

[1] 수완 유형 2-1 요지 → 빈칸

Each person's brain is **unique**, because each person's life is also unique. The brain is not a computer; it's a living thing. It becomes ①[irrelevant / suited] to our purpose. Biologically speaking, its purpose is to ensure our survival. So the brain ***modifies** its structure in response to the **different tasks** it is required to do. It establishes the neural connections needed to meet **particular** challenges. The ***more** we **use** certain parts of our brain, the **more** developed and efficient those parts of the brain become. The ②[well-trodden / creative] pathways are the ones that become ***strongest**. In an actor, the parts of the brain responsible for language and speech may be **larger than average**. In a taxi driver, it's the area dealing with directions and spatial memory that is likely to be **more highly developed**. And so it goes on. Practice makes perfect — because practice ③[takes a toll on the brain / changes the brain].

[2] 수완 유형 2-2 주장 → 빈칸

As true professionals, scientists should feel accountable to their clients, the public. In turn, the public as responsible citizens should pressure the scientists to **keep them informed** as this ***acts as an important control against** any **unethical** practice that might *①[discredit the profession / reveal the hidden scientific truths]. By **promoting good communication** and **transparency** between both parties, the **integrity** and image of science as a profession of upright, trustworthy scholars will be **promoted**. Keeping the public well informed is not only a moral issue; it is also a ②[selfish / altruistic] issue. If politicians, business people and the media become more familiar with a scientist's work, they are **more** likely to receive good research funding for projects and improve their chances of things like promotion in their careers.

[3] 수완 유형 2-3 요지 → 빈칸 / 삽입 < 삽입될 문장 >

McKinsey reports that between 30 per cent and 40 per cent of the typical company's revenues are generated by customers who would be ①[profitable / unprofitable] if their true **cost-to-serve** were applied. It is therefore important to conduct regular reviews of the customer base to **identify potential candidates for *dismissal**. If this is not done, sales, marketing and service resources will continue to be suboptimally deployed. Nypro, a plastic injection moulder, had 800 customers and sales of \$50 million when it decided to move ***out of low** value-added manufacturing. Many of these customers served ②[very useful / no useful] strategic purpose. < Ten years later the company had only 65 customers, all of whom were **large**, and required **value-added** solutions rather than **cheap** moulded products. > However, sales revenue had reached \$450 million.

*suboptimally 최적이 아니게 **deploy (효율적으로) 사용하다. 배치하다.

[4] 수완 유형 3-1 주제 → 빈칸. 삽입. 순서

Instead, nutrition scientists have primarily evaluated highly processed foods on the basis of the relative quantities of the so-called good or bad nutrients they contain, such as their vitamin content or lack of fiber.

The major changes in eating patterns since the early twentieth century have been toward an increase in the consumption of heavily processed foods containing highly refined, extracted, chemically transformed, and reconstituted ingredients. (①) It is only during the past decade that some of these processed ingredients and foods have begun to be studied in a more systematic manner. (②) It was not until the early 1990s, for example, that researchers began to pay serious attention to chemically reconstituted trans-fats. (③) Until recently, the study of the precise metabolic consequences of high sugar consumption — beyond its caloric value — has **similarly been *neglected**. (④) There are also few studies that examine specific highly processed food products. (⑤) But this ***ignores** the way processing techniques may also substantially transform and damage the original “food matrix” — that is, the unique combination of food components and the way **they are all held together in a whole food**.

*metabolic 신진대사의

[1] ① suited ② well-trodden ③ changes the brain
 [2] ① discredit the profession ② selfish
 [3] ① unprofitable ② no useful
 [4] ⑤

[5] 수완 유형 3-4 주제 → 빈칸 / 순서 / 삽입

Why should a plant need to manufacture a large, nutritious fruit? The cost of producing a huge sapote fruit or a crop of fat figs must be ①[small / considerable]. It would clearly be much simpler and cheaper for the tree to drop its seeds rather than making a nutritious, fleshy envelope for them. (1) However, an infant tree attempting to grow near its parent is **subject** to severe competition for light and soil, both from its parent and from its siblings, and the parent tree must ②[get rid of the obstacles / minimize this wasteful competition]. Many seedlings do not do well in deep shade. (2) These plants may require the abundance of light provided by a tree fall or forest edge to survive. <Only by dispersing will they find ③ [such light gaps / place filled with nutritions].> Parent trees also provide a **resource base** for herbivores and pathogens. (3) Any seedling that tries to grow in the shadow of its parent might ④[not be subject to / have to face] **high risks** of predation and disease. By dispersing, a juvenile tree has a chance ***to get beyond** the cluster of predators and pathogens that ***⑤[may attend its parent / may not survive because of natural selection]**.

*sapote 속씨식물과의 한 종류 *herbivore 초식 동물 *pathogen 병원균

[6] 수완 유형 4-1 제목 → 빈칸

The world is quite eager to give you a set of ①[diversities / standards], for which you can be imaginative, if you let it. The world will tell you what is unrealistic, far-fetched, impracticable, not very sensible, and impossible. Unfortunately, many of us ②[allow / forbid] **these restrictions to be placed upon our imagination**. When we accept limiting beliefs, they become our **boundaries**; we will not imagine ***beyond what we perceive is a limit**. While you are an imaginative being, when you imagine your potential, consider ideas, or contemplate changes that you wish to make, thoughts that ③[go beyond your beliefs / fit within your beliefs] **are *what receive your attention**. Ideas that seem **unbelievable**, you **ignore**. Consequently, your imagination ④[transcends the limit of your beliefs / is bound to some degree by your beliefs], although you occasionally **permit** preposterous thoughts, such as daydreaming of an ideal life or fantasizing about the perfect spouse, for entertainment value.

*far-fetched 억지스러운 * preposterous 터무니없는

[7] 수완 유형 9-2 어휘 → 빈칸

Whatever the origin of the term, in practice rights have become a politically enforceable contract **with demands and expectations**. Sometimes the contract seems to be rather one-sided. It is assumed that the basis of civilisation is that physiological existence as a human being by itself imposes on others the duty to do something about it. As a battle cry (as in women's liberation movements) this is **fine** but once the obvious tyrannies have been removed the battle cry is inadequate as an operating philosophy because ***rights without obligations are merely power-play**. Just as freedom may need to be earned so rights need to be balanced by the second leg of the contract, that is by obligations. Obligations are, of course, no more than the receiving end of the rights demanded by others. The two should be so inseparable that a demand for one _____.

- ① can be justified in unequal situation
- ② is more likely to make the contract reasonable
- ③ is always accompanied by a statement of the other
- ④ is used to accept the unbalance in society
- ⑤ sometimes brings about severe conflicts

[8] 수완 유형 10-3 지칭 → 어법

Christie **saw** her Grandma Boren **giving** her Mom a hug and ① [thanked / thanking] her for going through all this trouble to make such a big breakfast for everyone. She thought she heard her Mom say that it was no trouble, but didn't think ②[what / that] made sense when she was obviously panicking from being in a hurry. Christie and her family sat down at the table and started dishing up and said a blessing on the food, and started eating. Christie ate but wasn't really ③[what / that] **interested** in breakfast, **as nice as it was**. She really wished someone **would** tell her **where** they were going, and **why** they were in such a hurry. She noticed that her Mom kept glancing at the clock on the kitchen wall. She wondered **if** her Mom would start shuffling food in her mouth and scarfing it down and tell everyone else to do the same. She looked to be ④ [what / that] antsy **to get going**. Christie almost laughed at the thought of **herself** and her family ⑤[eating / to eat] like pigs, but had to bite her lip from doing so.

*scarf down ~을 급하게 먹다 **antsy 안달하는

[5] ① considerable ② minimize this wasteful competition ③ such light gaps ④ have to face ⑤ may attend its parent
 [6] ① standards ② allow ③ fit within your beliefs ④ is bound to some degree by your beliefs
 [7] ③ is always accompanied by a statement of the other
 [8] ① thanking ② that ③ that ④ that ⑤ eating

[9] 수완 유형 11-2 빈칸 → 순서

David Dunning, a psychologist at Cornell University, uses anosognosia as a metaphor to explain the research he's done on **ignorance**. In a series of studies, he and his colleague Justin Kruger tested a group of undergraduates in such skills as logical reasoning, grammar, and humor.

(A) They **simply** were unable to assess their competence, or as Dunning, in an interview with the filmmaker Errol Morris, put it, "We're not very good at knowing what we don't know."

(B) No great surprise there. What is surprising is that those who didn't do well on the exams were convinced they did. They weren't **dissembling**.

(C) They then showed each participant his results and asked him to estimate **how he fared** compared to others. The people who did well on the exams estimated their rank **accurately**.

*anosognosia 질병 인식 불능증 **dissemble 가장하다, 속이다

[10] 수완 유형 11-4 빈칸 → 순서

Successful prediction is usually considered stronger support for a hypothesis than the explanation of an equal quantity of observation known to the creator of the hypothesis at the time of its creation. / This is not hard to justify on purely logical grounds and appears valid as a result of experience.

(A) This is a very **hard** condition to satisfy because of the **scope and complexity** of modern science. It is **laborious** to ascertain whether a given hypothesis is in fact **compatible with everything already known**.

(B) Perhaps an additional explanation is as follows: A hypothesis not only should **fit the facts** which brought about its creation but should also **be compatible with the rest** of the body of science.

(C) But if the investigator knows that his hypothesis is going to be **tested** in the near future **by experiments based on its predicted consequences**, he will probably be **much more careful** to see if it does fit the known facts than will be the case if he does not expect an immediate test of this sort.

*ascertain 확인하다

[11] 수완 유형 12-Check it out 빈칸 → 어법상 틀린 곳?

One word about data collection. After spending years ① **being** a scientist and working with scientists, one common element stands out for me. Scientists ② **keep** on their person a notebook that is used numerous times during the day **to record** interesting items. The researcher may come across some interesting data that may not seem directly connected to the study at the time but he or she makes some notes about it anyway because that entry may come in handy in the future. Memory is viewed as an ephemeral thing, not to be trusted. Scientists' notebooks are a **treasured** and essential part of the scientific enterprise. <In some cases they have been ③ **considering** legal documents and used as such in courts of law.> There is an ethical expectation ④ **that** scientists record their data honestly. Many times, working with my mentor, biologist Skip Snow in the Everglades National Park Python Project, I have seen Skip ⑤ **refer** to previous entries when confronted with data **that** he thinks may provide a clue to a new line of investigation. Researchers don't leave home without notebooks.

*ephemeral 수명이 짧은

[12] 수완 유형 13-4 배기 → 빈칸 [cf] 수특29-2 과장된 단일영양소역할]

Psychologists have talked a lot about the "black box," that being a metaphor for any **internal** part of an organism ¹that you **cannot see** into or ¹that seems **forbiddingly complex to look into**. Or ¹that **stops living** whenever you cut it open to see what makes it live. ^[1]Some psychologists, perhaps chiefly the sensory and the physiological psychologists, have wanted to look into **the tiny parts** of the human body that might carry the internal events that ultimately cause a muscle to contract and act upon the outside world. ^[2]Other psychologists have disdainfully called ^[1]that strategy "^[1]reductionism" and have claimed that action **cannot** be understood by ① **looking at its tiny components / experimenting on the behavior**. ^[2]They say that we can understand action **only by** **observing whole actions**, and we should not only leave the black box ② **opened / unopened**, but we should not even speculate about **what goes on in there**.

*disdainfully 경멸적으로

[9] C - B - A

[10] B - A - C

[11] ③ considering → considered

[12] ① looking at its tiny components ② unopened

[13] 수완 유형 14-Check it out 순서 → 삽입 / 빈칸

Thus, individual performance **is pooled** to produce the group's total performance.

Although a number of definitions of social loafing are available, the one proposed by Steven Karau and Kipling Williams is arguably the most complete. (①) These authors define social loafing as the reduction in motivation and effort that occurs when individuals work on a collective task **as opposed to** coactive or individual tasks. (②) Collective tasks are those that most people would intuitively call a group task. (③) In collective conditions, individuals work with other group members **toward a single goal**. (④) Conversely, individuals working in coactive conditions work in the presence of others, but each individual's work remains **separate** from that of others at all times. (⑤) People working individually do not work in the presence of others, and their work remains **separate** from that of others.

*social loafing 사회적 태만

[14] 수완 유형 14-1 순서 → 빈칸 / [cf] 독해 4-8 / 수록 11-9]

Let us now consider the behaviour of normal people with low intelligence. We tend to call such people stupid — unless, of course, they occupy a higher position than we do! They **deserve our attention** because of the influence they sometimes exert on the course of vital events, and also because one can only fully recognize and appreciate the most valuable qualities of the mind **against** a background of its deficiencies. Besides, **even** a man with a ①[low / high] level of general intelligence will sometimes behave in an **unintelligent** way under the influence of such factors as fatigue or violent emotion. It is also known that the development of various primary abilities, which make up the intelligence, is largely ② [even / uneven]. Thus a person rated as intelligent on account of his **eloquence** and ingeniousness may **not** prove to be so **clever** in dealing with **numerical**, or perceptual, material, and vice versa. That is why an understanding of typical “unintelligent” behaviour may be ③[**of real importance**] in education and self-education.

*ingeniousness 재치가 있음, 독창성

[15] 수완 유형 14-3 순서 → 빈칸

Just as conditioning processes sometimes make foods aversive, such processes can also make foods more appetitive. For example, a powerful way to increase our preference for a disliked food is to **mix** it with some food item or sweetener that we strongly prefer. This may be how some people grow to like black coffee: They first drink it with cream and sugar and then **gradually eliminate the extra ingredients** as the taste of the coffee itself becomes **pleasurable**. Similarly, in one study, college students developed increased preference for broccoli or cauliflower after eating it a few times with sugar. Unfortunately, **few** parents use such a method to improve their children's eating habits, possibly because they perceive sugar to be unhealthy and **do not realize that the sugar** *①[**can later be withdrawn / can be healthier foods**]. **Instead**, parents often try to entice their children to eat a disliked food by offering dessert as a reward — a strategy that **easily backfires** in that the **contrast** between the disliked food and the subsequent dessert might *②[**result in the former becoming even more disliked / let us know what children prefer**].

*aversive 싫어하는

[16] 수완 유형 15-Check it out 삽입 → 어휘. 빈칸

Suppose a child is hungry and eats a good-carb snack, such as an apple. The first stop for the good carb is the taste buds. Because the good carb is ①[**separate from / partnered with**] friends, the **sweetness** is **not** as **intense or artificial** tasting, so the child's developing taste buds **get used to** the natural sweetness of fruit or a bit of honey mixed with plain yogurt. Even the sweet taste of sugar (such as a teaspoon of sugar or honey added to a cup of oatmeal) is ②[**reinforced / blunted**] a bit by its three friends — fiber, fat, and protein. With a bad carb, such as a corn syrup-sweetened beverage, the child's taste buds for sweetness are **overwhelmed**. If a child **habitually** drinks this bad carb, this is what he will associate *③[**with lower extent of sweetness / with the normal taste and level of sweetness**]. Children whose tastes were shaped toward the sweetness that's found in nature, on the other hand, often find artificial sweeteners ④[**tasteful / distasteful**].

*carb 탄수화물 *taste bud 미뢰

[13] ④

[14] ① high ② uneven

[15] ① can later be withdrawn ② result in the former becoming even more disliked

[16] ① partnered with ② blunted ③ with the normal taste and level of sweetness ④ distasteful

[17] 수완 유형 16-Check it out 요약 → 삽입. *빈칸

But they may **instead** decide to **reduce** their effort *to match what they perceive as a low level of current pay.

Although individual incentives may increase the effort of the individual group members, and thus enhance group performance, they also have some potential disadvantages for group process. One potential problem is that the group members will **compare** their own rewards with those of **others**. (①) It might be hoped that individuals would use their coworkers as models (**upward comparison**), which would **inspire** them to work harder. (②) For instance, when corporations set up “employee of the week” programs, they are attempting to develop this type of positive comparison. (③) On the other hand, if group members believe that others are being rewarded more than they are for what they perceive as the **same work** (downward comparison), they may change their behavior to attempt **to restore equity**. (④) Perhaps they will attempt to work harder in order to receive greater rewards for themselves. (⑤) It has been found, for instance, that job absenteeism is ***increased** when employees make unfavorable comparisons between their own rewards and those of others.

*absenteeism 잦은 결근

[18] 수완 유형 16-2 요약 → 빈칸. 어휘. 삽입

When you begin to tell a story again that you have retold many times, **what you retrieve from memory** is the **index to the story** itself. That index can be embellished in a variety of ways. Over time, even the embellishments become ① **[reinforced / standardized]**. An old man’s story that he has told hundreds of times shows ② **[much / little] variation**, and any **variation** that does exist **becomes *part of the story itself, regardless of its origin**. <People add **details** to their stories that **may or may not have occurred**.> They are ③ **[abandoning / recalling] indexes** and **reconstructing** details. If at some point they add a nice detail, not really certain of its validity, telling the story with **that same detail a few more times** will ④ **[compromise / ensure] its *permanent** place in the story index. In other words, the stories we tell **time and again** are ⑤ **[contrary / identical]** to the memory we have of the events that the story relates. Stories **change** over time because of the process of telling, because of the embellishments added by the teller. The actual events that gave rise to the story in the first place **have long since been** ⑥ **[forgotten / remembered]**.

*embellish 윤색하다. 아름답게 꾸미다.

[19] 수완 유형 16-4 요약(1st) → 삽입 / 순서 / 어휘

What controls the number of times cells divide? The answer may lie with our telomeres, the protective tips on the ends of our chromosomes (a bit like the protective tips on the ends of shoestrings). These tips become ① **[shorter / longer]** each time cells divide. < Eventually, when the telomeres have nearly ***disappeared**, the cells ② **[begin / stop] dividing**, causing the cells **to age and deteriorate**. > < You **might** be inclined to think this means that the body has a built-in clock that controls the length of life **by** ③ **[facilitating / limiting] cell reproduction**. > < However, scientists view this process not as a clock, but rather as a mechanism that may have developed through evolution to **prevent** the growth of tumors early in life. > This mechanism would have been **beneficial** when human life expectancy was **short**, but it has become **costly** as life expectancy **has increased**, because cells that ④ **[cannot be replenished / are malnutrition]** will **age and become defective** over time.

*chromosome 염색체 *tumor 종양

[20] 수완 유형 16-4 요약(2nd) → 삽입 / 순서 / 어휘

What controls the number of times cells divide? The answer may lie with our telomeres, the protective tips on the ends of our chromosomes (a bit like the protective tips on the ends of shoestrings).

(A) These tips become shorter each time cells divide. <Eventually, when the telomeres have nearly disappeared, the cells stop dividing, causing the cells to age and deteriorate.>

(B) This mechanism would have been beneficial when human life expectancy was short, but it has become costly as life expectancy has increased, because cells that cannot be replenished will age and become defective over time.

(C) You might be inclined to think this means that the body has a built-in clock that controls the length of life by limiting cell reproduction. <However, scientists view this process not as a clock, but rather as a mechanism that may have developed through evolution to prevent the growth of tumors early in life.>

*chromosome 염색체 *tumor 종양

[17] ⑤

[18] ① standardized ② little ③ recalling ④ ensure ⑤ identical ⑥ forgotten

[19] ① shorter ② stop ③ limiting ④ cannot be replenished

[20] A - C - B