘, 삽입) B-
2. 1회 5번 (연결사) B-
3. 1회 7번 (순서, 주제) A-
4. 1회 9번 (주제) B0
5. 1회 15번 (주제, 제목, 요지) B-
6. 1회 16번 (빈칸, 주제) A-
7. 1회 18번 (요약) B-
8. 1회 20번 (주제) B-
9. 1회 21번 (요약, 주제) B-
10. 1회 23번 (주제, 제목) B+
11. 2회 8번 (주제, 요약) B+
12. 2회 16번 (연결사, 빈칸) A-
13. 2회 17번 (순서, 빈칸, 요약) A-
14. 2회 18번 (삽입) B-
15. 2회 20번 (삽입) B0
16. 2회 21번 (주제, 제목) B+
17. 3회 3번 (요약, 어휘) B0
18. 3회 7번 (요지) B-
19. 3회 19번 (요지) B-
20. 4회 8번 (제목) B-
21. 4회 15번 (주제) B0
22. 4회 18번 (요지) B-
23. 5회 4번 (빈칸, 삽입) B0
24. 5회 9번 (빈칸, 제목) B0
25. 5회 14번 (요지) A-

26. 5회 16번 (요지, 순서) B0
27. 5회 17번 (주제) B-
28. 5회 20번 (어휘, 주제) B-
29. 5회 23번 (어휘, 빈칸, 주제) A-
30. 6회 7번 (어휘, 제목) B0
31. 6회 9번 (주제, 삽입) B0
32. 6회 14번 (빈칸, 주제) B0
33. 6회 15번 (주제) B-
34. 6회 16번 (요지) B-
35. 6회 17번 (주제, 제목) A-
36. 6회 21번 (요지, 제목) B+
37. 7회 15번 (주제) B-
38. 7회 16번 (어휘, 주제) A0
39. 7회 18번 (빈칸, 주제) B-
40. 7회 21번 (제목) B-
41. 7회 22번 (삽입) B-
42. 7회 23번 (순서, 빈칸, 주제) A0
43. 8회 7번 (요약, 주제) B-
44. 8회 8번 (요지) B-
45. 8회 19번 (요약, 요지) B0
46. 8회 14번 (요약) B-
47. 8회 15번 (요약, 삽입) B-
48. 8회 17번 (주제, 제목) B+
49. 8회 18번 (어법) B+
50. 8회 20번 (요지) B0
51. 8회 22번 (연결사) B-
52. 8회 23번 (요지, 빈칸) B+
53. 9회 3번 (어휘) B-
54. 9회 7번 (순서, 빈칸) B+
55. 9회 9번 (제목) B0
56. 9회 14번 (요지) B-
57. 9회 18번 (삽입) B0
58. 9회 19번 (빈칸, 어휘) B-
59. 9회 23번 (삽입, 주제) B+
60. 10회 8번 (주제) B-
61. 10회 17번 (빈칸, 주제) B-
62. 10회 18번 (빈칸, 요지) B+
63. 10회 20번 (주제, 순서) B-

[수능완성 유형편]

1. 2강 Let's Check It Out (삽입) B+
2. 3강 Let's Check It Out (빈칸) B0
3. 3강 1번 (순서, 빈칸) A-
4. 3강 4번 (순서, 삽입) B-
5. 5강 Let's Check It Out (연결사, 주제) B0
6. 5강 6번 (빈칸, 어휘, 제목) A0
7. 6강 Let's Check It Out (삽입) B+
8. 6강 3번 (요지) B-
9. 6강 5번 (요지, 빈칸) B-

10. 6강 6번 (삽입) B+
11. 11강 Let's Check It Out (주제, 요지) B0
12. 11강 1번 (요지, 제목) B-
13. 11강 2번 (제목) B-
14. 11강 3번 (주제, 삽입) B-
15. 12강 1번 (어휘) B-
16. 13강 Let's Check It Out (연결사) B-
17. 13강 3번 (어휘, 제목) B-
18. 13강 4번 (어휘, 빈칸, 요지) B0
19. 14강 4번 (어휘, 요지, 빈칸) B0
20. 16강 5번 (요지, 빈칸) B+
21. 16강 6번 (어휘) B-
22. 17강 2번 (주제) B-
23. 17강 4번 (요지) B-
24. 17강 5번 (요지) B+
25. 17강 6번 (제목) B-
26. 18강 Let's Check It Out (제목) B-
27. 18강 4번 (순서) B0

#### [수능완성 실전편]

1. 1회 18번 (삽입, 순서) A-
2. 1회 20번 (순서, 빈칸) B+
3. 1회 23번 (제목) B-
4. 1회 25번 (요지) B-
5. 1회 30번 (삽입, 주제) B+
6. 1회 32번 (순서, 제목) B-
7. 1회 33번 (빈칸, 어휘) B+
8. 1회 35번 (주제) B-
9. 1회 37번 (요지) B0
10. 2회 25번 (제목) B0
11. 2회 31번 (요지) B-
12. 2회 38번 (주제, 연결사) B-
13. 3회 25번 (삽입, 주제, 순서) A-
14. 3회 30번 (주제, 어휘) A-
15. 3회 31번 (주제) B0
16. 3회 32번 (요지) B-
17. 3회 33번 (삽입, 주제) B0
18. 3회 34번 (요약, 요지) B0
19. 3회 38번 (요지, 연결사) B-
20. 3회 40번 (주제) B-
21. 4회 18번 (빈칸, 어휘) B+
22. 4회 20번 (빈칸, 어휘, 연결사) B+
23. 4회 25번 (주제) B-
24. 4회 30번 (빈칸, 주제, 어휘) A-
25. 4회 32번 (어휘, 제목) B0
26. 4회 34번 (연결사, 빈칸, 주제) B+
27. 4회 37번 (요지, 어휘) B0
28. 5회 19번 (빈칸) B-
29. 5회 21번 (빈칸) B-

30. 5회 25번 (빈칸, 주제) A-
31. 5회 30번 (주제) B-
32. 5회 38번 (빈칸, 주제) B0
33. 5회 40번 (제목) B-
34. 6회 19번 (무관, 빈칸, 어휘) B+
35. 6회 25번 (요지) B-
36. 6회 36번 (요지) B0
37. 6회 37번 (제목) B-

위 저작물은 영어 원문을 바탕으로 그것을 변형한 어문 저작물로, 저작권법 제 5조의 2차적저작물(원저작물을 번역·곡·변형·각색·영상제작 그 밖의 방법으로 작성한 창작물)에 해당하여 독자적인 저작물로서 보호된다. 또한 저작권법 제 5조 2항에 따라 위 저작물의 보호는 그 원저작물의 저작자의 권리에 영향을 미치지 아니한다. 위 저작물의 독창적인 내용을 무단으로 발췌, 전재, 재배포하거나 영리 목적으로 사용하는 등의 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되며 저작권법 제 25조에 해당하는 학교교육 목적 등의 이용 또는 개인의 학습용으로만 사용하여야 한다.

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