

[1] 수완 실전 1-22 주제 (1st) → 빈칸/순서/어법

To begin with a psychological reason, the knowledge of another's personal affairs can tempt the possessor of this information to **repeat it as gossip** because as concealed information it remains socially ① [inactive / active]. Only when the information **is repeated** can its possessor **turn** the fact that he knows something into something socially ② [valuable / useless] like social recognition, prestige, and notoriety. As long as he keeps his information to himself he may feel ③ [superior to those / alienated from those] who do not know it. < But knowing and not telling does **not** give him **that feeling of, "superiority** that, so to say, latently contained in the secret, **fully actualizes itself** only at the moment of ④ [disclosure / concealment]. > This is the main motive for gossiping about well-known figures and superiors. The gossip producer assumes that some of the **"fame"** of the subject of gossip, as whose "friend" he presents himself, will ⑤ [disappear / rub off on him].

\* latently 보이지 않게

[2] 수완 실전 1-22 주제 (2nd) → 빈칸/순서/어법

To begin with a psychological reason, the knowledge of another's personal affairs can tempt the possessor of this information to repeat it as gossip because as concealed information it remains socially **inactive**.

(A) This is the main motive for gossiping about well-known figures and superiors. The gossip producer assumes that some of the "fame" of the subject of gossip, **as whose** "friend" he presents himself, will rub off on him.

(B) Only when the information is repeated can its possessor **turn** the fact that he knows something into something socially valuable like social recognition, prestige, and notoriety. As long as he keeps his information to **himself** he may feel superior to **those** who do not know it.

(C) But knowing and not telling does not give him that feeling of, "superiority **that**, so to say, latently contained in the secret, fully **actualizes** itself only at the moment of disclosure."

\* latently 보이지 않게

[1] ① inactive ② valuable ③ superior to those ④ disclosure ⑤ rub off on him  
[2] B - C - A

[3] 수완 실전 1-28 어법 → 순서/빈칸

Democritus lived around 460 to 370 BC and is today best known for his atomos theory, which holds that the things we see are made up of small, indivisible parts.

(A) This suggests that he viewed both too positive and too negative emotions as **unsettling** and therefore **bad**. This negative view toward emotions is even more evident from his statement that "wisdom **frees the soul from emotions**", which implies that emotions are like a disease that needs curing.

(B) He also believed that the soul was made up of these **indivisible** parts, called atoms, and like others at the time assumed that the **soul** is responsible for human **intellect**. His attitude toward emotions can be inferred from his notion that a pleasant life presupposes **\*little** "movement of the soul" and a satisfaction with one's own achievements.

(C) Apart from these propositions, however, we know little about what Democritus thought emotions are, how they are related to reason, and where they are located in the body.

\* atomos 원자(atom)를 뜻하는 그리스어

[4] 수완 실전 1-29 어휘 → 순서/삽입

One reason our children may ignore our instructions is that if we have **not been consistent** about following through on instructions and rules in the past, our children will not assume that **\*we really mean it this time**.

(A) So they will just wait and see what happens, which **buys them more time** to do what they feel like doing. The unpredictability of parents' responses leaves a lot of room for subtle testing and outright misbehavior.

(B) This often happens in public, where children can see that the parents' embarrassment is **keeping them from following through**. Sometimes what we think of as being flexible about rules looks to the child as if we're giving in. The more **consistently** we follow through, the more our children will listen to us, take our instructions seriously, and cooperate.

(C) < Even children who are usually **\*cooperative** will **\*test** in situations where they sense, from their parents' initial reaction, that parents are **uncomfortable** about following through. > They may try to **"bend the rules"** without quite breaking them.

[3] B - A - C  
[4] A - C - B

[5] 수완 실전 1-32 빈칸 (1st) → 순서/삽입

Humans are remarkably resourceful and our ancestors were able to develop ways to survive quite nicely in every environment on earth. Want to live in the desert, the tundra, or the jungle? No problem.

(A) **Instead**, they figured out ways to stay cool by creating thermally comfortable microclimates. < **However**, after the discovery of fossil fuels, the need to fit a building into the local climatic environment became less important. >

(B) People found ways to work within the limits and constraints of their environments. < **If** it was really hot for part of the year, they didn't have the option to install central air. >

(C) Buildings could be constructed with a central heating and air-conditioning system that allowed the interior to be climate controlled and thus thermally comfortable at all times. As a result, many of the traditional ways of staying comfortable have been lost or forgotten.

\*thermally 온도 면에서 \*microclimate 미기후(주변 지역과는 다른 좁은 지역의 기후)

[6] 수완 실전 1-32 빈칸 (2nd) → 순서/삽입

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[5] B - A - C

[6] ③

[7] 수완 실전 1-37 순서 → 빈칸/어휘

The stars, at first glance, appear to be constant lights in the sky. While many stars do vary in brightness, comparatively ①[many / few] **vary so much** that the unaided eye can detect the change. A notable exception is Algol, in the constellation Perseus. Every few days, Algol **dims** noticeably for about ten hours. This is not because the star **\*varies intrinsically in brightness**. Algol has an orbiting companion star that ★②[can be detected / cannot be resolved] (separated from Algol) by the naked eye. Algol is, in fact, a binary star. By coincidence, the orbital plane of this second, dimmer star intersects the earth. So once per revolution, the companion passes behind Algol and, instead of seeing the **combined** light of two stars, we see **the light of only one**. Their **combined brightness** ③[strengthens / dims]. Also, once per revolution, the smaller companion star passes in front of Algol. It **blocks out** some of Algol's light. As the surface brightness of the companion is ★④[more / less] than that of Algol, again the combined brightness of the pair **dims**.

\*constellation 별자리 \*binary star 쌍성

[8] 수완 실전 1-38 삽입 → 순서/빈칸

One aspect of diversity in psychology lies in the wide range of people that psychologists study and serve.

(A) They were partly right, because people around the world are alike in many ways. They tend to live in groups, have religious beliefs and create rules, music, dances and games. The principles of nerve cell activity or reactions to heat or a sour taste are the same in men and women everywhere, as is their recognition of a smile. < However, **not all** people's moral values, achievement motivation or communication styles are **the same**. >

(B) These and many other aspects of behaviour and mental processes are affected by **sociocultural** factors, including people's gender, ethnicity, social class and the culture in which they grow up. These variables create many significant differences in behaviour and mental processes, especially from one culture to another.

(C) This **change** is significant because most psychologists once assumed that all people were very much **alike** and that **whatever** principles emerged from research or treatment efforts with one group would **apply to everyone, everywhere**.

[7] ① few ② cannot be resolved ③ dims ④ less

[8] C - A - B

[9] 수완 실전 1-40 요약 (1st) → 빈칸/어휘/순서

The aims of the electric power system can be summarized as “to transport electrical energy from the generator units to the terminals of electrical equipment” and “to maintain the voltage at the equipment terminals within certain limits.” For decades research and education have been concentrated on the first aim. Reliability and quality of supply ①[were rarely an issue / were the hot issue], the argument being that the reliability was sooner too \*high than too low. A change in attitude came about probably sometime in the early 1980s. Starting in industrial and commercial power systems and spreading to the public supply, **the power quality** ②[virus / advance] \*appeared. It became clear that equipment regularly ③[experienced / didn't experience] spurious trips due to voltage disturbances, but also that equipment was responsible for many voltage and current disturbances. A more customer-friendly definition of reliability was that the power supply turned out to be much ④[less / more] **reliable** than always thought. Although the hectic years of power quality pioneering appear to be over, the subject ⑤[continues / ceases] to attract lots of attention. This is certain to continue into the future, as customers' demands have become an important issue in the deregulation of the electricity industry.

\*spurious trip 의사 트립(계획되지 않은 차단기의 개방) \*deregulation 규제 완화

[10] 수완 실전 1-40 요약 (2nd) → 빈칸/어휘/순서

The aims of the electric power system can be summarized as “to transport electrical energy from the generator units to the terminals of electrical equipment” and “to maintain the voltage at the equipment terminals within certain limits.” For decades research and education have been concentrated on the first aim. Reliability and quality of supply were rarely an issue, the argument being that the reliability was sooner too high than too low.

(A) Although the hectic years of power quality pioneering appear to be over, the subject continues to attract lots of attention. This is certain to continue into the future, as customers' demands have become an important issue in the deregulation of the electricity industry.

(B) A change in attitude came about probably sometime in the early 1980s. Starting in industrial and commercial power systems and spreading to the public supply, the power quality virus appeared.

(C) It became clear that equipment regularly experienced spurious trips due to voltage disturbances, but also that equipment was responsible for many voltage and current disturbances. A more customer-friendly definition of reliability was that the power supply turned out to be much less reliable than always thought.

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[9] ① were rarely an issue ② virus ③ experienced ④ less ⑤ continues  
[10] B - C - A

[11] 수완 실전 2-23 주제 → 빈칸/어법

In their seminal 2002 review of cross-cultural sleep practices, anthropologists Carol Worthman and Melissa Melby found that, in general, sleepers in Westernized, postindustrial countries have ① [complex / routine] times for bed and waking \*to accommodate work or school, while traditional, non-Westernized sleepers have more fluid sleep schedules, moving in and out of sleep in the course of a day. They also discovered that in most cultures around the world (in Asia, Africa, Central and South America, Southern Europe, and parts of Scandinavia), children sleep within arm's reach of other family members, what anthropologists term co-sleeping, despite colonial efforts to encourage indigenous peoples **to develop** ②[solitary / collective] sleep arrangements. They do not necessarily sleep in the same bed, but they are near enough to each other to observe movements and hear sounds, even muffled ones. Only in the societies of Northern mainland Europe and America, and to some extent the places colonized by those powers, ③[have / has] sleep been both reliably \*④[compressed into a single stretch of time / less structured to a unstable extent] and become a private affair necessitating bedtime rituals.

\*indigenous 토착의 \*muffled 소리를 낮춘

[12] 수완 실전 2-31 빈칸 → 어휘/순서.

In studying the attachment between babies and their parents, John Bowlby took an evolutionary perspective. In his classic treatise of the field, Bowlby coined the term environment of evolutionary adaptedness (EEA). (1) This concept ①[runs counter to / pertains to] the environmental conditions that typified the \*ancestors of a species, with the idea that organisms didn't evolve the features that they have to ②[contradict / match] their \*current environments. All organisms are the products of thousands of generations of selection prior to their existence. Yet evolution has \*no crystal ball. (2) So the best that selection processes can do is provide an organism with adaptations that were helpful to its ancestors under whatever the ecological conditions were then — essentially making a probabilistic-based “guess” that the environment ③[will be different / will be the same]. (3) Of course, environments change, but with ④ [much / no] **knowledge** of if, how, and when such change will occur, preparing organisms for ancestral environments is essentially the best bet.

\*treatise 저서, 논문 \*typify ~의 특징을 나타내다

[11] ① routine ② solitary ③ has ④ compressed into a single stretch of time  
[12] ① pertains to ② match ③ will be the same ④ no

[13] 수완 실전 2-29 어휘 (1st) → 삽입/빈칸

Overgrazing is inadvisable because it promotes invasion of fast-growing grasses that crowd out nectar-yielding herbaceous plants.

Pastures used for hay or animal grazing are generally inhospitable to bees, but there are ways to manage them in a manner consistent with a bee conservation programme. One way to do this is to make pastures more or less permanent. ( ① ) The older the pasture, the more likely it is to have suitable bee nest sites and numerous plant species. ( ② ) Temporary pastures, such as those grown in crop rotation, have very low plant diversity even though the cover crop may be a rich resource for one season. ( ③ ) < Herbicides similarly can reduce the number of pasture plant species. > ( ④ ) It is preferable for land managers to delay cutting pasture for hay until after a certain period of bloom. ( ⑤ ) Cutting forage plants before they bloom essentially renders the pasture nutritionally useless to bees.

\*herbaceous 초본의, 풀 같은 \*herbicide 제초제 \*forage plant 사료 작물

[14] 수완 실전 2-29 어휘 (2nd) → 삽입/빈칸

Pastures used for hay or animal grazing are generally ①[inhospitable / inhospitable] to bees, but there are ways to manage them in a manner consistent with a bee conservation programme. One way to do this is to make pastures more or less \*②[permanent / temporary]. The older the pasture, the more likely it is to have suitable bee nest sites and numerous plant species. Temporary pastures, such as those grown in crop rotation, have very low plant diversity even though the cover crop may be a rich resource for one season. Overgrazing is inadvisable because it promotes invasion of fast-growing grasses that \*③[crowd out / increase] nectar-yielding herbaceous plants. Herbicides similarly can \*reduce the number of pasture plant species. It is preferable for land managers to delay cutting pasture for hay until after a certain period of bloom. Cutting forage plants before they bloom essentially renders the pasture nutritionally useless to bees.

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[13] ③  
[14] ① inhospitable ② permanent ③ crowd out

[15] 수완 실전 2-33 빈칸 → 삽입

But the material means for maximizing the result required the assistance of further inventions and had to await a long time for it.

Alphabetic literacy, in order to overcome the limitations of method and so achieve its full potential, had to await the invention of the printing press. ( ① ) The original achievement, the Greek alphabet, <sup>㉑</sup>had solved an empirical problem by applying abstract analysis. ( ② ) Such necessary **combination of technologies** is characteristic of scientific advance. ( ③ ) <sup>㉒</sup>To realize that there is energy available when water is converted into steam was one thing. ( ④ ) To harness the energy successfully was another, requiring the parallel construction of machine tools capable of producing fine tolerances to fit piston to cylinder, the manufacture of lubricants capable of sealing the fit, the parallel invention of slide-rod mechanisms to control the periods of steam pressure, and of crank and connecting rod to convert the thrust into rotation. ( ⑤ ) The energy of the alphabet likewise had to await the assistance provided by the dawning age of scientific advance in Europe in order to be **fully released**.

\*tolerance 허용 오차 \*lubricant 윤활유

[16] 수완 실전 2-38 삽입 → ①~⑤중 어법상 틀린 곳은? / 빈칸

There are a number of ways ①in which technology can be used to protect social network users from disclosure or privacy threats or violations. More drastic technical solutions involve disabling or banning social media/social networking. For example, some schools and workplaces ②place explicit restrictions or in some cases a complete ban on social networking sites and they ③are disabled at the IT level so that students or employees cannot access these sites. The problem with this solution is that the benefits of using these sites are also lost. Additionally, while this may prevent use of these sites during school or work hours, it has no impact on ④what is done after hours. The context collapse that occurs in an online environment blurs the line between people's professional and personal lives such that online information exchanges that occur outside of school or work hours ⑤to impact people's lives at school or work. Therefore, employing these strategies is not necessarily effective in minimizing the potential risks overall.

[15] ②  
[16] ④ to impact → impact

[17] 수완 실전 2-41~42 장문 → 삽입/순서/빈칸

It is sometimes alleged, by linguists, that language **must have been “invented”** at some **recent point in the past**.

Language seems especially **adapted** to communication about social matters, as Robin Dunbar has persuasively argued. Among other things, he has shown that most conversation today is about face-to-face social issues – gossip, in short. ( ① ) <sup>(1st)</sup>The need for such complex **social fine-tuning** would **have increased** with group size, brain size, and the need to forage widely for high-quality foods. ( ② ) This is clearly not the case. ( ③ ) <sup>(2nd)</sup>The human lips, tongue, vocal cords, and throat are massively altered (compared to other hominids) to allow complex linguistic production, and the human brain has specific centers for language processing (though they are also useful for some other purposes and evidently arose from simpler and less tightly entailed structures). ( ④ ) <sup>(3rd)</sup>These are all enormously different from anything a chimpanzee has and indicate a very long period of very active evolution. ( ⑤ ) Human communication took a long time to reach its present level of complexity, and the change was gradual.

[18] 수완 실전 3-22 요지 → 빈칸/순서

One misconception that often appears in the writings of physical scientists who are looking at biology from the outside is that the environment appears to them to be a ①[static / evolving] entity, which **cannot contribute new bits of information** as evolution progresses. This, however, is by no means the case. Far from being static, the environment is constantly changing and offering new **challenges** to evolving populations. For higher organisms, the most significant changes in the environment are those produced by the **contemporaneous** evolution of \*②[similar / other] organisms. The evolution of a horse’s hoof from a five-toed foot has enabled the horse to gallop rapidly over open plains. But such galloping is of no advantage to a horse unless it is being **chased by a predator**. The horse’s efficient mechanism for running **would never have evolved except for** the fact that carnivorous predators were at the same time \*③[evolving more efficient methods of attack / ruling out the overwhelming chances of failure]. Consequently, laws based upon ecological \*④[relationships among different kinds of organisms / cooperations among similar species] are essential for understanding evolution and the diversity of life to which it has given rise.

\*contemporaneous 동시대의 \*gallop (말 등이) 질주하다

[19] 수완 실전 3-28 어법 (1st) → 빈칸/삽입

Many genetic and biological mechanisms control hunger and satiety, ensuring that people will eat enough to meet their energy needs. Throughout most of human history, getting enough food was the primary challenge. The human body developed to function in an environment where food was **scarce** and **high** levels of physical activity were \*①[unnecessary / mandatory] for survival. This situation resulted in the development of various physiological mechanisms that **encourage** the body to \*②[deposit / use] energy (i.e., fat) and **defend against energy loss**. Today’s environment, however, is one in which food is widely available, inexpensive, and often high in energy density, while **minimal** physical activity is required for daily living. Researchers have proposed that the “modern environment has taken body weight control from an instinctual (unconscious) process to one that **requires substantial cognitive effort**. In the current environment, people who are **not devoting** substantial conscious effort to managing body weight are probably \*③[gaining weight / losing weight].” This means that nutrition education has an important role.

\*satiety 포만감

[20] 수완 실전 3-28 어법 (2nd) → 빈칸/삽입

This situation resulted in the development of various physiological mechanisms that encourage the body to deposit energy (i.e., fat) and defend against energy loss.

Many genetic and biological mechanisms control hunger and satiety, ensuring that people will eat enough to meet their energy needs. Throughout most of human history, getting enough food was the primary challenge. ( ① ) The human body developed to function in an environment where food was scarce and high levels of physical activity were mandatory for survival. ( ② ) ◀ Today’s environment, however, is one in which food is widely available, inexpensive, and often high in energy density, while minimal physical activity is required for daily living. ▶ ( ③ ) Researchers have proposed that the “modern environment has taken body weight control from an instinctual (unconscious) process to one that requires substantial cognitive effort. ( ④ ) In the current environment, people who are not devoting substantial conscious effort to managing body weight are probably gaining weight.” ( ⑤ ) This means that nutrition education has an important role.

\*satiety 포만감

[17] ②

[18] ① static ② other ③ evolving more efficient methods of attack  
④ relationships among different kinds of organisms

[19] ① mandatory ② deposit ③ gaining weight

[20] ②

[21] 수완 실전 3-32 빈칸 → 순서

We often think that our ethical missteps are just **small** ones that don't really affect anyone else.

(A) We are not thinking through the consequences of our actions when we **rationalize** rather than analyze ethical issues in this manner. For example, it is probably true that one person who misrepresents his or her income on a mortgage application is **not** going to **undermine** the real estate market.

(B) We lived through these **systemic effects**, beginning in 2007, as the mortgage market collapsed. In analyzing ethical issues, we turn to Kant and other schools of thought and ask, "What if everyone behaved this way? What would the world be like?" Good ethical analysis requires a look at the impact of collective individual behaviors on the system.

(C) However, if everyone believes his or her misrepresentation on a mortgage application is singular and isolated, we **end up with** a great many mortgages in default, a glut of foreclosures, and a collapsed housing market.

\*in default 채무 불이행 상태의 \*glut 과잉 \*foreclosure 담보권 행사

[22] 수완 실전 3-37 순서 → 빈칸. 어휘

The psychiatrist David Hawkins encouraged athletes to ①**beware of relying on just the body / reinforce their physical ability** to win a contest. In *Power vs. Force* he wrote, "It isn't one's environment, but one's ②**[attitude / competence]** that determines whether one will be defeated or be victorious." Hawkins was speaking to the ability of man **to rise above the ordinary**, that mediocre place where he says 85 percent of the world is stuck. It's where fear, greed, pride, anger, and guilt dominate all behavior. When **energized** we are **empowered to rise above such a negative life**. Omnipotence is possible when we **find peace within**. To get there it is necessary to start thinking differently and to ③**[end up / stop]** allowing fear and greed to dominate one's life. "The competitor motivated by pride or greed," he says, "will go ④**[stronger / weak]** at the moment of the starting gate." In his system one must rise into **⑤[a higher state of energy and human consciousness / proper plans to exercise and goals to implement]** to grab the gold no matter the contest.

\*omnipotence 무한한 힘 \*mediocre 보통밖에 안 되는

[21] A - C - B

[22] ① beware of relying on just the body ② attitude ③ stop ④ weak  
⑤ a higher state of energy and human consciousness

[23] 수완 실전 3-40 요약 → 빈칸

Moscovici and Nemeth argue that a minority of one may be more influential than a minority of two or more, because one person can be **more consistent** over time and will **not divide** the majority's attention. In contrast, more recent research has found that a minority of one is **less effective** than a minority of two. This suggests that the one-person minority's advantage in terms of consistency is ① **[highlighted/ overshadowed]** by the majority's tendency **to dismiss** that person's point of view on the grounds of 'person variables' (such as being a bit weird). A minority of two is less easy to dismiss as simply being the eccentric views of one person, particularly when the arguments of the two 'deviants' are complementary. This gives more credibility to the arguments presented by the minority, and hence **creates more conflict within the majority** and ultimately **more likelihood** of a move **②[towards the minority position / towards the majority position]**.

\*deviant 일탈자

[24] 수완 실전 4-20 주제 → 순서

People are endowed with the capacity to conceptualize a future. For example, wanting to become a firefighter or a doctor provides inspiration and motivation to take actions to realize such long-term goals.

(A) These goals are in service to the larger value related to career direction. Goals are things you can obtain, like owning a Corvette, for example, or getting a graduate degree.

(B) They point you in a direction, but they are not a destination. Values are about having a particular code or philosophy that you live by — like honesty, reliability, integrity, treating others respectfully, and so forth. They are like a compass that guides your life actions. Most important, values are chosen.

(C) They are concrete events, situations, or objects, and they can be completed, possessed, or finished — not so values. Over time, and with experience, goals may change, but the personal value system that guides your actions is not so changeable. Values help you define what your life is about.

[23] ① overshadowed ② towards the minority position

[24] A - C - B

[25] 수완 실전 4-23 요지 → 빈칸/배기

Managing visitors requires an ecological perspective. Tourists may impact directly on wildlife and vegetation and may also change aspects of the physical environment, for example by straying off designated trails and trampling vegetation. Educating visitors about **ecological** ☆①[**tolerance / sensitivity**] can help them appreciate ecological conditions and enhance their understanding of the specifics of managing natural area tourism. This is achieved, for instance, by providing information on the biology of an organism, a story of how it survives and interesting facts on how it interacts with other organisms and the physical environment. The how and why of tourism management can also be explained to visitors, with the aim of gaining support in **managing a site sustainably**. Interpretation is therefore used as a means of protecting the natural environment, especially when visitors are made aware of the ☆**fragility** of some natural ecosystems.

\*trample 짓밟다

[26] 수완 실전 4-29 어휘 → 빈칸

The role of science can sometimes be overstated, its exponents slipping into scientism. Scientism is the view that the scientific description of reality is **the only truth there is**. With the advance of science, there has been a tendency to slip into scientism, and assume that any factual claim can be authenticated if and only if the term ‘scientific’ can ①[**correctly be ascribed to it / be completely excluded from it**]. The consequence is that **non-scientific approaches** to reality – and that can include all the arts, religion, and personal, emotional and value-laden ways of encountering the world – may become labelled as merely subjective, and therefore of ②[**much / little**] **account** in terms of describing the way the world is. The philosophy of science seeks to avoid crude scientism and get a **balanced view** on what the scientific method can and cannot achieve.

\*exponent 지지자

[27] 수완 실전 4-30 지칭 → 어법

My father just could not give up smoking cigarettes. I think, if the doctor ①[**let / had let**] him, he **would have smoked** while he was on the operating table. During the last years of his illness, he was mostly confined to a hospital bed, and either my brother or I ②[**were / was**] with him in Miami every weekend. One Saturday, Stanley and I were down there together, and Dad was enjoying one of his very rare good days. We were laughing and telling stories. We remembered Stanley’s first day as a teacher, when Dad insisted on driving him to work, because there **were** a lot of one-way ③[**streets / street**] and he wasn’t comfortable with **Stanley trying** to navigate that all by himself. Unfortunately, with Dad behind the wheel, they were two and a half hours late. Dad got not only one ticket that day, but two – one for going up a one-way street and the second one for the rarely seen 360-degree illegal U-turn, **where** he got confused and ended up going back the same way he ④[**come / had come**].

[28] 수완 실전 4-37 순서 → 빈칸/삽입

Natural selection ☆①[**does not plan ahead / prepares change in advance**]. Our current adaptations are “designed” **to work** well in **past** environments: Those who had more offspring in past environments tended to pass their traits on to current generations. If the environment stays relatively **constant**, then those traits will function **well** in the **current** environment. < However, if the environment has changed recently, then traits which **were once adaptive** may **no longer be adaptive**. > In other words, the “old” adaptations ☆②[**might not yet have been selected out of a population / should have been eliminated much earlier**] if the **selection pressures** have **recently changed**. This idea is known as “evolutionary lag” or “mismatch,” because the changes in genes **lag slightly behind the changes in environments**. The classic example of evolutionary lag is our preferences for sweets, salts, and fats: it was adaptive to crave these when they were rare, because they were valuable sources of energy and nutrients. People ③[**are indifferent to them / still crave them**] even though they are **overabundant** in modern environments and lead to obesity and other health problems.

[25] ① sensitivity

[26] ① correctly be ascribed to it ② little ③ balanced

[27] ① had let ② was ③ streets ④ had come

[28] ① does not plan ahead ② might not yet have been selected out of a population ③ still crave them

[29] 수완 실전 4-34 빈칸 (1st) → 삽입/순서/어휘

①[Change / Convergence] by alternatives is supposed to be the method that works in any democracy. The opposition party puts forward an alternative policy to the governing party and if the electorate prefer the alternative they vote in the opposition at the next electoral opportunity. <sup>(1)</sup> < But, for a variety of reasons, it does not quite work that way. > <sup>(2)</sup> < Any party in opposition knows that to get back into power it must not only hold its own supporters but also capture some of the floating voters or other party voters. > <sup>(3)</sup> < So the alternatives get less and less different and in the end ②[no true alternative / innovative alternative] is offered. > <sup>(4)</sup> < Furthermore in a complex world the ③[various / same] experts make the economic analyses and so the proposed policies end up by being quite similar. > In most democratic countries today it is quite hard to see the real ④ [oneness / differences] in the policies offered by the opposing parties. The similarity will probably get greater as it becomes less possible to ⑤[undo / sustain] policies set in motion by previous governments. It is only in countries like the UK where the parties have a historical class base that differences of policy can exist.

\*electorate (전체) 유권자

[30] 수완 실전 4-34 빈칸 (2nd) → 삽입/순서/어휘

Any party in opposition knows that to get back into power it must not only hold its own supporters but also capture some of the floating voters or other party voters.

Change by alternatives is supposed to be the method that works in any democracy. The opposition party puts forward an alternative policy to the governing party and if the electorate prefer the alternative they vote in the opposition at the next electoral opportunity. ( ① ) < But, for a variety of reasons, it does not quite work that way. ( ② ) < So the alternatives get less and less different and in the end no true alternative is offered. > ( ③ ) < Furthermore in a complex world the same experts make the economic analyses and so the proposed policies end up by being quite similar. ( ④ ) In most democratic countries today it is quite hard to see the real differences in the policies offered by the opposing parties. ( ⑤ ) The similarity will probably get greater as it becomes less possible to ☆undo policies set in motion by previous governments. ( ⑥ ) It is only in countries like the UK where the parties have a historical class base that differences of policy can exist.

\*electorate (전체) 유권자

[29] ① Change ② no true alternative ③ same ④ differences ⑤ undo  
[30] ②

[31] 수완 실전 4-40 요약 → 빈칸

With population growth slowing, the strongest force increasing demand for more agricultural production will be rising incomes, which are desired by practically all governments and individuals. Although richer people spend smaller proportions of their income on food, in total they consume more food — and richer food, which contributes to various kinds of disease and debilitation. The changes in diet that usually ①[are caused by concern for health / accompany higher incomes] will require relatively greater increases in the production of feed grains, rather than food grains, as foods of animal origin partly ☆②[give way to / displace] plant-based foods in people's diets. It takes two to six times more grain to produce food value through animals than to get the equivalent value directly from plants. It is thus quite credible to estimate that in order to meet economic and social needs within the next three to five decades, the world should be producing more than twice as much grain and agricultural products as at present, but in ways that these are accessible to the food-insecure.

\* debilitation 건강 약화

[32] 수완 실전 4-41~42 장문 → 순서/삽입/빈칸/어휘

The power of art comes from its capacity to ☆evoke a response. Art does not come to life until a spectator, a listener, or an audience breathes life into it by experiencing it. Art provokes in us a reaction that causes us to consider, judge, emote, or perceive meaning in some way. This reaction may be spiritual, intellectual, or emotional.

(A) < Yet each person views a work of art through the lenses of his or her own experiences, education, preconceptions, assumptions, and interests. > And because each of us is ☆unique, what constitutes art for one person ☆may not be art for another.

(B) According to the educator and art philosopher Harold Taylor, the spectator must know how to “respond to other people and other ideas, different from his own,” rather than react against them. Spectators must “learn to accept difference as natural rather than as a threat to their whole style of life.”

(C) < This is at the root of the difficulty in finding a definition of art on which most can agree. > But it also means that arts education is critical.

[31] ① accompany higher incomes ② displace  
[32] A - C - B

[33] 수완 실전 5-22 주제 → 삽입/빈칸

This does not necessarily mean that the local trader is trying to cheat them.

Farmers may hear on the radio that the price of a particular product in a big wholesale market in the capital city is 100 shillings/kg. ( ① ) The price being offered by a trader on the same day in their village market might only be 80 shillings, however. ( ② ) They should remember that the trader will have to pay for the goods to be transported to the city and that they may have to pay a porter to carry the goods to and from the lorry. ( ③ ) They may lose some of the produce during the journey. ( ④ ) They may also need to borrow money to pay the farmer and so they must cover the cost of the interest charged by the money lender. ( ⑤ ) In addition, they must also earn a living and so they must sell it for more than they have paid the farmer taking all the costs they have incurred into account.

\*lorry 화물 트럭 \*incur 발생시키다

[34] 수완 실전 5-28 어법 → 빈칸

Scientists do not apply ①[**rigorous / flexible**] standards to the original conception and development of an idea. This is a creative act that **follows no method at all.** However, it is wrong for people like Paul Feyerabend to suggest that ②[**science is therefore a free-for-all / science comes about only through the reasonable materials**]. Every scientific theory must begin life as a guess. It is true that some scientists, including Newton, have been ③[**unwilling / willing**] to **reject data that do not agree with their hunches.** Yet this is only sensible when **the data seem to be untrustworthy** — as is often the case when they have not been gathered specifically to test the given theory. It is also sensible that scientists do not necessarily ④[**sustain / abandon**] a theory, even when its **limitations** have become **apparent,** unless they have something better to put in its place. In the scientific long run, theories that are **contradicted by observation** do still get sifted out.

\*hunch 예감 \*sift out ~을 걸러 내다

[35] 수완 실전 5-23 제목 (1st) → 순서/삽입/빈칸/어법

Often, when I meet with teammates who are having difficulties working as colleagues, I begin by asking each of them to write down three things that they enjoy about working with the other person and three things that drive them crazy. Before they share their lists, I ask them to also write what they speculate the other person has written.

(A) Instead, as we share what they wrote, we work on seeing how we come across to others and what we can do to change impressions and perceptions. These meetings are never easy; it is difficult to see ourselves through the lenses of others. But such honest interactions are almost always productive.

(B) Doing this forces them to step back and try to see how they are perceived. I emphasize the word perception and remind them that perceptions are reality; we react to what we see and feel, whether or not it is the truth.

(C) That understanding helps move them away from denying their colleague's feelings and from focusing only on "what really happened" (which is what they think happened).

[36] 수완 실전 5-23 제목 (2nd) → 삽입/순서. 빈칸. 어법

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[33] ②

[34] ① rigorous ② science is therefore a free-for-all ③ willing ④ abandon

[35] B - C - A

[36] ⑤

[37] 수완 실전 5-30 지칭 → ①~⑤중 어법상 틀린 곳?

As a cub steamboat pilot on the Mississippi River, Mark Twain ① **was taught** a valuable, but embarrassing, lesson by an experienced pilot, Mr. Bixby. Mr. Bixby asked Mark **if** he knew enough to take the steamboat across the next crossing. ② **Aware that** there **was** plenty of water in the channel and no chance of running aground, Mark replied that of course he could, since "I couldn't get bottom there with a church steeple." Mr. Bixby replied, "You think so, do you?" Something in Mr. Bixby's voice shook Mark's confidence, ③ **what** Mr. Bixby's **leaving** Mark alone in the pilothouse did nothing to restore. The crossing did not go ④ **smoothly**. He imagined shallow water and reefs everywhere, and eventually had to be rescued by Mr. Bixby, although there was absolutely no danger of grounding the steamboat. After the hardship, Mr. Bixby told Mark, "You shouldn't ⑤ **have allowed** me or anybody else to shake your confidence. Try to remember that. And another thing: when you get into a dangerous place, don't turn coward. That isn't going to help matters any."

\*cub 견습생

[38] 수완 실전 5-31 빈칸 → 순서/삽입/어법

Adaptation is a process whereby members of a species fit into their environments in such a way that they can survive and flourish.

(A) And every individual is an enormously complicated bundle of characteristics, most of which are controlled by many genes and are in turn linked genetically to other characters. There is, in short, no way in which the evolutionary fate of a particular characteristic can be determined without affecting the destinies of many other attributes as well.

(B) Yet a moment's thought should be enough to show that this cannot be the case. The process that governs adaptation within populations is natural selection, which operates by promoting or suppressing the reproductive success of individuals. Whole individuals, not their separate features.

(C) Too often, though, we look upon adaptation as something that involves the optimization of particular features. We see it as a business of maximally improving the organism's fit with its environment in every characteristic.

[37] ③ what → which / (1) did nothing to restore  
[38] C - B - A

[39] 수완 실전 5-36 순서 (1st) → ①~⑤중 어법상 틀린 곳?

Suppose we know that Paula suffers from an acute phobia. If we reason that Paula is afraid either of snakes or spiders, and then establish that she is not afraid of snakes, we will conclude that Paula is afraid of spiders. However, our conclusion is reasonable only if Paula's fear really ① **does** concern either snakes or spiders. If we know only that Paula has a phobia, then the fact that she's not afraid of snakes is entirely consistent with \*② **her being** afraid of heights, water, dogs or the number thirteen. More generally, when we are presented with a list of alternative explanations for some phenomenon, and are then persuaded that all but one of those explanations \*③ **are** unsatisfactory, we should pause to reflect. Before conceding that the remaining explanation is the correct one, **consider** whether other plausible options are ④ **being** ignored or overlooked. The fallacy of false choice misleads when we're insufficiently attentive to an important hidden assumption, that the choices which \*⑤ **have made explicit exhaust** the sensible alternatives.

\* acute 극심한. 날카로운. 예민한 \* concede 인정하다 \* fallacy 오류

[40] 수완 실전 5-36 순서 (2nd) → 빈칸

Suppose we know that Paula suffers from an acute phobia. If we reason that Paula is afraid either of snakes or spiders, and then establish that she is not afraid of snakes, we will conclude that Paula is afraid of spiders. However, our conclusion is reasonable only if Paula's fear really does concern either snakes or spiders. If we know only that Paula has a phobia, then the fact that she's not afraid of snakes is entirely ① **[incompatible / consistent]** with her being afraid of heights, water, dogs or the number thirteen. More generally, when we are presented with a list of alternative explanations for some phenomenon, and are then persuaded that all but one of those explanations are **unsatisfactory**, we should pause to reflect. Before conceding that the remaining explanation is the correct one, consider whether **other plausible options** are **being ignored or overlooked**. The fallacy of false choice misleads when we're **insufficiently attentive** to an important \***hidden assumption**, that the choices which have been made \***explicit** ② **[exhaust the sensible alternatives / bring about the sensible alternatives]**.

\* acute 극심한. 날카로운. 예민한 \* concede 인정하다 \* fallacy 오류

[39] ⑤ have been made  
[40] ① consistent ② exhaust the sensible alternatives

## [41] 수완 실전 5-39 삽입 → 어법

Changes in hearing, like changes in vision, become more **pronounced** from midlife to later life, although **it** is the old-old **who** **①are** most affected. Hearing problems affect about half of **②that** age 75 and older. Hearing problems can make **it** **difficult** for older adults **③to follow** conversations, especially when background noise is present. Interference with social interaction is an especially troubling aspect of hearing loss, causing some older adults to become **hesitant** when interacting with others or **④to avoid** interaction altogether. Problems communicating with a hearing-impaired older person can frustrate others or lead them to view the older person as **confused** or incompetent, reactions that can undermine the older person's confidence or feelings of self-worth. It does not help **⑤to shout** when communicating with a hearing-impaired older person. Instead, it is best to find a quiet location, face the person directly, and speak just a little louder than usual.

## [42] 수완 실전 5-41~42 장문 → 순서

People began to live in areas that had a distinctly cold season for part of each year. How did they stay warm? Part of the answer, of course, is that they developed warm clothing. Animal furs can be very effective at keeping the cold out, as can many other natural fibers and materials. But warm clothing wasn't enough.

(A) People would have noticed that during hot summer days it was comfortably cool in the cave, and that during cold weather they were much warmer in the cave than they were outside. Part of this was due to the thick walls of the cave, which buffered the thermal effects of changing seasons, like good insulation in the walls of a house.

(B) People had to find locations to live that would not require them to spend too much time or energy trying to stay warm. One of the most popular early homes seems to have been caves — especially those that opened toward the sun.

(C) But part of it was also because during the winter the sun was low in the sky and could penetrate deep into the cave — warming everything that it hit — while in the summer the high sun angle meant that the interior of the cave was shady all day.

\* buffer 완충하다 \* thermal 열의

[41] ② that → those

[42] B - A - C