

인터넷수능 영어독해연습(2)

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Job-related stress is a well-known aspect of the business world. Psychologists place the blame on the fact that U.S. workers have been forced to make behavioral **(A) [adjustments / adjacent]** to the faster pace of change in today's dynamic **(B) [corporal / corporate]** atmosphere. Although some people are aware of the harmful effects of stress, few know how to control or prevent it. Victimized by the stressful world they live in, many people have accepted stress as a necessary component of their job. However, there is a relatively simple way to alleviate stress and thus control its undesirable effects of eventually causing a heart attack. Relaxation will **(C) [counteract / counterpart]** the physiological effects of stress and it can be elicited by a simple mental technique to periodically think about something you like to do, such as fishing or golfing.

1) 위 글의 (A)~(C) 에 들어갈 알맞은 어휘를 골라 쓰시오.
(A) _____, **(B)** _____, **(C)** _____

2) 위 글의 주제를 요약할 때 (A), (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 고르시오.
 We can **(A)** _____ stress by regularly **(B)** _____ what we like.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① feel | sharing |
| ② reduce | postponing |
| ③ cause | force |
| ④ control | alter |
| ⑤ alleviate | speculating |

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Air transportation is an essential ingredient of tourism development, especially at an international scale ① **where** destination choices may be more

constrained by factors such as time, cost and accessibility. In many cases, air transportation becomes the only reasonable transportation _____. For example, many significant international tourist destinations in the relatively ② **isolated** "pleasure peripheries" of the Caribbean and the South Pacific ③ **are** highly dependent on international tourist arrivals by air. The competitive management strategies of the air transportation industry can have profound implications on the indigenous travel industries of these sorts of island destinations. Even major tourist destinations in Northwest Europe and North America ④ **have** depended to some extent on the development of the jet engine and wide-bodied aircraft ⑤ **because of** transportation innovations like these essentially ushered in the era of mass tourism in places like Florida, Greece, Hawaii and Spain.

3) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중 어법상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

- 4) 위 글 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 고르시오.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| ① complication | ② obligation |
| ③ alteration | ④ instance |
| ⑤ alternative | |

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The major theory of patriarchy —men ① **dominating** society — points to social consequences of human reproduction. This brought severe consequences to women, and because only females get pregnant, carry a child for nine months, give birth, and nurse, women were limited in their activities for a considerable part of their lives. In early human history, life was short, and in order to ② **reproduce** the human group many children had to be born. With a child at their breast or one carried on their hip or on their back, women were physically _____. Consequently, around the world, women ③ **assumed** tasks that were ④ **associated** with the home and child care, while men took over the hunting of large animals and other tasks that required longer ⑤ **presence** from the base camp.

- 5) 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말은?
 ① attractive ② relieved
 ③ less stressful ④ encumbered
 ⑤ neglected

6) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉢중 글의 흐름상 어색한 어휘를 고르시오.

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Teens may select their friends, but their "choice" is configured by the social, cultural, and economic conditions around them. Studies have shown that most friendships American youth develop are between youth of approximately the same age, in part because of age-stratified school systems and other cultural forces that segregate youth by age. Likewise, these friendship groups tend to be relatively homogeneous, resulting in what sociologists call "homophily," which describes the (A) [**livelihood / likelihood**] that people (B) [**connect / disconnect**] to others who share their interests and identity. Most of the teens we interviewed tended toward building friendships with others of similar age who shared their interests and values. While teen's friendships were not completely (C) [**integrated / segregated**] by race, ethnicity, religion, and gender, none of these factors were absent either.

- 7) 위 글과 일치하지 않는 우리말을 고르시오.
- ① 미국의 젊은이들의 우정은 거의 동갑사이에서 발생한다.
 - ② 동종 친화성이란, 관심사와 정체성을 공유하는 사람들 사이가 생각이 더 잘 통한다는 뜻을 함축하고 있다.
 - ③ 십대의 우정은 인종, 민족성에 의해 완전히 구분되지는 않는다.
 - ④ 십대들의 친구 선택문제는 사회적, 문화적, 경제적 조건에 의해 형성된다.
 - ⑤ 대부분의 십대들은 그들의 관심사와 가치관이 같다면 연령대를 막론하고 우정을 쌓을 수 있다.

- 8) 위 글의 (A)~(C)의 네모 안에서 들어갈 알맞은 어휘를 고르시오.
 (A)_____, (B)_____, (C)_____

9) 다음 글의 ①~⑤ 중 다음 문장이 들어가기에 알맞은 곳은?

The Nordic countries seem to understand the economic incentive behind empowering women.

On May 16, 2005, the World Economic Forum released its first study that attempted to quantify the size of the "gender gap" in fifty-eight countries. (①) The study measured the size of the gap between women and men in five critical areas — economic participation, economic opportunity, political empowerment, educational attainment, and health and well-being. (②) Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland ranked at the top of the list, while the United States ranked seventeenth out of the fifty-eight countries included in the study. (③) Countries that fail to capitalize on women's talents are clearly undermining their competitive potential. (④) This study indicates that not only does management in the United States have an ethical dilemma concerning utilizing women's talents in the workplace, but it faces real challenges. (⑤)

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Storing sugar in an airtight container will ㉠ **retard** the absorption of moisture even in humid conditions. If stored in an atmosphere ㉡ **unaffected** by swings in temperature and humidity, sugar has an ㉢ **unlimited** shelf life. ㉣ _____ why isn't sugar prone to the same infestation as flour or other kitchen staples? Because sugar has an extremely low moisture content — usually about 0.02 percent — it dehydrates microorganisms that might cause mold to grow. Water molecules diffuse or migrate out of the microorganism at a faster rate than they diffuse into it, so eventually the microorganism dies due to the ㉤ **lack** of moisture within it. Sugar's low moisture level also ㉥ **helps** chemical

changes that could cause spoilage. ㉠
 _____, what will happen if sugar is dissolved in water? Yeasts and molds will thrive in the sugar solution, especially when it is diluted. Even exposure to high humidity for a few days will allow sugar to absorb enough moisture to promote spoilage and mold growth.

10) 위 글의 ㉠, ㉡에 들어갈 알맞은 연결사로 짝지어진 것을 고르시오.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| ㉠ | ㉡ |
| ① So | However |
| ② So | For instance |
| ③ On the other hand | Furthermore |
| ④ On the other hand | In other words |
| ⑤ As a result | Finally |

11) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤중 글의 흐름상 어색한 어휘를 고르시오.

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The Galapagos Islands are one of the places in the world where it's easy to touch the theory of evolution with our hands. Charles Darwin took a five-year voyage on the H.M.S. Beagle, exploring the Galapagos Islands. Just there, he discovered that animal species were able to evolve from their distant ancestors. Darwin had the opportunity to gain this new insight in part because he had the good fortune of unexpected observations. In fact, he wasn't looking specifically for variations in tortoises during his visit there. Fortunately, however, there they were—the big, waddling, weird-looking tortoises wandering around the islands and not fitting neatly into prior assumptions about species. These unexpected observations planted a seed that _____ during his ride home on the Beagle and his subsequent work in England. They resulted in the wonderful fruit, the theory of evolution.

12) 위 글의 주제를 고르시오.

- ① Environmental Variation of diverse animals
- ② Galapagos Islands as a tourist spot
- ③ Starting point in Darwin's theory of evolution
- ④ Connection between surroundings and animals
- ⑤ Darwin's efforts to observe variations in tortoises

13) 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말은?

- ① discouraged his theory
- ② revoked his thoughts
- ③ completed his voyage
- ④ provoked his thoughts
- ⑤ discovered something unexpectedly

14) Forests에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Today America has lost about one-third of its forests, and about 90 percent of its original forests have been cut down. As settlers worked their way across the land, clearing the wilderness for farms and homes, they first depleted the East of forests and then continued on to the West. Although forests have grown again since the turn of the twentieth century, they are mostly second-or third-growth forests. Many of these forests are timber farms growing only one species of commercially valuable tree. They lack the biodiversity of naturally occurring forests and therefore are more prone to pest infestation, disease, and the deleterious effects of air pollution. Most of the remaining ancient or old-growth forests are located on public lands in the Pacific Northwest—Washington, Oregon, and Northern California. There they are also rapidly being clear-cut by the timber industry for short-term economic gain.

- ① 황무지를 개간할 때 중서부 산림지역은 살려 두었다.
- ② 20세기에 들어 2차림,3차림을 통하여 원래의 수목으로 복구시켰다.
- ③ 목재 농장은 다양한 수종을 심어 많은 수익을 올렸다.
- ④ 아직도 고대 산림들이 태평양 남서부에 위치하고 있다.
- ⑤ 마지막 남은 고대 산림들도 단기적 경제이익을 위해 벌목되고 있다.

15) 다음 글의 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sixty-five million years ago a meteor the size of New York slammed into Earth. The environmental chaos that ensued is widely believed to **(A) [lead / have led]** to the extinction of the dinosaurs. But it also had a less well-known effect. According to Ken Caldeira at the Carnegie Institution of Washington in California, the meteor also threw up vast amounts of sulfur, **(B) [which / what]** then rained down on the ocean as sulfuric acid. The upper ocean became acidified for a brief moment, perhaps only one or two years, but that was enough. Almost every sea creature that built shells or skeletons out of calcium carbonate became either rare or extinct. A handful of corals must have survived, **(C) [or / and]** we still would not have them on Earth today. But they were nonetheless too scarce to leave their imprint; they did not reappear in the fossil record for two million years.

*sulfur (유)황

- | | | |
|------------|-------|-----|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① have led | what | and |
| ② have led | which | or |
| ③ lead | what | or |
| ④ lead | which | and |
| ⑤ have led | what | and |

16) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In many societies grandparents help with the important societal task of caring for children. Under extreme circumstances, some grandparents provide complete care of grandchildren. More common, however, is the situation where grandmothers assist their children in caring for the youngest generation. The role of grandparents as partial caregivers for grandchildren is widespread in both developed and developing societies. Sometimes this caregiving occurs in three-generation households where the oldest generation contributes to _____ by supervising children so that their mother can

work outside of the home. Very often, however, it is non-co-resident grandmothers who are engaged as either primary or back-up caregivers for grandchildren. his type of arrangement is a good example of the modified extended family that persists in contemporary societies, where the oldest generation continues to be actively involved in the lives of their descendant kin.

- ① the youngest generation
- ② the new family type of arrangement
- ③ the household economy
- ④ the contemporary societies
- ⑤ the lives of their descendant kin

17) Outback Steakhouse에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Robert Basham, CEO and one of the three founders of the very successful Outback Steakhouse restaurant chain in the United States, is among the many American business executives capitalizing on the fascination surrounding Australia. After many years in the industry, he and his two partners came to believe that successful restaurants frequently fail because the most competent cooks and waiters quit due to overwork resulting from having to serve both lunch and dinner. Hence a good part of their initial business strategy revolved around serving only dinner. Just as important, however, was branding the image of the new restaurant in the minds of potential customers. They did so by naming the chain Outback Steakhouse and advertising extensively with this theme, even though they had never visited Australia until some time after the chain was founded. Later they expanded the simple menu to include a taste of New Orleans cuisine, thus differentiating Outback Steakhouse from competitors, but they have successfully continued to emphasize the Australian theme.

- ① 최초의 설립자는 세 사람이었다.
- ② 점심, 저녁 두 끼 다 제공하는 것은 실패라고 믿었다.
- ③ 나중에 뉴올리언즈 요리 맛을 첨가했다
- ④ 다른 경쟁사와 똑같은 서비스를 채택했다
- ⑤ 미국과 관련된 주제를 성공적으로 사용했다.

18) Darius에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

As the Greeks watched the Persian Empire expand westward, they feared that in time their cities might be drained of their wealth and come under the domination of the king who ruled in Persepolis. Serious problems developed at the beginning of the fifth century B.C. when Darius I attempted to bring the Greek colonies in Asia Minor under his control. They revolted and with Athenian encouragement burned the city of Sardis, an important Persian administrative center. Darius responded by burning Miletus, a Greek coastal city. Revolts continued to break out along the coast of Asia Minor followed by periods of Persian repression. By 492 B.C., Darius had become so fed up with the colonies and their supporters on the Greek mainland that he sent an army to bring the western borders of Asia Minor under Persian control.

- ① 다리우스는 그리스의 통치자였다.
- ② 페르시아 식민지를 자기 통제 하에 두려하였다.
- ③ 5세기 초에 다리우스의 부추김으로 사르디스시가 불탔다
- ④ 반란은 페르시아 억압시기 후에 소아시아 해안에 계속 발생했다.
- ⑤ 492년 다리우스는 소아시아 서부를 그리스의 통치하에 두기 위하여 군대를 파견했다.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Genetically engineered (GE) products clearly have the potential to be toxic and a threat to human health. In 1989, a genetically engineered product of L-tryptophan, a common dietary supplement, killed thirty-seven Americans. More than 5,000 others were permanently disabled or afflicted with a potentially fatal and painful blood disorder before it was recalled by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The manufacturer, Showa Denko, Japan's third largest chemical company, had used for the first time in 1988-1989 GE bacteria to produce an over-the-counter supplement. It is believed that the bacteria somehow became contaminated during the recombinant DNA process. Showa Denko has paid out over \$2 billion in damages to

the blood disorder victims. This is only one instance where it was not safe to eat genetically engineered foods.

19) 위 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

- ① Dangerous food effect
- ② What you eat can be harmful.
- ③ About GE product
- ④ the GE products' probability of danger
- ⑤ The case of recall : Showa Denko.

20) 위 글과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 1989년에 유전자 조작 제품으로 37명의 미국인이 사망했다.
- ② FDA는 문제를 야기한 유전자 조작제품을 회수했다.
- ③ Showa Denko사는 유전자 조작제품을 만들면서 감염된 세균을 사용했다.
- ④ Showa Denko사는 일본에서 규모가 세 번째로 큰 제약회사이다.
- ⑤ Showa Denko사는 혈액 장애 희생자들에게 20억 달러 이상을 보상금으로 지불했다.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Giving people the latitude and flexibility to use their judgment and apply their talents rapidly ㉠ [**accelerate / accelerates**] progress. Send a message of respect and inspire people to be creative and use their individual talents toward the goals of the enterprise. Empower people by letting them ㉡ [**to know / know**] that you believe in them and allowing them to take action. Trusting people and empowering them also allows you to focus on the things you need to accomplish. Ellyn McColgan of Morgan Stanley says that she felt free to do her best work when she gave employees a free hand to do theirs. McColgan said: "I ㉢ [**used to / was used to**] say to people all the time, 'I can help you figure out just about any problem you throw at me, but is that really what you want from me?' They would look at me funny, and they would say, 'Not really.' I would say, 'I think what you would like is to do a great job and then give me an opportunity to say, 'Great job!' Then they would respond, 'Yes, that's true.'"

21) 위 글의 ㉠~㉢의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ㉠ _____
- ㉡ _____
- ㉢ _____

22) 위 글의 목적으로 알맞은 것은?

- ① 중간관리자들에게 직원을 잘 다스리는 법을 가르쳐주려고
- ② 회사 사장에게 직원을 잘 뽑는 방법에 대해 조언하려고
- ③ 직원들을 무조건 믿는 것이 회사의 매출을 올리는 길이라는 것을 설명하려고
- ④ 자유재량권의 위험성에 대해 경고하려고
- ⑤ 사람을 신뢰하고 권한을 부여하는 일이 일의 진척을 빠르게 하고 기업목표달성에 도움이 된다는 것을 알려주려고

23) 다음 글의 제목으로 알맞은 것은?

The relationship between child and caregiver gradually evolves out of reciprocal interest, along with shared experiences of trust. Actually, trust is fostered by the fact that we come to expect and rely on the mutuality of response. as trust grows, an emotional bond is formed, which allows the child to risk venturing out to explore the world and becomes an interpersonal bridge between child and caregiver. the bridge is the foundation for mutual understanding. The interpersona bridge is strengthened by certain experiences we have come to accept and depend on. The other person, our primary caregiver, becomes significant in the sense that the person’s love, respect and care for us really matter. We allow ourselves to be vulnerable in that we allow ourselves to need the other person.

- ① What we all need: love
- ② Forming process of emotional bond
- ③ Caregiver's rule
- ④ The best care is trust
- ⑤ The relationship between child and caregiver

24) 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

Glide back and forth like a panther in a cage. Leap into the air like a grasshopper. Twirl around and around like a top. Movements like these have been put together for thousands of years to create dances that tell about people’s feelings. Space and human bodies are the ingredients for dance. You can think of dance as a pattern in space. From ancient pictures we know that nature inspired the first dances. People imitated the running of animals, the falling of rain, and the rippling action of wind. But these pictures cannot tell us exactly what the dance movements looked like or what the music sounded like. Only where there was a school or religious group that kept the dances alive do we know exactly how a dance was done. We now use films and tapes to record the movements of a dance and the music played with it. There is also a way of writing down a dance.

- ① 춤은 사람들의 감정에 대해 이야기한다.
- ② 자연은 최초의 춤에 영감을 주었다.
- ③ 오래된 그림에서 우리는 춤동작이 정확히 어떤 모습이었고 어떤 음악에 맞추어 추어졌는지 추측할 수 있다.
- ④ 춤을 보존하는 학교나 종교단체가 정확한 춤의 모습을 우리에게 가르쳐줄 수 있다.
- ⑤ 춤과 음악을 기록하는 방법에는 필름과 테이프 등이 있다.

25) 다음 글 (A)~(C)의 주어진 단어 중에 의미에 맞는 단어를 고르시오.

When **(A)** [**defeats / defects**] are produced, a company must either correct the problem or be willing to accept the annoyance or loss of a customer. It is quite expensive to irritate and lose a customer. Typically it costs much more than if the problem had been detected before the customer entered the picture. How many customers are lost when one badly-treated customer tells his or her friends about the bad experience with the company’s **(B)** [**product / production**]? The potential numbers are huge. To illustrate: A number of my departmental colleagues have been avoiding a particular local

car dealer since the time when one colleague found that work that he had paid for had not been done. Each of us, myself (C) [**excluded / included**], has warned off friends as well. The cost to the company of that one disappointed customer is difficult to pin down, to be sure, but nonetheless it is substantial.

- (A) _____
- (B) _____
- (C) _____

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Stone buildings are not the only kind of remains. The page you are reading is covered with remains. They are the letters used to form these words. The shapes of some of the letters are at least three thousand years old. They are as old as the aqueduct in Segovia built by the Romans. Yet people today still find that writing with letters is useful. Writing is useful because it makes it possible to record the words we speak and think. A written message can carry our words to people we may never see. Writing makes it possible for words to live longer than any person (A) [**does / can**]. By using writing, people can store and pass on facts. One person can write what he or she has learned. Others in a later time can read the words. They can add to what the writer has learned. We use (B) [**written / writing**] notes to remind ourselves of things we do not want to forget. How many things can you think of that would be different if there (C) [**was / were**] no writing?

26) 위 글의 (A)~(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

27) 위 글의 제목으로 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

- ① letters: the greatest remains of human
- ② how to keep the precious remains
- ③ journey to the past with written letters
- ④ how we have stored and passed on facts
- ⑤ how letters were made in ancient times

28) 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.

When a recipe calls for nuts, is there a part of you that thinks, "Oh, no, nuts are fattening. I'll make this dish but leave them out" Don't let those old, incorrect beliefs persuade you to "censor" healthy recipes, or you'll be losing out on solid nutrition! Nuts are very nutritious and supply for a given weight twice more protein than any other food product. The superior quality of nut protein renders them good substitutes for meat. Nuts are also a good source of several vitamins and minerals and of fiber. Notable among the vitamins is the antioxidant vitamin E, especially concentrated in hazelnuts and almonds. Nuts contain valuable omega-3 fatty acids — the same ones you find in fish —as well as sterol, a plant compound linked to lowering cholesterol. Some research shows that nuts may even offer some protection against cancer. So go ahead and enjoy nuts in reasonable amounts. Don't forget to add this tasty ingredient to your recipe!

- ① 견과류는 몸에는 좋지만 살을 찌운다.
- ② 견과의 단백질은 고기의 대용품이 될 정도로 훌륭한 품질을 갖고 있다.
- ③ 조리법을 무조건 따를 필요는 없다.
- ④ 항암효과가 있는 견과류의 효능은 비타민 E 덕분이다.
- ⑤ 견과류의 오메가-3지방산은 생선의 스테롤만큼이나 훌륭한 영양소이다.

29) 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

Generally, however, the Mongols left no lasting mark on the world, except for the destruction they brought.

From 1275, a Venetian merchant named Marco Polo spent 17 years at the court of Kublai Khan. His stories gave Europeans their first picture of China and its wealth. After Kublai Khan's death in 1294, the mighty Mongol Empire began to break up. (①) Some Khans kept smaller empires for themselves. Cruel though the Mongols were, none were as barbarous as the great Mongol ruler, Tamerlane. (②) His army went on a rampage

between 1361 and 1405, and brutally overran Persia, Armenia, Georgia, Mesopotamia, Azerbaijan, and the Golden Horde. (③) Despite his cruel reputation, Tamerlane was a great patron of the arts, astronomy, and architecture in Samarkand. (④) China and Russia became poor, the Muslim world was in turmoil, and even European countries like Poland and Serbia suffered greatly. (⑤) After Tamerlane’s death in 1405, the great, bloodstained Mongol adventure was over, except in Russia and Turkestan.

30) 다음 글의 요지로 가장 알맞은 것은?

People both inside and outside our company are always telling me how “lucky” I am to have personal relationships with the CEOs of so many companies around the world. In the vast majority of these cases, I had met these people, spotted their good quality, and made a concerted effort to get to know them many years before they became their company’s chief executive officer, and in several cases before they even entered the ranks of upper management. One of the most important things anyone can do in business is to consider your future connections. Your contemporaries today will be running companies tomorrow. Find the stars in other companies and make them friends. Ten years from now — whether you’re selling to them, buying from them, hiring them, or being hired by them—they will become one of your most important business assets.

- ① 훌륭한 경영자는 사람을 보는 안목이 있어야 한다.
- ② 훌륭한 경영자는 수많은 노력을 하여 달성되는 것이다.
- ③ 최고 경영자가 되기 위해서는 개인의 유대관계뿐만 아니라 행운도 있어야 한다.
- ④ 최고 경영자는 다른 회사의 유능한 직원을 적극 영입한다.
- ⑤ 성공할 잠재력을 가진 사람들과 좋은 유대관계를 가져야 한다.

31) 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

Here is an example of how our judgments can be distorted by availability. Researchers asked respondents to estimate the number of deaths per year that occur as a result of forty different types of misfortune in all. They then compared people’s answers to actual death rates. ① Generally, dramatic, vivid causes of death (accident, homicide, tornado, flood, fire) were overestimated, whereas more common causes of death (diabetes, asthma, stroke, tuberculosis) were underestimated. ② Why? The researchers counted the number of stories involving various causes of death in the two best-known newspapers that the respondents subscribed to. ③ They tried to find why the two newspapers were well-known for covering accidents extensively. ④ They found that the frequency of newspaper coverage and the respondents’ estimates of the frequency of death were highly correlated. ⑤ People mistook the pervasiveness of newspaper stories about homicides, accidents, or fires, which they could easily face, as a sign of the frequency of the events these stories profiled.

32) 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중 어법상 틀린 것은?

Intellectually, we may agree that there are things in our life that we should change, but we almost always feel that our situation is different from everyone else.’ This causes us to avoid, resist and, if necessary, forcibly ① **reject** any idea that threatens our beliefs. Take, for example, the alcoholic. From his viewpoint of life, it seems rational to continue ② **drinking**. The drug user, the compulsive gambler, and the compulsive eater all feel the same way about their respective addictions. They rationalize their actions based on their present level of awareness, ③ **how** faulty it may be. The major stumbling block to ④ **changing** our awareness is that we don’t recognize that our mistaken certainties have distorted our perception. This is why it is important, from time to time, to challenge our beliefs to see ⑤ **if** we may be operating from the wrong viewpoint.

33) 글의 ①~⑤ 중 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳은?

The current episode of mass extinction is the only one in which one species has pushed the others over the cliff.

Ecologists warn us that we are now in the Earth's sixth great extinction episode. (①) Plants and animals are apparently going extinct at a rate that is between one hundred and one thousand times the natural rate of extinction before human dominance of the Earth's ecosystem. (②) The five earlier episodes were caused by massive natural disruptions of the Earth's ecological processes. (③) The current episode of mass extinction is the only one where one species has pushed the others over the cliff. It is estimated that perhaps a quarter of all of the Earth's species of birds have been driven to extinction by human activities over the past two millennia. (④) Human activity is, after all, devoted explicitly to ensuring that habitat, water supply, nutrient flows, and introduced species all serve human needs rather than those of other species. (⑤)

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

One of the greatest paradoxes we wrestle with ① **is** our own dark or shadow sides. We often try to get rid of them, but the belief that we can banish "dark sides" ② **is** unrealistic and inauthentic. We need to find a balance between our own ③ **opposing** forces. This balancing act is difficult, but it is a part of life. If we can see this as an experience as ④ **naturally** as night following day, we will find more contentment than if we try to pretend that night will never come. Life has storms. Storms always pass. Just as there has never been a day that did not give way to night or a storm that ⑤ **lasted** forever, we move back and forth on the pendulum of life. We experience the good and the bad, the day and the night, the yin and the yang.

34) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중 어법상 틀린 것은?

- 35) 위 글의 주제로 가장 알맞은 것은?
- ① A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- ② Life has its ups and downs.
- ③ What is done cannot be undone.
- ④ Cut your coat according to your cloth.
- ⑤ Don't put the cart before the horse.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Some emotions may be so strong ① **as** to crowd out all other considerations. The feeling of shame, for instance, can be **(A)bearably** painful, ② **as** shown by the 1996 suicide of an American navy admiral who was about to be exposed as not **(B)entitled** to some of the medals he was wearing, or by the two suicides in 1997 ③ **committed** by the Frenchmen who were exposed as immoral men **(C)involved** in the embezzlement of public funds. Anger, too, may ④ **be** overwhelmingly strong, as when Zinedine Zidane, who is widely considered as one of the greatest players in the history of football, on July 9, 2006, in the last minutes of the World Cup soccer final, head-butted an Italian opponent to retaliate against **(D)a provocation**, under the eyes of seventy thousand people in the stadium and an estimated one billion TV viewers worldwide. Had he paused for a fraction of a second to **(E)reflect**, he ⑤ **would** realize that the action might cost the defeat of his team and the ruin of his reputation.

36) 위 글의 ①~⑤중에서 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

37) 위 글의 내용상 (A)~(E)중에서 어휘의 쓰임이 어색한 것은?

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

By comparing the composition of exports and imports in Africa's trade with Asia, one can easily observe **(A) [complimentary / complementary]** relationships between Africa and Asia. (①) African countries supply raw materials for Asian countries, linked to either **(B) [industrious / industrial]** growth or emerging consumer populations in Asia. (②) African exports to Asia of oil, natural gas, and other fuels, as well as natural resource-based products, including agricultural raw materials such as cotton and wood, have experienced strong growth as a result of the rising manufacturing sectors in the rapidly developing economies in Asia such as China and India. (③) Food exports to Asia have also increased because of the large **(C) [populations / popularities]** in Asia with rising income levels. (④) Those products are imported not only for household consumption, but also for capital goods in the manufacturing sector in the African economy, where growth is much needed. (⑤)

38) 위 글의 ①~⑤중 흐름 상 다음 글이 들어가기에 적절한 곳은?

Conversely, Asian manufactured products, likely produced out of Africa's raw materials, are imported into African countries.

39) 위 글의 (A)~(C)의 네모 안에서 문맥상 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

(A)_____ **(B)**_____ **(C)**_____

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

No one has a right to live precisely as they wish; no one has a right to a life **(A) [dedicating / dedicated]** to violence, theft, cruelty, or murder. (①) Government limits people's freedom not only to protect the safety and freedom of other people but in many other ways as well. (②) Taxes also limit my power to live as I wish; I can put more of what I believe to be valuable into my life if the government allows me to fill my purse and **(B) [keeps / keep]** it filled. (③) But we do not, at least most of us, count taxation as a constraint on liberty. (④) Sometimes paying taxes does seem like an insult to self-respect; it seems that way to some people, for example, because they object strongly to **(C) [however / how]** their taxes will be used. (⑤) How shall we clarify the basic principle of personal responsibility and the liberty it requires so as to recognize these important limits to the right to live according to one's preferred values?

40) 위 글의 ①~⑤중 내용상 다음 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳은?

But most of us, most of the time, do not regard paying taxes as an indignity or an insult to our power to choose our own values.

41) 위 글 (A)~(C)의 네모 안에서 어법상 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

(A)_____ **(B)**_____ **(C)**_____

42) 위 글을 다음과 같이 요약할 때 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

Although some people regard paying taxes as an insult to _____**(A)**_____ most people don't think it _____**(B)**_____ their right to live as they wish.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① their liberty | restrains |
| ② their freedom | restricts |
| ③ their lives | contracts |
| ④ their feature | constrains |
| ⑤ their opportunities | retains |

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

(A) The globalization of business firms has a number of implications for human resource management. Knowledge and skilled workers will become increasingly mobile so that recruitment will be from ① **a global pool** rather than a national or local pool.

(B) Appointments will be made on the basis of ② **internationally acceptable contract laws and agreements**, and remuneration and benefit levels will become increasingly standardized across national boundaries.

(C) Employers who are unable to provide competitive benefits will be confronted with an increasing shortage of these types of workers. In order to recruit new employees from a global pool, employers will have to use ③ **global media** rather than local or national media.

(D) The information technology capacity and the extent to which workers who possess the knowledge and skills to be competitive in a global sense are connected to the new media will enhance their recruitment. ④ **Face-to-face testing** and interviewing will be used less due to long distances and possible cost factors, and will be replaced by ⑤ **electronically mediated selection procedures**.

43) 위 글의 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것은?

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

44) 위 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① The relations between businesses and skilled workers in the global market.
- ② The changes of human resource management according to the globalization of business
- ③ International trade agreements on human resource
- ④ Recruitment from a global pool in business
- ⑤ The shortage of skilled workers in a local business.

45) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중에서 가리키는 것이 넷과 다른 하나는?

46) 다음 글의 ①~⑤중에서 어법상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

To say that the modern chrysanthemum is better than that of our forefathers because it is more chrysanthemum-like ① **is** true only if we make the later form the arbitrary standard of the chrysanthemum. If the horse of the Eocene age is inferior to ② **that** of today, it is because it is less horse-like. But who shall decide ③ **which** is more like a horse, the original or the latter development? No species which is constituted by its own history can be said to have an end in itself, and can, therefore, have an excellence ④ **which** it shall attain. In short, good and bad can be applied to the moments in a necessary evolution only by ⑤ **ascribing** an imaginary superiority to the last term ; and so one type cannot logically be preferred to another.

*chrysanthemum 국화

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

One characteristic of a genius is the capacity for great intensity which is often expressed in a cyclic fashion. That is, the personality of a genius sometimes seems to incorporate polar extremes : When inspired, he may work 20 hours a day to realize a solution while it's still fresh in his mind; these periods of intense activity tend to be interspersed with intervals of apparent stasis _____, which is a necessary part of the creative process. Geniuses understand the need to make room for ideas to crystallize, for creativity occurs under appropriate inner, not outer, circumstances. The stage is often set by complete distraction —we all know stories of people who have gotten the answers to complex problems while sitting in traffic on the freeway.

47) 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 천재들은 때때로 정반대 극단적 상황들을 잘 분리하는 것처럼 보인다.
- ② 천재의 특성은 영감을 받으면 그것을 해결하기 전에는 며칠씩 잠도 안자고 한 장소에서 집중하는 경향이 있다
- ③ 창조적 활동 기간은 실제로는 외견상 정체기로 보이는 발전의 순간들 사이에 흩어져있는 경향이 있다.
- ④ 창조적 활동은 오로지 내적인 상황과만 관련이 있다.
- ⑤ 천재의 특성은 고도로 집중하는 능력이고 창조적 활동은 언제나 집중된 환경에서만 발생한다.

48) 위 글의 흐름으로 보아 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① that are actually times of fermentation,
- ② that are actually times of fragmentation
- ③ that are the periods of completing ideas
- ④ that are actually times of distractions
- ⑤ that are times of focusing on the external world

49) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중에서 어법상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

People can create subjective events that elicit emotional reactions by ① **being** able to think about themselves. These emotions are not part of the self perse but rather the consequences of certain personal thoughts and other appraisals. One special category of emotions, however, ②

does appear to require a self. "Self-conscious emotions" —such as embarrassment, shame, guilt, and pride —occur only when people either judge ③ **themselves** relative to their personal standards or imagine how they are being regarded by other people. Most theorists concur that self-reflection is necessary in order for people ④ **to** experience these emotions and that ⑤ **either** nonhuman animals who lacks a self nor human infants before the ages of 18-24 months appear to experience these emotions.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Recent scientific research points to the idea that our civilization is more fragile than we like to think. (①) (A) Michael Shermer researched sixty civilizations. His goal was to discover the life span of the average civilization. (②) For each extinct culture, he calculated how long it had remained in existence. For those still in existence, he used their current age. (③) Shermer concluded that the average life span of a civilization is only 421 years. Even more shocking, modern civilizations do not last as long as ancient civilizations. (④) One reason may be that modern civilizations are more complex. Modern civilizations are also more likely to be in competition with other civilizations, so that they demand more natural resources to sustain themselves and protect their territory. (⑤) (B), they are expensive to maintain.

50) 위 글의 ①~⑤ 중 내용상 흐름으로 보아 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Among the twenty-eight most recent civilizations, the average life span is only 305 years.

51) 위 글의 내용상 밑줄 친 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 말로 짝지어진 것은?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① For example | Therefore |
| ② However | In other words |
| ③ For instance | In other words |
| ④ However | Therefore |
| ⑤ For example | Furthermore |

52) 위 글의 요지를 고르시오.

- ① 문명의 평균수명은 305년에서 420년 정도이다.
- ② 모든 문명은 수명을 가지고 있다.
- ③ 현대 문명은 더 복잡해서 과거 문명보다 수명이 더 짧다.
- ④ 문명의 수명은 우리 생각보다 더 짧고 현대에 경쟁관계와 복잡성 때문에 더 짧아지는 것 같다.
- ⑤ 문명을 유지하기 위하여 많은 비용과 자원이 필요하다.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

A man's social me is _____ which he gets from his mates. We are not only (A) [**gregarious / isolated**] animals, ① **liking** to be in sight of our fellows, but we have an innate tendency to make ourselves ② **recognized** favorably by our kind. No more cruel punishment could be devised, were such a thing physically possible, than that one should be turned loose in society and remain absolutely ③ **unnoticing** by all the members. If no one turned around when we entered, answered when we spoke, or ④ **minded** what we did, but if every person we met "cut us dead," and acted as if we were non-existing things, a kind of rage and (B) [**important / impotent**] despair would well up in us, from which the cruelest bodily tortures would be a relief; for these would make us feel that, ⑤ **however** bad our (C) [**flight / plight**] might be, we had not sunk to such a depth as to be unworthy of attention at all.

53) 위 글의 빈 칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the admire ② the recognition
- ③ the attention ④ the love
- ⑤ the favor

54) 위 글의 ①~⑤중에서 어법상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

55) 위 글의 (A), (B), (C)에서 내용상 가장 알맞은 어휘로 짝지어진 것을 고르시오.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-----------|--------|
| ① | isolated | impotent | flight |
| ② | gregarious | important | flight |
| ③ | isolated | important | plight |
| ④ | gregarious | important | flight |
| ⑤ | gregarious | impotent | plight |

56) 다음 글에서 주어진 문장이 들어갈 알맞은 위치를 고르세요.

The new foot decrease this added energy burden down to 14 percent, though Collins ultimately hopes to produce artificial feet so efficient that they allow amputees to outperform their "able-bodied" peers.

A newly designed artificial foot, Bionic Foot, which recycles energy from step to step, could help amputees walk a bit more freely and easily. ① When you step down on the heel, a spring contracts and then latches. ② As your weight shifts forward, a microprocessor determines when to release the stored energy to help the toe push off. ③ "We measure how much of your weight is on the toe, and when the spring returns to its original shape," says Dr. Steven Collins, a researcher at Delf University. ④ Conventional artificial feet require 23 percent more energy expenditure than normal walking. ⑤

57) 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 새로이 설계된 의족인 Bionic Foot은 걸을 때마다 에너지를 재활용하여 발 절단 수술을 받은 사람들이 좀 더 자유롭게 쉽게 걸을 수 있도록 도와줄 수 있을 것이다.
- ② 발뒤꿈치로 걸음을 내디딜 때, 스프링이 수축된 후 걸쇠에 걸린다.
- ③ 체중이 앞으로 쏠리게 될 때는 소형 컴퓨터 중앙 처리 장치가 발바닥이 밀어내도록 도와주고, 축적된 에너지를 언제 방출할지 결정하게 된다.
- ④ 기존의 의족은 보통 걸음걸이보다 23퍼센트나 더 많은 에너지 소비를 필요로 한다.
- ⑤ Collins는 궁극적으로 아주 효율적이어서 '몸이 건강한' 사람들보다도 발을 절단한 사람들이 더 잘 걸을 수 있게 해 주는 의족 생산을 기대하고 있다.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Unless we are consuming ① **enough protein**, our bodies will not be able to function optimally. For this reason, (A) [**meat-eaters / vegetarians**] need to be particularly careful that they consume a full range of proteins from non-animal sources. Actually protein ② **considers** one of the most (B) [**meager / abundant**] substances ③ **found** in our bodies and is second only to water. Our skin, muscles, hair and nails are essentially ④ **comprised** of protein. Unless we supply our bodies with protein, we cannot create infection-fighting antibodies, regenerate our tissues or grow. Protein molecules are ⑤ **made** up of organic compounds called amino acids, which create a structure resembling long, sphere-like chains. The individual (C) [**attitudes / attributes**] of each protein are determined by the shape of these amino acid chains.

58) 위 글의 ①~⑤중에서 어법상 어색한 부분을 고르시오.

59) 위 글의 (A)~(C)의 네모 안에서 글의 흐름상 적절한 단어를 고르시오.

- (A) _____
 (B) _____
 (C) _____

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

(A) As children reach adolescence, they can begin to establish social outlets which may be quite separate from the lives of their parents. When they leave home, parental investment of both time and energy is suddenly unnecessary, so that a considerable gap can be left in the lives of the parents.

(B) The rational response to this is that this process should be joy in seeing children developing independent social roles. Yet many "ex-parents" find the gap left in their life is almost impossible to fill. For those who have spent insufficient time developing their own lives, the feeling of emptiness can be immensely stressful.

(C) The parental role disappears as children become independent and leave their family's home. This can be an important loss, especially for women, and particularly for those who have not worked.

60) 위 글을 알맞게 배열해서 쓰시오.

61) 위 글에 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 자녀들이 독립하여 가족의 집을 떠나도 부모의 역할은 사라질 수 없다.
- ② 자녀들이 사춘기에 접어들면서 그들은 부모의 삶에서 완전히 분리될 사회적 출구를 형성하기 시작할 수 있을 것이다.
- ③ 그들이 가정을 떠날 때, 부모가 시간과 에너지 둘 다를 투자하는 것이 갑자기 불필요하게 되고, 그래서 부모의 삶에는 상당히 큰 빈자리가 남겨질 수 있다.
- ④ 이것에 대한 합리적인 반응은 이런 행렬이 자녀들이 독립적인 사회적 역할들을 계발하는 것을 보는 기쁨이 되어야 하는 것이다.
- ⑤ 자기 자신의 삶을 계발하는 데 충분하지 못한 시간을 보낸 이들에게 공허감은 엄청난 스트레스가 될 수 있다.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Companies are attracted to international business by the sheer size of the global marketplace in addition to natural resources and capital. (①) Only one in five of the world's nearly seven billion people lives in a relatively well-developed country. (②) The share of the world's population in the less developed countries will increase over the coming years because more developed nations have lower birthrates. (③) As developed nations expand their involvement in global business, the potential for reaching new groups of customers dramatically increases.(④) Firms looking for new revenue are inevitably attracted to giant markets such as China and India, with respective populations of about 1.3 billion and 1.1 billion each. (⑤)

62) 위 글에서 주어진 문장이 들어갈 알맞은 위치는?

But the U.S. Census Bureau says the global birthrate is slowing overall, and the average woman in today's world bears half as many children as her counterpart did 35 years ago.

63) 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 기업체들은 천연자원과 자본 외에도 세계 시장의 순전한 규모에 의해서 국제적인 사업에 이끌린다.
- ② 더 발전한 나라들이 출산율은 더 낮으므로, 저개발 국가들이 세계 인구에서 차지하는 몫은 앞으로 감소할 것이다.
- ③ 그러나 미국의 인구 조사국은 세계 출산율이 전반적으로 둔화되고 있다.
- ④ 개발도상국의 국제적인 사업 진출이 확대됨에 따라 새로운 무리의 고객들을 접하게 될 가능성이 급격히 증가하게 된다.
- ⑤ 새로운 수입원을 찾고 있는 기업들은 필연적으로 인구가 각각 약 13억과 11억인 중국, 인도와 같은 거대한 시장에 끌리게 된다.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

When my younger daughter was four years old, she fell out of a second-story window. She was covered with bruises from head to toe. (A) she was examined at the doctor's office, I took her home, where she immediately fell asleep. I nervously woke her every half hour, to make sure she had not lapsed into unconsciousness. After a few hours, she woke up and immediately resumed playing (B) nothing at all had happened. Fortunately, she was fine. I, however, was not fine. I lacked the nimbleness of mind to bounce back like that, because I was stuck in my fears about how close a call it had been and my imaginings about what might have happened. I was so trapped by my fear that I could not appreciate the reality that my daughter was OK. My pain was prolonged because I could not let that go.

64) 위 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|--------------|
| ① In other words | as though |
| ② In other words | For instance |
| ③ After | as though |
| ④ After | In addition |
| ⑤ By contrast | as though |

65) 위 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Danger in children's playing
- ② Reason of parent's anxiety
- ③ Indifference of children's injury
- ④ Difference between adults and children when they are in danger
- ⑤ The necessity of care when children play in the house.

66) 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Risk: Is Really playing home safe?
- ② Nimbleness: We must always have it.
- ③ Pain: Sadness and Tears
- ④ Care: You are cautiously optimistic?
- ⑤ Pain: Should we continuously have it?

67) 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① 내 작은 딸이 이층창문에서 떨어졌을 때 그녀는 다리에 만 명이 들었다.
- ② 내 딸은 집에 왔고 한참 후 에 잠이 들었다.
- ③ 나는 내 딸이 의식 불명에 빠지지 않았다는 것을 확인 하기 위해 20분마다 깨웠다.
- ④ 내 딸은 깨어나서 아무렇지 않게 다시 놀았다.
- ⑤ 내 딸이 깨어나서 괜찮았고 나도 괜찮았다.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Buying an automobile, for most people, **(A) [represents / represent]** a baptism into the adult world of property relationships. It is a signal of our willingness to accept the responsibilities that go along with being a member of the propertied class. In contemporary society, **(B) [which / where]** rites of passage are few, owning an automobile remains the one constant bridge from adolescence to adulthood. Moreover, in a culture obsessed with the notions of autonomy and mobility, the automobile **(C) [are / is]**, perhaps, the ultimate technological expression of these important values. Especially among the young, car ownership is a way of claiming personal identity and a stake in society. For men in particular, an automobile is the most personal of all possessions and thought of as an obsession of who they are and how they would like others to perceive them.

68) 위 글의 (A)~(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|-----|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | represent | which | are |
| ② | represent | where | is |
| ③ | represent | where | are |
| ④ | represents | where | is |
| ⑤ | represents | which | are |

69) 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 자동차와 현대인 일상의 관련성
- ② 자동차는 과연 우리에게 필요한 것인가?
- ③ 남자들은 자동차 말고는 자신을 표현하는 방법이 과연 없는 것일까?
- ④ 자동차가 경제에 미치는 영향은 무엇인가?
- ⑤ 현대인들에게 자동차를 소유한다는 것은 어떤 의미인가?

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Coral reefs have ① **been** built up over thousands of years from the skeletons of reef-building coral and other marine animals and algae. They ② **occur** in clear, shallow and sunlit seas, but are very **(A) [vulnerable / robust]** to any change in their environment, especially pollution, because it makes the water opaque. They have light ③ **in order that** photosynthesis by the algae can take place. Like trees, coral must reflect the environment conditions ④ **in they grow**, **(B) [indication / instruction]** marine pollution, sea-surface temperature, and other aquatic conditions. Many reefs are being destroyed by the proliferation of the crown-of-thorns starfish, ⑤ **which** feeds on the living coral. Some reefs have been mined for limestone to provide materials for increased building programs on tropical islands. Moreover, as a result of tourism, some reefs have been **(C) [depleted / duplicated]** to make jewellery or decorations for aquaria.

70) 위 글의 (A)~(C)의 네모 안에서 적절한 단어를 고르시오.

71) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중에서 어법상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Processed flour is associated with vitamin-B depletion. Flour is processed by using steel rollers to crush the wheat grains into a fine powder, ① **which** is then bleached into the common white flour used for baking. We see this bleached flour in breads and pastas. The process removes at least twenty-two essential nutrients, including most of the vitamins. ② **Because of** this processing, the body loses some of the valuable vitamins it ③ **might** have gained from wheat and flour. In turn, the body must get these vitamins from other foods. Thus, breads can be empty calories that deplete the body ④ **to** important vitamins. Many processed flour products are enriched with some of the nutrients ⑤ **that** are destroyed during processing, although this

enrichment process does not restore a food's natural integrity; only a small number of the deleted nutrients are replaced.

72) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중 어법상 틀린 것은?

73) 위 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① nutrition in flour
- ② uselessness of the processed flour
- ③ the processed flour's abundance
- ④ vitamin B deficiency in processed flour
- ⑤ advice of the processing

74) 가공된 밀가루에 관한 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① 밀가루는 밀 낱알을 미세한 가루로 빻기 위해 알루미늄 롤러를 이용한다.
- ② 밀가루는 빵을 굽는 데 이용되는 강력분으로 표백된다.
- ③ 공정에서 적어도 23가지의 필수 영양분이 제거된다.
- ④ 밀가루를 먹은 결과 비타민을 다른 음식으로부터 얻을 필요가 없다.
- ⑤ 빵은 몸으로부터 중요한 비타민을 고갈시키는 빈 칼로리일 수 있다.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Gain sharing is becoming popular in a wide number of fields for the simple reason that in some countries, there is little or no money to be made any longer in pure sales.

(A) How, then, does a company successfully win market share when the quality of its goods is virtually indistinguishable from its competitor's and everyone's making too much of the same product? The answer is to abandon sales altogether. The supplier can make money by co-managing the customer's operations, improving his or her performance and profit, and sharing in the gains.

(B) The point that needs to be emphasized is that the supplier sells nothing to the customer.

(가) _____ he or she borrows his or her know-how and expertise to help run the customer's business. The customer, (나) _____, becomes a client and partner.

(C) The problem is compounded by there being

too many suppliers in a given industry all competing for a limited number of customers, further depressing prices and margins.

75) 위 글에서 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

76) 위 글의 빈칸에 (가), (나)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(가) (나)

- ① Although ... in effect
- ② Instead ... However
- ③ in fact ... in effect
- ④ Nevertheless ...However
- ⑤ Instead ... in effect

77) 위 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Emphasis of the economy
- ② New Age of the market
- ③ Important things in selling the goods
- ④ Ending to sell the goods and the new way to make profit
- ⑤ Expertise role

78) 위 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 특정한 산업에 많은 공급자가 몰리는 것을 법적으로 막아야한다.
- ② 사업을 번성하게 하기 위해서 고객에게 더 많은 물건을 팔 수 있도록 마케팅 전문지식을 활용해라.
- ③ 고객에게 물건을 팔아서 이익을 창출하지 말고 고객의 노하우와 전문지식을 빌려라
- ④ 모든 사람들이 똑같은 제품을 많이 만듦으로 제품에 차별화를 두어 시장에서 성공해야한다.
- ⑤ 이익을 회사 모든 사람들에게 공평하게 돌아가도록 분배해야한다.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Once a meeting has begun, variables to achieving success have already been sharply reduced. Even once you've established what distinguishes success from failure, 75 percent of success still depends upon further preparation.

- (A) When they get to the meeting they find their hands tied, and time is wasted doing things that should have been handled prior to the meeting, or great energy is spent averting a meeting disaster that could have been avoided with a little forethought.
- (B) That means envisioning likely questions and problems so that you can deal with them, if possible, in advance. If you can spend more of your time on preparation, you will spend less than an equivalent amount of time in meetings, and you will be far more likely to achieve your objectives.
- (C) So, as a general rule, prepare more and meet less. Most people spend too little time on preparation and too much time in meetings.

79) 위 글에서 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

80) 위 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 회의에서는 시간을 적게 쓰는 것이 현명하다.
- ② 회의할 때는 질문을 많이 하는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 회의를 성공으로 이끌기 위해서는 준비를 철저히 해야 한다.
- ④ 회의 할 때는 75%정도의 예산을 잡아야 한다.
- ⑤ 회의는 공평하게 이뤄져야 한다.

81) 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 회의하는데 많은 에너지를 써야하는가?
- ② 성공적인 회의를 위해 우리는 어떻게 해야 하는가?
- ③ 회의와 시간과의 상관성
- ④ 회의할 때 질의 시간이 중요한가?
- ⑤ 회의할 때 문제점을 발견하면 어떻게 해야 하는가?

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Almost every year a person arrives at my office with artifacts he or she has found outdoors —stone arrowheads, bits of pottery, and so on — and wants to know what these pieces represent, _____ , and who used them in the ancient world. My first question is always to ask (A) [where / which] the artifacts came from, but unfortunately the answer is normally too vague. Knowing which layer under the ground an item came from is vitally important because layers stack up over time. That's (B) [because / why] a few centimeters may mean a difference of thousands of years. If the item was dug from the ground without carefully recording the various layers, I have no way of knowing whether it came from layers 10,000 years old or 1,000 years old. And where it came from in the site (C) [horizontal / horizontally] is critical: If the site was a cemetery, for example, I need to know whether it came from a peasant's burial or a royal burial. That distinction could tell archaeologists about the differences between the lives of peasants and royalty.

82) 위 글의 (A)~(C)의 네모 안에서 어법상 올바른 것을 고르시오.

- (A) _____
- (B) _____
- (C) _____

83) 위 글로 보아 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말은?

- ① what they were for
- ② how much they are
- ③ how old they are
- ④ why they were made for
- ⑤ who made them

84) 위 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 글쓴이의 첫 번째 질문은 그 유물이 어디서 나온 것인지 이다.
- ② 유물이 땅에서 발굴되었다면 어느 층에서 나왔는지 알아낼 수 있다.
- ③ 유물이 그 장소에서 수평적인 면에서 어디서 나온 것인지가 중요하다.
- ④ 고고학자들은 유물의 발굴 장소를 통해 농부와 왕족의

삶의 차이점을 알 수 있다.

⑤ 사람들은 발견한 유물을 가져와 누가 그것을 사용했는지 알고 싶어 한다.

85) 위 글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?

- ① The importance of knowing the layer under the ground an artifact was discovered
- ② The difference between a peasant's burial and a royal burial
- ③ Recording the various underground layers.
- ④ The importance of ancient artifacts in the modern world.
- ⑤ The difficulty of being an archaeologist

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

When we contemplate the enjoyment of insect foods by non-Westerners, the extreme lack of animal proteins and fats in the diet of the preindustrial peasant population ① **must** keep in mind. The farmers in the nineteenth century in northern China, (가) _____, ate sweet potatoes all through the year with small amounts of ② **salted** turnips and pickled beans. For these farmers, cockroaches and water bugs were luxuries. The people of Southeast Asia ③ **rivalled** the Chinese in their intense insect-eating foodways. Laotians, Vietnamese, and Thais all seem ④ **to** have gone in for giant water bugs. (나) _____, the Laotians even ate fried cockroach eggs. An anthropologist gave a more detailed account of Laotian foodways. They ate insects not only to ward off starvation but ⑤ **to** enjoy the taste. There is no contradiction here: people might very well be expected to acquire a taste. for something that wards off starvation.

86) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중에서 어법상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오.

87) 위 글의 빈칸 (가)와 (나)에 알맞은 말은?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (가) | (나) |
| ① therefore | Additionally |
| ② however | In fact |
| ③ futhermore | As a result |
| ④ for instance | In addition |
| ⑤ nevertheless | That is |

88) 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① Non-Westerners might actually enjoy dining on insects.
- ② Laotians consumed fried cockroach eggs because there was no other way to eat them.
- ③ The Laotians, Vietnamese, and Thais considered the Chinese their biggest rivals.
- ④ The farmers in northern China in the eighteenth century considered cockroaches a delicacy.
- ⑤ The Laotians competed against the Vietnamese for giant water bugs.

89) 위 글의 내용을 요약한 것이다. 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 적절한 말은?

Before we _____ (A) _____ judge non-Westerners for consuming insects, we must consider their _____ (B) _____ reasons for doing so.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① contemplate | poor dietary habits |
| ② keep in mind | lack of protein |
| ③ judge | reasons for doing so |
| ④ criticize | cultural values |
| ⑤ consider | account of their dietary habits |

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Repetition and variation are the basis of jazz music. When a jazz band plays, often one musician will begin by playing the melody of a familiar song, and ① **repeat** it two or three times. Then the musicians will do variations on the melody, playing the melody slightly differently each time, adding different things. Different instruments each ② **take** their turn to "show off" while changing the melody slightly. Sometimes the changes will be ③ **so** different from the melody that it's hard to tell how they came from ④ **them**. But this is the fun of jazz — to understand how each variation relates to the original melody. At the end, one instrument or the whole band will play the melody as it was originally written, so you end, as you began, with ⑤ **another** repetition. The balance between repetition and variation is very essential. Too much repetition is _____, and too much variation is chaotic.

90) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중에서 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

91) 위 글의 빈칸에 알맞은 말은?

- ① off-balanced ② different
- ③ monotonous ④ gloomy
- ⑤ melodious

92) 위 글의 주제로 적절한 것은?

- ① Various instruments are needed in jazz music.
- ② Repetition is very important in jazz music.
- ③ Jazz musicians usually try to show off their musical skills.
- ④ Variations in jazz music need to be repeated.
- ⑤ Various things are incorporated into the melody in jazz music.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

When a nation builds an empire by conquering and ruling other countries, it is practicing imperialism. Today almost no one is in favor of imperialism. However, in the 1800s, in Europe and especially in Great Britain, the idea of improving people by ruling over them was extremely popular. Many English people felt that it was Britain's **(A) [destiny / density]** to rule over much of the world, and that Britain had the right to rule because of its superior culture. Those who felt this way usually had the racist idea that Africans and Asians were "**(B) [inferior / lower]**" to Europeans. Because the Industrial Revolution had not yet reached Africa and Asia, they did not have factories, steam engines, or railroads. Imperialists used this as evidence that Africans and Asians were "backward" or "primitive." They thought it was the **(C) [duty/ chore]** of Europeans, like the British, to introduce their "superior" way of life to non-European peoples.

93) 위 글의 (A)~(C)의 네모 안에서 어휘의 쓰임이 옳은 것을 고르시오.

- (A)** _____
- (B)** _____
- (C)** _____

94) 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 제국주의는 다른 나라를 통치하면서 제국을 건설하는 것이다.
- ② 아시아에 산업혁명이 있었지만 철도는 가지고 있지 않았다.
- ③ 영국은 세계의 많은 지역을 통치하였다.
- ④ 영국인들은 자신들이 우수한 문화를 가지고 있다고 믿었다.
- ⑤ 1800년대 아프리카는 공장과 엔진 등을 갖고 있지 못했다.

95) 위 글의 내용을 요약한 것이다. 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 적절한 말은?

Due to their _____ (A) _____, the British thought they had the right to _____ (B) _____ non-European peoples.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① Empire | seek primitive |
| ② Industrial Revolution | conquer |
| ③ racist attitudes | dominate |
| ④ destiny | rule over |
| ⑤ extreme popularity | colonize |

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Years ago dinner was traditionally associated with a comfortable kitchen, a warm stove, and a substantial home-cooked meal. Now, for the contemporary working woman and her family, however, _____ . With more hours spent on jobs outside the home, there is little time for purchasing groceries and even less for preparing meals that are nutritious and appetizing. In a restaurant, on the other hand, family members can relax and discuss their day. Without bearing the responsibilities of cooking, serving, and cleaning up, family members can enjoy their meal at the more leisurely pace established by the restaurant. Moreover, each person has numerous options for a tasty meal in surroundings that are more peaceful and often more diverting. Now the modern family has another alternative—they can live, eat, and enjoy both.

96) 위 글의 빈칸에 알맞은 말은?

- ① the chief, himself, often eats at a restaurant.
- ② the chief meal of the day is often sought at a restaurant.
- ③ the chef's daily lunch special is often sought at a restaurant.
- ④ the chief prepares your meal at a restaurant.
- ⑤ the main meal of the day is often eaten at a restaurant.

97) 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Advantages of Eating at a Restaurant
- ② Is Eating Out Cheaper Than Cooking?
- ③ The Popularity of Family Restaurants
- ④ How to Choose the Best Restaurants
- ⑤ Choose Wisely When Eating Out

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The greatest problem ① **facing** any organism is successful reaction to its environment. If you don't fit you must move or change your environment to fit you. If you can't change your environment and you won't move, you will become a failure, just as tropical plants fail when transplanted to the Nevada desert. But there is something that grows and ② **keeps** on growing in the Nevada desert —the sagebrush. It couldn't move away and it couldn't change its waterless environment, so it did what you and I must do if we expect ③ **to succeed**. It adapted itself to its environment, and there it stands, each little stalwart shrub a reminder of what even a plant can do when it tries! Human life faces the same alternatives that confront all other forms of life — of adapting itself to the conditions under ④ **which** it must live or becoming extinct. You have an advantage over the sagebrush ⑤ **in which** you can move from your city or state or country to another, but _____. For though you may improve your situation slightly you will still find that in any civilized country the main elements of your problem are the same.

98) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중에서 어법상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- 99) 위 글의 빈칸에 알맞은 말은?
- ① after all that is not much of an advantage.
 - ② after that you don't have much of an advantage.
 - ③ after all that's how you gain an advantage.
 - ④ after that you overcome your disadvantages.
 - ⑤ after all that is less of an advantage.

100) 위 글의 내용을 요약한 것이다. 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 적절한 말은?

Even (A) in another country may not (B) all of your problems.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① a sagebrush | Improve |
| ② adapting to life | change |
| ③ taking up residence | totally alleviate |
| ④ overcoming obstacles | help you to avoid |
| ⑤ living | allow you to confront |

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

My family lives in Massachusetts, so we are very used to cold weather. But when we visit Florida to see my aunt and uncle for Thanksgiving, they urge the kids to wear hats when it is 60 degrees outside — virtually bathing suit weather from the kids’ perspective! Similarly, a \$70 sweater may not seem like a very good deal initially, but if you learn that the sweater was reduced from \$200, all of a sudden it may seem like a real bargain. Research even shows that people eat less when they are eating on large plates than when eating on small plates; the same portion simply looks larger on a small plate than a large plate. In one study, male college students who were watching TV were asked to rate a photo of a potential blind date. The students were watching Charlie’s Angels or another cop show without attractive female stars. As predicted, those who were watching Charlie’s Angels rated the photo as more attractive than those who were watching a television show that featured more average-looking actresses. Therefore, We perceive a stimulus in different ways _____.

101) 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① doing the better business
- ② understanding the kids’ viewpoint
- ③ showing more attractive experience
- ④ depending on the noticeable comparison
- ⑤ recognizing the larger ones than the small ones

102) 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Good Transactions ② Contrast Effect
- ③ Visual Education ④ Mutual Dependence
- ⑤ Attractive Or Unattractive

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

In one study, people read an identical description of a man ① **injured** in a robbery. In one condition, the robbery took place in a store ② **which** he went to regularly and, in another condition, it took place in a store ③ **where** he did not usually go to. Participants recommended much more compensation when the person was injured at an unusual location ④ **than** when he was injured at a usual location, even though the remaining circumstances that led to the injury were identical. In another study, subjects were presented with the following scenario: Mr. Adams was involved in an accident when driving home after work on his regular route. Mr. White was involved in a similar accident when driving on a route that he only took when he wanted a change of scenery. Even though the fates of the two individuals in this scenario were identical, the majority of subjects predicted ⑤ **that** Mr. White would be more upset than Mr. Adams.

103) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

104) 위 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Outcomes that follow exceptional actions elicit stronger _____ (A) _____ reactions than outcomes of _____ (B) _____ actions.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① rational | unique |
| ② rational | habitual |
| ③ urgent | necessary |
| ④ emotional | unique |
| ⑤ emotional | habitual |

105) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We could observe the relationship between a rooster crowing and the sun rising and see that there is certainly a correlation between the two: the rooster crows while the sun rises. We could observe this systematic pattern on a daily basis, but we would not be able to conclude, for example, that the sun rises because the rooster crows. If we could prevent the rooster from crowing, we would observe that the sun still rises. Take another example of storks and babies. The folktale that storks bring babies seemed to be based on a statistical reality: In rural Holland, until recent decades there was a correlation between storks nesting in chimneys and the presence of babies in those households. The more storks, the more babies. In fact, however, the presence of babies in the home meant more fires in the fireplace and more heat going up the chimney to attract storks to nest there. Storks do not bring babies; babies, in effect, bring storks. But the real causal variable is heat, something that _____ the original commonsense correlation.

- ① always showed
- ② was identified with
- ③ didn't entirely ignored
- ④ had nothing to do with
- ⑤ was not suggested in

106) 위 글의 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We tend to perceive the door of a classroom as rectangular no matter from which angle it is viewed. Actually, the rectangular door of a classroom projects a rectangular image on our retina only when it is viewed directly from the front. At other angles, the image will be viewed as trapezoidal.

The edge of the door towards us looks wider than the edge hinged with the (A) [frame / flame]. Slowly the trapezoid becomes thinner and

thinner and all that is projected on the retina is a (B) [vertical / horizontal] line, which is the thickness of the door. These changes we can observe and distinguish. But we do not accept it. Our experience is that the door moves forward and backward on its hinges and is not changed. Similarly, a round coin is seen as round even when viewed from an angle in which, objectively, it should appear elliptical. In the same way, we see car wheels as round even though the retinal image is (C) [oval / circular] when viewed from an angle other than directly from the front.

*retina 망막 **trapezoidal 사다리꼴(의)

- (A) (B) (C)
- ① flame – horizontal – oval
- ② flame – vertical – circular
- ③ flame – horizontal – circular
- ④ frame – vertical – oval
- ⑤ frame – horizontal – circular

107) 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중 어법상 틀린 것은?

Let's pick a random number, perhaps my brother's age, thirty-four. Now, do you suppose the number of African countries in the United Nations ① is greater or smaller than thirty-four? What do you suppose it is? Obviously, my brother's age should have no impact on it. But it probably ② does. In one study, participants were asked to guess how many countries from the African continent ③ was represented in the United Nations — a question ④ to which participants presumably did not know the answer. Before they wrote down their answer, a random number between 0 and 100 ⑤ was selected by spinning a wheel with numbers on it. Those given low numbers as starting points estimated the number of African countries in the United Nations to be only 25, whereas those given high numbers as starting points estimated their number to be almost twice as high, 45.

108) 다음 글에서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In one study, researchers showed how infants visually track and reach for moving objects. They challenged infants by restricting visual information about the motion of the moving object by having infants reach for a glowing object in complete dark.

(A) They found that 5- and 7½-month-old infants were only slightly less likely to reach in the dark than in the light, and that reaching in the darkness did not lower their likelihood of contacting the object relative to reaches under full illumination.

(B) This manipulation forces infants to reach without sight of the hand or visual surround. The object was made to glow by luminescent paint, and infrared video and motion analysis technology was used to assess the infants' behavior. The object moved back and forth along an arc at shoulder height.

(C) Detailed kinematic analysis of reaching did not show any difference with age or with lighting condition for measures such as hand speed, duration, and straightness. Using three measures of hand aiming, they found that infants at both ages in both lighting conditions aimed ahead of the moving object.

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

109) 다음 글의 밑줄 ①~⑤중 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

Preschool children were asked to think about actual events that they had experienced such as an accident, and about fictitious events such as having to go to the hospital to get their fingers ① **removed** from a mousetrap. Each week for ten consecutive weeks, an interviewer asked each child to choose one of the scenes and to "think very hard and tell me ② **if** this ever happened to you." The children thus experienced thinking hard and visualizing both real and fictitious scenes over an extended period. After ten weeks the children were examined by a new interviewer who ③ **had** not participated in the experiment. Fifty-eight

percent of the preschool children described the fictitious event as if it ④ **had** happened. Twenty-five percent of the children described the fictitious events as real a majority of the time. Furthermore, the children's narratives were detailed, coherent, and embellished in ways that were not suggested originally. More telling was ⑤ **what** twenty-seven percent of the children, when told their memory was false, claimed that they remembered the event.

110) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We may be reluctant to act without some reasons, and reasons may be unclear if we do not know the outcome. Consider the following scenario: "Imagine that you have just taken a tough qualifying examination. You are not sure that you passed the exam. In case you failed you have to take the exam again after the Christmas holidays. You now have an opportunity to buy a very attractive five-day Christmas vacation package to Hawaii at an exceptionally low price. The special offer expires tomorrow, while the exam grade will not be available until the following day." Subjects were asked whether they would buy the package, not buy it, or pay a \$5 non-refundable fee in order to retain the rights to buy the vacation package at the same exceptional price the day after tomorrow — after they find out whether or not they passed the exam. Sixty-one percent chose to pay the \$5. Only thirty-two percent would buy the package. When asked what they would do if they knew that they had passed or knew that they had failed, however, most subjects would buy the package in each condition, and only thirty-one percent would pay \$5 to defer the decision for two days. If people are uncertain about the reasons for acting, they may prefer to _____.

- ① put off the decision
- ② buy the cheap package
- ③ pick out take the exam again
- ④ find out if they pass the exam
- ⑤ choose the previous determination

111) 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것끼리 짝지은 것은?

If you've been magnifying your problems, consider this: we live in a galaxy that contains several hundred thousand million stars.

Then realize that we live in a universe that has several hundred thousand million galaxies. (A), there are several hundred thousand million suns in our galaxy alone. The stars in our galaxy make one turn around the Milky Way's axis only once every several hundred million years. When you think about the immensity of this universe, and then look at the life span of an average human being, does it give you a different perspective? The human life span is but a speck in time. (B), people worry themselves to death about things like how they're going to pay the mortgage, what kind of car they drive, or how their next business meeting will go.

(A) (B)

- ① On the other hands – Moreover
- ② On the other hands – However
- ③ In other words – However
- ④ In other words – Moreover
- ⑤ Instead – Therefore

112) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 he[his]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Robert is an attorney in a small law firm, whose handful of partners have all shared strong personal friendships as well as professional ties over the past several years. Not long ago, one partner, Gary, suddenly became cold and distant.

① He and Robert had come into slight conflict with each other about a few minor issues in the previous weeks, but such differences of opinion never jeopardized their friendship before. After two weeks of progressively tenser exchanges, ② he knocked on the door of Robert's office. Gary began by apologizing for ③ his behavior and then told: he and his wife were getting divorced. ④ He was devastated. Robert had neglected to look for possible explanations for his partner's odd

behavior. Gary's actions were so out of character that Robert should have realized that whatever was bothering ⑤ his friend had nothing to do with their normal interaction.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

When making a choice between two alternatives, individuals generally ① **focus on** the difference in the costs and benefits between alternatives. Economists describe this process as marginal decision making. Marginal decision making can help explain some otherwise ② **puzzling** economic phenomena. Here is a classic question: Why is water so cheap, while diamonds are so expensive? Humans need water to survive, while diamonds are unnecessary; but for some reason, people are willing to pay ③ **many** more for a diamond than for a glass of water. The reason is that a person's willingness ④ **to pay** for any good is based on the marginal benefit that an extra unit of the good would yield. The marginal benefit, in turn, depends on _____. Although water is essential, the marginal benefit of an extra glass is small because water is plentiful. By contrast, no one needs diamonds to survive, but because diamonds are so rare, people consider the marginal benefit of an extra diamond ⑤ **to be** large.

113) 위 글 빈칸에 알맞은 말은?

- ① how much you prefer between alternatives
- ② how long you have been eager to have it
- ③ how many units a person already has
- ④ how expensive what you want is
- ⑤ how precious it is for your survival

114) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중 어법상 어색한 부분을 고르시오.

115) 위 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we choose between alternatives, we tend to rely on the (A) which comes from the degree to which others (B).

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① survival | need |
| ② survival | produce |
| ③ marginal benefits | consume |
| ④ marginal benefits | possess |
| ⑤ the scarcity of materials | buy |

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Every situation, properly perceived, becomes an opportunity. But you have to act on it if you're going to be successful. Distant pastures always look greener than those close at hand, but real opportunities are right _____. You must take advantage of them when they appear. Success is not in your environment, in luck or chance, or in the help of others. Success is in yourself alone. Take a second look at what appears to be someone's "good luck." You'll find not luck but preparation, planning and success-producing thinking. When you're prepared for opportunity, your chance for success is sure to come. The season of failure is the best time for sowing the seeds of success. Decide that this year will be your year for success and prepare for it to happen.

116) 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| ① why you want it | ② where you are |
| ③ what you want | ④ how hard you try |
| ⑤ when you win | |

117) 위 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① The grass is greener on the other side of the fence
- ② Success comes only to those who are prepared
- ③ You should act on what you have planned
- ④ The best time for success is now
- ⑤ Failure is essential for success

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

No matter what your career, the more successful you become, the more criticism you are likely to receive. Some of that criticism is based on jealousy, some will come from those who don't understand your (A) [**subjectives / objectives**] and some will come from those who make a habit of finding fault as if there were a reward for it. Being criticized is not a problem if you develop a (B) [**negative / positive**] way to deal with it. Abe Lincoln was roundly criticized in his day, just as many of our public figures are today. Abe Lincoln said, " I do the very best I can; I mean to keep going. If the end brings me out right, then what is said against me won't (C) [**matter / ignore**]. If I'm wrong, ten angels swearing I was right won't make a difference." It takes a person of great courage to move ahead and do _____ when critics are howling against him.

118) 위 글 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

- ① what others are reluctant to do
- ② those which are preferred
- ③ what others like to do
- ④ what he believes to be right
- ⑤ those which have been lasted

119) 위 글의 흐름상 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① objectives | negative | matter |
| ② objectives | positive | matter |
| ③ subjectives | positive | matter |
| ④ subjectives | positive | ignore |
| ⑤ subjectives | negative | ignore |

120) 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① How to succeed despite criticism
- ② Why do we what is right?
- ③ How to cope with being criticized
- ④ Why are we criticised?
- ⑤ How to avoid being criticized

121) 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 성공한 사람일수록 비난을 많이 받는다.
- ② 비난하는 사람은 항상 당신의 경쟁자이다.
- ③ 비난에 대처하는 방법을 개발해야 한다.
- ④ 최선을 다 한 경우라면 비난을 두려워 할 필요가 없다.
- ⑤ 비난을 이기기 위해서는 용기가 필요하다.

122) 위 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we confront others's criticism, we need the (A) to continue if we believe what we do to be (B).

- ① attitude - right ② attitude - bold
- ③ determination - right ④ fortitude - proper
- ⑤ fortitude - just

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Opportunity cost is the utility or profits forgone by choosing one alternative over another. Whether consciously or not, every day we make decisions by comparing opportunity cost. ① If the pleasure of going to the movies exceeds that of staying at home and reading a book, you will likely find yourself going to the movies. ② Similarly, companies must compare alternative actions with each other and decide which to take. A rational strategy is to choose the action with the lowest opportunity cost. ③ For example, a firm may decide on keeping some of its products in stock to be able to meet demand when demand, and thus price, is high. ④ But though man is thought to be rational being, he is not likely to behave with moderation all the time. ⑤ However, keeping an inventory is costly not just because goods have to be stored. Inventory cost also arises from the loss of income that could have been generated if the goods had been sold.

123) 위 글 ①~⑤중에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

124) Opportunity cost에 대해서 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 여러 개 중에서 하나를 선택함으로써 버려지는 효용이다.
- ② 우리는 일상생활에서 기회비용의 원리에 근거해서 결정을 한다.
- ③ 선택을 비교해서 효용을 많이 주는 쪽을 선택하는 것이 일반적이다.
- ④ 경제생활에서 기회비용에 의한 선택은 합리적인 것으로 간주된다.
- ⑤ 기회비용의 계산은 상업 활동에서 비교적 간편하게 이용될 수 있다.

125) 다음 글에서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In one of their experiments Kahneman and Tversky first asked the subjects to choose between an 80 percent chance of winning \$4,000 and a 20 percent chance of winning nothing versus a 100 percent chance of receiving \$3,000.

(A) Yet 92 percent of the subjects chose the gamble, even though its mathematical expectation of a loss of \$3,200 was once again larger than the certain loss of \$3,000. They were risk seekers when the choice involved losses.

(B) Then Kahneman and Tversky offered a choice between taking the risk of an 80 percent chance of losing \$4,000 and a 20 percent chance of losing nothing versus a 100 percent chance of losing \$3,000. Risk aversion suggests that people should select the \$3,000 certain loss.

(C) Even though the risky choice has a higher mathematical expectation —\$3,200, 80 percent of the subjects chose the certain \$3,000. These people were risk-averse.

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

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

When we wake in the middle of the night from a nightmare, we are in the darkness. We may stay there, paralyzed by fear, and do nothing but curse our situation. (①) Or, we may reach for a nearby lamp and switch it on, thus freeing us from the terror. Problems affect us much like the darkness does. (②) When we are faced with tough situations, we may become too scared to make a move and curse our situation, rather than make the effort to do something about it. Is there anything to be gained by cursing the darkness? Or the situation? (③) Not really. Nothing has changed. The darkness or the fear remains, totally unaffected by our curse. (④) We have been told that a problem cannot be solved at the level _____ . It is necessary to move to a higher level of consciousness. (⑤) Isn't this like turning on the light? We move the focus of our thoughts from the difficulties of the situation and begin to look for a solution.

126) 위 글의 흐름상 주어진 글이 들어갈 가장 적절한 위치를 고르시오.

But when our perception of the darkness changes, or we acknowledge that a problem exists, then we can begin to make some headway.

127) 위 글에서 글의 흐름상 위 글의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

- ① where we think of solutions
- ② which we seek for
- ③ where the consciousness exists
- ④ where it began
- ⑤ which everyone knows

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Near the top of one of the highest peaks in the Rocky Mountain range —more than 10,000 feet above sea level—are two natural springs. They are so close together and level in height ① **that** it would not take a great deal of effort to divert one streamlet toward the other. Yet if you follow the

course of one of these streams, you will find that it travels east, and after traversing plateaus and valleys and ② **receiving** water from countless tributaries, it becomes part of the great Mississippi River and empties into the Gulf of Mexico. If you follow the water from the other fountain, you will find that it gradually descends in a westerly direction, also combining with other tributaries, ③ **until** it becomes part of the Columbia River, which empties into the Pacific Ocean. The terminal points of the two streams are more than five thousand miles apart, ④ **separated** by one of the highest mountain ranges in the world. Yet at their onset, the two streams are close neighbors. Little effort would ⑤ **require** to make the easterly stream run west or the westerly stream run east. The direction of any person, project, or plan is determined at the beginning. If you want to impact the course of a life, start at birth!

128) 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중 어법상 어색한 부분을 고르시오.

129) 위 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Beginning is half done
- ② Every man for his own trade.
- ③ First come, first served.
- ④ Every dog has his day.
- ⑤ Everything has a beginning.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

One reason a company goes multinational is to tap into the growing world market for goods and services. For example, many foreign multinational companies have targeted the United States (A) [**because / because of**] its large population and per capita income. Americans have both a desire for new goods and services and the money to buy them. Currently India and China, with their growing economies, are countries (B) [**whose / whom**] citizens are also eager to buy the latest in consumer goods. The same is true for many other industrialized nations, which helps to explain why American multinational companies have been targeting Europe and Asia as primary expansion areas. For example, in recent years, an American multinational company has been slowly (C) [**opening / opened**] stores in China and now grosses more than \$100 million annually in that

market.

130) 위 글의 (A)~(C)의 네모 안에서 문맥상 어법에 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|---------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | because | whose | opened |
| ② | because | whom | opening |
| ③ | because of | whose | opening |
| ④ | because of | whom | opening |
| ⑤ | because of | whose | opened |

131) 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 세계시장 진입을 목적으로 다국적기업이 된다.
- ② 외국의 다국적 기업은 1인당 소득 때문에 미국을 목표로 삼아왔다.
- ③ 인도와 중국 사람들은 최신 소비재를 구입하고 싶어 한다.
- ④ 미국의 다국적기업은 유럽만을 목표로 삼아왔다.
- ⑤ 미국의 한 다국적기업은 아시아에 점포를 개설하고 해마다 성장하고 있다.

132) 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 배열된 것을 고르시오.

When you're overweight, you're also overfat. (A), being overweight would mean that your excess weight is coming from muscles, bones, skin, and water. That's not likely unless you've built up so much muscle from strength training that you've gained weight from it, or you're retaining fluids for some reason, or you have impossibly dense bones that are adding to your normal weight. At most, you may be a few pounds over your usual weight if your extra weight is muscle from working out or water retention from hormone fluctuations. But neither of these are weight concerns. Being overweight from extra fat, (B), means that losing weight will probably be beneficial to your health. If you have a family history of high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, high cholesterol, or certain types of cancer, losing weight by cutting calories and getting more exercise can lower your risk of developing these conditions. If you already have these conditions, losing weight may improve them.

(A) (B)

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① For example | however |
| ② Otherwise | in addition |
| ③ However | in addition |
| ④ Otherwise | however |
| ⑤ For example | however |

133) 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

One of the most successful movies of all time, E.T., broke the mold for alien-contact films. A flying saucer arrives on earth not to conquer it but to obtain plant specimens. An alien botanist is stranded on earth when his spaceship is forced to take off without him because it is being stalked by government men. A boy finds the strange-looking but obviously frightened being in his tool shed and lures him into his room with candy. The boy and his siblings make a plaything of the alien and try to conceal him from the authorities and other grown-ups. They also assist the alien in contacting his planet. Meanwhile, the government men are searching for the alien who they know was left behind. When the government men get to him, E.T., whose health has been deteriorating, dies.

He is revived, however, when put into a decompression chamber with the boy who found him. The two escape just in time to meet the alien ship that has come to take E.T. home.

- ① 영화 ET는 외계인 영화의 틀을 깼다.
- ② ET는 지구 정보요원들의 추적으로 홀로 남게 되었다.
- ③ ET가 지구 소년과 처음 만날 때, 전혀 겁먹지 않았다.
- ④ 지구 소년들은 ET를 어른들과 정부요원들로부터 숨기려 하였다.
- ⑤ ET가 죽었지만 감압실에 들어갔다 다시 살아난다.

134) 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 배열된 것을 고르시오.

Being in the shadow economy means avoiding taxes; but it also means missing out on any help from the state. Shadow entrepreneurs have no access to the legal system. They have their own set of norms and customs. **(A)**, these have shortcomings; the informal rules are not a fully adequate substitute for a legal system. Unable to use laws of contract, they deal only with people whose reputation they know. This puts a limit on whom they can trade with. Shadow businesses have ad hoc rights to the land they occupy. But these rights are not as secure as they would be under an effective legal system, for there is some risk of expropriation. **(B)**, entrepreneurs are reluctant to make expensive investments in plants and equipment. The shadow economy has its limits.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① For example | Furthermore |
| ② For example | On the other hand |
| ③ However | Furthermore |
| ④ However | As a result |
| ⑤ First of all | On the other hand |

135) 다음 글의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

It is possible that someone who is content with the amount of money he has might also be content with an even larger amount of money. Since having enough money does not mean being at a limit beyond which more money would necessarily be undesirable, it would be a mistake to assume that for a person who already has enough the marginal utility of money must be either negative or zero. Although this person is, by hypothesis, not distressed about his life in virtue of any lack of things which more money would enable him to obtain, nonetheless it remains possible that he would enjoy having some of those things. They would not make him less unhappy, nor would they in any way alter his attitude toward his life or the degree of his contentment with it, but they might bring him pleasure. If that is so, then his life would in this

respect be better with more money than without it. The marginal utility of money for him would accordingly _____.

- ① fall negative ② remain positive
- ③ get decreased ④ go unsatisfying
- ⑤ be undesirable

136) 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

When you write a first draft of an essay, you express your ideas in rough form without worrying too much about what is correct or appropriate. Your aim in this stage is not to produce a perfect composition but to get down your main ideas and supporting details, realizing that you will later revise them. As a result, your first draft will often have many mistakes in grammar, spelling, punctuation, and mechanics, and include many ideas and details you will later change. At this point, you discover and express meaning, find connections among ideas, and seek an effective structure for what you want to say. After drafting the first version of your essay, you should revise your work several times. Revision means much more than correcting grammar, spelling, punctuation, and mechanics. It involves a whole process of rethinking and reshaping the content and structure of a draft to improve words, sentences, paragraphs, and essays. To revise an essay, you should add, delete, rearrange, and reword material.

- ① 초고는 편안한 마음으로 자신의 생각을 쓰는 것이다.
- ② 초고는 문법, 철자 등 많은 오류를 담고 있다.
- ③ 교정은 문법, 철자 등의 오류만을 수정하는 것을 의미한다.
- ④ 글을 향상시키기 위해서 초고의 내용과 구조를 재조정하는 것이 교정이다.
- ⑤ 교정을 잘 하기위해 내용이 삭제될 수도 있다.

137) 다음 글의 주제로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

On an academic level, cliques inhibit such activities as group work and class discussion. In the classroom, it is extremely important to have an environment where students can feel comfortable and safe. Otherwise, it will be difficult for them to reach their full potential. A teacher's job is to promote interaction among all students in order to expose them to new ideas. When only a few students dominate the group and ridicule or reject others, there can be no open exchange of ideas in the classroom. Cliques also create social obstacles. From as early as kindergarten, cliques gradually begin to form, and they can grow tighter and more selective as the years pass. This is why it is so important for parents to instill open-mindedness in their children from an early age. Kids who view the world through biased eyes are often the cause of cliques. Young children have great potential to be independent thinkers and caring souls, but they can also be very fragile. For example, at a magnet school where students come from all over the city and from many different backgrounds, some children may judge and reject others on the basis of physical appearance, fashion, or other trivial matters. This kind of rejection can snowball and continue for years.

- ① Drawbacks in open-minded society
- ② Difficulties in making friends in Senior High
- ③ Problems of Cliques
- ④ Causes of Prejudice
- ⑤ Importance of social education

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The value of play lies not only in the amusement and relaxation it gives a child, but also in the learning it provides. Emotionally, even a toddler can play out many aspects of his or her life, so that he or she becomes more familiar with what's going on and finds it easier to live with. Intellectually, play lets a child take in new information and manipulate it to fit in with what he or she already knows. Through play, a child can practice, improve his or her thinking skills and

develop his or her creativity. Doing something with other children for pleasure is a very valuable means of learning social and communication skills, especially for children who have a tendency to be _____.

- 138) 위 글의 빈 칸에 가장 적절한 어휘를 고르시오.
- ① outgoing ② selfish ③ solitary
 - ④ stubborn ⑤ cute

- 139) 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① The price of play
 - ② Various kinds of play
 - ③ The worth of play
 - ④ The origin of play
 - ⑤ The purpose of play

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Evolutionary psychologists have assumed that it is rare for conditions to exist in which two people simultaneously have value to offer to each other. But this is just not true, because people can value ㉠ [**high / highly**] what they do not have access to. And the more they rely on exchange, the more they specialize, which makes exchange still more attractive. Exchange is therefore a thing of explosive possibility, a thing that breeds, explodes, grows, autocatalyzes. It may have built upon an older animal instinct of reciprocity, and it may have been greatly and uniquely facilitated by language —I am not arguing that these were not vital ingredients of human nature that allowed the habit to get started. But I am saying ㉡ [**what / that**] barter —the simultaneous exchange of different objects —was itself a human breakthrough, perhaps even the chief thing that led to the ecological dominance and burgeoning material prosperity of the species. Fundamentally, ㉢ [**another / other**] animals do not barter.

*autocatalyze 자체 촉매 작용을 일으키다

*burgeoning 급성장하는

- 140) 위 글의 ㉠~㉢에서 어법상 적절한 것을 각각 고르시오.

- 141) 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?
 ① 사람들은 접근할 수 없는 것을 높이 평가한다.
 ② 교환은 아주 큰 가능성을 지녔다.
 ③ 물물교환은 인간의 물질적 번영을 일으켰다.
 ④ 물물교환은 인간의 획기적인 발전이었다.
 ⑤ 근본적인 몇몇 동물들도 물물교환을 한다.

142) 다음 글의 ①~⑤ 중 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

By contrast, the same study found that when it was not viewed as serious business, the meeting deteriorated.

(①) A recent study found that the more rigorous and demanding the requirements for membership in a meeting, the more the participants will enjoy the meeting and its members and the more they will contribute. (②) The members seek to contribute effort at the level of expectations held for them, and they seek to maintain those expectations. (③) The more common problem is not that you ask too much, but that you ask too little of each other. (④) Therefore, set high standards for membership and participation, and you'll be more likely to achieve better results. (⑤) People want to belong to a group that has tough standards.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The desert in Death Valley was once an ocean full of life. The waters supported an array of life forms and creatures (A) [what / that] are no longer present on Earth. Then the water that fed it stopped doing so. The array of species in the ocean died. Death Valley simply gave up as a phenomenon of nature where there was an outlet and no inlet. It (B) [was died / died] because it had nothing new coming in. Like Death Valley, there are people who are asked to give up their energy day after day. Teachers, nurses, and social workers all have excessive demands (C) [making / made] on them by others. They drain themselves of their energy and emotion. Almost all of these people have no sustenance and

stimulation coming in from outside. Like Death Valley, they lose their capacity to provide energy for life.

- 143) 위 글의 (A)~(C)에서 어법상 올바른 것을 고르시오.
 (A) _____
 (B) _____
 (C) _____

- 144) 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?
 ① 죽음의 계곡에 있는 사막은 한때 생명이 가득한 바다였다.
 ② 죽음의 계곡은 출구만 있고 입구는 없는 자연의 한 현상이었다.
 ③ 교사, 간호사, 그리고 사회 복지사들은 죽음의 계곡과 비슷한 특징을 지닌 사람들이다.
 ④ 죽음의 계곡 유형 사람들은 자신에게서 에너지와 감정을 고갈시킨다.
 ⑤ 죽음의 계곡 유형인들은 안에서 밖으로 나가는 자극이 없다.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The benefits of feeling in control appear in animal research. Dogs taught that they cannot escape shocks while (A) [defined / confined] will learn a sense of helplessness. (①) They will try in vain to escape from shocking situations. (②) Later these dogs will shrink passively in other situations when they could escape punishment. (③) Dogs that learn personal control by escaping their first shocks successfully (B) [adapt / adopt] easily to a new situation. (④) Depressed or oppressed people, for example, become passive because they believe their efforts have no effect. (⑤) Helpless dogs and depressed people both suffer paralysis of the will, passive resignation, or even (C) [apathy / antipathy].

- 145) 위 글의 (A)~(C)의 네모 안에서 문맥상 적절한 어휘를 고르시오.
 (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

146) 위 글의 흐름으로 보아, (①) ~ (⑤) 중에서 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Researcher Martin Seligman has noted similarities to this learned helplessness in human situations.

147) 다음 글의 (A)~(C)에서 문맥상 적절한 어휘를 고르시오.

In the eleventh century, the Roman Catholic Church **(A)** [**imitated** / **initiated**] several Crusades for political ends as well as for religious missions. Urban II wanted to conquer the Muslims, but no less importantly to reinforce his authority and control fighting among Europeans by directing their energies elsewhere. Gregory VII wished to unify the Roman and Greek Churches, but also to **(B)** [**pretend** / **prevent**] the breakup of the Catholic Church and even the Empire. To achieve their political ends, each pope tried to unite people in a common religious fight against the East to prevent them from fighting among themselves and to unify an increasingly divided Church. Thus the Crusades were not just an effort to recapture the Holy Land and to save God' faith, but **(C)** [**shriek** / **shrewd**] efforts to unify the Church and Europe and save them from internal forces threatening to tear them apart.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Many wild animals are believed to demonstrate the phenomenon of _____ or thought transference. Some years ago Colonel Mervin Cowie, Kenya National Park Director, told the Fauna Preservation Society in London that he had heard of a family of Africans who were believed to be using telepathy to control lions and terrorize villages. There was, he said, a certain measure of proof that a number of Africans and lions were living together in the remote Singida Province. The men almost always hunted with the lions and shared their prey. Recently one of the lion-controllers was put in jail by a chief after villagers protested killings done by his lions. The man told his captors that, unless he was freed by nightfall, he would get his lions to kill the chief' cattle. The chief refused. The next morning fourteen of his cattle lay dead. "There seems," Colonel Cowie suggested, "to be something, maybe mental telepathy, between the natives and the lions."

148) 위 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① aspiration
- ② antipathy
- ③ sympathy
- ④ empathy
- ⑤ telepathy

149) 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 많은 야생동물들은 텔레파시 현상을 증명한다고 여겨진다.
- ② 외딴 싱기다(Singida) 주에는 많은 아프리카인들과 사자들이 함께 살고 있다.
- ③ 사자를 부리는 사람들 중 한 사람이 마을 감옥에 갇혔다.
- ④ 추장은 붙잡은 사람을 사자우리에 가두었다.
- ⑤ 추장의 소 열 네 마리가 죽어 있었다.

150) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤중에서 문맥상 그 내용이 다른 것을 고르시오.

Matching rewards to ㉠ **employee** needs is one way to make certain that the incentives you provide get the results you want to achieve. Here is an example of an incentive program that initially failed to provide ㉡ **a desirable** reward. A large hotel hoped to increase work performance and motivation among room attendants. They designed a contest and then rewarded the winners with ㉢ **fruit** baskets and dinners at the hotel restaurants. Unfortunately, the rewards were just not something that the workers really wanted, and the program had little effect. But when they ran the same contest using ㉣ **monetary** rewards from \$20 to \$200 as incentives, the employees worked very hard and dramatically increased their work performance. Finding the ㉤ **right** reward made this incentive program a success.

- 1) adjustments, corporate , counteract
- 2) ⑤
(해설) 우리는 우리가 좋아하는 것을 심사숙고함으로써 스트레스를 줄일 수 있다

Round 2

- 3) ⑤ → because
- 4) ⑤
- 5) ④ 지장을 받게 된다
- 6) ⑥ → absence
- 7) ⑤ → 비슷한 연령의 사람들과
- 8) likelihood / connect / segregated

3점 문항을 공략하라.

- 9) ③
(해설) The Nordic countries로 시작하므로 ②번이 아니라 ③번에 위치함

2강
Round 1

- 10) ①
- 11) ⑥ → impedes (방해하다)
- 12) ③
- 13) ④

Round 3
3강
Round 1

- 14) ⑤
- 15) ②

Round 4
16) ③

Round 2
17) ③

Round 3
18) ④

- 3점 문항을 공략하라.
- 19) ④
- 20) ④ Showa Denko사는 제약회사가 아니라 화학회사이다.
- 21) accelerates-Know-used to
- 22) ⑤
- 23) ②
- 24) ③

- Round 2
- 25) defects - product - included
- 26) can - written - were
- 27) ①

Round 4
28) ②
29) ④

7강
Round 1

- 30) ⑤
(해설) 글의 요지는 사업상 어느 누구나 할 수 있는 가장 중요한 것들 중 하나는 당신의 미래 인간관계를 고려해 보는 것이다.

Round 4
31) ③

- (해설) 연구원들이 두 신문사가 사건들을 광범위하게 취재하는데 잘 알려진 이유는 글의 흐름과 무관하다.

32) ③

- (해설) 부사절(=양보절)을 이끌기 위해서는 복합관계부사가 되어야 한다.

33) ③

- (해설) 대량멸종의 현 사건은 한 종(=인간)이 다른 종들을 내몬 사건, 즉 이전의 다섯 사건과는 다른 사건이다.

34) ④

- (해설) 앞에 있는 experience를 수식하는 natural로 고쳐야 한다.

Round 4
35) ②

- (해설) 낮이 있으면 밤이 있고, 폭풍우가 생기면 가라앉기 마련이듯이, 인생도 좋고 나쁠 때가 다 있게 마련이다.

9강
Round 1

- 36) ⑤
- 37) (A)
(해설) '내용상 참을 수 없는' 이 되어야하므로 unbearably 가 되어야함

Round 2
38) ④

- 39) (A) complementary (B) industrial (C) populations
(해설) complimentary는 칭찬의, industrious는 근면한, because 뒤에는 절이 와야 함

Round 3
40) ⑤

- 41) (A) dedicated (B) keep (C) how
- 42) ①
- 43) ⑤
- 44) ②
- 45) ④
- 46) ④
- 47) ③
- 48) ①

Round 2
49) ⑤

Round 4
50) ④
51) ③
52) ④

3점 문항을 공략하라

- 53) ②
- 54) ③
- 55) ⑤
- 56) ⑤

11강
Round 1

- 57) ③
- 58) ②
- 59) (A) vegetarians (B) abundant (C) attributes
- 60) (C) - (A) - (B)
- 61) ①
- 62) ③
- 63) ②
- 64) ③
- 65) ④
- 66) ⑤
- 67) ④
- 68) ④
- 69) ⑤

- 3점 문항을 공략하라
- 70) (A) vulnerable (B) indication (C) depleted
 - 71) ④

Round 3

- 72) ④
 - 73) ④
 - 74) ⑤
 - 75) ④
 - 76) ⑤
 - 77) ④
 - 78) ③
 - 79) ③
 - 80) ③
 - 81) ②
- 14강
Round 1
- 82) (A) where (B) because (C) horizontally
 - 83) ③
 - 84) ②
 - 85) ①
 - 86) ②
 - 87) ④
 - 88) ①
 - 89) ③
 - 90) ④
 - 91) ③
 - 92) ⑤

Round 2

- 93) (A) destiny (B) inferior (C) duty
- 94) ②
- 95) ③
- 96) ②

- 97) ①
- 98) ⑤
- 99) ①
- 100) ③

16강
Round 1

- 101) ④
 - 102) ②
- (해설) 뒷글은 대조의 효과에 관한 글이다

Round 2

- 103) ③, ④
- (해설)
- ③ where → that, which
go to에서 전치사 to는 선행사 to와 연결되므로 관계 대명사가
와야 맞다.
 - ④ as → than
문장 앞에 more가 있으므로 than이 맞다
- 104) ⑤

Round 3

- 105) ⑤

Round 4

- 106) ④
- 107) ③ was → were

17강
Round 1

- 108) ②
- (해설) 주어진 글의 마지막 부분에서 유아들을 시험했고, 그 시험이 (B)에 This manipulation(조작)과 연결되며, 실험이 진행되고, (A) 실험결과로 5개월 된 유아와 7개월 된 유아가 나오고, (C)에 Both ages가 앞에 5개월 된 유아와 7개월 된 유아를 받고 있다.
- 109) ⑤
- (해설)
- ⑤ what → that 밑줄 친 부분 다음 문장이 완벽하므로 접속사 that이 와야 한다.

Round 3

- 110) ①
- 111) ③

3점 문항을 공략하라

- 112) ⑤
- (해설) 모두 Gary를 가리키나, ⑤는 Robert를 가리킨다
- 2.
 - 113) ②
 - 114) ③
- (해설) 비교급 앞은 much, even, still, far, a lot이 와야 함
- 115) ④

- 3.
- 116) ②
- 117) ②

(해설) 성공은 준비된 자에게만 온다.

- 4.
- 118) ④
- 119) ②
- 120) ③
- 121) ②
- 122) ⑤
- 123) ④
- 124) ⑤
- 125) ⑤
- 126) ④
- 127) ④
- 128) ⑤
- 129) ①
- 130) ③
- 131) ④
- 132) ④

- 4.
- 133) ③
- 134) ④

- 8.
- 135) ②
- 136) ③
- 137) ③
- 138) ③ solitary
- 139) ③

140) (a) highly , (b) that, (c) other
 (해설) (a) highly : 매우, high : 높은, 높이 (b) what + 불완전문장 that(목적어절을 이끄는 접속사)+ 완전한 문장, (C) other + 복수명사 / another + 단수명사

- 141) ⑤
- 142) ③

(해설) ③ 앞부분은 기대치가 높을수록 공헌을 많이 한다는 것이고, 뒷부분은 기대치가 너무 낮은 것이 문제가 된다는 내용이 나오므로 서로 대조되는 내용을 이어주는 주어진 문장은 ③ 자리가 가장 적절하다.

- 4.
- 143) (A) that (B) died (C) made
 (해설) (A) 선행사가 있음 / (B) 자동사로서 수동태를 못 씀 / (C) 수식받는 demands는 요구되어지는 수동의 관계
- 144) ⑤

- 5.
- 145) (A) confine, (B) adapt, (C) apathy / define : 정의하다 , adopt 채택하다 , antipathy 반감
- 146) (④) 주어진 문장의 this learned helplessness 가 앞에서 언급된 개들의 학습된 무력감의 내용이 나오고 주어진 문장 뒤에 인간에게서 나타나는 유사함을 예를 들어 설명하고 있다.

- 6.
- 147) (A) initiated, (B) prevent, (C) shrewd / imitate (해설) 모방하다, pretend : -인 체하다, shriek : 비명(을 지르다)
- 148) ⑤
 (해설) 빈 칸 뒤 or 이후의 thought transference (이심전심)과 같은 뜻인 telepathy가 적절하다,

apathy 냉담함, antipathy 반감, sympathy 동정 empathy 감정이입
 149) ④
 150) ③
 (해설) 나머지는 직원이 진정 원하는 것을 의미하고 ③은 부적절한 인센티브를 의미한다.