

윤연주의

2012

EBS

최종점검

-외국어영역-

2012년 뜨거운 어느 여름밤..

4초의 연기를 위해 4년을 준비했다던
체조선수의 마지막 연기를 숨죽여 지켜보며
선수보다 더 긴장했던 순간이 생생합니다.

마지막 순간이란

그 어느 누구의 무대라도 손에 땀을 쥐게 합니다.
그 결전(?)의 무대가 바로 코앞에 다가 왔습니다.

그리고 그 무대의 주인공은 바로

‘여러분’ 입니다.

물러설 수도

피할 수도 없는

나라의 **한. 판. 승.** 입니다.

그 마지막 점검에

가장 든든한 길잡이가 되도록

연계교재 최종점검을 준비했습니다.

이제 여러분의 실력을 맘껏 발휘하며

한껏 다듬은 두 날개로

드넓은 창공을 향해 훨훨 날아 봅시다!!!

외국어영역
빅마마 윤연주

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* 모든 문제의 연계교재의 원지문이 기준입니다. 필요에 따라 응용문제의 경우 지문을 변형하기도

했지만 혹시 의문이 있을 경우 반드시 연계교재의 원지문을 꼭 참고하세요.

* 혹시 수정 사항이 있을 경우 강의 공지사항에 알리도록 하겠습니다. ^^

Applied Question Q.1 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Some pessimistic scientists believe that climate change on Earth has already passed the ‘tipping point’ beyond which it is not possible to stop the slide into global meltdown. But other groups of scientists think that even if the tipping point has been and gone there might still be hope for the planet in the form of geo-engineering, which is superscale design-and-build work that could reverse the effects of climate change. The ideas put forward include sending giant sunshades into space to block out some of the Sun’s light; building a network of industrial plants around the globe that would suck in carbon dioxide, compress it into liquid, and then pump it underground; and tipping gallons of fertilizer into the oceans to encourage the growth of marine plant life to absorb carbon dioxide from the air by photosynthesis.

- ① various attempts to develop the space
- ② the superscale effects of global warming
- ③ advantages and disadvantages of geo-engineering
- ④ how to prevent the process of global warming
- ⑤ research into geo-engineering in the construction

Original Question Q.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 1강 12쪽 Q1, 해설지 2쪽)

Some pessimistic scientists believe that climate change on Earth has already passed the ‘tipping point’ beyond which it is not (A) [difficult / possible] to stop the slide into global meltdown. But other groups of scientists think that even if the tipping point has been and gone there might still be hope for the planet in the form of geo-engineering, which is superscale design-and-build work that could (B) [estimate / reverse] the effects of climate change. The ideas put forward include sending giant sunshades into space to block out some of the Sun’s light; building a network of industrial plants around the globe that would suck in carbon dioxide, compress it into liquid, and then pump it underground; and tipping gallons of fertilizer into the oceans to (C) [hinder / encourage] the growth of marine plant life to absorb carbon dioxide from the air by photosynthesis.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① difficult …… estimate …… hinder | | |
| ② difficult …… reverse …… encourage | | |
| ③ possible …… estimate …… encourage | | |
| ④ possible …… reverse …… hinder | | |
| ⑤ possible …… reverse …… encourage | | |

Applied Question Q.2 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

If there is to be toleration in the world, one of the things taught in schools must be the habit of weighing evidence, and the practice of not giving full consent to propositions which there is no reason to believe true. For example, the art of reading newspapers should be taught. The schoolmaster should select some incident which happened a good many years ago, and roused political passions in its day. He should then read to the schoolchildren what was said by the newspapers on one side, what was said by those on the other, and some fair account of what really happened. He should make them understand that everything in newspapers is more or less untrue. _____ which would result from this teaching would make the children free from overly naive appeals to idealism in later life.

- ① Equality of opportunity
- ② Positive feelings
- ③ Cooperative spirit
- ④ The self-deceptive thinking
- ⑤ The critical skepticism

Original Question Q.2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 1강 14쪽 Q6, 해설지 5쪽)

If there is to be toleration in the world, one of the things taught in schools must be the habit of weighing evidence, and the practice of not giving full (A) [**consent / objection**] to propositions which there is no reason to believe true. For example, the art of reading newspapers should be taught. The schoolmaster should select some incident which happened a good many years ago, and roused political passions in its day. He should then read to the schoolchildren what was said by the newspapers on one side, what was said by those on the other, and some (B) [**biased / fair**] account of what really happened. He should make them understand that everything in newspapers is more or less untrue. The critical skepticism which would result from this teaching would make the children (C) [**unprotected / free**] from overly naive appeals to idealism in later life.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|--------------|-------------------|
| ① | consent | biased | unprotected |
| ② | consent | fair | unprotected |
| ③ | consent | fair | free |
| ④ | objection | biased | unprotected |
| ⑤ | objection | fair | free |

Applied Question Q.3 아테네의 배심원 제도에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The city of Athens established procedures for distinguishing right from wrong. On the south side of the chief marketplace stood the Court of the Heliasts, a large building with wooden benches for a jury at one end, and a prosecution and defendant's platform at the other. Trials began with a speech from the prosecution, followed by a speech from the defense. Then a jury numbering between 200 and 2,500 people would indicate where the truth lay by a vote or a show of hands. This method of deciding right from wrong by counting the number of people in favor of a proposition was used throughout Athenian political and legal life. Two or three times a month, all male citizens, some 30,000, were invited to gather to decide on important questions of state by a show of hands. For the city, the opinion of the majority was equated with the truth.

- ① Heliasts법정은 배심원과 기소자측을 나누고 있다.
- ② 재판은 기소자측의 발언으로 시작해 피고측 발언으로 이어진다.
- ③ 200에서 2500명의 배심원단의 투표나 거수로 진실이 파악된다.
- ④ 거수나 투표 등에 의한 진위 판정은 아테네 정치, 법률 생활 전반에 사용되었다.
- ⑤ 모든 시민들은 거수로서 국가의 중대한 문제 결정에 참여한다.

Original Question Q.3 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 2강 21쪽 Q4, 해설지 12쪽)

The city of Athens established procedures for distinguishing right from wrong. On the south side of the chief marketplace stood the Court of the Heliasts, a large building with wooden benches for a jury at one end, and a prosecution and defendant's platform at (A)[others / the other]. Trials began with a speech from the prosecution, followed by a speech from the defense. Then a jury numbering between 200 and 2,500 people would indicate (B)[that / where] the truth lay by a vote or a show of hands. This method of deciding right from wrong by counting the number of people in favor of a proposition (C)[used / was used] throughout Athenian political and legal life. Two or three times a month, all male citizens, some 30,000, were invited to gather to decide on important questions of state by a show of hands. For the city, the opinion of the majority was equated with the truth.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| ① | others | that | used |
| ② | others | where | used |
| ③ | the other | that | was used |
| ④ | the other | where | used |
| ⑤ | the other | where | was used |

Applied Question Q.4 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A major obstacle to discovery is not ignorance but _____. Because Aristotle was so comprehensive, logical, and brilliant, his writings became the ultimate standard of truth for 2,000 years. A major portion of Galileo's works was devoted to disproving Aristotle so that the reader would be able to grasp his arguments. The difficulty was that a single authority (Aristotle) was held in such high regard that alternative views could not get a hearing. In more recent times the work of Freud has had a similar effect. Freud's system of analysis assumed certain mental constructs a priori, so it was very difficult to revise or improve his theories. The result was that a fairly good number of psychoanalysts remained Freudians though many psychologists began to ignore Freud altogether to make progress in their work.

- ① aspiration
- ② knowledge
- ③ skill
- ④ jealousy
- ⑤ complexity

Original Question Q.4 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 2강 22쪽 Q5, 해설지 13쪽)

A major obstacle to discovery is not ignorance but knowledge. Because Aristotle was so comprehensive, logical, and brilliant, his writings became the ultimate standard of truth for 2,000 years. A major portion of Galileo's works was devoted to (A)[disprove / disproving] Aristotle so that the reader would be able to grasp his arguments. The difficulty was that a single authority (Aristotle) was held in such high regard (B)[that / which] alternative views could not get a hearing. In more recent times the work of Freud has had a similar effect. Freud's system of analysis assumed certain mental constructs a priori, so it was very difficult to revise or improve his theories. The result was that a fairly good number of psychoanalysts (C)[remaining / remained] Freudians though many psychologists began to ignore Freud altogether to make progress in their work.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| ① | disprove | that | remained |
| ② | disprove | which | remaining |
| ③ | disproving | that | remaining |
| ④ | disproving | that | remained |
| ⑤ | disproving | which | remained |

Applied Question Q.5 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Because classical music today has largely become something we listen to in concert or on recordings, it is easy to forget the essential role it once played as a part of daily life. An enormous amount of the music written in the Baroque period and earlier was designed to support dancing. Supplying music for dancing was an essential task for nearly every composer until the twentieth century. Vast quantities of dance music were written in the Baroque period because people danced all the time, and composers had to supply music to match the demand. As time passed, however, dance music gradually became more abstract and sophisticated and eventually left its original real-world function behind. Put simply, the minuet, which was originally designed to be danced to, ultimately became something to listen to, and the switch transformed both content and form.



In the past, the essential role of the classical music was to support ____ (A) ____, but as time passed, it has been changed to ____ (B) ____.

- | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|--------------|--|-------------|----|--------------|
| (A) | | (B) | | (A) | | (B) |
| ① listening | …… | dancing | | ② listening | …… | appreciation |
| ③ dancing | …… | appreciation | | ④ dancing | …… | content |
| ⑤ content | …… | listening | | | | |

Original Question Q.5 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 3강 32쪽 Q2, 해설지 18쪽)

Because classical music today has largely become something we listen to in concert or on recordings, it is easy to forget the essential role it once played as a part of daily life. An enormous amount of the music written in the Baroque period and earlier was designed to support dancing. Supplying music for dancing was an essential task for nearly every composer until the twentieth century. Vast quantities of dance music were written in the Baroque period because people danced all the time, and composers had to supply music to match the demand. As time passed, however, dance music gradually became more abstract and sophisticated and eventually left its original real-world function behind. Put simply, the minuet, which was originally designed to be danced to, ultimately became something to listen to, and the switch transformed both content and form.

- ① the role of dance in modern arts
- ② causes for the decline of classical music
- ③ how to appreciate various types of music
- ④ changes in the function of classical music
- ⑤ audio-visual components in performing arts

Applied Question Q.6 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Any physical theory is always ①provisional, in the sense that it is only a hypothesis: you can never prove it. No matter how many times the results of experiments agree with some theory, you can never be sure that the next time the result will not ②contradict the theory. On the other hand, you can disprove a theory by finding even a single observation that ③disagrees with the predictions of the theory. As philosopher of science Karl Popper has emphasized, a good theory is characterized by the fact that it makes a number of predictions that could in principle be disproved or falsified by ④observation. Each time new experiments are observed to agree with the predictions the theory survives, and our confidence in it is ⑤decreased: but if ever a new observation is found to disagree, we have to abandon or modify the theory.

Original Question Q.6 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 3강 35쪽 Q8, 해설지 23쪽)

Any physical theory is always provisional, in the sense that it is only a hypothesis: you can never prove it. No matter how many times the results of experiments agree with some theory, you can never be sure that the next time the result will not contradict the theory. On the other hand, you can disprove a theory by finding even a single observation that disagrees with the predictions of the theory. As philosopher of science Karl Popper has emphasized, a good theory is characterized by the fact that it makes a number of predictions that could in principle be disproved or falsified by observation. Each time new experiments are observed to agree with the predictions the theory survives, and our confidence in it is increased; but if ever a new observation is found to disagree, we have to abandon or modify the theory.

*provisional 잠정적인

- ① a trend in modern physics
- ② ways to collect data in science
- ③ limitations of a physical theory
- ④ the disprovability of theoretical accounts
- ⑤ making observations using the scientific method

Applied Question Q.7 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It has been shown repeatedly that the link between amount of salary and happiness is not as strong as one would expect it to be. Yet we keep pushing toward a higher salary. Much of that can be blamed on sheer _____ (A) _____. As H. L. Mencken, the twentieth-century journalist, social critic, and freethinker noted, a man's satisfaction with his salary depends on (are you ready for this?) whether he makes more than his wife's sister's husband. Why the wife's sister's husband? Because (and I have a feeling that Mencken's wife kept him fully informed of her sister's husband's salary) this is a _____ (B) _____ that is salient and readily available. In like manner, hearing of his colleagues or friends' yachts and vacation homes, a person who has previously been happy with his income suddenly feels very poor and wants to take another route with his career.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|----------------|
| ① wage | … interaction |
| ② wage | … comparison |
| ③ creativity | … interaction |
| ④ envy | … comparison |
| ⑤ envy | … relationship |

Original Question Q.7 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 4강 38쪽 Q1, 해설지 23쪽)

It has been shown repeatedly that the link between amount of salary and happiness is not as strong as one would expect it to be. Yet we keep pushing toward a higher salary. Much of that can be blamed on sheer envy. As H. L. Mencken, the twentieth-century journalist, social critic, and freethinker noted, a man's satisfaction with his salary depends on (are you ready for this?) whether he makes more than his wife's sister's husband. Why the wife's sister's husband? Because (and I have a feeling that Mencken's wife kept him fully informed of her sister's husband's salary) this is a comparison that is salient and readily available. In like manner, hearing of his colleagues or friends' yachts and vacation homes, a person who has previously been happy with his income suddenly feels very poor and wants to take another route with his career.

- ① 보수와 행복의 상관관계는 생각보다 높지 않다.
- ② 사람은 자신의 연봉을 비밀에 부치고 싶어 한다.
- ③ 보수가 많은 사람은 시기심 때문에 남들한테 비난을 받는다.
- ④ 사람은 주변의 아는 사람보다 더 많은 보수를 받고 싶어 한다.
- ⑤ 더 많은 보수를 받을수록 주변 사람에게 더 많은 영향력을 행사한다.

Applied Question Q.8 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In our daily lives, all of us, no matter how determinedly upbeat, rely on what psychologist Julie Norem calls “defensive pessimism” to get through the day. Not only airplane pilots need to envision the worst; so does the driver of a car. Should you assume, positively, that no one is going to cut in front of you or, more negatively, be prepared to brake? Most of us would choose a physician who is willing to investigate the most dire possibilities rather than one who is known to settle quickly on an optimistic diagnosis. In matters of the heart as well, a certain level of _____ is universally recommended. You may try to project a thoroughly “positive” outlook in order to attract a potential boyfriend, but you are also advised to find out more about him.

- ① braveness and calmness
- ② negativity and suspicion
- ③ honesty and positiveness
- ④ attraction and potential
- ⑤ pessimism and protection

Original Question Q.8 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 47장 40쪽 Q6, 해설지 26쪽)

In our daily lives, all of us, no matter how determinedly upbeat, rely on what psychologist Julie Norem calls “defensive pessimism” to get through the day. Not only airplane pilots need to envision the worst; so does the driver of a car. Should you assume, positively, that no one is going to cut in front of you or, more negatively, be prepared to brake? Most of us would choose a physician who is willing to investigate the most dire possibilities rather than one who is known to settle quickly on an optimistic diagnosis. In matters of the heart as well, a certain level of negativity and suspicion is universally recommended. You may try to project a thoroughly “positive” outlook in order to attract a potential boyfriend, but you are also advised to find out more about him.

- ① 어려운 처지에 빠진 사람을 외면하지 말아야 한다.
- ② 안이한 낙관보다 신중하게 살피는 태도가 필요하다.
- ③ 주어진 상황에 대해 긍정적인 태도로 대처해야 한다.
- ④ 미래에 대한 근심으로 현재의 기쁨을 놓치지 말아야 한다.
- ⑤ 계획을 세우는 것보다 실천하는 데 더 많은 공을 들여야 한다.

Applied Question Q.9 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Memory is a very basic aspect of cognition, so we might expect it to operate in much the same manner among human beings everywhere. This is true: No matter where they live and in what culture, people all around the world have the same basic memory abilities. This does not mean, however, that memory is unaffected by culture. _____ (A) _____, in many industrialized societies, students learn as part of their education to remember lists of unrelated terms and practice entering abstract information such as mathematical and chemical equations into their memories. In traditional societies, _____ (B) _____, individuals have little if any practice with such tasks. People in these societies, too, commit large amounts of information to memory; but most of it is directly linked to their daily lives. They only memorize the names of large numbers of plants and animals that are a part of everyday life.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-----|-------------|
| ① For example | ... | in contrast |
| ② For example | ... | in addition |
| ③ However | ... | in short |
| ④ However | ... | in addition |
| ⑤ Therefore | ... | in contrast |

Original Question Q.9 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 5강 46쪽 Q2, 해설지 32쪽)

Memory is a very basic aspect of cognition, so we might expect it to operate in much the same manner among human beings everywhere. This is true: No matter where they live and in what culture, people all around the world have the same basic memory abilities. This does not mean, however, that memory is unaffected by culture. For example, in many industrialized societies, students learn as part of their education to remember lists of unrelated terms and practice entering abstract information such as mathematical and chemical equations into their memories. In traditional societies, in contrast, individuals have little if any practice with such tasks. People in these societies, too, commit large amounts of information to memory; but most of it is directly linked to their daily lives. They only memorize the names of large numbers of plants and animals that are a part of everyday life.

- ① Common Myths about Memory
- ② Does Culture Influence Memory?
- ③ What Makes Man a Rational Being
- ④ How Does the Brain Store Knowledge?
- ⑤ Natural Ways to Improve Your Memory

Applied Question Q.10 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① Given the growing human population, it is difficult to imagine a complete stop to habitat destruction. However, biologist Norman Myers and his collaborators have concluded that twenty-five biodiversity “hotspots,” making up less than two percent of Earth’s surface, ② to contain up to fifty percent of all mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, and plant species. Hotspots occur in areas of the globe where favorable climate conditions lead to high levels of plant production, such as rain forests, and ③ where geological factors have resulted in the isolation of species groups, allowing them to diversify. ④ Stopping habitat destruction in these hotspots could greatly reduce the global extinction rate. Of course, preserving these biodiversity hotspots ⑤ is not easy, but by focusing conservation efforts on hotspot areas at the greatest risk, humans can very quickly prevent the loss of a large number of species.

Original Question Q.10 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 5강 48쪽 Q5, 해설지 34쪽)

Given the growing human population, it is difficult to imagine a complete stop to habitat destruction. However, biologist Norman Myers and his collaborators have concluded that twenty-five biodiversity “hotspots,” making up less than two percent of Earth’s surface, contain up to fifty percent of all mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, and plant species. Hotspots occur in areas of the globe where favorable climate conditions lead to high levels of plant production, such as rain forests, and where geological factors have resulted in the isolation of species groups, allowing them to diversify. Stopping habitat destruction in these hotspots could greatly reduce the global extinction rate. Of course, preserving these biodiversity hotspots is not easy, but by focusing conservation efforts on hotspot areas at the greatest risk, humans can very quickly prevent the loss of a large number of species.

- ① It’s Too Dangerous to Stay in Hotspot Areas!
- ② How to Classify Species in Biodiversity Hotspots
- ③ Climate Change Brought about by Habitat Destruction
- ④ Biodiversity Hotspots: Key Areas for Species Conservation
- ⑤ Relationships between Human Population and Habitat Destruction

Applied Question Q.11 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

My direct experience of African *nkisi nkondi* fetish statues from Loango, in the Kongo region, which ① are bristling with nails, is that they look quite ② fierce — like a horror-movie monster. This first perception is modified when I learn ‘external facts’: that the nails were driven in over time by people ③ to register agreements or seal dispute resolutions. The participants were asking for support for their agreement (with an expectation of punishment if it is violated). Such fetish sculptures were considered so ④ powerful that they were sometimes kept outside of the village. Although I may directly perceive that the sculptures embody frightening power, I do not understand their social meaning without understanding additional facts about why and how they were made. Original users would find it very odd for a small group of them to ⑤ exhibit together in the African Art section of a museum.

Original Question Q.11 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(수능특강 유형편 6강 56쪽 Q10, 해설지 43쪽)

My direct experience of African *nkisi nkondi* fetish statues from Loango, in the Kongo region, which are bristling with nails, is that they look quite fierce—like a horror-movie monster. This first perception is modified when I learn ‘external facts’: that the nails were driven in over time by people to register agreements or seal dispute resolutions. The participants were asking for support for their agreement (with an expectation of punishment if it is violated). Such fetish sculptures were considered so powerful that they were sometimes kept outside of the village. Although I may directly perceive that the sculptures embody frightening power, I do not _____ without understanding additional facts about why and how they were made. Original users would find it very odd for a small group of them to be exhibited together in the African Art section of a museum.

- ① recognize their economic value
- ② understand their social meaning
- ③ think of art as a means to possess
- ④ distinguish between art and religion
- ⑤ break down barriers among cultures

Applied Question Q.12 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

For any given topic in science, it should be possible to improve experimental procedures, develop better statistical tests, explain exceptions, etc. Falling in love with a theory and developing that contented glow of companionship is a guaranteed way to ① overlook opportunities to improve the field. To put it another way, the scientist needs to develop an eye for ② perfections which can be improved. If different individuals seem to debate without resolution, perhaps it is because they are using terms differently or perhaps it is because certain phenomena act differently in different systems. In either case, an opportunity exists for ③ clarification. There are always odd phenomena that don't fit in, and they offer opportunities for ④ discovery. For example, certain lizards can reproduce without males. How did this evolve? What about mutations in such a system? Maybe the opportunities ⑤ exist at the experimental level.

Original Question Q.12 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 6강 56쪽 Q9, 해설지 43쪽)

For any given topic in science, it should be possible to improve experimental procedures, develop better statistical tests, explain exceptions, etc. Falling in love with a theory and developing that contented glow of companionship is a guaranteed way to overlook opportunities to improve the field. To put it another way, the scientist needs to develop _____. If different individuals seem to debate without resolution, perhaps it is because they are using terms differently or perhaps it is because certain phenomena act differently in different systems. In either case, an opportunity exists for clarification. There are always odd phenomena that don't fit in, and they offer opportunities for discovery. For example, certain lizards can reproduce without males. How did this evolve? What about mutations in such a system? Maybe the opportunities exist at the experimental level.

- ① an open-minded attitude toward criticism
- ② a solid understanding of basic principles
- ③ software for data analysis to test his hypotheses
- ④ an eye for imperfections which can be improved
- ⑤ ways to apply his professional knowledge to basic problems

Applied Question Q.13 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consider an eight-year-old girl who is given a hammer and nail to hang a picture on the wall. She has never used a hammer, but from observing others do this she realizes that a hammer is an object to be held, that it is swung by the handle to hit the nail, and that it is usually swung a number of times.

- (A) But the hammer is heavy, so she holds it near the top. She swings too hard and the nail bends, so she adjusts the pressure of her strikes.
- (B) Recognizing each of these things, she fits her behavior into this schema she already has (assimilation).
- (C) These adjustments reflect her ability to slightly alter her conception of the world (accommodation). Just as both assimilation and accommodation are required in this example, so are they required in many of the child's thinking challenges.

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

Original Question Q.13 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 5강 49쪽 Q8, 해설지 36쪽)

Consider an eight-year-old girl who is given a hammer and nail to hang a picture on the wall. She has never used a hammer, but from observing others do this she realizes that a hammer is an object to be held, that it is swung by the handle to hit the nail, and that it is usually swung a number of times. Recognizing each of these things, she fits her behavior into this schema she already has (assimilation). But the hammer is heavy, so she holds it near the top. She swings too hard and the nail bends, so she adjusts the pressure of her strikes. These adjustments reflect her ability to slightly alter her conception of the world (accommodation). Just as both assimilation and accommodation are required in this example, so are they required in many of the child's thinking challenges.

- ① Educating Children Using Tools
- ② Ways to Develop Children's Independence
- ③ Environmental Effects on Children's Cognition
- ④ How Children Use and Adjust Their Knowledge
- ⑤ Differences between Assimilation and Accommodation

Applied Question Q.14 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

The best way to evaluate people is to watch them work. This isn't practical in the selection process, so the next best method is to use simulation. ① This is an exercise that demonstrates how well an applicant can perform key job responsibilities and is useful in evaluating applicants with little previous experience in the area. ② For example, if you are seeking servers who can use suggestive selling techniques effectively, you might give them an assignment to role-play upselling products on your menu. ③ Related products or services enhance the customer's satisfaction with the item already chosen and the complete package better meets the customer's needs. ④ You would provide the applicant with a role description, information about menu items to upsell, and a partner to role-play the situation. ⑤ If you were interviewing bell staff attendants and you wanted to hire individuals who have knowledge of the city, you might ask applicants several questions about area restaurants and for directions to area attractions to test their ability to answer guest questions in a knowledgeable manner.

Original Question Q.14 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 6강 53쪽 Q4, 해설지 39쪽)

The best way to evaluate people is to watch them work. This isn't practical in the selection process, so the next best method is to use _____. This is an exercise that demonstrates how well an applicant can perform key job responsibilities and is useful in evaluating applicants with little previous experience in the area. For example, if you are seeking servers who can use suggestive selling techniques effectively, you might give them an assignment to role-play upselling products on your menu. You would provide the applicant with a role description, information about menu items to upsell, and a partner to role-play the situation. If you were interviewing bell staff attendants and you wanted to hire individuals who have knowledge of the city, you might ask applicants several questions about area restaurants and for directions to area attractions to test their ability to answer guest questions in a knowledgeable manner.

- ① intuition ② knowledge ③ competition ④ simulation ⑤ collaboration

Applied Question Q.15 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Sensory adaptation is extremely ____ (A) _____. It allows us to “get used to” the train whistle during the night and learn to sleep through it. It allows the people who live near a paper mill to get used to the odor that makes visitors to their town wrinkle their noses. This kind of habituation allows us to notice what is different in case we need to react to some change — and then to ignore it so that we can turn our attention elsewhere. But it has a ____ (B) _____. We can miss any change that occurs slowly because we are habituating to it without even realizing it. This means that the same sensory habituation that enables us to sleep through the train whistles can cause us to miss noticing smoke if it has been seeping very slowly into the room, which can cause serious damage.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|------------|
| ① sensitive | drawback |
| ② sensitive | limitation |
| ③ useful | sense |
| ④ useful | drawback |
| ⑤ dangerous | sense |

Original Question Q.15 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 유형편 7강 61쪽 Q4, 해설지 47쪽)

Sensory adaptation is extremely useful. It allows us to “get used to” the train whistle during the night and learn to sleep through it. It allows the people who live near a paper mill to get used to the odor that makes visitors to their town wrinkle their noses. This kind of habituation allows us to notice what is different in case we need to react to some change — and then to ignore it so that we can turn our attention elsewhere. But it has a drawback. We can miss any change that occurs slowly because we are habituating to it without even realizing it. This means that the same sensory habituation that enables us to sleep through the train whistles can cause us to miss noticing smoke if it has been seeping very slowly into the room, which can cause serious damage.

➔ Sensory adaptation enables us to get used to familiar things so that we can use our ____ (A) ____ effectively, but it may also hinder us from ____ (B) ____ slow changes.

- | (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| ① habit | noticing | ② habit | accepting |
| ③ attention | creating | ④ attention | noticing |
| ⑤ senses | creating | | |

Applied Question Q.16 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The classic demonstration of the impact of _____ on brain growth was by Nobel Prize-winners Thorsten Wiesel and David Hubel, both neuroscientists. They showed that in cats and monkeys, there was a critical period during the first few months of life for the development of the synapses that carry signals from the eye to the visual cortex, where those signals are interpreted. If one eye was kept closed during that period, the number of synapses from that eye to the visual cortex dwindled away, while those from the open eye multiplied. If after the critical period ended the closed eye was reopened, the animal was functionally blind in that eye. Although nothing was wrong with the eye itself, there were too few circuits to the visual cortex for signals from that eye to be interpreted.

- ① experience ② development ③ understanding ④ period ⑤ signal

Original Question Q.16 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 7장 62쪽 Q5, 해설지 48쪽)

The classic demonstration of the impact of experience on brain growth was by Nobel Prize-winners Thorsten Wiesel and David Hubel, both neuroscientists. They showed that in cats and monkeys, there was a critical period during the first few months of life for the development of the synapses that carry signals from the eye to the visual cortex, where those signals are interpreted. If one eye was kept closed during that period, the number of synapses from that eye to the visual cortex dwindled away, while those from the open eye multiplied. If after the critical period ended the closed eye was reopened, the animal was functionally blind in that eye. Although nothing was wrong with the eye itself, there were too few circuits to the visual cortex for signals from that eye to be interpreted.

➔ Two neuroscientists' experiment demonstrated that the _____ (A) _____ of visual experience during a critical period of development leads to blindness from the _____ (B) _____ point of view.

- | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|------------|---------------|-------|------------|
| (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
| ① quality | ..... | physical | ② orientation | ..... | physical |
| ③ lack | ..... | functional | ④ intensity | ..... | functional |
| ⑤ quantity | ..... | mental | | | |

Applied Question Q.17 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The Canella always settle near some watercourses and galeria forests; ① because of their passion for daily dancing they choose for a site some hard dirt ground. A typical village is about nine hundred feet in diameter, with the houses ② arranged along the circular boundary. A ring-like boulevard, uniformly over twenty feet in width, ③ runs along the inner side of the house circle, widening at two spots into a dance ground. Since the residents are forever dancing and racing there, not a blade of grass is ④ to see growing on the boulevard. In the center of the village is a circular plaza about one hundred and fifty feet in diameter, ⑤ with which each house is connected by a path kept clear for festive occasions, while between these paths the grass grows undisturbed. The total aspect of the settlement thus suggests a giant wheel with its spokes.

Original Question Q.17 Canella족의 부락에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 9강 77쪽 Q4, 해설지 59쪽)

The Canella always settle near some watercourses and galeria forests; because of their passion for daily dancing they choose for a site some hard dirt ground. A typical village is about nine hundred feet in diameter, with the houses arranged along the circular boundary. A ring-like boulevard, uniformly over twenty feet in width, runs along the inner side of the house circle, widening at two spots into a dance ground. Since the residents are forever dancing and racing there, not a blade of grass is to be seen growing on the boulevard. In the center of the village is a circular plaza about one hundred and fifty feet in diameter, with which each house is connected by a path kept clear for festive occasions, while between these paths the grass grows undisturbed. The total aspect of the settlement thus suggests a giant wheel with its spokes.

- ① 수로에서 멀리 떨어진 곳에서 형성된다.
- ② 가옥의 배열이 타원형을 이루고 있다.
- ③ 가옥을 따라 일정하지 않은 넓이의 큰 길이 나 있다.
- ④ 중앙에 지름 150여 피트의 원형 광장이 있다.
- ⑤ 풀이 자란 곳을 발견하기가 어렵다.

Applied Question Q.18 다음 글에 드러나 'Seth'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When his son, Justin, told him he was dropping out of college, Seth did his best to hide his disappointment. Still, he was upset and needed someone to talk to. Hoping that his brother would understand, Seth gave him a call. It wasn't easy for Seth to talk about his feelings, so he started out making small talk. After a few minutes he told his brother that Justin was dropping out of college and that he was very discouraged about it. There was a pause, and then his brother went on to talk about something else. Seth was shocked. How could his brother be so unsympathetic? With great effort, he confronted his brother, saying, "Didn't you hear what I said?" His brother replied that he had never thought of Seth as someone who needed emotional support.

- ① amused
- ② disappointed
- ③ flattered
- ④ frightened
- ⑤ grateful

Original Question Q.18 밑줄 친 He[he]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 10강 86쪽 Q6, 해설지 69쪽)

When his son, Justin, told him he was dropping out of college, Seth did his best to hide his disappointment. Still, ① he was upset and needed someone to talk to. Hoping that his brother would understand, Seth gave him a call. It wasn't easy for Seth to talk about his feelings, so ② he started out making small talk. After a few minutes ③ he told his brother that Justin was dropping out of college and that he was very discouraged about it. There was a pause, and then his brother went on to talk about something else. Seth was shocked. How could his brother be so unsympathetic? With great effort, ④ he confronted his brother, saying, "Didn't you hear what I said?" His brother replied that ⑤ he had never thought of Seth as someone who needed emotional support.

Applied Question Q.19 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Malaria claims five million victims every year, but ① treating the disease is extremely hard. Even though field workers collect plenty of data from victims, ② using it to work out the best treatments is slow. So the Swiss Tropical Institute (STI) is asking you to help. It has developed a computer program to study the cause, distribution and controls for malaria that ③ simulates possible treatments and transmission patterns. But it needs massive computing power. So the STI researchers ④ have been chopped the program up into little chunks that can be processed simultaneously by thousands of home PCs around the world. And that includes your computer. All you need to do is ⑤ to log on to the AFRICA@home website to sign up. They will give you software to download, and then send you data to run on your PC to help the scientists to understand, treat and maybe one day wipe out malaria.

Original Question Q.19 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 11강 96쪽 Q5, 해설지 73쪽)

Malaria claims five million victims every year, but treating the disease is extremely hard. Even though field workers collect plenty of data from victims, using it to work out the best treatments is slow. So the Swiss Tropical Institute (STI) is asking you to help. It has developed a computer program to study the cause, distribution and controls for malaria that simulates possible treatments and transmission patterns. But it needs massive computing power. So the STI researchers have chopped the program up into little chunks that can be processed simultaneously by thousands of home PCs around the world. And that includes your computer. All you need to do is to log on to the AFRICA@home website to sign up. They will give you software to download, and then send you data to run on your PC to help the scientists to understand, treat and maybe one day wipe out malaria.

- ① 신형 컴퓨터의 성능을 홍보하려고
- ② 말라리아의 발병 원인을 설명하려고
- ③ 시뮬레이션 참여 협조를 부탁하려고
- ④ 신종 백신 실험 참가자를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 아프리카 풍토병의 위험성을 알리려고

Applied Question Q.20 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It is not at all hard to understand why having a good start increases the likelihood of a young person eventually becoming an especially capable adult. Consider, _____ (A) _____, the advantage of gaining above-average language skills at an early age. Acquiring language affects a child's capacities as a thinker in some fundamental ways. Language also makes possible an explosive growth in a child's capacity to retain information in memory. That information in turn opens up the possibility of undertaking cognitive activities such as planning, reasoning and making choices and judgements, and anticipating the future, which are literally inconceivable in a species that lacks language. In sum, acquiring language brings about a complete transformation in what a child is capable of. _____ (B) _____, those children who gain the advantages that are brought by the early acquisition of language skills will have their capacity to learn from their experiences broadened considerably.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| ① in short | ..... | In addition |
| ② by contrast | ..... | In addition |
| ③ by contrast | ..... | As a result |
| ④ for example | ..... | However |
| ⑤ for example | ..... | As a result |

Original Question Q.20 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 유형편 14강 117쪽 Q4, 해설지 88쪽)

Language also makes possible an explosive growth in a child's capacity to retain information in memory.

It is not at all hard to understand why having a good start increases the likelihood of a young person eventually becoming an especially capable adult. (①) Consider, for example, the advantage of gaining above-average language skills at an early age. (②) Acquiring language affects a child's capacities as a thinker in some fundamental ways. (③) That information in turn opens up the possibility of undertaking cognitive activities such as planning, reasoning and making choices and judgements, and anticipating the future, which are literally inconceivable in a species that lacks language. (④) In sum, acquiring language brings about a complete transformation in what a child is capable of. (⑤) As a result, those children who gain the advantages that are brought by the early acquisition of language skills will have their capacity to learn from their experiences broadened considerably.

Applied Question Q.21 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Rice merchants in Osaka, Japan, had already set up the world's first futures market. Rice was so important in Japan at the time that it was almost a form of currency in itself. The idea of forward trading — buying now goods that are to be delivered later — is said to have originated around 1620, when ① a Nagoya rice merchant named Chozaemon met a friend from Sendai, in the north of Japan. ② His friend was passing through Nagoya on a journey. ③ He reported that the rice harvest in the north was going to be bad. Chozaemon promptly bought the future Nagoya-area rice harvest. ④ He paid the farmers ten percent in advance and owed them the rest. After the harvest came in, ⑤ he stored the rice for several months, selling it for a tidy profit once the north's poor harvest had driven prices up.

Original Question Q.21 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 15강 123쪽 Q3, 해설지 93쪽)

Rice merchants in Osaka, Japan, had already set up the world's first futures market. Rice was so important in Japan at the time that it was almost a form of currency in itself.

- (A) He paid the farmers ten percent in advance and owed them the rest. After the harvest came in, he stored the rice for several months, selling it for a tidy profit once the north's poor harvest had driven prices up.
- (B) The friend was passing through Nagoya on a journey. He reported that the rice harvest in the north was going to be bad. Chozaemon promptly bought the future Nagoya-area rice harvest.
- (C) The idea of forward trading — buying now goods that are to be delivered later — is said to have originated around 1620, when a Nagoya rice merchant named Chozaemon met a friend from Sendai, in the north of Japan.

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

Applied Question Q.22 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But being flexible does not require compromising principles for the sake of an agreement.

Why do we continue to think of negotiation as a win-lose proposition? (①) For one thing, society encourages us to engage in hard bargaining. (②) Certainly in our society we learn to win at games, beat opponents, and get the best grades, car, or deal, regardless of anyone else's needs. (③) Such an attitude is difficult to unlearn because hard bargaining may have worked in the past, so changing to something that is seen as weaker or emotional is not very appealing. (④) Negotiators often feel that any change would compromise their principles. (⑤) Being flexible means protecting and fulfilling your own interests, while finding creative ways to minimally satisfy the interests of others as well.

Original Question Q.22 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 유형편 15강 122쪽 Q1, 해설지 91쪽)

Why do we continue to think of negotiation as a win-lose proposition? For one thing, society encourages us to engage in hard bargaining.

- (A) Such an attitude is difficult to unlearn because hard bargaining may have worked in the past, so changing to something that is seen as weaker or emotional is not very appealing. Negotiators often feel that any change would compromise their principles.
- (B) But being flexible does not require compromising principles for the sake of an agreement. Being flexible means protecting and fulfilling your own interests, while finding creative ways to minimally satisfy the interests of others as well.
- (C) Certainly in our society we learn to win at games, beat opponents, and get the best grades, car, or deal, regardless of anyone else's needs.

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

Applied Question Q.23 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Many people fear that the computer will replace other valuable forms of content creation, such as writing a short story on a blank piece of paper by using a simple pencil, or painting a picture with watercolors. This concern needs to be taken seriously. The computer does not replace such traditional forms of content creation but rather adds to the long list of forms available. Of course, it is up to us to determine whether digital creativity will replace other forms. Much depends on the choices that we are making—whether, for instance, we encourage our children to use paper and crayons to make their first drawings or sit them in front of our PCs and let them draw with the mouse. We should certainly be encouraging them to use _____ to express themselves — including low-tech media such as pens, crayons, and paper, among others.

- ① the most advanced technology
- ② a broad range of media
- ③ various kinds of computer programs
- ④ computer aided instruction
- ⑤ only traditional forms of content creation

Original Question Q.23 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 주소편 19강 165쪽 Q3, 해설지 114쪽)

Many people fear that the computer will replace other valuable forms of content creation, such as writing a short story on a blank piece of paper by using a simple pencil, or painting a picture with watercolors. This concern needs to be taken seriously. The computer does not replace such traditional forms of content creation but rather adds to the long list of forms available. Of course, it is up to us to determine whether digital creativity will replace other forms. Much depends on the choices that we are making—whether, for instance, we encourage our children to use paper and crayons to make their first drawings or sit them in front of our PCs and let them draw with the mouse. We should certainly be encouraging them to use a broad range of media to express themselves—including low-tech media such as pens, crayons, and paper, among others.

- ① Let Your Kids Play with Computers!
- ② Benefits of Computer-aided Instruction
- ③ Why Children Love Drawing with Computers
- ④ Computers: Just Another Form of Content Creation
- ⑤ Can Computers Teach Children to Write and Draw?

Applied Question Q.24 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

When people move from one country to another, or from one area to another, their economic ① status may change. They will be introduced to new foods and new food customs. Although their original food customs may have been nutritionally ② adequate, their new environment may cause them to change their eating habits. For example, if milk was a ③ staple food in their diet before moving and is unusually expensive in the new environment, milk may be replaced by a cheaper, nutritionally ④ inferior beverage such as soda, coffee, or tea. Candy, possibly a luxury in their former environment, may be inexpensive. As a result, a family might increase consumption of soda or candy and ⑤ promote purchases of more nutritious foods. Someone who is not familiar with the nutritive value of foods can easily make such mistakes in food selection.

Original Question Q.24 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 주소편 20강 169쪽 Q3, 해설지 117쪽)

When people move from one country to another, or from one area to another, their economic status may change. They will be introduced to new foods and new food customs. Although their original food customs may have been nutritionally adequate, their new environment may cause them to change their eating habits. For example, if milk was a staple (basic) food in their diet before moving and is unusually expensive in the new environment, milk may be replaced by a cheaper, nutritionally inferior beverage such as soda, coffee, or tea. Candy, possibly a luxury in their former environment, may be inexpensive. As a result, a family might increase consumption of soda or candy and reduce purchases of more nutritious foods. Someone who is not familiar with the nutritive value of foods can easily make such mistakes in food selection.

- ① impact of nutrition on eating habits
- ② importance of a balanced diet in nutrition
- ③ common misconceptions of food consumption
- ④ environmental and economic effects on food habits
- ⑤ relationships between food prices and nutritive values

Applied Question Q.25 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Six earth-and-rock mounds rise out of the windswept desert of the Supe Valley near the coast of Peru. They appear to be natural hills in a desert region (A)[descended / squeezed] between the Pacific Ocean and the mountains of the Andean Cordillera. However, these are human-made pyramids, remains of a city called “Caral.” Though Caral was discovered in 1905, most archaeologists were (B)[uninterested / enthusiastic] in it because they believed the remaining structures were fairly recent. New evidence, however, indicates Caral prospered nearly 5,000 years ago. Research developed by Ruth Shady Solis, a Peruvian archaeologist, suggests that Caral, with the huge complex of pyramids, plazas, and residential buildings, was a (C)[failing / thriving] metropolis as Egypt’s great pyramids were being built.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|--------------|----------|
| ① descended | uninterested | thriving |
| ② descended | enthusiastic | failing |
| ③ squeezed | uninterested | failing |
| ④ squeezed | enthusiastic | thriving |
| ⑤ squeezed | uninterested | thriving |

Original Question Q.25 Caral에 관한 다음의 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

(수능특강 주소편 21강 173쪽 Q4, 해설지 121쪽)

Six earth-and-rock mounds rise out of the windswept desert of the Supe Valley near the coast of Peru. They appear to be natural hills in a desert region squeezed between the Pacific Ocean and the mountains of the Andean Cordillera. However, these are human-made pyramids, remains of a city called “Caral.” Though Caral was discovered in 1905, most archaeologists were uninterested in it because they believed the remaining structures were fairly recent. New evidence, however, indicates Caral prospered nearly 5,000 years ago. Research developed by Ruth Shady Solis, a Peruvian archaeologist, suggests that Caral, with the huge complex of pyramids, plazas, and residential buildings, was a thriving metropolis as Egypt’s great pyramids were being built.

- ① 페루의 사막에 위치해 있다.
- ② 피라미드 유적이 발견된 곳이다.
- ③ 발견 당시 많은 고고학자들의 관심을 끌었다.
- ④ 약 5천 년 전에 번창한 도시였다고 추정된다.
- ⑤ 이집트의 피라미드가 건축되던 시기에 번영했다.

Applied Question Q.26 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This characteristic of tourism also helps to explain why airlines and other tourism businesses offer last-minute sales or stand-by rates at drastically reduced prices.

Tourism services cannot be produced and stored today for consumption in the future. (①) For example, an airline flight that has 100 empty seats on a 400-seat airplane cannot compensate for the shortfall by selling 500 seats on the next flight of that airplane. (②) The 100 seats are irrevocably lost, along with the revenue that they would normally generate. (③) Because some of this loss is attributable to airline passengers or hotel guests who do not take up their reservations, most businesses ‘overbook’ their services on the basis of the average number of seats that have not been claimed in the past. (④) While they will not obtain as much profit from these clients, at least some revenue can be recovered at minimal extra cost. (⑤)

Original Question Q.26 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 주소편 22강 177쪽 Q3, 해설지 124쪽)

Tourism services cannot be produced and stored today for consumption in the future. For example, an airline flight that has 100 empty seats on a 400-seat airplane cannot compensate for the shortfall by selling 500 seats on the next flight of that airplane. The 100 seats are irrevocably lost, along with the revenue that they would normally generate. Because some of this loss is attributable to airline passengers or hotel guests who do not take up their reservations, most businesses ‘overbook’ their services on the basis of the average number of seats that have not been claimed in the past. This characteristic of tourism also helps to explain why airlines and other tourism businesses offer last-minute sales or stand-by rates at drastically reduced prices. While they will not obtain as much profit from these clients, at least some revenue can be recovered at minimal extra cost.

- ① reasons to support tourism business development
- ② strategies to minimize irrevocable loss in tourism
- ③ roles of international airlines in tourism promotion
- ④ impacts of rapid tourism expansion on the economy
- ⑤ different ways of pricing tourism products and services

Applied Question Q.27 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Education is a powerful force that can speed up economic growth, improve income distribution, and reduce poverty. It can also improve the quality of life for citizens by contributing to longer life expectancy, lower infant mortality rates, and a more cohesive national identity. However, attaining these benefits from investing in human capital through education is not automatic. All too often, higher investment in education is not associated with faster economic growth, especially when the system fails to produce the quality of skilled labor required to meet demand or when demand itself is inadequate. Similarly, poor-quality education effectively erodes its returns, leading to high dropout rates, especially among the poor. Finally, rather than enhancing social cohesion, improving health outcomes, and strengthening the future development capacity of a nation, education is sometimes used by vested interest groups to advance particular causes at the expense of the broader public good.

- ① the future development capacity
- ② possibilities of education
- ③ limitations of education
- ④ double-sidedness of education
- ⑤ benefits of education

Original Question Q.27 다음 글의 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 주소편 23강 181쪽 Q1, 해설지 126쪽)

Education is a powerful force that can speed up economic growth, improve income distribution, and reduce poverty. It can also improve the quality of life for citizens by contributing to longer life expectancy, lower infant mortality rates, and a more cohesive national identity. _____ (A) _____, attaining these benefits from investing in human capital through education is not automatic. All too often, higher investment in education is not associated with faster economic growth, especially when the system fails to produce the quality of skilled labor required to meet demand or when demand itself is inadequate. Similarly, poor-quality education effectively erodes its returns, leading to high dropout rates, especially among the poor. _____ (B) _____, rather than enhancing social cohesion, improving health outcomes, and strengthening the future development capacity of a nation, education is sometimes used by vested interest groups to advance particular causes at the expense of the broader public good.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|---------|
| (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
| ① Rather | ..... | Therefore | ② Rather | ..... | Finally |
| ③ Of course | ..... | In sum | ④ However | ..... | Finally |
| ⑤ However | ..... | In sum | | | |

Applied Question Q.28 1939년 영국에서 실시된 소등 규정에 대한 다음 글을 읽고 일치하지 않는 내용을 고르시오.

In the autumn of 1939, during the slightly hysterical confusion that comes with the outbreak of war, Great Britain introduced stringent blackout regulations to thwart any murderous ambitions by the German air force. For three months it was essentially illegal to show any light at night, however faint. Rule-breakers could be arrested for lighting a cigarette in a doorway or holding a match up to read a wartime poster. One man was fined for not covering the glow of the heater light from his tropical fish tank. Hotels and offices spent hours every day putting up and taking down special blackout covers. Worst of all, drivers had to drive around in almost perfect invisibility — even dashboard lights were not allowed — so they had to guess not only where the road was but at what speed they were moving.

- ① 독일 공군의 야심을 좌절시키기 위해서 도입했다.
- ② 밤에는 어떤 불빛이 보여도 불법이었다.
- ③ 담뱃불이나 성냥불도 금지되었다.
- ④ 열대어 수족관의 불빛도 금하였다.
- ⑤ 운전자들에게는 최소한의 계기판 불빛만 허용되었다.

Original Question Q.28 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 주소편 24강 185쪽 Q3, 해설지 131쪽)

In the autumn of 1939, during the slightly hysterical confusion that comes with the outbreak of war, Great Britain introduced stringent blackout regulations to thwart any murderous ambitions by the German air force.

- (A) Worst of all, drivers had to drive around in almost perfect invisibility—even dashboard lights were not allowed—so they had to guess not only where the road was but at what speed they were moving.
- (B) For three months it was essentially illegal to show any light at night, however faint. Rule-breakers could be arrested for lighting a cigarette in a doorway or holding a match up to read a wartime poster.
- (C) One man was fined for not covering the glow of the heater light from his tropical fish tank. Hotels and offices spent hours every day putting up and taking down special blackout covers.

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

Applied Question Q.29 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Waste has always been intrinsic to industrial production. Because industrial cycles are never complete — because there is no return — there are two characteristic results of industrial enterprise: exhaustion and contamination. The energy industry, for instance, is not a cycle, but only a short arc between an empty hole and poisoned air. And farming, which is inherently cyclic, capable of regenerating and reproducing itself indefinitely, becomes similarly destructive and self-exhausting when transformed into an industry. Agricultural pollution is a growing problem and industrial agriculture is forced by its character to treat the soil itself as a “raw material,”s which it proceeds to “use up.” It has been estimated, for instance, that at the present rate of cropland erosion Iowa’s soil will be exhausted by 2050.

- ① how to deal with industrial waste
- ② characteristics of industrial enterprise
- ③ problems of industrial agriculture
- ④ shortage of natural resources
- ⑤ agricultural activities for employment

Original Question Q.29 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 주소편 25강 189쪽 Q3, 해설지 134쪽)

Waste has always been intrinsic to industrial production. Because industrial cycles are never complete—because there is no return—there are two characteristic results of industrial enterprise: exhaustion and contamination. ① The energy industry, for instance, is not a cycle, but only a short arc between an empty hole and poisoned air. ② And farming, which is inherently cyclic, capable of regenerating and reproducing itself indefinitely, becomes similarly destructive and self-exhausting when transformed into an industry. ③ Agricultural pollution is a growing problem and industrial agriculture is forced by its character to treat the soil itself as a “raw material,”s which it proceeds to “use up.” ④ Among the benefits of industrial agriculture have been cheap food and a release of labor from agricultural activities for employment in other sectors. ⑤ It has been estimated, for instance, that at the present rate of cropland erosion Iowa’s soil will be exhausted by 2050.

Applied Question Q.30 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Fourteenth-century approaches to music had a deep and ① continuing impact on music and musical life in later centuries. Perhaps most significant was the invention of a precise and unambiguous notation that could record a wide variety of rhythms and allowed music to be distributed in writing and ② performed accurately wherever it went. We now take this for granted when we play from notation and sight-read through unfamiliar music, but it was a remarkable innovation in the fourteenth century. Among its effects ③ were that composers could fix their music exactly as they wished it to be performed, as poets had long been able to set down their poems, ④ leading them to take pride in authorship as few composers had done before the fourteenth century. In addition, future composers would claim credit for their work more readily and would remain ⑤ anonymous much less often than was true before 1300.

Original Question Q.30 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 주소편 26강 192쪽 Q2, 해설지 137쪽)

Fourteenth-century approaches to music had a deep and continuing impact on music and musical life in later centuries. Perhaps most significant was the invention of a precise and unambiguous notation that could record a wide variety of rhythms and allowed music to be distributed in writing and performed accurately wherever it went. We now take this for granted when we play from notation and sight-read through unfamiliar music, but it was a remarkable innovation in the fourteenth century. Among its effects was that composers could fix their music exactly as they wished it to be performed, as poets had long been able to set down their poems, leading them to take pride in authorship as few composers had done before the fourteenth century. In addition, future composers would claim credit for their work more readily and would remain anonymous much less often than was true before 1300.

- ① the simplification of musical notation
- ② ways to protect a musician's authorship
- ③ the relationship between music and poetry
- ④ the invention of musical notation and its effects
- ⑤ important roles of composers in the 14th century

Applied Question Q.31 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Let's say an ant in a colony stumbles upon a new food source. No dictator ant has to tell the colony to reorganize itself to harvest that source.

- (A) The entire colony will have a pheromone superhighway to harvest the new food source. A change has been quickly communicated through the system, and the whole colony mind has restructured itself to take advantage of this new circumstance.
- (B) There has been no conscious decision to make the change. But a new set of arrangements has emerged, and once the custom has been set, future ants will automatically conform.
- (C) Instead, one ant, in the course of his normal searching, stumbles upon the food. Then a neighboring ant will notice that ant's change in direction, and then a neighbor of that ant will notice the change, and pretty soon, as Steven Johnson puts it, "Local information can lead to global wisdom."

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

Original Question Q.31 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 주소면 27강 197쪽 Q4, 해설지 142쪽)

Let's say an ant in a colony stumbles upon a new food source. No dictator ant has to tell the colony to reorganize itself to harvest that source. Instead, one ant, in the course of his normal searching, stumbles upon the food. Then a neighboring ant will notice that ant's change in direction, and then a neighbor of that ant will notice the change, and pretty soon, as Steven Johnson puts it, "_____." The entire colony will have a pheromone superhighway to harvest the new food source. A change has been quickly communicated through the system, and the whole colony mind has restructured itself to take advantage of this new circumstance. There has been no conscious decision to make the change. But a new set of arrangements has emerged, and once the custom has been set, future ants will automatically conform.

- ① Positive change comes from conflict
- ② Local information can lead to global wisdom
- ③ Diversity generates a wider range of solutions
- ④ Cooperation sometimes leads to negative consequences
- ⑤ The success of any system relies upon a central controller

Applied Question Q.32 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Minerals are necessary for the body to build tissues or ① assist in various body functions. Minerals are found in all body tissues. They cannot provide energy by themselves, but in their role as body regulators, they ② contribute to the production of energy within the body. Minerals are found in water and in natural (unprocessed) foods, together with proteins, fats, and vitamins. Humans ③ obtain minerals by eating plants grown in mineral-rich soil or by eating animals that have eaten such plants. The specific mineral content of food is determined by burning the food and then chemically analyzing the remaining ash. Most minerals in food occur as salts, which are ④ contracted in water. Therefore, the minerals leave the food and remain in the cooking water. Using this cooking liquid ⑤ improves the flavor as well as the nutrient content of foods to which it is added.

Original Question Q.32 미네랄에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

(수능특강 주소편 28강 201쪽 Q4, 해설지 146쪽)

Minerals are necessary for the body to build tissues or assist in various body functions. Minerals are found in all body tissues. They cannot provide energy by themselves, but in their role as body regulators, they contribute to the production of energy within the body. Minerals are found in water and in natural (unprocessed) foods, together with proteins, fats, and vitamins. Humans obtain minerals by eating plants grown in mineral-rich soil or by eating animals that have eaten such plants. The specific mineral content of food is determined by burning the food and then chemically analyzing the remaining ash. Most minerals in food occur as salts, which are soluble in water. Therefore, the minerals leave the food and remain in the cooking water. Using this cooking liquid improves the flavor as well as the nutrient content of foods to which it is added.

- ① 신체 내에서의 에너지 생산에 도움을 준다.
- ② 물이나 가공되지 않은 자연 식품에서 발견된다.
- ③ 음식을 태워서 재를 분석하면 성분을 알 수 있다.
- ④ 음식 속에서 대부분 염류로 존재한다.
- ⑤ 물에 요리한 후에도 음식 속에 남아 있다.

Applied Question Q.33 밑줄 친 표현 중에서 지칭하는 바가 다른 하나는?

Almost all teenagers have difficulty with their families. Even the healthiest boys and girls push their parents to validate them as adults before the parents are ready to accept the new situation. All teenagers do some distancing as part of their individuation process. But healthy boys and girls know that their parents love them and stay connected in important ways. ① They keep talking and seeking contact. Even as they rage at their parents on the surface, a part of them remains loyal and connected to ② them. Teenagers generally manage to stay close to ③ their families and maintain some family loyalty. ④ They usually have someone in the family whom they love and trust. Through all the chaos of adolescence, ⑤ they keep the faith with this person.

Original Question Q.33 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 주소편 29강 204쪽 Q1, 해설지 147쪽)

Almost all teenagers have difficulty with their families. Even the healthiest boys and girls push their parents to validate them as adults before the parents are ready to accept the new situation. All teenagers do some distancing as part of their individuation process. But healthy boys and girls know that their parents love them and stay connected in important ways. They keep talking and seeking contact. Even as they rage at their parents on the surface, a part of them remains loyal and connected to them. Teenagers generally manage to stay close to their families and maintain some family loyalty. They usually have someone in the family whom they love and trust. Through all the chaos of adolescence, they keep the faith with this person.

- ① maintaining family ties in adolescence
- ② various ways to resolve family conflicts
- ③ the effects of counseling on stressed teenagers
- ④ different attitudes of teenagers toward gender role
- ⑤ the necessity of giving independence to teenagers

Applied Question Q.34 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

If someone were to say, “He is a liberal talker,” we might interpret *liberal* as a label for that person’s political stance, or we might take it to mean that he or she is very talkative. Unless the user of the word offered a clue as to the intended meaning, we would have to _____. If we were to hear a movie critic say, “Eddie Murphy’s role was better than most,” we would be left to speculate about whether the allusion to the role referred to the character part he was asked to play or his acting. Moreover, the claim that the role was better than most might be thought to mean that it was better than the majority of the parts he has been given in films or that his performance excelled that of most of the other performers in the film.

- ① interpret the hidden meaning
- ② figure out the political stance
- ③ depend upon common sense
- ④ look up the dictionary
- ⑤ rely on mere guesswork

Original Question Q.34 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 주소편 30강 209쪽 Q3, 해설지 152쪽)

If someone were to say, “He is a liberal talker,” we might interpret *liberal* as a label for that person’s political stance, or we might take it to mean that he or she is very talkative. Unless the user of the word offered a clue as to the intended meaning, we would have to rely on mere guesswork. If we were to hear a movie critic say, “Eddie Murphy’s role was better than most,” we would be left to speculate about whether the allusion to the role referred to the character part he was asked to play or his acting. Moreover, the claim that the role was better than most might be thought to mean that it was better than the majority of the parts he has been given in films or that his performance excelled that of most of the other performers in the film.

- ① 능숙한 청자는 행간의 숨은 의미를 잘 파악한다.
- ② 단서가 없으면 뜻을 알 수 없는 중의적인 표현이 있다.
- ③ 다양한 표현의 사용이 효과적인 언어 습득에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 화자의 의도를 문맥을 통해서 유추하는 능력을 길러야 한다.
- ⑤ 중의적인 표현의 의도적 사용이 영화의 극적 효과를 불러일으킨다.

Applied Question Q.35 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In almost all countries, nuclear energy has been incorrectly packaged as “clean, renewable energy” simply because it produces no carbon emissions. This may be true, but it is also a fact that nuclear power plants produce a by-product that is far more dangerous than carbon: *live radioactive waste*. Although not widely known, nuclear power plants must shut down approximately every eighteen months to replace their fuel rods. The old fuel rods contain short-lived, low-level poisons as well as a highly toxic, radioactive material called Np-237, which has a half-life of more than two million years. Today we produce the “equivalent of one-hundred two-level buses” of nuclear waste every year — waste that has to be stored somewhere.

- ① 원자력은 청정에너지로 손색이 없다.
- ② 원자력은 생각보다 훨씬 위험하다
- ③ 원자력은 환경에 가장 낮은 영향을 준다.
- ④ 원자력 폐기물을 위한 공간 확보가 필요하다.
- ⑤ 원자력의 단점을 보완할 에너지원이 필요하다.

Original Question Q.35 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 TEST2 232쪽 Q5, 해설지 176쪽)

In almost all countries, nuclear energy has been incorrectly packaged as “clean, renewable energy” simply because it produces no carbon emissions. ① This may be true, but it is also a fact that nuclear power plants produce a by-product that is far more dangerous than carbon: *live radioactive waste*. ② Of all the energy sources, nuclear energy has definitely the lowest impact on our environment, including land, water, and air. ③ Although not widely known, nuclear power plants must shut down approximately every eighteen months to replace their fuel rods. ④ The old fuel rods contain short-lived, low-level poisons as well as a highly toxic, radioactive material called Np-237, which has a half-life of more than two million years. ⑤ Today we produce the “equivalent of one-hundred two-level buses” of nuclear waste every year — waste that has to be stored somewhere.

Applied Question Q.36 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The time has simply flown by, but only July 3, Parpubris Company will celebrate five years in business. We're ① proud of the office equipment and office design services we've provided and the reception we've received in the marketplace. Much of the credit for our success has resulted from the support of ② loyal customers like you who have consistently come back to us to place orders. It's friends like you who have put Parpubris on the map as the ③ supplier of office equipment and design services to businesses. Thank you for your support over the last five years. We plan to continue to provide the products and services that have ④ dissatisfied you in the past. We look forward to a prosperous future made ⑤ possible by customers who've stuck with Parpubris since its humble beginnings.

Original Question Q.36 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습(1) 7쪽 1강 2번. 해설지 2쪽)

The time has simply flown by, but only July 3, Parpubris Company will celebrate five years in business. We're proud of the office equipment and office design services we've provided and the reception we've received in the marketplace. Much of the credit for our success has resulted from the support of loyal customers like you who have consistently come back to us to place orders. It's friends like you who have put Parpubris on the map as the supplier of office equipment and design services to businesses. Thank you for your support over the last five years. We plan to continue to provide the products and services that have satisfied you in the past. We look forward to a prosperous future made possible by customers who've stuck with Parpubris since its humble beginnings.

- ① 사업 실적을 보고하려고
- ② 사무실 개업식에 초대하려고
- ③ 사업 성장에 대해 감사하려고
- ④ 물품 주문 내역을 확인하려고
- ⑤ 사업 확장 소식을 홍보하려고

Applied Question Q.37 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently, a bill was introduced that (A)[classify / classifies] a number of popular nutritional supplements, a few of which I take for my health, as controlled substances. As I depend on these products to maintain my health, I am gravely concerned about the consequences of this bill. The bill represents disregard for the meaning and purpose of the controlled substance act, which was designed to protect the public from illegal drugs, not from vitamins, herbs, and minerals (B)[which / whose] use goes back to ancient times. As an advocate of alternative medicine, I insist the bill (C)[should / might] not be passed. If the government believes nutritional supplements are unsafe, and wishes to restrict their use, the government should produce evidence that these supplements are a risk to public health and safety.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-------|--------|
| ① | classify | which | should |
| ② | classify | whose | should |
| ③ | classifies | which | might |
| ④ | classifies | whose | might |
| ⑤ | classifies | whose | should |

Original Question Q.37 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습(1) 9쪽 1강 4번. 해설지 3쪽)

Recently, a bill was introduced that classifies a number of popular nutritional supplements, a few of which I take for my health, as controlled substances. As I depend on these products to maintain my health, I am gravely concerned about the consequences of this bill. The bill represents disregard for the meaning and purpose of the controlled substance act, which was designed to protect the public from illegal drugs, not from vitamins, herbs, and minerals whose use goes back to ancient times. As an advocate of alternative medicine, I insist the bill should not be passed. If the government believes nutritional supplements are unsafe, and wishes to restrict their use, the government should produce evidence that these supplements are a risk to public health and safety.

- ① 기존 법률의 개정을 청원하려고
- ② 새로운 법안의 통과를 촉구하려고
- ③ 대체 의학의 위험성을 경고하려고
- ④ 약물 오용의 현실에 대해 알리려고
- ⑤ 법안에 대해 반대 의견을 제시하려고

Applied Question Q.38 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Sometimes our anger stems from past wounds that cause us to project old debts onto new people. I know a man who carried his father's grief for years. When he was a child, his father had been rudely and unjustly dismissed from his job. The father himself probably suffered from this for a little while, but then he got on with his life. But not the son. He was very sensitive and thought that what had been done to his father was a grave injustice. He allowed his anger toward the injustice to grow until it tormented him. Twenty years later, he walked into his father's old place of employment. He railed at an astonished receptionist for their past mistreatment of his father. The woman no doubt was in diapers when his father was dismissed! This story shows why it is important to _____.

- ① protect innocent people from violence
- ② facilitate fair competition among workers
- ③ identify the underlying cause of our anger
- ④ find alternatives for people leaving their jobs
- ⑤ change the-winner-takes-it-all economic system

Original Question Q.38 밑줄 친 He[he]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

(영어독해연습(1) 12쪽 2강 1번. 해설지 4쪽)

Sometimes our anger stems from past wounds that cause us to project old debts onto new people. I know a man who carried his father's grief for years. When ① he was a child, his father had been rudely and unjustly dismissed from his job. The father himself probably suffered from this for a little while, but then ② he got on with his life. But not the son. ③ He was very sensitive and thought that what had been done to his father was a grave injustice. ④ He allowed his anger toward the injustice to grow until it tormented him. Twenty years later, he walked into his father's old place of employment. ⑤ He railed at an astonished receptionist for their past mistreatment of his father. The woman no doubt was in diapers when his father was dismissed! This story shows why it is important to identify the underlying cause of our anger.

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

For some people, getting organized, planning a vacation, and cleaning up the house are all enjoyable activities. On the other hand, some people may be unhappy because they feel that their lives are overly organized and controlled. When a sloppy person lives alone, there is no problem, but problems arise when he or she moves in with a neat person. _____ (A) _____, the sloppy person may think that leaving dishes in the sink is only a trifling thing, not realizing it can be truly upsetting to the neat person. On the other hand, the neat person may be too much of a perfectionist in cleaning the house or in enforcing household rules. _____ (B) _____, couples who differ in their desire for order have to learn to make compromises to keep their differences from getting out of hand.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------|-------|-------------|
| ① For example | ..... | Furthermore |
| ② Instead | ..... | Therefore |
| ③ For example | ..... | Therefore |
| ④ Instead | ..... | Furthermore |
| ⑤ To begin with | ..... | Likewise |

Original Question Q.39 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습(1) 38쪽 5강 3번. 해설지 18쪽)

For some people, getting organized, planning a vacation, and cleaning up the house are all enjoyable activities. On the other hand, some people may be unhappy because they feel that their lives are overly organized and controlled. When a sloppy person lives alone, there is no problem, but problems arise when he or she moves in with a neat person. For example, the sloppy person may think that leaving dishes in the sink is only a trifling thing, not realizing it can be truly upsetting to the neat person. On the other hand, the neat person may be too much of a perfectionist in cleaning the house or in enforcing household rules. Therefore, couples who differ in _____ have to learn to make compromises to keep their differences from getting out of hand.

- ① their desire for order
- ② their spending habits
- ③ their intellectual curiosity
- ④ their religious viewpoints
- ⑤ their attitude toward happiness

Applied Question Q.40 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is often assumed that education has historically been the key to social mobility among all immigrant groups.

- (A) Many students believe, and many teachers perpetuate the myth that education is the key to economic success. Plausible as this may seem, this is not necessarily the case.
- (B) After they had achieved a measure of prosperity through business success, then they could afford to send their children on to college and postgraduate education to become doctors, scientists, and other well-paid professionals.
- (C) The evidence does not support it. The Chinese, the Japanese, and the Jews were all rising economically before any significant proportion of them even completed high school.

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

Original Question Q.40 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습(1) 54쪽 7강 1번. 해설지 26쪽)

It is often assumed that education has historically been the key to social mobility among all immigrant groups. Many students believe, and many teachers perpetuate the myth that education is the key to economic success. Plausible as this may seem, this is not necessarily the case. The evidence does not support it. The Chinese, the Japanese, and the Jews were all rising economically before any significant proportion of them even completed high school. After they had achieved a measure of prosperity through business success, then they could afford to send their children on to college and postgraduate education to become doctors, scientists, and other well-paid professionals.

- ① 이민자들은 경제적 성공을 중요시했다.
- ② 이민자들의 빠른 정착에는 교육이 중요한 역할을 한다.
- ③ 전문직 종사자에는 중국인, 일본인, 유대인 출신이 많다.
- ④ 교육을 통한 계층 이동을 촉진하기 위해 투자가 필요하다.
- ⑤ 이민자 사회의 계층이동에 교육은 큰 영향을 주지 못했다.

Applied Question Q.41 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

Silence communicates just as intensely as anything people verbalize. Silence allows the speaker and the listener time to think, time to formulate and ① organize the meaning of the message. For example, a lawyer may have many sophisticated points to make ② during closing arguments to the jury. A skilled lawyer will use silence not only to give ③ herself or himself time to present these issues in an organized way, but also to give the jury time to digest the information presented. Some people use silence as a weapon to hurt others. We often speak of giving someone “the silent treatment.” After a conflict, for example, one or both individuals may remain ④ silent as a kind of punishment. Silence ⑤ using to hurt others may also take the form of refusal to acknowledge the presence of another person. Of course, you also may use silence when you simply have nothing to say.

Original Question Q.41 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습(1) p68 9강 1번. 해설지 p33)

Silence communicates just as intensely as anything people verbalize. Silence allows the speaker and the listener time to think, time to formulate and organize the meaning of the message. For example, a lawyer may have many sophisticated points to make during closing arguments to the jury. A skilled lawyer will use silence not only to give herself or himself time to present these issues in an organized way, but also to give the jury time to digest the information presented. Some people use silence as a weapon to hurt others. We often speak of giving someone “the silent treatment.” After a conflict, for example, one or both individuals may remain silent as a kind of punishment. Silence using to hurt others may also take the form of refusal to acknowledge the presence of another person. Of course, you also may use silence when you simply have nothing to say.

- ① ways to refuse politely
- ② common origins of conflicts
- ③ benefits of verbal expression
- ④ qualifications of a good lawyer
- ⑤ functions of silence in communication

Applied Question Q.42 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientific research must be based on data that are gathered using controlled studies and experiments. But the influence of a person's beliefs or wishes can lead to false or misleading conclusions from data. Bias can occur when the people doing the research, or paying for it, want the results to support a certain hypothesis. This desire can affect how people interpret the results. For example, during the 1960s and 1970s, tobacco companies paid for scientific research about cigarette smoking. The tobacco companies wanted to show that cigarette smoking was not harmful to people's health. The results from much of their research seemed to support the hypothesis that cigarette smoking was not harmful. But other research about cigarettes was paid for by groups that did not sell tobacco. Most of that research showed that _____.

- ① it is extremely hard to quit smoking
- ② smoking is a serious danger to health
- ③ there is no bias on the previous researches
- ④ tobacco companies contribute a lot to the society
- ⑤ it is air pollution that is more dangerous to people

Original Question Q.42 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습(1) 69쪽 9강 2번. 해설지 34쪽)

Scientific research must be based on data that are gathered using controlled studies and experiments. But the influence of a person's beliefs or wishes can lead to false or misleading conclusions from data. Bias can occur when the people doing the research, or paying for it, want the results to support a certain hypothesis. This desire can affect how people interpret the results. For example, during the 1960s and 1970s, tobacco companies paid for scientific research about cigarette smoking. The tobacco companies wanted to show that cigarette smoking was not harmful to people's health. The results from much of their research seemed to support the hypothesis that cigarette smoking was not harmful. But other research about cigarettes was paid for by groups that did not sell tobacco. Most of that research showed that smoking is a serious danger to health.

- ① the necessity of funding scientific research
- ② benefits of getting stable funding for research
- ③ how smoking cigarettes affects people's health
- ④ common misconceptions about cigarette smoking
- ⑤ effects of bias on drawing conclusions in research

Applied Question Q.43 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계가 없는 문장은?

Words are important, but there is another aspect of interpersonal communication that often matters more than the words themselves: how the words are expressed. ① In one experiment, researchers showed participants brief videotapes of the two or three people talking or interacting and then asked participants questions that were not specifically answered in the videotapes (thus, participants had to infer the answers from things in the videotapes). ② The videotapes were genuine, spontaneous interactions among two or three individuals, which lasted between 30 and 60 seconds. ③ For example, one scene depicted two women playing with a 7-month-old baby, and participants were later asked to predict which of the women was the baby's mother. ④ In fact, there are many people who support the idea that words are more important than numbers because words are more used than numbers. ⑤ Participants who simply read a written transcript of the verbal communication did not differ from chance in answering the question correctly, whereas participants who watched the videotape performed much better (about 50% better).

Original Question Q.43 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? *(영어독해연습(1) p83 11강 4번. 해설지 p40)*

Words are important, but there is another aspect of interpersonal communication that often matters more than the words themselves: how the words are expressed. In one experiment, researchers showed participants brief videotapes of the two or three people talking or interacting and then asked participants questions that were not specifically answered in the videotapes (thus, participants had to infer the answers from things in the videotapes). The videotapes were genuine, spontaneous interactions among two or three individuals, which lasted between 30 and 60 seconds. For example, one scene depicted two women playing with a 7-month-old baby, and participants were later asked to predict which of the women was the baby's mother. Participants who simply read a written transcript of the verbal communication did not differ from chance in answering the question correctly, whereas participants who watched the videotape performed much better (about 50% better).

→ In interpersonal communication, _____ (A) _____ information plays a significant role and often _____ (B) _____ our understanding of interactions.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① verbal | enhances |
| ② verbal | transforms |
| ③ specific | diminishes |
| ④ nonverbal | diminishes |
| ⑤ nonverbal | enhances |

Applied Question Q.44 당 왕조 시기의 중국인들에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The three hundred years of the Tang Dynasty were the Golden Age of China. As the Chinese people became wealthier during that period, many families were rich enough to eat fancy food, like ice cream made from rice and milk. They dressed in silks trimmed with jewels and the richest women of all wore skirts made out of the feathers of one hundred different birds. Chinese scientists thought that China could become even richer if they could learn how to make gold. So they spent years combining different metals and chemicals, trying to figure out how to create gold. They never succeeded, but they made another discovery by mistake. When they mixed charcoal with two chemicals called saltpeter and sulfur, they ended up with a black powder that exploded! The Chinese had invented gunpowder. Soon they learned how to use it in rockets made out of hollow bamboo tubes.

*saltpeter 초석(硝石)

- ① 여러 가정에서 아이스크림을 먹을 정도로 부유했다.
- ② 보석으로 장식된 비단옷을 입기도 하였다.
- ③ 금을 만드는 방법을 연구하였다.
- ④ 실수로 숯과 초석과 유황이 섞인 물질을 만들었다.
- ⑤ 화약이 나온 지 오랜 시간이 지난 후 사용법을 배웠다.

Original Question Q.44 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(영어독해연습(1) p.113 16강 2번. 해설지 p55)

When they mixed charcoal with two chemicals called saltpeter and sulfur, they ended up with a black powder that exploded!

The three hundred years of the Tang Dynasty were the Golden Age of China. As the Chinese people became wealthier during that period, many families were rich enough to eat fancy food, like ice cream made from rice and milk. (①) They dressed in silks trimmed with jewels and the richest women of all wore skirts made out of the feathers of one hundred different birds. (②) Chinese scientists thought that China could become even richer if they could learn how to make gold. (③) So they spent years combining different metals and chemicals, trying to figure out how to create gold. (④) They never succeeded, but they made another discovery by mistake. (⑤) The Chinese had invented gunpowder. Soon they learned how to use it in rockets made out of hollow bamboo tubes.

*saltpeter 초석(硝石)

Applied Question Q.45 Patience Lovell Wright에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Patience Lovell Wright was a successful artist who specialized in creating wax figures of famous people. Although Patience had received little formal education and what she knew about art was mostly self-taught, she was very skilled, and her work quickly became popular. She was also a devoted Patriot. When the war broke out, she immediately began to work for the Continental Army. She easily picked up information not only from her clients but also from women with whom she socialized often. Patience thrived on danger. Toward the end of the Revolution, she became deeply involved in a plot to overthrow the king. Without financial backing, the plotters were forced to abandon their plan. Patience consoled herself by recognizing the part she had played in the American Revolution as one of the Patriots' most colorful spies.

*Patriot (독립전쟁 당시의) 애국단원

- ① 최고 수준의 정규 교육을 받았다.
- ② 전쟁에서 끝까지 중립을 유지하였다.
- ③ 사교적 관계를 맺은 여성들에게 정보를 제공해주었다.
- ④ 왕을 몰아내는 음모에 깊이 개입되었다.
- ⑤ 미국 독립전쟁 중 스파이 활동을 거부하였다.

Original Question Q.45 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(영어독해연습(1) p.131 16강 4번. 해설지 p65)

Patience Lovell Wright was a successful artist who specialized in creating wax figures of famous people. Although Patience had received ① little formal education and what she knew about art was mostly self-taught, she was very skilled, and her work quickly became popular. She was also a devoted Patriot. When the war broke out, she ② immediately began to work for the Continental Army. She easily picked up information not only from her clients but also from women ③ with whom she socialized often. Patience thrived on danger. Toward the end of the Revolution, she became deeply involved in a plot ④ overthrown the king. Without financial backing, the plotters were forced to abandon their plan. Patience consoled herself by recognizing the part she ⑤ had played in the American Revolution as one of the Patriots' most colorful spies.

*Patriot (독립전쟁 당시의) 애국단원

Applied Question Q.46 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The French philosopher René Descartes (in *Géométrie*, published in 1637) was the first person to introduce the letters z, y and x as symbols for unknown quantities, to match the a, b and c symbols used for known quantities. By rights, z should have become the dominant unknown variable, to balance the dominant known letter — a. However, when the printer was typesetting the book, he found that he was running out of the letters at the end of the alphabet — y and z are common in written French — so he had many more x stamps available than the other two. After studying the text for a while, the printer asked Descartes if it actually mattered which of the unknown quantity letters was used in any given equation. Descartes replied that it made no difference whatsoever, so long as a substitution remained consistent in any given equation. The printer therefore routinely swapped x for y and z throughout the book. The habit caught on, and x became the standard unknown variable.

- ① the history of mathematics
- ② the origin of the unknown quantity x
- ③ the kind of letters used in Mathematics
- ④ the value of the dominant unknown variables
- ⑤ the reason Descartes is a genius mathematician

Original Question Q.46 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(영어독해연습2 111쪽 Type 2, 해설지 54쪽)

Descartes replied that it made no difference whatsoever, so long as a substitution remained consistent in any given equation.

The French philosopher René Descartes (in *Géométrie*, published in 1637) was the first person to introduce the letters z, y and x as symbols for unknown quantities, to match the a, b and c symbols used for known quantities. (①) By rights, z should have become the dominant unknown variable, to balance the dominant known letter — a. (②) However, when the printer was typesetting the book, he found that he was running out of the letters at the end of the alphabet — y and z are common in written French — so he had many more x stamps available than the other two. (③) After studying the text for a while, the printer asked Descartes if it actually mattered which of the unknown quantity letters was used in any given equation. (④) The printer therefore routinely swapped x for y and z throughout the book. (⑤) The habit caught on, and x became the standard unknown variable.

Applied Question Q.47 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

In many famous films, the ① crucial scene takes place around the family dinner table. It's the perfect forum for drama, and it's fun, especially if the family isn't your own. The family dinner can be extremely ② hiding if it's attended by someone's parents, siblings, and children. For one thing, you can get a good feel for the person's background, which is a key ③ predictive factor. How someone was raised, and by whom, will have a tremendous influence on the type of person she is. Psychologists often point out that when it comes to ④ child-rearing, what goes around comes around: those who are raised with criticism become critical, and those who are raised with love become ⑤ caring. By watching how someone's parents treat her and how she treats them, you can get a good feel for how she's likely to treat others.

Original Question Q.47 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습2 22쪽 Type 1, 해설지 9쪽)

In many famous films, the crucial scene takes place around the family dinner table. It's the perfect forum for drama, and it's fun, especially if the family isn't your own. The family dinner can be extremely _____ if it's attended by someone's parents, siblings, and children. For one thing, you can get a good feel for the person's background, which is a key predictive factor. How someone was raised, and by whom, will have a tremendous influence on the type of person she is. Psychologists often point out that when it comes to child-rearing, what goes around comes around: those who are raised with criticism become critical, and those who are raised with love become caring. By watching how someone's parents treat her and how she treats them, you can get a good feel for how she's likely to treat others.

- ① formal ② stressful ③ revealing ④ delightful ⑤ expensive

Applied Question Q.48 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Animal cognition researcher Sarah Marshall Pescini and her colleagues at the University of Milan believe that dogs do indeed engage in interspecies snooping.

- (A) The dogs decided to beg from the charitable person five times as often as from the stingy one. “It was intriguing to discover that dogs assess us in terms of how generous we are,” Marshall Pescini says.
- (B) When the beggar asked for a bite, one of the sausage keepers rejected her, saying no and flicking one hand. The other person willingly shared, saying “have it” while offering a morsel. When the beggar left the room and the dogs were freed, they could approach either one of the people, each still holding bowls of sausage.
- (C) To test their hypothesis, the scientists allowed 84 dogs to observe, one by one, food sharing interactions between humans. During each trial, a human “beggar” repeatedly approached two other people holding bowls of aromatic sausages.

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

Original Question Q.48 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습2 24쪽 Type 3, 해설지 10쪽)

Animal cognition researcher Sarah Marshall Pescini and her colleagues at the University of Milan believe that dogs do indeed engage in interspecies snooping. To test their hypothesis, the scientists allowed 84 dogs to observe, one by one, food sharing interactions between humans. During each trial, a human “beggar” repeatedly approached two other people holding bowls of aromatic sausages. When the beggar asked for a bite, one of the sausage keepers rejected her, saying no and flicking one hand. The other person willingly shared, saying “have it” while offering a morsel. When the beggar left the room and the dogs were freed, they could approach either one of the people, each still holding bowls of sausage. The dogs decided to beg from the charitable person five times as often as from the stingy one. “It was intriguing to discover that dogs _____,” Marshall Pescini says.

- ① can be selfish just as humans are
- ② need to be treated in a respectful way
- ③ assess us in terms of how generous we are
- ④ are smarter than humans in certain circumstances
- ⑤ have more energy and better health while on an organic diet

Applied Question Q.49 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When gene engineers splice a foreign gene into a microbe, they often link it to another gene, called an antibiotic resistance marker (ARM) gene, (A)[that / which] helps determine if the first gene was successfully spliced into the host organism. Some researchers warn that these ARM genes might unexpectedly recombine with disease-causing bacteria or microbes in the guts of animals or people who eat genetically engineered food. These new combinations may be contributing to the growing public health danger of antibiotic resistance. German researchers have found antibiotic-resistant bacteria in the guts of bees (B)[feeding / feeding on] gene-altered plants. So European Union authorities are currently considering a ban on all genetically engineered foods (C)[contain / containing] antibiotic-resistant marker genes.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| ① | that | ..... | feeding on | ..... | containing |
| ② | that | ..... | feeding | ..... | contain |
| ③ | which | ..... | feeding on | ..... | contain |
| ④ | which | ..... | feeding | ..... | containing |
| ⑤ | which | ..... | feeding on | ..... | containing |

Original Question Q.49 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(영어독해연습2 71쪽 Type 2, 해설지 34쪽)

When gene engineers splice a foreign gene into a microbe, they often link it to another gene, called an antibiotic resistance marker (ARM) gene, that helps determine if the first gene was successfully spliced into the host organism. ① Some researchers warn that these ARM genes might unexpectedly recombine with disease-causing bacteria or microbes in the guts of animals or people who eat genetically engineered food. ② These new combinations may be contributing to the growing public health danger of antibiotic resistance. ③ German researchers have found antibiotic-resistant bacteria in the guts of bees feeding on gene-altered plants. ④ In humans, however, the most promising form of genetic engineering is gene therapy which is the medical treatment of a disease wherein the defective genes are repaired and replaced. ⑤ So European Union authorities are currently considering a ban on all genetically engineered foods containing antibiotic-resistant marker genes.

Applied Question Q.50 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Google Website has opened a Pandora’s box in terms of making information accessible — especially information about individuals. In a recent trial in Colorado, I had the opportunity to “Google” our prospective jurors and (A)[find out / found out] if any public information about them was listed. Sure enough, one of the jurors had a lengthy blog detailing his views on religion. This particular trial had issues (B)[which / in which] religion was an important factor. Thus, the information I retrieved from the Internet (C)[verified / verifying] my initial impressions of this individual that he would likely favor the defendant’s case because, like him, the defendant was a very religious Christian. However, that may not always be the case. There’ an old saying, “Trust, but verify.” That is the ultimate validation of your ability to read people.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ① find out | in which | verified |
| ② find out | which | verifying |
| ③ find out | in which | verifying |
| ④ found out | which | verifying |
| ⑤ found out | in which | verified |

Original Question Q.50 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습2 80쪽 Type 3, 해설지 38쪽)

The Google Website has opened a Pandora’s box in terms of making information accessible — especially information about individuals. In a recent trial in Colorado, I had the opportunity to “Google” our prospective jurors and find out if any public information about them was listed.

- (A) But that may not always be the case. There’s an old saying, “Trust, but verify.” That is the ultimate validation of your ability to read people.
- (B) Sure enough, one of the jurors had a lengthy blog detailing his views on religion. This particular trial had issues in which religion was an important factor.
- (C) Thus, the information I retrieved from the Internet verified my initial impressions of this individual that he would likely favor the defendant’s case because, like him, the defendant was a very religious Christian.

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

Applied Question Q.51 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Two kinds of things that fall from the clouds on a cold winter day are snowflakes and diamond dust. Snowflakes commonly fall during winter in many cold regions of the world.

- (A) Diamond dust, on the other hand, is less common. It is typically only found in very cold areas such as the North and South Poles. Like snowflakes, diamond dust has a six-sided shape. But unlike snowflakes, it is very small and light.
- (B) They have a six-sided shape with many complex designs, which are often seen on Christmas cards. Snowflakes are relatively large and build up on the ground quickly during a heavy snow storm.
- (C) Therefore, it does not accumulate rapidly on the ground. In addition, instead of having many unusual shapes, it has a straight shape. Diamond dust, although in some ways similar to snowflakes, is simpler in form.

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

Original Question Q.51 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습2 49쪽 Type 4, 해설지 23쪽)

Two kinds of things that fall from the clouds on a cold winter day are snowflakes and diamond dust. Snowflakes commonly fall during winter in many cold regions of the world. They have a six-sided shape with many complex designs, which are often seen on Christmas cards. Snowflakes are relatively large and build up on the ground quickly during a heavy snow storm. Diamond dust, _____(A)_____, is less common. It is typically only found in very cold areas such as the North and South Poles. Like snowflakes, diamond dust has a six-sided shape. But unlike snowflakes, it is very small and light. Therefore, it does not accumulate rapidly on the ground. _____(B)_____, instead of having many unusual shapes, it has a straight shape. Diamond dust, although in some ways similar to snowflakes, is simpler in form.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| ① on the other hand | In addition |
| ② for example | Similarly |
| ③ for example | In addition |
| ④ on the other hand | Consequently |
| ⑤ in other words | Similarly |

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

Bystanders who actively intervene to save a life or interrupt a crime not only want to be helpful, but they also know how to be helpful. They feel that they are competent to help and that their efforts won't backfire. This sense of competence turns up in studies of people who rescue others from fires, floods and natural disasters and of people who help in street emergencies. Of 32 people who had directly intervened in real episodes, _____ (A) _____, all said they felt certain they could handle the dangerous situation. Many had had specialized training in police work, first aid, lifesaving, or self-defense. But even people who do not have such skills can help in an emergency. They can call for medical help, get the police, aid the victim, and report a crime. Social psychologists emphasize, _____ (B) _____, that altruism is not simply a spontaneous or selfless expression of a desire to help.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|--------------|
| ① In addition | ..... | Likewise |
| ② In addition | ..... | Nevertheless |
| ③ That is | ..... | Therefore |
| ④ For example | ..... | Likewise |
| ⑤ For example | ..... | Therefore |

Original Question Q.52 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습2 82쪽 Type 5, 해설지 39쪽)

Bystanders who actively intervene to save a life or interrupt a crime not only want to be helpful, but they also know how to be helpful. They feel that they are competent to help and that their efforts won't backfire.

- (A) Of 32 people who had directly intervened in real episodes, for example, all said they felt certain they could handle the dangerous situation. Many had had specialized training in police work, first aid, lifesaving, or self-defense.
- (B) This sense of competence turns up in studies of people who rescue others from fires, floods and natural disasters and of people who help in street emergencies.
- (C) But even people who do not have such skills can help in an emergency. They can call for medical help, get the police, aid the victim, and report a crime. Social psychologists emphasize, therefore, that altruism is not simply a spontaneous or selfless expression of a desire to help.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

Applied Question Q.53 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A few years ago, a team of geneticists at Georgia Tech in Atlanta led by Soojin Yi confirmed what many of us have long believed, that chimps and men are much closer relatives than accepted wisdom has it. They compared 63 million base pairs of DNA from different species — each ‘base’ being a letter in that species’ genetic code. This has allowed them to look at what is called the ‘molecular clock’ that is, the speed at which the genetic code evolves. The analyses show that even though the two species split from a common ancestor between only 5 million and 7 million years ago, the speed at which they evolved apart is much slower than for other primates. This means that humans and chimps are _____.

- ① are totally different in evolutions stages
- ② able to get along with the other species
- ③ not the same origin, so they look so different
- ④ similar but genetically different from one another
- ⑤ much closer to each other than anyone has thought

Bonus Question ▶ 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

→ Are Humans Really Similar to Chimps?

Original Question Q.53 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(영어독해연습2 87쪽 Type21, 해설지 42쪽)

A few years ago, a team of geneticists at Georgia Tech in Atlanta led by Soojin Yi confirmed what many of us have long believed, that chimps and men are much closer relatives than accepted wisdom has it. ① They compared 63 million base pairs of DNA from different species — each ‘base’ being a letter in that species’ genetic code. ② This has allowed them to look at what is called the ‘molecular clock’: that is, the speed at which the genetic code evolves. ③ The analyses show that even though the two species split from a common ancestor between only 5 million and 7 million years ago, the speed at which they evolved apart is much slower than for other primates. ④ In humans the capacity for symbolic communication has evolved to surpass the level of the capacity in our ape cousins. ⑤ This means that humans and chimps are much closer to each other than anyone has thought.

Applied Question Q.54 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

On November 13, 1904, several members of the Ploof family were sailing on Lake Champlain when a storm broke. ① Seeking shelter, they moored their sloop at a dock owned by a man named Putnam, who lived in a house on an island in the lake. Putnam sent a servant to order the Ploofs to cast off from the dock. They did ② so, and soon their sloop capsized in the storm. Several family members ③ were injured, but all survived. The Ploofs later filed a suit against Putnam, and a Vermont court found in their favor in 1908. Why was it illegal for Putnam ④ to prevent the Ploofs from using his dock? The laws of private property grant owners considerable, but not absolute, power to decide how their property is used. The Vermont court found that the cost of denying the Ploofs refuge from the storm ⑤ outweighing any benefit Putnam might have gained by exercising complete control over his dock.

Original Question Q.54 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습2 88쪽 Type 3, 해설지 42쪽)

On November 13, 1904, several members of the Ploof family were sailing on Lake Champlain when a storm broke. Seeking shelter, they moored their sloop at a dock owned by a man named Putnam, who lived in a house on an island in the lake.

- (A) The Ploofs later filed a suit against Putnam, and a Vermont court found in their favor in 1908. Why was it illegal for Putnam to prevent the Ploofs from using his dock?
- (B) The laws of private property grant owners considerable, but not absolute, power to decide how their property is used. The Vermont court found that the cost of denying the Ploofs refuge from the storm outweighed any benefit Putnam might have gained by exercising complete control over his dock.
- (C) Putnam sent a servant to order the Ploofs to cast off from the dock. They did so, and soon their sloop capsized in the storm. Several family members were injured, but all survived.

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

Applied Question Q.55 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was not until about 1600 B.C. when the chariot was invented that the maximum travel speed was raised to roughly twenty miles per hour(mph).

- (A) The first steam locomotive, introduced in 1825, could have a top speed of only thirteen mph, and the great sailing ships of the time labored along at less than half that speed.
- (B) So impressive was this invention, and to exceed this speed limit was so difficult that nearly 3,500 years later, when the first mail coach began operating in England in 1784, it averaged a mere ten mph.
- (C) It was probably not until the 1880s that man, with the help of a more advanced steam locomotive, managed to reach a speed of one hundred mph. It took the human race millions of years to attain that record.

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

Original Question Q.55 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(영어독해연습2 90쪽 Type 5, 해설지 43쪽)

It was not until about 1600 B.C. when the chariot was invented that the maximum travel speed was raised to roughly twenty miles per hour(mph). ① So impressive was this invention, and to exceed this speed limit was so difficult that nearly 3,500 years later, when the first mail coach began operating in England in 1784, it averaged a mere ten mph. ② The national mail delivery systems have generally been established as government monopolies with a fee on the article prepaid. ③ The first steam locomotive, introduced in 1825, could have a top speed of only thirteen mph, and the great sailing ships of the time labored along at less than half that speed. ④ It was probably not until the 1880s that man, with the help of a more advanced steam locomotive, managed to reach a speed of one hundred mph. ⑤ It took the human race millions of years to attain that record.

Applied Question Q.56 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Let's look at the naturally occurring heavy metals. Even though these all occur in nature, the scale at which we're extracting them, putting them into consumer goods, and distributing them around the planet is _____. As a case in point, global emissions of lead from industrial sources are twenty-seven times higher than lead emissions from natural sources. There's a reason nature secured these metals underground rather than circulating them in biological systems: they are supertoxic to all life forms. Scientists have amassed piles of studies concluding beyond a doubt that even low-level exposure to these chemicals is causing widespread neurological, developmental, and reproductive problems. Many of the heavy metals are biopersistent, which means that once they are inside a living organism, they remain there for a really long time — we're talking decades — before passing out of the body.

- ① various ways to use metal detectors
- ② dangerousness of industrial heavy metal
- ③ biological effects from exposure to toxic metal
- ④ effect of biopersistent metals on the human body
- ⑤ combination of the traits of both metals and nonmetals

Bonus Question ▶ 위 글에서 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

→ unnatural and devastating

Original Question Q.56 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습2 91쪽 Type 6, 해설지 44쪽)

Let's look at the naturally occurring heavy metals. Even though these all occur in nature, the scale at which we're extracting them, putting them into consumer goods, and distributing them around the planet (A)[is / are] unnatural and devastating. As a case in point, global emissions of lead from industrial sources are twenty-seven times higher than lead emissions from natural sources. There's a reason nature (B)[securing / secured] these metals underground rather than circulating them in biological systems: they are supertoxic to all life forms. Scientists have amassed piles of studies concluding beyond a doubt that even low-level exposure to these chemicals is causing widespread neurological, developmental, and reproductive problems. Many of the heavy metals are biopersistent, which means (C)[that / what] once they are inside a living organism, they remain there for a really long time —we're talking decades — before passing out of the body.

- | | | | | | |
|-------|----------|------|-------|----------|------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① is | securing | that | ② is | secured | that |
| ③ is | secured | what | ④ are | securing | what |
| ⑤ are | secured | that | | | |

Applied Question Q.57 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dr. Michael Zasloff wondered why injured frogs got better quickly, and without any infections. "Why is this happening?" he asked. Up until Dr. Zasloff asked that question, many scientists took for granted that a frog's wounds healed naturally and quickly without antibiotics. But Dr. Zasloff wanted to know why this was so. He examined each frog carefully. He thought, "There must be something shielding them from infection, and it has to be a very big shield to fight against so many dangerous germs." A big shield? Suddenly, Dr. Zasloff had the clue he was looking for. He knew the biggest shield any creature has against infection is a healthy skin. When it's unbroken, it keeps most germs out. When it is broken, we clean it with an antiseptic to make sure it doesn't get infected while it heals. He thought, "The answer must be in the skin of these lucky frogs!" Sure enough, in 1987, he isolated a very important chemical which he named *magainin*. This breakthrough natural antibiotic was the frog's shield against infection.

- ① evolutionary origin of frogs
- ② grave errors of many scientists
- ③ mystery of frog's easy recovery
- ④ various reasons of frogs' infection
- ⑤ discovery of unique chemical in frog

Original Question Q.57 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습2 96쪽 Type 3, 해설지 46쪽)

Dr. Michael Zasloff wondered why injured frogs got better quickly, and without any infections. "Why is this happening?" he asked. Up until Dr. Zasloff asked that question, many scientists took for granted that a frog's wounds healed naturally and quickly without antibiotics.

- (A) He knew the biggest shield any creature has against infection is a healthy skin. When it's unbroken, it keeps most germs out. When it is broken, we clean it with an antiseptic to make sure it doesn't get infected while it heals. He thought, "The answer must be in the skin of these lucky frogs!"
- (B) But Dr. Zasloff wanted to know why this was so. He examined each frog carefully. He thought, "There must be something shielding them from infection, and it has to be a very big shield to fight against so many dangerous germs." A big shield? Suddenly, Dr. Zasloff had the clue he was looking for.
- (C) Sure enough, in 1987, he isolated a very important chemical which he named *magainin*. This breakthrough natural antibiotic was the frog's shield against infection.

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

Applied Question Q.58 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Much has changed with the coming of baby formula. Cow's milk is so poor as a human food that it never could substitute for breast milk; infants nursed or died, until the last six or seven decades. Cow's milk has too little vitamin C, iron, and other nutrients. It also lacks the stimuli to the infant's immune system that human colostrum and breast milk have. Even now, formula is a rather poor substitute for breast milk. Every year, new substances critical to development are found in breast milk. Formula-fed babies are sicklier. This is especially true when formula is mixed with not-very-clean water, as is usually the case in the Third World and often even in the United States. Also, poor families are tempted to dilute the formula too much, slowly starving the baby.

- ① Cow's milk vs. Formula: Which Is Cheaper?
- ② Why Are Most Formula-fed babies Heavier?
- ③ When Your Babies Have to Start Eating Solid Foods?
- ④ What Is the Advantages of Formular Over Breast Milk?
- ⑤ Can Breast Milk Be Replaced with Cow's milk or Formular?

Original Question Q.58 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습2 97쪽 Type 4, 해설지 47쪽)

Much has changed with the coming of baby formula. Cow's milk is (A)[as / so] poor as a human food that it never could substitute for breast milk; infants nursed or died, until the last six or seven decades. Cow's milk has too little vitamin C, iron, and other nutrients. It also lacks the stimuli to the infant's immune system that human colostrum and breast milk have. Even now, formula is a rather poor substitute for breast milk. Every year, new substances (B)[critical / critically] to development are found in breast milk. Formula-fed babies are sicklier. This is especially true when formula is mixed with not-very-clean water, as is usually the case in the Third World and often even in the United States. Also, poor families are tempted to dilute the formula too much, slowly (C)[starve / starving] the baby.

- (A) (B) (C)
- ① as critical starve
 - ② as critically starving
 - ③ so critical starving
 - ④ so critically starving
 - ⑤ so critical starve

Applied Question Q.59 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Long, long ago, the first trade was conducted via barter. All goods were exchanged directly for all other goods. It wasn't a great system; if you wanted to swap your chicken for a loaf of bread, but the baker happened to want firewood, you were stuck with the task of traipsing around the market square until you could find someone with firewood who just happened to want a chicken. Despite its drawbacks we muddled along with barter exchange for a few hundred thousand years. Unsurprisingly, this period was not one of rapid economic growth. Growth may have been lacking but at least financial instability was not a problem. That's because all goods were exchanged for each other in real time; no finance means no financial instability. In the barter exchange economy, there is no sign of an Inflation Monster; no one would scatter valuable chickens around a marketplace for free.

- ① pros and cons of a barter exchange
- ② light and shade of economic growth
- ③ entire history of free trade and globalization
- ④ financial problems caused by economic changes
- ⑤ efforts to exchange goods and services efficiently

Original Question Q.59 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습2 98쪽 Type 5, 해설지 47쪽)

Long, long ago, the first trade was conducted via barter. All goods were exchanged directly for all other goods.

- (A) That's because all goods were exchanged for each other in real time; no finance means no financial instability. In the barter exchange economy, there is no sign of an Inflation Monster; no one would scatter valuable chickens around a marketplace for free.
- (B) Despite its drawbacks we muddled along with barter exchange for a few hundred thousand years. Unsurprisingly, this period was not one of rapid economic growth. Growth may have been lacking but at least financial instability was not a problem.
- (C) It wasn't a great system; if you wanted to swap your chicken for a loaf of bread, but the baker happened to want firewood, you were stuck with the task of traipsing around the market square until you could find someone with firewood who just happened to want a chicken.

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

Applied Question Q.60 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It makes clear climate sense to ensure that your home _____ . Any heat that escapes in winter, or cool air in summer, means that you'll have to waste more emissions. If you live in a house, make sure the insulation in the loft is as good as it can be. Seal off drafts around windows and consider lining curtains. And, yes, consider changing the level at which you set your thermostat. Heating and cooling take up more than half the energy use in a typical U.S. home, and most of our homes are overheated in the winter and overcooled in the summer. The Department of Energy's Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program has some good ideas about how to make your home more energy efficient. Also, if you're moving, ask the real estate agent or landlord how efficient the new house is, and don't be afraid to demand changes — such as improved insulation — that will make it better.

- ① has a safe and healthy environment
- ② meets the comprehensive air sealing requirements
- ③ is as well protected from the elements as possible
- ④ is completely protected from any unnecessary damage
- ⑤ will look appealing and worthy of your desired asking price

Original Question Q.60 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(영어독해연습2 99쪽 Type 6, 해설지 48쪽)

It makes clear climate sense to ensure that your home is as well protected from the elements as possible. Any heat that escapes in winter, or cool air in summer, ① means that you'll have to waste more emissions. If you live in a house, ② make sure the insulation in the loft is as good as it can be. Seal off drafts around windows and consider lining curtains. And, yes, consider changing the level ③ which you set your thermostat. Heating and cooling take up more than half the energy use in a typical U.S. home, and most of our homes are overheated in the winter and ④ overcooled in the summer. The Department of Energy's Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program has some good ideas about how to make your home more energy efficient. Also, if you're moving, ask the real estate agent or landlord how ⑤ efficient the new house is, and don't be afraid to demand changes — such as improved insulation — that will make it better.

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

The singer-musician gradually ceased to be an acrobat. The division of labor did its work and, beginning in the seventeenth century, and particularly in the eighteenth, the two professions became completely separate. Acrobatics was confined to the circus, as were practically all spectacles of the body. The popular musician sought other outlets for his work. Music publishing seemed to offer one. _____ (A) _____, prior to the eighteenth century, popular music was the object of very few published editions, due to the small market for it. The only published editions that existed were those for distribution by street hawkers, the only possible channel of distribution among the people, whose right to assembly was severely limited. _____ (B) _____, pirated editions were only suppressed if they were of “dramatic works,” not of songs.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|
| ① However | ..... | In addition |
| ② However | ..... | On the contrary |
| ③ Furthermore | ..... | On the contrary |
| ④ Similarly | ..... | In addition |
| ⑤ Similarly | ..... | As a result |

Original Question Q.61 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습2 102쪽 Type 1, 해설지 49쪽)

The singer-musician gradually ceased to be an acrobat. The division of labor did its work and, beginning in the seventeenth century, and particularly in the eighteenth, the two professions became completely (A)[separate / unified]. Acrobatics was confined to the circus, as were practically all spectacles of the body. The popular musician (B)[rejected / sought] other outlets for his work. Music publishing seemed to offer one. However, prior to the eighteenth century, popular music was the object of very few published editions, due to the small market for it. The only published editions that existed were those for distribution by street hawkers, the only possible channel of distribution among the people, whose right to assembly was severely (C)[limited / protected]. In addition, pirated editions were only suppressed if they were of “dramatic works,” not of songs.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|
| ① separate | ..... | rejected | ..... | limited |
| ② separate | ..... | sought | ..... | limited |
| ③ separate | ..... | sought | ..... | protected |
| ④ unified | ..... | sought | ..... | protected |
| ⑤ unified | ..... | rejected | ..... | protected |

Applied Question Q.62 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In the 1930s, a ten-foot-tall clay statue of the Buddha, ① which had been found in a deserted Buddhist monastery, was moved into a storage facility. Twenty years later, monks at a monastery in Bangkok, Thailand, ② expressing a desire to own the statue of the great Buddha, so arrangements were made to move it. But as it was being lifted, it slipped off the crane and fell. The giant Buddha cracked, and at first everyone felt terrible that this beautiful statue ③ was ruined. But then the movers realized that a shimmer of gold was peeping out through the crack. Upon investigation, they discovered that beneath the clay exterior was a solid-gold statue, which had been covered in mud centuries before in order to prevent robbers from recognizing its value and ④ stealing it. After hundreds of years, none of the monks who knew the Buddha's secret ⑤ remained.

Original Question Q.62 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(영어독해연습2 103쪽 Type 2, 해설지 50쪽)

But then the movers realized that a shimmer of gold was peeping out through the crack.

In the 1930s, a ten-foot-tall clay statue of the Buddha, which had been found in a deserted Buddhist monastery, was moved into a storage facility. (①) Twenty years later, monks at a monastery in Bangkok, Thailand, expressed a desire to own the statue of the great Buddha, so arrangements were made to move it. (②) But as it was being lifted, it slipped off the crane and fell. (③) The giant Buddha cracked, and at first everyone felt terrible that this beautiful statue was ruined. (④) Upon investigation, they discovered that beneath the clay exterior was a solid-gold statue, which had been covered in mud centuries before in order to prevent robbers from recognizing its value and stealing it. (⑤) After hundreds of years, none of the monks who knew the Buddha's secret remained.

Applied Question Q.63 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| ① expressed | - is | - to cloud |
| ② expressed | - is being | - from clouding |
| ③ expressed | - is | - from clouding |
| ④ is expressed | - is being | - to cloud |
| ⑤ is expressed | - is | - from clouding |

Original Question Q.63 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (영어독해연습2 104쪽 Type 3, 해설지 50쪽)

Any successful discussion of an issue must be carried on in language that all the parties involved can understand. Even if what we have to say is perfectly clear to ourselves, others may not be able to understand us. A position or a criticism expressed in confusing, vague, ambiguous, or contradictory language will not reach those toward whom it is directed, and it will contribute little to resolving the issue at hand. Perhaps the most difficult problem in achieving clarity is being able to focus clearly on the main issue at stake. In informal discussion, this is not always easy to do. Controversial issues usually have many related features, and all of them may be important to deal with. To be successful, however, we must usually deal with one feature at a time. Each party to the dispute must therefore exercise great care in trying to keep other interesting issues, related issues, or both from clouding the discussion.

➔ To make our issue understood by the other party, it should be free of any kind of ___(A)___ confusion and clearly ___(B)___ other issues.

- | (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| ① linguistic | penetrated into | ② linguistic | separated from |
| ③ conceptual | complemented by | ④ intellectual | separated from |
| ⑤ intellectual | complemented by | | |

Applied Question Q.64 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Apologies for non-negligent accidents typically deny intentionality and therefore do not accept blame. This would be evident, for example, if I missed a dinner meeting with my friend because a meteor struck me on the head while I was on my way to the restaurant. When I decide to skip the dinner in favor of viewing a film, this choice renders me responsible and blameworthy for the subsequent harm. I do not choose, however, for the meteor to strike me. As a result, we are unwilling to think that I caused the harm to my friend waiting for me because I have not done anything wrong. An act of nature, rather than my will, _____ . If I attempted to apologize and accept blame after a meteor struck me, my friend would understand that any harm she suffered was not my fault and therefore an apology accepting the blame would be inappropriate.

- ① absorbs causal responsibility
- ② is an event which could be predicted
- ③ causes the need for an immediate acquisition
- ④ makes me exempt from any aesthetic concern
- ⑤ will pull you up short and demand strict attention

Original Question Q.64 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
(영어독해연습2 105쪽 Type 4, 해설지 51쪽)

Apologies for non-negligent accidents typically deny ① intentionality and therefore do not accept blame. This would be evident, for example, if I missed a dinner meeting with my friend because a meteor struck me on the head while I was on my way to the restaurant. When I decide to skip the dinner in favor of viewing a film, this choice renders me responsible and ② blameworthy for the subsequent harm. I do not choose, however, for the meteor to strike me. As a result, we are ③ inclined to think that I caused the harm to my friend waiting for me because I have not done anything wrong. An act of nature, rather than my will, ④ absorbs causal responsibility. If I attempted to apologize and accept blame after a meteor struck me, my friend would understand that any harm she suffered was not my fault and therefore an apology accepting the blame would be ⑤ inappropriate.

Applied Question Q.65 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Science assumes that if a belief is valid, its consequences can be replicated or reproduced in a nearly identical fashion across occasions, circumstances, or people, and that the phenomena being observed can be (A)[recorded / removed] independent of their consequences. The entire scientific method is designed to ensure that the conditions of replicability and objectivity are present. In contrast, anecdotal evidence, by its very nature, is (B)[consistent / inconsistent]. Basing your life and decisions on anecdotal evidence means ignoring facts when these facts contradict your beliefs. Depressed persons may reject the consistent (C)[reassessments / reassurances] of a friend that they are lovable and capable. By denying the importance of other opinions, they doom themselves to their own distorted view of the world, and their own bad feelings. They reject important information about themselves that might help them cope with their problems.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| ① | recorded | - inconsistent | - reassurances |
| ② | recorded | - consistent | - reassessments |
| ③ | recorded | - inconsistent | - reassessments |
| ④ | removed | - consistent | - reassurances |
| ⑤ | removed | - inconsistent | - reassessments |

Original Question Q.65 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습2 107쪽 Type 6, 해설지 51쪽)

Science assumes that if a belief is (A)[valid / void], its consequences can be replicated or reproduced in a nearly identical fashion across occasions, circumstances, or people, and that the phenomena being observed can be recorded independent of their consequences. The entire scientific method is designed to ensure that the conditions of replicability and (B)[objection / objectivity] are present. In contrast, anecdotal evidence, by its very nature, is inconsistent. Basing your life and decisions on anecdotal evidence means ignoring facts when these facts contradict your beliefs. Depressed persons may reject the consistent reassurances of a friend that they are lovable and capable. By (C)[accepting / denying] the importance of other opinions, they doom themselves to their own distorted view of the world, and their own bad feelings. They reject important information about themselves that might help them cope with their problems.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (A) | (B) | (C) | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| ① | valid | ····· | objection | ····· | accepting | ② valid | ····· | objectivity | ····· | denying | |
| ③ | valid | ····· | objectivity | ····· | accepting | ④ | void | ····· | objectivity | ····· | denying |
| ⑤ | void | ····· | objection | ····· | accepting | | | | | | |

Applied Question Q.66 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

By contrast, somewhat more than 25 percent of the earth's population can be found in the industrialized societies.

The inhabitants of the earth are divided not only by race, nation, religion or ideology, but also, in a sense, by their position in time. Examining the present populations of the globe, we find a tiny group who still live, hunting and food-foraging, as men did millennia ago. (①) Others, the vast majority of mankind, depend not on bear-hunting or berry-picking, but on agriculture. They live, in many respects, as their ancestors did centuries ago. (②) These two groups taken together compose perhaps 70 percent of all living human beings. (③) They are the people of the past. (④) They lead modern lives. They are products of the first half of the twentieth century, molded by mechanization and mass education, brought up with lingering memories of their own country's agricultural past. (⑤) They are, in effect, the people of the present.

Original Question Q.66 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습2 7쪽 Type 2, 해설지 1쪽)

The inhabitants of the earth are divided not only by race, nation, religion or ideology, but also, in a sense, by _____. Examining the present populations of the globe, we find a tiny group who still live, hunting and food-foraging, as men did millennia ago. Others, the vast majority of mankind, depend not on bear-hunting or berry-picking, but on agriculture. They live, in many respects, as their ancestors did centuries ago. These two groups taken together compose perhaps 70 percent of all living human beings. They are the people of the past. By contrast, somewhat more than 25 percent of the earth's population can be found in the industrialized societies. They lead modern lives. They are products of the first half of the twentieth century, molded by mechanization and mass education, brought up with lingering memories of their own country's agricultural past. They are, in effect, the people of the present.

- ① their position in time ② their political priorities
- ③ differences in language ④ the prospect of change
- ⑤ the degree of education

Applied Question Q.67 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

I had been accustomed to stage work, and I wanted to use ① a particular light effect, which I had used in the theater, for a film I was then shooting. In the scene in question, a spy came creeping through a curtain, and in order to make the effect more mysterious, I decided to light only half the spy's face and to leave the rest in darkness. I looked at the result on the screen and found ② it extraordinarily effective. I was so pleased with ③ this trick of lighting that I used it throughout the film; that is, I used spotlights from one side or the other — ④ a method which is now freely practiced. After I had sent the film to the distributor's office I got a telegram from the manager that surprised me considerably. ⑤ It ran: 'Have you gone mad? Do you suppose we can sell a film for its full price if you only show half a man?'

Original Question Q.67 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습2 8쪽 Type 3, 해설지 2쪽)

I had been accustomed to stage work, and I wanted to use a particular light effect, which I had used in the theater, for a film I was then shooting. In the scene in question, a spy came creeping through a curtain, and in order to make the effect more mysterious, I decided to light only half the spy's face and to leave the rest in darkness. I looked at the result on the screen and found it extraordinarily effective. I was so pleased with this trick of lighting that I used it throughout the film; that is, I used spotlights from one side or the other — a method which is now freely practiced. After I had sent the film to the distributor's office I got a telegram from the manager that surprised me considerably. It ran: 'Have you gone mad? Do you suppose we can sell a film for its full price if _____?'

- ① it isn't up-to-date enough
- ② you only show half a man
- ③ it doesn't have special effects
- ④ you insert any ideology into it
- ⑤ it doesn't fit to the predefined design

Applied Question Q.68 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The market for ice cream, like most markets in the economy, is highly _____. Each buyer knows that there are several sellers from which to choose, and each seller is aware that his or her product is similar to that offered by other sellers. As a result, the price of ice cream and the quantity of ice cream sold are not determined by any single buyer and seller. Rather, price and quantity are determined by all buyers and sellers as they interact in the marketplace. Economists use the term ‘competitive market’ to describe a market in which there are so many buyers and sellers that each has a negligible impact on the market price. Each seller of ice cream has limited control over the price because other sellers are offering similar products. A seller has little reason to charge less than the going price, and if he or she charges more, buyers will make their purchases elsewhere. Similarly, no single buyer of ice cream can influence the price of ice cream because each buyer purchases only a small amount.

- ① determined ② various ③ competitive
- ④ profitable ⑤ cooperative

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

(영어독해연습2 33쪽 Type 4, 해설지 14쪽)

The market for ice cream, like most markets in the economy, is highly competitive. Each buyer knows that there are several sellers from which to choose, and each seller is aware that his or her product is similar to that offered by other sellers. _____ (A) _____, the price of ice cream and the quantity of ice cream sold are not determined by any single buyer and seller. Rather, price and quantity are determined by all buyers and sellers as they interact in the marketplace. Economists use the term ‘competitive market’ to describe a market in which there are so many buyers and sellers that each has a negligible impact on the market price. Each seller of ice cream has limited control over the price because other sellers are offering similar products. A seller has little reason to charge less than the going price, and if he or she charges more, buyers will make their purchases elsewhere. _____ (B) _____, no single buyer of ice cream can influence the price of ice cream because each buyer purchases only a small amount.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① In addition …… Otherwise | | ② For example …… Similarly | |
| ③ For example …… However | | ④ As a result …… Similarly | |
| ⑤ As a result …… However | | | |

Applied Question Q.69 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most people might think that diamonds must have some kind of complex atomic arrangement, otherwise they could never catch the light and sparkle as they do after being cut. Yet the magnificence of the diamond lies in its very ____ (A) _____. All that brilliance which reflects light and color so dazzlingly is a product of very simple, basic carbon chains. Yet most people will equate carbon with dirty fuel emissions or something found in coal. The reality is that diamonds only have such value because of their rarity. If they were as common as garden stones and could be dug up from any old backyard, even the best of them would no longer be priceless, but valueless. But the best thing in all of this is what a diamond can teach us: that simplicity is beautiful. From simple carbon chains something so wondrous can come into being. There is a great lesson in this for all of us — that when we are ____ (B) _____, we are then at our most brilliant.

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|--|--------------|---|---------------|
| (A) | | (B) | | (A) | | (B) |
| ① simplicity | - | splendid | | ② simplicity | - | uncomplicated |
| ③ complexity | - | splendid | | ④ rarity | - | uncomplicated |
| ⑤ rarity | - | pure | | | | |

Original Question Q.69 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해연습2 129쪽 Type 4, 해설지 63쪽)

Most people might think that diamonds must have some kind of complex atomic arrangement, otherwise they could never catch the light and sparkle as they do after being cut. Yet the (A)[magnificence / stability] of the diamond lies in its very simplicity. All that brilliance which reflects light and color so dazzlingly is a product of very simple, basic carbon chains. Yet most people will equate carbon with dirty fuel emissions or something found in coal. The reality is that diamonds only have such value because of their (B)[purity / rarity]. If they were as common as garden stones and could be dug up from any old backyard, even the best of them would no longer be priceless, but valueless. But the best thing in all of this is what a diamond can teach us: that simplicity is beautiful. From simple carbon chains something so wondrous can come into being. There is a great lesson in this for all of us — that when we are (C)[splendid / uncomplicated], we are then at our most brilliant.

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----|--------|----|---------------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | magnificence | ⋯⋯ | purity | ⋯⋯ | splendid |
| ② | magnificence | ⋯⋯ | rarity | ⋯⋯ | uncomplicated |
| ③ | magnificence | ⋯⋯ | rarity | ⋯⋯ | splendid |
| ④ | stability | ⋯⋯ | purity | ⋯⋯ | uncomplicated |
| ⑤ | stability | ⋯⋯ | rarity | ⋯⋯ | uncomplicated |

Applied Question Q.70 적외선에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The existence of infrared rays became known in 1800 when the English astronomer, Sir William Herschel, measured the colors of the spectrum with a thermometer. He found that the bands of light became warmer as he approached the red band at the end of the spectrum. When he placed the thermometer beyond the visible red streak, into the area where no apparent light existed, the temperature rose higher still. Herschel had found a new kind of light which could not be seen but which could be detected by its temperature. He named it infrared, meaning below the red. Practical use of his discovery came about only in recent years. British doctors found in 1961 that breast cancers were warmer than normal tissues. This led to the first medical infrared camera, which is now widely used to aid cancer diagnosis, indicate the depth of burns, detect hidden bruises in unconscious patients, and pick up early signs of one type of stroke before it occurs.

- ① 영국인 물리학자 William Herschel경에 의해 알려지게 되었다.
- ② 스펙트럼 가운데에 접근했을 때 빛의 띠들이 더 따뜻해졌다.
- ③ 빛의 온도에 의해 감지되는 새로운 종류의 빛이었다.
- ④ 발견과 동시에 다양한 실용적인 이용이 이루어졌다.
- ⑤ 암의 진단 뇌졸중 치료에 널리 사용되고 있다.

Original Question Q.70 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(영어독해연습2 127쪽 Type 2, 해설지 62쪽)

Practical use of his discovery came about only in recent years.

The existence of infrared rays became known in 1800 when the English astronomer, Sir William Herschel, measured the colors of the spectrum with a thermometer. He found that the bands of light became warmer as he approached the red band at the end of the spectrum. (①) When he placed the thermometer beyond the visible red streak, into the area where no apparent light existed, the temperature rose higher still. (②) Herschel had found a new kind of light which could not be seen but which could be detected by its temperature. (③) He named it infrared, meaning below the red. (④) British doctors found in 1961 that breast cancers were warmer than normal tissues. (⑤) This led to the first medical infrared camera, which is now widely used to aid cancer diagnosis, indicate the depth of burns, detect hidden bruises in unconscious patients, and pick up early signs of one type of stroke before it occurs.

Applied Question Q.71 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The most common shortcoming in exam answers is irrelevance. Examiners understand why irrelevant material is produced, but they cannot give a good mark to an essay that fails to adequately answer a target question. Irrelevance is mainly due to panic; many people are so anxious to get something down on paper that they simply start reproducing everything they know. It is essential to devote some time to thinking about what you are going to write before writing it. This does not necessitate writing elaborate essay plans, but you must think about what exactly a specific question is getting at and how it can best be answered. A little more thinking and a little less writing would improve a great many grades. It also helps to have an idea of the shape your essay is likely to take. This guarantees that your answer will have some shape, form and sense of direction.

- ① benefits of reading well-written essays
- ② a way of preventing irrelevant answers
- ③ impacts of early education on personality
- ④ necessity of thorough preparation for exams
- ⑤ a lesson of successful experiences in exams

Original Question Q.71 다음 글에서 시험 답안 작성에 관하여 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (330계 5쪽 Q6, 해설지 4쪽)

The most common shortcoming in exam answers is irrelevance. Examiners understand why irrelevant material is produced, but they cannot give a good mark to an essay that fails to adequately answer a target question. Irrelevance is mainly due to panic; many people are so anxious to get something down on paper that they simply start reproducing everything they know. It is essential to devote some time to thinking about what you are going to write before writing it. This does not necessitate writing elaborate essay plans, but you must think about what exactly a specific question is getting at and how it can best be answered. A little more thinking and a little less writing would improve a great many grades. It also helps to have an idea of the shape your essay is likely to take. This guarantees that your answer will have some shape, form and sense of direction.

- ① 무엇을 어떻게 적을지에 대해 충분히 생각한 후 작성해야 한다.
- ② 자세한 초안을 작성한 후 수정 과정을 거쳐 작성한다.
- ③ 답안 작성 후 자신의 의도가 잘 전달되었는지 확인해야 한다.
- ④ 가능한 자신이 아는 모든 것을 적도록 하는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 다른 사람들의 답과 차별성 있는 내용을 포함시켜야 한다.

Applied Question Q.72 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

By contrast, once management establishes the mission for a team, and sets the challenge for it to achieve, it usually gives the team enough flexibility to do its job without any further interference.

Teams differ from groups with respect to the nature of their connections to management. (①) Work groups are typically required to be responsive to demands regularly placed on them by management. (②) In other words, teams are to varying degrees self-managing — that is, they are to some extent free to set their own goals, timing, and the approach that they wish to take, usually without management interference. (③) Thus, many teams are described as being autonomous or semi-autonomous in nature. (④) This is not to say that teams are completely independent of corporate management and supervision. (⑤) They still must be responsive to demands from higher levels (often, higher level teams, known as top management teams).

Original Question Q.72 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(330제 8쪽 Q13, 해설지 7쪽)

Teams differ from groups with respect to the nature of their connections to management. Work groups are typically required to be responsive to demands regularly placed on them by management. _____(A)_____, once management establishes the mission for a team, and sets the challenge for it to achieve, it usually gives the team enough flexibility to do its job without any further interference. In other words, teams are to varying degrees self-managing — that is, they are to some extent free to set their own goals, timing, and the approach that they wish to take, usually without management interference. _____(B)_____, many teams are described as being autonomous or semi-autonomous in nature. This is not to say that teams are completely independent of corporate management and supervision. They still must be responsive to demands from higher levels (often, higher level teams, known as top management teams).

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-----|----------------|
| ① That is | ... | Therefore |
| ② By contrast | ... | Thus |
| ③ By contrast | ... | For example |
| ④ Moreover | ... | Instead |
| ⑤ Moreover | ... | In other words |

Applied Question Q.73 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dorry sank down in the hard plastic chair as if that would make her invisible.

- (A) She had grinned enthusiastically with every greeting, so much that her smile muscles ached by the end of each day. Usually kids said "Hi," and then turned back to their friends. Sometimes all she got was a shrug.
- (B) This was ridiculous because, of the hundreds of kids crowded into the Crestwood High School cafeteria, not one seemed to care if Dorry was there or on Mars. Dorry peeled the waxed paper off her peanut-butter-and-cheese sandwich.
- (C) It used to be her favorite sandwich, but now it tasted like sadness, like tears held back because she was too proud to cry in front of people she didn't know. The first few weeks she'd gone around like some robot with a one-message computer chip: "Hi. I'm Dorry Stevens. I'm new."

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

Original Question Q.73 다음 글에 드러난 Dorry의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(330제 9쪽 Q14, 해설지 7쪽)

Dorry sank down in the hard plastic chair as if that would make her invisible. This was ridiculous because, of the hundreds of kids crowded into the Crestwood High School cafeteria, not one seemed to care if Dorry was there or on Mars. Dorry peeled the waxed paper off her peanut-butter-and-cheese sandwich. It used to be her favorite sandwich, but now it tasted like sadness, like tears held back because she was too proud to cry in front of people she didn't know. The first few weeks she'd gone around like some robot with a one-message computer chip: "Hi. I'm Dorry Stevens. I'm new." She had grinned enthusiastically with every greeting, so much that her smile muscles ached by the end of each day. Usually kids said "Hi," and then turned back to their friends. Sometimes all she got was a shrug.

- ① calm and relieved
- ② amused and happy
- ③ proud and satisfied
- ④ bored and indifferent
- ⑤ depressed and frustrated

Applied Question Q.74 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It's not the fountain of youth, but a lot of very old people have suddenly become much younger thanks to anthropological detective work. In the mountain village of Vilcabamba, Ecuador, reports have stated that many inhabitants live to extraordinary ages, with nine centenarians in a population of 819, some as old as 140, according to a 1971 census. A study presented at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda now indicates that no one in Vilcabamba is older than 96. Carried out by Dr. Sylvia H. Foreman and Dr. Richard B. Mazess, the study was sparked by an American researcher's discovery that a man reputed to be 122 in 1971 had become 134 by 1974. The study attributed increased longevity chiefly to the repeated use of identical names by a small population, making baptismal records unreliable indicators of age.

- ① 100 Years Old? Just a Kid in the Future!
- ② Dream of Longevity: Very Close at Hand
- ③ Want to Live Long? Go to Live in Ecuador!
- ④ Secret of Longevity: Environment, Not Science
- ⑤ Truth of A Village of Long Life: Wrong Census

Original Question Q.74 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? (330제 9쪽 Q15, 해설지 8쪽)

It's not the fountain of youth, but a lot of very old people have suddenly become much younger thanks to anthropological detective work. In the mountain village of Vilcabamba, Ecuador, reports have stated that many inhabitants live to (A)[ordinary / extraordinary] ages, with nine centenarians in a population of 819, some as old as 140, according to a 1971 census. A study presented at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda now indicates that no one in Vilcabamba is older than 96. Carried out by Dr. Sylvia H. Foreman and Dr. Richard B. Mazess, the study was (B)[sparked / denied] by an American researcher's discovery that a man reputed to be 122 in 1971 had become 134 by 1974. The study attributed increased (C)[loyalty / longevity] chiefly to the repeated use of identical names by a small population, making baptismal records unreliable indicators of age.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------------|---------|-----------|
| ① | ordinary | sparked | loyalty |
| ② | ordinary | denied | loyalty |
| ③ | ordinary | sparked | longevity |
| ④ | extraordinary | denied | longevity |
| ⑤ | extraordinary | sparked | longevity |

Applied Question Q.75 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the course of the second year, children's behaviour when involved in (A)[cooperation / disputes] with their siblings or parents changes markedly. One development that indicates a growing grasp of the feelings of the person with whom the child is in conflict is the (B)[cease / appearance] of teasing behaviour. Some children at 14 months, in confrontations with their siblings, perform acts that apparently reflect some understanding of what will annoy the other person. Very often, at this age, the act involves removal of the older child's comfort object or destruction of his or her favourite possession. By 20-24 months, the teasing becomes more (C)[elaborate / unsophisticated]. Forty-three percent of the 18-month-olds were observed to tease their older siblings, and forty-eight percent of the 24-month-olds were, too. They also anticipated their mother's response to their physical aggression and teasing acts.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| ① | cooperation | cease | elaborate |
| ② | disputes | appearance | unsophisticated |
| ③ | cooperation | appearance | elaborate |
| ④ | disputes | appearance | elaborate |
| ⑤ | disputes | cease | unsophisticated |

Original Question Q.75 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(330제 12쪽 Q22, 해설지 11쪽)

In the course of the second year, children's behaviour when involved in disputes with their siblings or parents changes markedly. One development that indicates a growing grasp of the feelings of the person with whom the child is in conflict is the appearance of teasing behaviour. Some children at 14 months, in confrontations with their siblings, perform acts that apparently reflect some understanding of what will annoy the other person. Very often, at this age, the act involves removal of the older child's comfort object or destruction of his or her favourite possession. By 20-24 months, the teasing becomes more elaborate. Forty-three percent of the 18-month-olds were observed to tease their older siblings, and forty-eight percent of the 24-month-olds were, too. They also anticipated their mother's response to their physical aggression and teasing acts.

- ① 아이는 태어날 때부터 자기 방어적 본능을 가진다.
- ② 아이의 두뇌 발달은 생후 24개월 이내에 거의 이루어진다.
- ③ 아이의 공격성을 줄여 주기 위한 프로그램 개발이 시급하다.
- ④ 형제와 함께 하는 놀이 교육은 아이 지능 발달에 두드러진 효과가 있다.
- ⑤ 생후 2년째에는 아이가 남을 괴롭히는 행동을 이해하고 행한다.

Applied Question Q.76 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

During the darkest hours of the Civil War, Lincoln wrote to an old friend in Illinois, asking him to come to Washington. Lincoln said he had some problems he wanted to discuss. The old neighbor called at the White House, and Lincoln talked to him for hours about the advisability of issuing a proclamation freeing the slaves. Lincoln went over all the arguments for and against such a move and then read letters and newspaper articles, some denouncing him for not freeing the slaves and others denouncing him for fear he was going to free them. After talking for hours, he shook hands with his old neighbor, said good night, and sent him back to Illinois without even asking for his opinion. Lincoln had done all the talking himself. That seemed to clarify his mind. "He seemed to feel easier after the talk," the old friend said. Lincoln hadn't wanted advice. He had merely wanted _____.

- ① an organized strategist who he could entrust with entire plans
- ② a competent colleague with whom he would share the workload
- ③ an enthusiastic, devoted follower who did not mind fighting for him
- ④ a friendly, sympathetic listener to whom he could unburden himself
- ⑤ a logical analyst who could judge the situation based on information

Original Question Q.76 밑줄 친 he[His]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

(330제 18쪽 Q35, 해설지 16쪽)

During the darkest hours of the Civil War, Lincoln wrote to an old friend in Illinois, asking him to come to Washington. Lincoln said he had some problems ① he wanted to discuss. The old neighbor called at the White House, and Lincoln talked to him for hours about the advisability of issuing a proclamation freeing the slaves. Lincoln went over all the arguments for and against such a move and then read letters and newspaper articles, some denouncing him for not freeing the slaves and others denouncing him for fear ② he was going to free them. After talking for hours, he shook hands with his old neighbor, said good night, and sent him back to Illinois without even asking for ③ his opinion. Lincoln had done all the talking himself. That seemed to clarify ④ his mind. "He seemed to feel easier after the talk," the old friend said. Lincoln hadn't wanted advice. He had merely wanted a friendly, sympathetic listener to whom ⑤ he could unburden himself.

Applied Question Q.77 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

There are a lot of resources to use to figure out what industry you want to work in, but nobody will know what you want to do as well as you do. This means you should explore as many fields as possible. Dig deep into the six-year-old in you and remember what it is that you love. Even though college should be about figuring out what you want, a lot of students are just doing what they think they're supposed to do or what their parents told them to do. Interning in different companies should be a way to channel the real you. Whether the real you is a fledgling rock star or a future power broker, you won't be able to figure these things out without experience. Don't forget, you're on a test drive - you have absolutely nothing to lose.

- ① 무모한 계획과 시도로 인한 시행착오를 범하지 말라.
- ② 희망하는 직종의 걸모습보다는 내실에 주안점을 두라.
- ③ 어릴 때 가졌던 장래 희망에 지나치게 집착하지 말라.
- ④ 대학에서 자신이 선택한 전공과목을 열심히 공부하라.
- ⑤ 자신이 하고 싶은 일을 알기 위해 여러 분야를 탐색하라.

Original Question Q.77 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(330제 20쪽 Q42, 해설지 19쪽)

There are a lot of resources to use to figure out what industry you want to work in, but nobody will know what you want to do as well as you do. This means you should _____ . Dig deep into the six-year-old in you and remember what it is that you love. Even though college should be about figuring out what you want, a lot of students are just doing what they think they're supposed to do or what their parents told them to do. Interning in different companies should be a way to channel the real you. Whether the real you is a fledgling rock star or a future power broker, you won't be able to figure these things out without experience. Don't forget, you're on a test drive — you have absolutely nothing to lose.

- ① find a job that suits your schedule
- ② explore as many fields as possible
- ③ fully devote yourself to college life
- ④ recover from the damage you suffered
- ⑤ be a professional without much assistance

Applied Question Q.78 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

Joseph Conrad was born in Poland, ① which was then without a foot of seacoast. As a child, he read a translated edition of James Fenimore Cooper's *The Pilot*, from which he conceived an ② overwhelming desire to sail the seas. At seventeen, he became cabin boy on a French vessel. At twenty-one, he learned a few words of broken English, enough to become a British sailer. For the next thirteen years he voyaged about the world on British merchant ships, chiefly in the tropical waters of the Indian Ocean. In 1889, ill health made it ③ advisable that Conrad remain on shore for a time, and to relieve the boredom, he began a novel. When he was forced to give up sea life five years later, he brought the novel to completion and ④ publish it as *Almayer's Folly*. Thus began by chance at thirty-eight the literary career of the Pole who was ⑤ to become one of the great masters of English prose.

Original Question Q.78 Joseph Conrad에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

(330제 26쪽 Q54, 해설지 24쪽)

Joseph Conrad was born in Poland, which was then without a foot of seacoast. As a child, he read a translated edition of James Fenimore Cooper's *The Pilot*, from which he conceived an overwhelming desire to sail the seas. At seventeen, he became cabin boy on a French vessel. At twenty-one, he learned a few words of broken English, enough to become a British sailer. For the next thirteen years he voyaged about the world on British merchant ships, chiefly in the tropical waters of the Indian Ocean. In 1889, ill health made it advisable that Conrad remain on shore for a time, and to relieve the boredom, he began a novel. When he was forced to give up sea life five years later, he brought the novel to completion and published it as *Almayer's Folly*. Thus began by chance at thirty-eight the literary career of the Pole who was to become one of the great masters of English prose.

- ① *The Pilot*의 번역본을 읽고 바다로의 항해를 동경했다.
- ② 어느 프랑스 선박에서 급사로 일한 적이 있다.
- ③ 영국 상선을 타고 주로 인도양을 항해하였다.
- ④ 무료함을 달래기 위해 소설을 쓰기 시작했다.
- ⑤ 항해사로 왕성한 활동 중에 자신의 첫 소설을 출간했다.

Applied Question Q.79 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A survey studied Internet users who were seeking out, respectively, travel information, information about purchase of a new computer, material in search databases, and medical information. ① These users prioritized the credibility indicators on these sites very differently, depending on the context and purpose of their searches. ② For the travel and computer tasks, users focused on topical interests and affective aspects, but when they sought out medical information they were much more concerned with the site's cognitive authority. ③ As might be expected, they made judgments based on graphics and information structure more readily when considering travel and computer purchases than they did when looking for medical information and research materials. ④ On the Web, there are “keyboard warriors” who hide behind the anonymity of their computer screen and make harsh comments to anyone, and it is not easy to stop them. ⑤ The implication of this comparison is that how users judge credibility on the Web is sensitive to the specific fields in which the judgments are being made.

Original Question Q.79 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(330제 28쪽 Q58, 해설지 26쪽)

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

- ① Enhancing Your Web Browsing Techniques
- ② Managing Legal Issues of Free Downloads
- ③ Transition to an Electronic Information Era
- ④ Protecting the Copyrights of On-line Publications
- ⑤ Sensitivity to Context When Judging Web Site Credibility

Applied Question Q.80 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We sometimes encounter students who come to our offices and ask how they could have worked so hard but still failed our tests. They usually tell us that they read and reread the textbook and their class notes, and that they thought they understood everything well by the time of the exam. And they probably did internalize some bits and pieces of the material, but the false idea of knowledge led them to confuse the familiarity they had gained from repeated exposure to the concepts in the course with an actual understanding of them. As a rule, reading text over and over again yields diminishing returns in actual knowledge, but it increases familiarity and fosters a false sense of understanding. Only by testing ourselves can we actually determine whether or not we really understand. That is one reason why teachers give tests, and why the best tests probe knowledge at a deep level.

- ① How Can Learning Process Function Inside Our Brain?
- ② What Should We Do to Take Exception to Our Bad Grades?
- ③ What Makes Some Students Higher Achievers Than Others?
- ④ How Many Times Do We Have to Read Text For Good Grades?
- ⑤ Why Do Some People Get Flunked Despite Reading Text Repeatedly?

Original Question Q.80 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(330제 35쪽 076, 해설지 34쪽)

We sometimes encounter students who come to our offices and ask how they could have worked so hard but still failed our tests. They usually tell us that they read and reread the textbook and their class notes, and that they thought they understood everything well by the time of the exam. And they probably did internalize some bits and pieces of the material, but the false idea of knowledge led them to confuse the familiarity they had gained from repeated exposure to the concepts in the course with an actual understanding of them. As a rule, _____ yields diminishing returns in actual knowledge, but it increases familiarity and fosters a false sense of understanding. Only by testing ourselves can we actually determine whether or not we really understand. That is one reason why teachers give tests, and why the best tests probe knowledge at a deep level.

- ① wandering around while studying ② reading text over and over again
- ③ having no confidence in their ability ④ caring about their test score too much
- ⑤ listening only to lectures without review

Applied Question Q.81 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Most people believe that praise builds up children's confidence and makes them feel secure. In actuality, praise may result in tension and misbehavior because many children sometimes have destructive wishes about members of their family. When parents tell a child, "You're such a good boy," he may not be able to accept it because his own picture of himself is quite different. In his own eyes, he cannot be "good" when only recently he wished that his mother would disappear or that his brother would spend next weekend in the hospital. In fact, the more he is praised, the more he misbehaves in order to show his "true self." Parents frequently report that just after praising children for good behavior, they start to act wild, as though to disprove their compliment. It is possible that misbehaving is the child's way of _____.

- ① urging parents to pay more attention to the family
- ② showing hidden anger against the unfair social system
- ③ communicating private reservations about a public image
- ④ expressing his or her wish to be independent of parents
- ⑤ implying personal frustration arising from broken dreams

Original Question Q.81 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(330제 38쪽 Q84, 해설지 38쪽)

Most people believe that praise builds up children's confidence and makes them feel secure. In actuality, praise may result in tension and misbehavior because many children sometimes have destructive wishes about members of their family. When parents tell a child, "You're such a good boy," he may not be able to accept it because his own picture of himself is quite different. In his own eyes, he cannot be "good" when only recently he wished that his mother would disappear or that his brother would spend next weekend in the hospital. In fact, the more he is praised, the more he misbehaves in order to show his "true self." Parents frequently report that just after praising children for good behavior, they start to act wild, as though to disprove their compliment. It is possible that misbehaving is the child's way of communicating private reservations about a public image.

- ① healing effects praise has on children
- ② solution to children's emotional problems
- ③ how to help children correct their misbehavior
- ④ necessity of rewards for children's good behavior
- ⑤ a reason praising children may produce bad behavior

Applied Question Q.82 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Recently, however, a new suggestion has emerged: Higher forms of intelligence result from the need to handle the problems of social interaction.

There are many controversies surrounding the development of human intelligence. (①) The traditional views link the development of intelligence to language or tools, or perhaps to the need to be flexible and innovative in dealing with a changing, complex environment. (②) There is much to be said in favor of all these possibilities. (③) This is an attractive notion, for social interaction requires numerous talents and abilities, including the ability to let selected participants in a social group know the intentions and beliefs of others. (④) Human intelligence almost certainly did not result from any single factor. (⑤) It is most likely the result of multiple forces acting over long durations, but social interaction seems like a good candidate to be one of the primary forces.

Original Question Q.82 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(330제 41쪽 Q90, 해설지 40쪽)

There are many controversies surrounding the development of human intelligence. The traditional views link the development of intelligence to language or tools, or perhaps to the need to be flexible and innovative in dealing with a changing, complex environment. There is much to be said in favor of all these possibilities. Recently, however, a new suggestion has emerged: Higher forms of intelligence result from the need to handle the problems of social interaction. This is an attractive notion, for social interaction requires numerous talents and abilities, including the ability to let selected participants in a social group know the intentions and beliefs of others. Human intelligence almost certainly did not result from any single factor. It is most likely the result of multiple forces acting over long durations, but social interaction seems like a good candidate to be one of the primary forces.

- ① Flexibility: A Useful Problem Solving Tactic
- ② Primary Driving Force for Human Evolution
- ③ Tools for Coping with Complex Environments
- ④ Traditional Views on Language and Human Nature
- ⑤ Social Interaction: A Major Factor in Human Intelligence

Applied Question Q.83 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When a question is asked and an answer is given, you should simply acknowledge the information, clarify any ambiguities, and assure the answerer that their opinion is valuable and will be considered. If you express an opinion or make a promise based on a single response to your question, you might find yourself in the middle of something more complex than that one answer indicated. This is especially problematic when a response to your question points a finger at an individual. An emotional reaction from you may satisfy the answerer but cause great difficulty for the other person mentioned. Your best response to this situation is "Thank you for bringing this to my attention. I will look into this matter and will get back to you with a resolution."

- ① No Talking, No Worry
- ② Don't Be Afraid to Say No
- ③ Think First, Show Opinion Later
- ④ Speech: The Shorter, The Better
- ⑤ Empathy: Key to Successful Counseling

Original Question Q.83 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

(330제 47쪽 Q105, 해설지 40쪽)

When a question is asked and an answer is given, you should simply acknowledge the information, clarify any ambiguities, and assure the answerer that their opinion is valuable and will be considered. If you express an opinion or make a promise based on a single response to your question, you might find yourself in the middle of something more complex than that one answer indicated. This is especially problematic when a response to your question points a finger at an individual. An emotional reaction from you may satisfy the answerer but cause great difficulty for the other person mentioned. Your best response to this situation is "Thank you for bringing this to my attention. I will look into this matter and will get back to you with a resolution."

- ① 자신에게 유리한 쪽으로 상대의 대답을 유도하라.
- ② 상대의 대답에 애매한 점이 있으면 질문을 다시 하라.
- ③ 상대의 대답에 대하여 즉각적인 대응이나 확답을 피하라.
- ④ 복잡한 상황에 처할수록 객관적 자료를 가지고 대응하라.
- ⑤ 두 사람의 이해가 달린 논쟁은 한쪽을 확실히 지지하라.

Applied Question Q.84 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

People have been living for over a hundred post-Freudian years with the idea that prolonged and continuous introspection is good for one's mental health; thus, they fail to remember how ____ (A) ____ doing this makes them. A certain amount of self-examination is useful, but even that should be directed toward what to do in a given situation and not at who you are. However full your nights are with self-recrimination, you are probably all right as a person. How you ought to act when this or that occurs is another matter, and you might give that some self-inspecting thought -- two minutes, if you are being honest with yourself -- five, if you want to be dishonest first and then work your way around to the truth. Otherwise, aim your thoughts ____ (B) _____. Go for a run. Make a vase. Read a book. Yes, enjoy.

*self-recrimination: 자아 질책

- | (A) | ... | (B) |
|---------------|-----|----------|
| ① miserable | ... | outward |
| ② miserable | ... | inward |
| ③ indifferent | ... | homeward |
| ④ sympathetic | ... | inward |
| ⑤ sympathetic | ... | outward |

Original Question Q.84 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(330제 54쪽 Q122, 해설지 54쪽)

People have been living for over a hundred post-Freudian years with the idea that prolonged and continuous introspection is good for one's mental health; thus, they fail to remember how miserable doing this makes them. A certain amount of self-examination is useful, but even that should be directed toward what to do in a given situation and not at who you are. However full your nights are with self-recrimination, you are probably all right as a person. How you ought to act when this or that occurs is another matter, and you might give that some self-inspecting thought -- two minutes, if you are being honest with yourself -- five, if you want to be dishonest first and then work your way around to the truth. Otherwise, aim your thoughts outward. Go for a run. Make a vase. Read a book. Yes, enjoy.

*self-recrimination: 자아 질책

- ① 자신에게 엄격할수록 남들에게도 엄격해진다.
- ② 정직한 사람은 시간이 흐르면 저절로 진실을 깨닫는다.
- ③ 지난 일에 대한 반성은 같은 실수를 또 하지 않게 한다.
- ④ 자기 반성보다는 활동에 더 많은 시간을 갖는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 성실한 자세를 보이면 언젠가는 사람들도 그에 대해 보답을 한다.

Applied Question Q.85 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In 2007 UNICEF published a report that caused ripples throughout much of the developed world. 'An Overview of Child Well-Being in Rich Countries' provided a comprehensive assessment of the context in which children were being brought up in 21 of the most economically advanced countries. When the rankings for six dimensions of well-being were averaged, the UK was placed bottom overall. Its best ranking was twelfth for health and safety (infant death, accidents, immunizations) and the worst were for family and peer relationships, behaviors and risks, and subjective well-being (bottom of each dimension). One place above the UK was the US, economically the richest nation in the world. France also fell in the bottom third of countries and Germany only made it to mid-table. The report's authors found no obvious relationship between children's well-being and how rich the country was in which they lived.

- ① 과도한 아동 복지정책이 경제 발전을 막는다.
- ② 아동 경시풍조가 아동 복지문제를 악화시킨다.
- ③ 아동 복지와 국가의 부유함은 상관관계가 없다.
- ④ 아동 복지는 교육기회 확대와 흐름을 같이 한다.
- ⑤ 불평등한 아동 복지정책이 사회적 갈등을 야기한다.

Original Question Q.85 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(330제 56쪽 Q124, 해설지 55쪽)

In 2007 UNICEF published a report that caused ripples throughout much of the developed world. 'An Overview of Child Well-Being in Rich Countries' provided a comprehensive assessment of the context in which children were being brought up in 21 of the most economically advanced countries. When the rankings for six dimensions of well-being were averaged, the UK was placed bottom overall. Its best ranking was twelfth for health and safety (infant death, accidents, immunizations) and the worst were for family and peer relationships, behaviors and risks, and subjective well-being (bottom of each dimension). One place above the UK was the US, economically the richest nation in the world. France also fell in the bottom third of countries and Germany only made it to mid-table. The report's authors found no obvious relationship between children's well-being and how rich the country was in which they lived.

- ① Things to Do When Rearing Children
- ② The Effectiveness of Child Care Programs
- ③ Are Children Better Off in Wealthy Countries?
- ④ The Link Between Social Inequality and Child Well-Being
- ⑤ Child Well-Being: The Primary Issue of the 21st Century

Applied Question Q.86 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Practices such as not allowing students to speak their native tongue are certain to negatively influence students' identities and their views of what constitutes important knowledge. ____ (A) ____, when asked if she would be interested in taking a course on Puerto Rican history, Marisol was quick to answer: "I don't think it's important.... I'm proud of myself and my culture, but I think I know what I should know about the culture already, so I wouldn't take the course." Ironically, it was evident to me after speaking with her on several occasions that Marisol knew virtually nothing about Puerto Rican history. ____ (B) ____, she had already learned another lesson well: given what she said about the courses she needed to take, she made it clear that "important" history is U.S. history, which rarely includes anything about Puerto Rico.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------------|-----------|
| ① For example ... | Therefore |
| ② Furthermore ... | However |
| ③ In addition ... | Likewise |
| ④ Furthermore ... | Therefore |
| ⑤ For example ... | However |

Original Question Q.86 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?
(330제 60쪽 Q135, 해설지 60쪽)

Practices such as not allowing students to speak their native tongue are certain to negatively influence students' identities and their views of what constitutes important knowledge. For example, when (A) [asked / asking] if she would be interested in taking a course on Puerto Rican history, Marisol was quick to answer: "I don't think it's important.... I'm proud of myself and my culture, but I think I know what I should know about the culture already, so I wouldn't take the course." Ironically, it was evident to me after speaking with her on several occasions (B) [that / when] Marisol knew virtually nothing about Puerto Rican history. However, she had already learned another lesson well: given what she said about the courses she needed to take, she made it (C) [clear / clearly] that "important" history is U.S. history, which rarely includes anything about Puerto Rico.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|----------|---------|
| ① asked ... | when ... | clear |
| ② asked ... | that ... | clear |
| ③ asked ... | that ... | clearly |
| ④ asking ... | that ... | clear |
| ⑤ asking | when | clearly |

Applied Question Q.87 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Constituent events are events that are necessary for a story, driving it forward. Supplementary events are events that do not drive the story forward and without which the story would still remain (A)[intact / damaged]. Naturally, a great deal of the energy, moral significance and revelatory power of a story are released during its constituent events. Lear's division of his kingdom, Macbeth's murder of the king -- these constituent events are moments when the future is (B)[uncertain / determined]. But supplementary events invariably have their own impact and can carry a considerable amount of the narrative's burden of meaning. They also raise an interesting question that constituent events do not: Why were they included? Since they are not necessary to the story, why did the author feel compelled to put them into the narrative? Asking these questions is often a very profitable thing to do in the (C)[interpretation / creation] of narrative.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------------|----------------|
| ① | intact | uncertain | interpretation |
| ② | intact | determined | creation |
| ③ | damaged | determined | interpretation |
| ④ | damaged | uncertain | creation |
| ⑤ | intact | determined | interpretation |

Original Question Q.87 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(330제 61쪽 Q136, 해설지 60쪽)

Constituent events are events that are necessary for a story, driving it forward. Supplementary events are events that do not drive the story forward and without which the story would still remain ① intact. Naturally, a great deal of the energy, moral significance and revelatory power of a story are released during ② its constituent events. Lear's division of his kingdom, Macbeth's murder of the king -- these constituent events are moments ③ when the future is determined. But supplementary events invariably have their own impact and can carry a considerable amount of the narrative's burden of meaning. They also raise an interesting question ④ what constituent events do not: Why were they included? Since they are not necessary to the story, why did the author feel ⑤ compelled to put them into the narrative? Asking these questions is often a very profitable thing to do in the interpretation of narrative.

Applied Question Q.88 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

- ① ways of maintaining good memory
- ② influence of memory on language learning
- ③ necessity of developing good memory skills
- ④ various types of temporary memory disorder
- ⑤ connections between specific situations and memory

Original Question Q.88 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(330제 64쪽 Q145, 해설지 64쪽)

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

- | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-------------|--|---------------|-----|-------------|
| (A) | ... | (B) | | (A) | ... | (B) |
| ① As a result | ... | Likewise | | ② As a result | ... | In contrast |
| ③ Similarly | ... | Therefore | | ④ For example | ... | Likewise |
| ⑤ For example | ... | In contrast | | | | |

Applied Question Q.89 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

As the evidence of the growing risks of climate change mounted over the last three decades, the political response nonetheless was a combination of denial and delay. Confronted with evidence, many in positions of influence in U.S. politics ignored and then later denied the facts. When the facts could no longer be denied, they quibbled about the details of the scientific evidence and the costs of action necessary to head off the worst possibilities. In the meantime, months, years, and decades slipped away. Some chose to dismiss the evidence as "doom and gloom," but as individuals they lived by an entirely different calculus. They have household, auto, and health insurance for protection against vastly smaller risks at an insignificantly smaller scale, and most did not dismiss health warnings from their doctors. When it is merely the future of the Earth, however, they have been willing to risk irreversible changes.

→ As the U.S. politicians are sensitive to (A), they have (B) addressing the issue of climate change that has to do with the future of the Earth.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------------------|----------|
| ① their personal interests | avoided |
| ② their personal interests | finished |
| ③ public sentiment | avoided |
| ④ public sentiment | finished |
| ⑤ environmental protection | accepted |

Original Question Q.89 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(330제 66쪽 Q149, 해설지 66쪽)

As the evidence of the growing risks of climate change mounted over the last three decades, the political response nonetheless was a combination of denial and delay. Confronted with evidence, many in positions of influence in U.S. politics ignored and then later denied the facts. When the facts could no longer be denied, they quibbled about the details of the scientific evidence and the costs of action necessary to head off the worst possibilities. In the meantime, months, years, and decades slipped away. Some chose to dismiss the evidence as "doom and gloom," but as individuals they lived by an entirely different calculus. They have household, auto, and health insurance for protection against vastly smaller risks at an insignificantly smaller scale, and most did not dismiss health warnings from their doctors. When it is merely the future of the Earth, however, they have been willing to risk irreversible changes.

- ① scientific evidence of climate change
- ② public ignorance about climate change
- ③ potential measures against climate change
- ④ dismissal of climate change by politicians
- ⑤ rise in public awareness of climate change

Applied Question Q.90 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

Patrick Henry was an orator and statesman during the Revolutionary War era. Born at Studley plantation in Virginia, Henry was raised in a frontier environment in a refined household, ① where he was inspired by the sermons of Samuel Davis. At the age of 15, he became a store clerk. Henry eventually turned to the study of law and obtained a license in the spring of 1760, thereby ② commencing a successful legal career. ③ Although few authentic versions of his speeches exist, his persuasive, anti-British oratory earned him a reputation and influenced the actions of his listeners. Henry became a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. While in the Burgesses, he proposed seven resolutions, including the strong claim that Virginia ④ exercised complete legislative autonomy. Henry's resolutions, known as the Virginia Resolves, prompted widespread agitation throughout the colonies and ⑤ secured his fame.

*Virginia House of Burgesses: 식민지 시대 미국 버지니아 주의 하원

Original Question Q.90 Patrick Henry에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

(330제 66쪽 Q152, 해설지 67쪽)

Patrick Henry was an orator and statesman during the Revolutionary War era. Born at Studley plantation in Virginia, Henry was raised in a frontier environment in a refined household, where he was inspired by the sermons of Samuel Davis. At the age of 15, he became a store clerk. Henry eventually turned to the study of law and obtained a license in the spring of 1760, thereby commencing a successful legal career. Although few authentic versions of his speeches exist, his persuasive, anti-British oratory earned him a reputation and influenced the actions of his listeners. Henry became a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. While in the Burgesses, he proposed seven resolutions, including the strong claim that Virginia exercise complete legislative autonomy. Henry's resolutions, known as the Virginia Resolves, prompted widespread agitation throughout the colonies and secured his fame.

- ① 버지니아의 공업 단지에서 태어났다.
- ② 점원이 되기 전에 이미 법률가 자격증을 획득했다.
- ③ 그가 행한 연설문 원본의 다수가 지금까지 잘 보존되고 있다.
- ④ 버지니아의 완전한 입법상의 자치권을 주장하는 결의안을 제안했다.
- ⑤ Virginia Resolves로 인해 전국적으로 평판이 나빠졌다.

Applied Question Q.91 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

I first came here to become a part-time art instructor. I truly enjoyed teaching theoretical classes as well as the various drawing courses I have instructed for years. Many of my former students have gone on to successful things in life as artists or even as instructors themselves. Then things changed once I moved into my current position as Creative Design Coordinator. That has been a point of contention for me -- because if I want to continue to teach, I must do so only in the evenings outside of my "9 to 5" day job. In addition, my workload for my private exhibition in September has increased dramatically these days and shows no signs of letting up. I think it is better for you to _____ . I regret that I can no longer spend time with my students, and I express my gratitude to all of my students and you over the years.

- ① ask your supervisor for a raise
- ② take some time off for your health
- ③ substitute a replacement for my job
- ④ share your worries with the colleagues
- ⑤ consider changing the date of my exhibition

Original Question Q.91 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(330제 74쪽 Q166, 해설지 74쪽)

I first came here to become a part-time art instructor. I truly enjoyed teaching theoretical classes as well as the various drawing courses I have instructed for years. Many of my former students have gone on to successful things in life as artists or even as instructors themselves. Then things changed once I moved into my current position as Creative Design Coordinator. That has been a point of contention for me -- because if I want to continue to teach, I must do so only in the evenings outside of my "9 to 5" day job. In addition, my workload for my private exhibition in September has increased dramatically these days and shows no signs of letting up. I think it is better for you to substitute a replacement for my job. I regret that I can no longer spend time with my students, and I express my gratitude to all of my students and you over the years.

- ① 승진에 대해 감사하려고
- ② 강사직 사임을 통보하려고
- ③ 전임 강사직에 지원하려고
- ④ 수업 결손에 대해 사과하려고
- ⑤ 전시회 일정 변경을 요청하려고

Applied Question Q.92 Bertoldo di Giovanni에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Bertoldo di Giovanni is a name even the most enthusiastic lover of art is unlikely to recognize. Being the pupil of Donatello, the greatest sculptor of his time, he was the teacher of Michelangelo, the greatest sculptor of all time. Michelangelo was only 14 years old when he came to Bertoldo, but it was already obvious that he was enormously gifted. Bertoldo was wise enough to realize that gifted people are often tempted to coast rather than to grow, and therefore he kept trying to pressure his young genius to work seriously at his art. One day he came into the studio to find Michelangelo toying with a piece of sculpture far beneath his abilities. He grabbed a hammer and smashed the work into tiny pieces, shouting this unforgettable message, "Michelangelo, talent is cheap; dedication is costly!"

- ① 미술 애호가들 사이에서 매우 유명하다.
- ② 역사상 가장 훌륭한 조각가의 제자였다.
- ③ 미켈란젤로의 재능을 알아보지 못했다.
- ④ 미켈란젤로로부터 예술을 진지하게 하라는 압력을 받았다.
- ⑤ 제자의 작품을 망치로 쳐서 부숴다.

Original Question Q.92 밑줄 친 he[He]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

(330제 74쪽 Q167, 해설지 74쪽)

Bertoldo di Giovanni is a name even the most enthusiastic lover of art is unlikely to recognize. Being the pupil of Donatello, the greatest sculptor of his time, ① he was the teacher of Michelangelo, the greatest sculptor of all time. Michelangelo was only 14 years old when he came to Bertoldo, but it was already obvious that ② he was enormously gifted. Bertoldo was wise enough to realize that gifted people are often tempted to coast rather than to grow, and therefore ③ he kept trying to pressure his young genius to work seriously at his art. One day ④ he came into the studio to find Michelangelo toying with a piece of sculpture far beneath his abilities. ⑤ He grabbed a hammer and smashed the work into tiny pieces, shouting this unforgettable message, "Michelangelo, talent is cheap; dedication is costly!"

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

Another difficulty is that there are not many sources of evidence about early human life.

Much of what archaeologists know about past human life is uncertain and partial. For example, archaeologists argue about the dates that human life began and changed. (①) New discoveries constantly force scientists to rethink the dating given to major developments in human prehistory. (②) Even the primary method of identifying the age of discoveries, known as radiocarbon dating, is subject to reconsideration. (③) Often different sources have different dates. (④) Archaeologists must form their picture of early life based on small sets of discovered materials separated by both time and distance. (⑤) Because of these difficulties, much of what is known about prehistoric man is based on the best guesses of scientists who may have devoted their life's work to the subject.

Original Question Q.93 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(330제 77쪽 Q176, 해설지 78쪽)

Much of what archaeologists know about past human life _____. For example, archaeologists argue about the dates that human life began and changed. New discoveries constantly force scientists to rethink the dating given to major developments in human prehistory. Even the primary method of identifying the age of discoveries, known as radiocarbon dating, is subject to reconsideration. Often different sources have different dates. Another difficulty is that there are not many sources of evidence about early human life. Archaeologists must form their picture of early life based on small sets of discovered materials separated by both time and distance. Because of these difficulties, much of what is known about prehistoric man is based on the best guesses of scientists who may have devoted their life's work to the subject.

- ① is uncertain and partial
- ② remains well documented
- ③ is from radiocarbon dating
- ④ is based on recent discoveries
- ⑤ come from an abundance of evidence

Applied Question Q.94 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Nature Conservancy and Worldwide Fund for Nature are leading efforts to identify environmental factors that may enable corals to resist bleaching in certain areas and to help them recover from bleaching elsewhere.

- (A) Likewise, setting up marine protected areas to reduce impacts generally on coral reefs to allow them to recover as quickly as possible from unavoidable bleaching would likely help.
- (B) Setting aside such areas in marine protected areas could prove invaluable — it would be tragic to lose places that resist bleaching to more ordinary threats such as dynamite fishing or sewage pollution.
- (C) For example, corals that live in upwellings that bring cold water to the surface, in strong currents that eliminate any harmful byproducts of bleaching, or in unclean waters that block the harmful rays of the sun, appear to be less sensitive to bleaching.

*bleaching: (산호) 탈색

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

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

(330제 78쪽 Q178, 해설지 79쪽)

The Nature Conservancy and Worldwide Fund for Nature are leading efforts to identify environmental factors that may enable corals to resist bleaching in certain areas and to help them recover from bleaching elsewhere. ____ (A) ____, corals that live in upwellings that bring cold water to the surface, in strong currents that eliminate any harmful byproducts of bleaching, or in unclean waters that block the harmful rays of the sun, appear to be less sensitive to bleaching. Setting aside such areas in marine protected areas could prove invaluable — it would be tragic to lose places that resist bleaching to more ordinary threats such as dynamite fishing or sewage pollution. ____ (B) ____, setting up marine protected areas to reduce impacts generally on coral reefs to allow them to recover as quickly as possible from unavoidable bleaching would likely help.

*bleaching: (산호) 탈색

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----|---------------|---------------|
| | (A) | (B) | |
| ① In addition | ⋯ | Unfortunately | ② In contrast |
| ③ For example | ⋯ | Likewise | ④ In contrast |
| ⑤ For example | ⋯ | Nonetheless | ⋯ |
| | | | (B) Otherwise |
| | | | Instead |

Applied Question Q.95 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The power of nonverbal behavior can be documented by studying the impact of steepling in various social settings. Steepling is useful, for example, when testifying in court; its use is advocated when training expert witnesses. Witnesses should steeple to indicate their high confidence in what they are saying. In doing so, their testimony will be perceived more _____ (A) _____ by the jury than if they were merely to place their hands on their laps or interlock their fingers. Interestingly, when a prosecutor steeples as his witness testifies, the value of the testimony is enhanced because the attorney is perceived as being confident of the witness's statements. When jurors see witnesses who interlock their fingers or wring their hands, they tend to associate such behavior with nervousness or too often, unfortunately, with deception. It is important to note that both honest and dishonest individuals display these behaviors, and they should not be automatically associated with _____ (B) _____.

*steeple: 양손의 손가락 끝을 붙이다.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-----|-----------|
| ① powerfully | ... | lying |
| ② negatively | ... | contempt |
| ③ powerfully | ... | ignorance |
| ④ negatively | ... | laziness |
| ⑤ vaguely | ... | anger |

Original Question Q.95 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(330제 79쪽 Q181, 해설지 81쪽)

The power of nonverbal behavior can be documented by studying the impact of steepling in various social settings. Steepling is ①useful, for example, when testifying in court; its use is advocated when training expert witnesses. Witnesses should steeple to indicate their high ②confidence in what they are saying. In doing so, their testimony will be perceived more ③negatively by the jury than if they were merely to place their hands on their laps or interlock their fingers. Interestingly, when a prosecutor steeples as his witness testifies, the value of the testimony is ④enhanced because the attorney is perceived as being confident of the witness's statements. When jurors see witnesses who interlock their fingers or wring their hands, they tend to associate such behavior with ⑤nervousness or too often, unfortunately, with deception. It is important to note that both honest and dishonest individuals display these behaviors, and they should not be automatically associated with lying.

*steeple: 양손의 손가락 끝을 붙이다.

Applied Question Q.96 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Dutchman's-pipe has a heart-shaped leaf that wraps around its flower.

- (A) As soon as that happens, the imprisoning hairs wilt and the waxed slide of the funnel-like flower bends over until it is nearly level. The insect now walks out with his supply of pollen — and flies off to repeat the process.
- (B) There the ripe stigmas receive the pollen that the insect has brought with it, and pollination takes place. Three days then pass by with the insect trapped by hairs near the bottom and the wax farther up the sides. After that, the flower's own pollen ripens — and dusts the insect.
- (C) This leaf is coated with wax. Certain insects are attracted by the strong odor of the flower and land on the leaf. As soon as an insect does so, it slides down its slippery sides into a chamber at the bottom.

*stigma: 암술머리

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

Original Question Q.96 Dutchman's-pipe에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

(330제 81쪽 Q185, 해설지 83쪽)

The Dutchman's-pipe has a heart-shaped leaf that wraps around its flower. This leaf is coated with wax. Certain insects are attracted by the strong odor of the flower and land on the leaf. As soon as an insect does so, it slides down its slippery sides into a chamber at the bottom. There the ripe stigmas receive the pollen that the insect has brought with it, and pollination takes place. Three days then pass by with the insect trapped by hairs near the bottom and the wax farther up the sides. After that, the flower's own pollen ripens — and dusts the insect. As soon as that happens, the imprisoning hairs wilt and the waxed slide of the funnel-like flower bends over until it is nearly level. The insect now walks out with his supply of pollen — and flies off to repeat the process.

*stigma: 암술머리

- ① 꽃을 감싸고 있는 잎사귀가 파이프 모양이다.
- ② 향기가 없어서 강렬한 색깔로 곤충을 끌어들이는다.
- ③ 잎 주변에 곤충을 잡아둘 수 있는 털이 나 있다.
- ④ 곤충에게 3일 동안 먹을 수 있는 당밀을 제공한다.
- ⑤ 수분 활동이 끝나면 가두어 두었던 곤충을 내보낸다.

Applied Question Q.97 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To create a world (A)[which / in which] we not only do no harm but also act to restore nature, we will need to find ways to protect the ocean. Conservation efforts at all scales from the local to the global are hampered by a lack of political will. A redoubled effort is needed to spread awareness of the ocean's nature and the serious threats the ocean faces. The Internet and mass media are useful indeed for quickly reaching large numbers of people, but I believe we also need to encourage discourse in community centers, at book clubs, and even in hair salons (B)[to generate / generate] the sustained activism that will be needed to heal the ocean. As Benjamin Barber argues, a reinvigorated civil society full of educated, informed, and empowered citizens (C)[are / is] needed to counterbalance big government, a powerful private sector, and special interest groups.

- | (A) | ... | (B) | ... | (C) |
|------------|-----|-------------|-----|-----|
| ① which | ... | to generate | ... | are |
| ② in which | ... | to generate | ... | is |
| ③ in which | ... | to generate | ... | are |
| ④ in which | ... | generating | ... | is |
| ⑤ which | ... | generating | ... | are |

Original Question Q.97 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

(330제 89쪽 Q204, 해설지 91쪽)

To create a world in which we not only do no harm but also act to restore nature, we will need to find ways to protect the ocean. Conservation efforts at all scales from the local to the global are hampered by a lack of political will. A redoubled effort is needed to spread awareness of the ocean's nature and the serious threats the ocean faces. The Internet and mass media are useful indeed for quickly reaching large numbers of people, but I believe we also need to encourage discourse in community centers, at book clubs, and even in hair salons to generate the sustained activism that will be needed to heal the ocean. As Benjamin Barber argues, a reinvigorated civil society full of educated, informed, and empowered citizens is needed to counterbalance big government, a powerful private sector, and special interest groups.

- ① 해양 보호에 시민 사회가 주도적으로 나서야 한다.
- ② 해양 보호에 앞장서는 정치 세력을 후원해야 한다.
- ③ 정부의 해양 보호 노력에 시민 사회가 동참해야 한다.
- ④ 해양 보호를 위한 기금 마련에 시민 사회가 나서야 한다.
- ⑤ 인터넷과 대중매체를 통해 해양 보호를 활성화해야 한다.

Applied Question Q.98 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

We have tremendous potential to learn new skills and to improve our abilities. Indeed, neuroscience research is showing that the plasticity of the adult brain — its ability to change in structure in response to training and other events — is much greater than previously believed. The illusion is that it's easy to unlock this potential, that it can be discovered all at once, or that it can be released with minimal effort. The potential is there, in everyone, to acquire extraordinary mental abilities. Most people, without any training, can remember a list of about seven numbers after hearing it once. Yet one college student trained himself to be able to remember up to seventy-nine digits. His feat was extraordinary, revealing a latent potential for exceptional digit memory, but it took hundreds of hours of training. In principle, most people have the same potential ability, and could do the same thing with enough practice.

- ① 기억력은 연령에 따라 달라질 수 있다.
- ② 잠재 능력에는 개인적인 차이가 존재한다.
- ③ 충분한 연습으로 기억력이 향상될 수 있다.
- ④ 잠재 능력은 지능과 비례하는 경향이 있다.
- ⑤ 기억력과 두뇌의 크기 사이에는 상관관계가 없다.

Original Question Q.98 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(330제 92쪽 Q210, 해설지 94쪽)

We have tremendous potential to learn new skills and to improve our abilities. Indeed, neuroscience research is showing that the plasticity of the adult brain — its ability to change in structure in response to training and other events — is much greater than previously believed. The ____ (A) ____ is that it's easy to unlock this potential, that it can be discovered all at once, or that it can be released with minimal effort. The potential is there, in everyone, to acquire extraordinary mental abilities. Most people, without any training, can remember a list of about seven numbers after hearing it once. Yet one college student trained himself to be able to remember up to seventy-nine digits. His feat was extraordinary, revealing a latent potential for exceptional digit memory, but it took hundreds of hours of training. In principle, most people have the same potential ability, and could do the same thing with enough ____ (B) ____.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① reason | workout | ② illusion | practice |
| ③ argument | strength | ④ trouble | creativity |
| ⑤ answer | confidence | | |

Applied Question Q.99 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Now when we use the expression 'clockwise' we often think of the direction that the hands move on a clock or watch. Clocks were originally designed in the Northern Hemisphere and were based on the sundials that people used to keep track of time. People would observe the shadows that were cast throughout the day in order to keep track of time. The sun appeared to move east to west in the sky, casting a shadow that moved west to east, (or clockwise as it came to be known much later). When the first clocks were being designed, the designers decided that to avoid confusion they would make the hands of the clock move in the same direction. Imagine what might have happened if the first clocks had been designed in the Southern Hemisphere. The shadow on a sundial situated in the Southern Hemisphere moves in the opposite direction from those situated in the Northern Hemisphere, or what we now call anticlockwise. The clock would run in the opposite direction.

- ① How Could People First Tell the Time?
- ② Who Invented the Expression 'Clockwise?'
- ③ Why Do Hands of Clocks Move Clockwise?
- ④ How Did the Expression 'Clockwise' Come to Exist?
- ⑤ Why Were Clocks Invented in Northern Hemisphere?

Original Question Q.99 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(330제 99쪽 Q225, 해설지 101쪽)

Imagine what might have happened if the first clocks had been designed in the Southern Hemisphere.

Now when we use the expression 'clockwise' we often think of the direction that the hands move on a clock or watch. Clocks were originally designed in the Northern Hemisphere and were based on the sundials that people used to keep track of time. (①) People would observe the shadows that were cast throughout the day in order to keep track of time. (②) The sun appeared to move east to west in the sky, casting a shadow that moved west to east, (or clockwise as it came to be known much later). (③) When the first clocks were being designed, the designers decided that to avoid confusion they would make the hands of the clock move in the same direction. (④) The shadow on a sundial situated in the Southern Hemisphere moves in the opposite direction from those situated in the Northern Hemisphere, or what we now call anticlockwise. (⑤) The clock would run in the opposite direction.

Applied Question Q.100 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

There are often many different factors that can affect our decision making. Some of them can lead to poor decisions. An example of one of these factors is the need for reciprocity. Reciprocity is that feeling you get when someone has done something nice for you, and you feel compelled to do something nice for him or her. It is a very strong feeling in most people. If someone does us a favor, we feel obligated to return this favor. This, in part, is how the Hare Krishna movement has survived -- the Hare Krishnas would give out flowers to people. These people would then feel obligated to give them money, even if the flower was unwanted. Make sure that when you make a decision, you are doing so for the right reasons. If you feel like you owe someone, it is very easy to make an irrational and costly decision.

*Hare Krishna: 힌두교의 Krishna 신을 믿는 종파 (또는 신도)

- ① the social meaning of the need for reciprocity
- ② the positive aspect of having the need for reciprocity
- ③ the relationship between obligation and decision making
- ④ the ways of the Hare Krishnas getting people's attention
- ⑤ the influence of the need for reciprocity on decision making

Original Question Q.100 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(330계 105쪽 Q240, 해설지 107쪽)

There are often many different factors that can affect our decision making. Some of them can lead to poor decisions. An example of one of these factors is the need for reciprocity. Reciprocity is that feeling you get when someone has done something nice for you, and you feel compelled to do something nice for him or her. It is a very strong feeling in most people. If someone does us a favor, we feel obligated to return this favor. This, in part, is how the Hare Krishna movement has survived — the Hare Krishnas would give out flowers to people. These people would then feel obligated to give them money, even if the flower was unwanted. Make sure that when you make a decision, you are doing so for the right reasons. If you feel like you _____, it is very easy to make an irrational and costly decision.

*Hare Krishna: 힌두교의 Krishna 신을 믿는 종파 (또는 신도)

- ① owe someone
- ② can't undo the situation
- ③ are too stingy a person
- ④ stick with your initial plan
- ⑤ are jumping to conclusions

Applied Question Q.101 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

You need to be aware of what social psychologists call the "justification of effort." This is a strikingly powerful force in human thought and action. The more you invest in a decision, the more likely you are to find reasons why this decision is a good one. The higher the investment, the harder it is to walk away from it. Many people will choose to continue with their initial decision or plan. Some people will stick with an original plan even if the amount of time or money needed to make this plan successful would still be higher than an alternate plan. For example, you may have an old car that's falling apart. If you've already spent money on repairing the brakes and fixing the engine and replacing a side mirror, you are more likely to keep spending money — even if this cost of a new repair is actually more than your car is worth!

→ The more _____ (A) _____ you've made in a plan, the more difficult it will be to _____ (B) _____ the plan.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① efforts | … abandon | ② changes | … perform |
| ③ changes | … maintain | ④ profit | … cancel |
| ⑤ efforts | … complete | | |

Original Question Q.101 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

(330제 111쪽 Q253, 해설지 113쪽)

You need to be aware of what social psychologists call the "justification of effort." This is a strikingly powerful force in human thought and action. The more you invest in a decision, the more likely you are to find reasons why this decision is a good one. The higher the investment, the harder it is to walk away from it. Many people will choose to continue with their initial decision or plan. Some people will stick with an original plan even if the amount of time or money needed to make this plan successful would still be higher than an alternate plan. For example, you may have an old car that's falling apart. If you've already spent money on repairing the brakes and fixing the engine and replacing a side mirror, you are more likely to keep spending money — even if this cost of a new repair is actually more than your car is worth!

- ① 시간과 비용을 많이 투자한 결정일수록 포기하기가 어렵다.
- ② 노력에 대한 정당한 보상은 인간의 행동에 큰 영향을 미친다.
- ③ 투자에 대한 성급한 초기결정은 막대한 비용 손실을 가져온다.
- ④ 목표 달성을 위해 의사 결정 과정에서 융통성 발휘가 필요하다.
- ⑤ 초기결정의 특성에 따라 투입되는 시간과 노력의 양이 달라진다.

Applied Question Q.102 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is generally thought that pity and sympathy are "good" emotions and that anger is a "bad" emotion. _____ (A) _____, some psychologists have pointed out that the consequences of these emotional expressions are complex. In one investigation, a researcher gave subjects false failure feedback during an achievement task. For some children, this was accompanied by the remark: "I feel sorry for you" as well as body postures and facial gestures that accompany sympathy. To other students, the experimenter said: "I am angry with you." Students receiving the pity feedback tended to blame the failure on themselves and their performance declined. _____ (B) _____, students receiving anger feedback attributed their failure to a lack of effort, and performance subsequently increased. This is not to advocate that sympathy is always damaging and anger always assistive. Rather, the consequences of feedback depend on how that feedback is construed and what it means to the recipient of the communication.

- | (A) | ... | (B) |
|---------------|-----|-------------------|
| ① However | ... | On the other hand |
| ② In addition | ... | In contrast |
| ③ However | ... | In addition |
| ④ Instead | ... | On the other hand |
| ⑤ In addition | ... | For instance |

Original Question Q.102 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(330제 113쪽 Q257, 해설지 115쪽)

It is generally thought that pity and sympathy are "good" emotions and that anger is a "bad" emotion. However, some psychologists have pointed out that the consequences of these emotional expressions are complex.

- (A) This is not to advocate that sympathy is always damaging and anger always assistive. Rather, the consequences of feedback depend on how that feedback is construed and what it means to the recipient of the communication.
- (B) In one investigation, a researcher gave subjects false failure feedback during an achievement task. For some children, this was accompanied by the remark: "I feel sorry for you" as well as body postures and facial gestures that accompany sympathy. To other students, the experimenter said: "I am angry with you."
- (C) Students receiving the pity feedback tended to blame the failure on themselves and their performance declined. On the other hand, students receiving anger feedback attributed their failure to a lack of effort, and performance subsequently increased.
- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) - (B) - (C) | ② (A) - (C) - (B) | ③ (B) - (A) - (C) |
| ④ (B) - (C) - (A) | ⑤ (C) - (A) - (B) | |

Applied Question Q.103 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The subjects who saw the warm instructor rated his appearance, mannerisms, and accent as appealing, whereas those who saw the cold instructor rated these attributes as irritating.

Two different videotaped interviews were conducted with the same individual - a college instructor who spoke English with a European accent. (①) In one of the interviews the instructor was warm and friendly, but in the other, cold and distant. (②) These results indicate that global evaluations of a person can induce altered evaluations of the person's attributes, even when there is sufficient information to allow for independent assessments of such attributes. (③) Furthermore, the subjects were unaware of this influence of these global evaluations on their ratings of attributes. (④) In fact, the subjects who saw the cold instructor actually believed that the direction of influence was the opposite of the actual direction. (⑤) They reported that their dislike of the instructor had no effect on their ratings of his attributes, but that their dislike of his attributes had lowered their global evaluations of him.

Original Question Q.103 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (330제 114쪽 Q259, 해설지 116쪽)

Two different videotaped interviews were conducted with the same individual — a college instructor who spoke English with a European accent. In one of the interviews the instructor was warm and friendly, but in the other, cold and distant. The subjects who saw the warm instructor rated his appearance, mannerisms, and accent as appealing, whereas those who saw the cold instructor rated these attributes as irritating. These results indicate that global evaluations of a person can induce altered evaluations of the person's attributes, even when there is sufficient information to allow for independent assessments of such attributes. Furthermore, the subjects were unaware of this influence of these global evaluations on their ratings of attributes. In fact, the subjects who saw the cold instructor actually believed that the direction of influence was the opposite of the actual direction. They reported that their dislike of the instructor had no effect on their ratings of his attributes, but that their dislike of his attributes had lowered their global evaluations of him.

→ According to the experiment, global evaluations about a person influence judgments about his specific (A) , which the subjects failed to (B) .

- | | (A) | (B) | | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|-----|------------|-------------|-----|------|
| ① roles | … | anticipate | ② potential | … | deny |
| ③ traits | … | recognize | ④ traits | … | deny |
| ⑤ potential | … | recognize | | | |

Applied Question Q.104 다음 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

For most of us, the last person we would choose to speak to (A)[is / are] anyone who is likely to object to or oppose our ideas. But speaking to them at an early stage can help you in one of two ways. First, a neutral reaction. Discussing your ideas may encourage them to adopt, at the very least, a neutral response, when they do nothing to hinder or interfere with your project. Second, a positive reaction. Spending time with them may turn their attitude around and (B) [encourage / encouraging] them to adopt a positive attitude toward the project, in which case you now have an ally rather than an enemy -- and a very strong ally at that. In any event, spending time with people who have different views from your own, and exploring (C)[why / what] they think that way, can give you valuable insights or other perspectives on the way things get done.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|-------------|------|
| ① | is | encourage | what |
| ② | are | encouraging | what |
| ③ | is | encouraging | why |
| ④ | is | encourage | why |
| ⑤ | are | encourage | what |

Original Question Q.104 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

(330제 118쪽 Q270, 해설지 121쪽)

For most of us, the last person we would choose to speak to is anyone who is likely to object to or oppose our ideas. But speaking to them at an early stage can help you in one of two ways. First, a neutral reaction. Discussing your ideas may encourage them to adopt, at the very least, a neutral response, when they do nothing to hinder or interfere with your project. Second, a positive reaction. Spending time with them may turn their attitude around and encourage them to adopt a positive attitude toward the project, in which case you now have an ally rather than an enemy — and a very strong ally at that. In any event, spending time with people who have different views from your own, and exploring why they think that way, can give you valuable insights or other perspectives on the way things get done.

- ① 말로 설득하기 보다는 상대와 먼저 공감해야 한다.
- ② 의견이 다른 사람과의 토론을 피하지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 중립적인 반응은 갈등 해결에 도움이 되지 않는다.
- ④ 머뭇거림을 통해 상대에게 말할 기회를 주어야 한다.
- ⑤ 상대의 눈높이에 맞춰 대화의 소재를 변화시켜야 한다.

Applied Question Q.105 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

In 2000, Brian Singer, a graphic designer from San Francisco who had long been ① fascinated with bathroom graffiti, bought 1,000 blank journals, assigned each a number, and stamped instructions inviting people to write, draw, paint, or otherwise fill up the pages. After participants had their say, they were ② asked to either leave the journal in a public place or pass it on to someone else. The idea was that each participant's narrative or drawing would add to the next, ③ removing a good number of poems, political rhetorics, personal reflections, advice, photos, sketches, and collages. Singer has been able to ④ track many of the journals' progress through e-mails and postings on the project's website, www.1000journals.com. So far the journals have traveled to 40 countries and to all 50 states. "Everyone has something to ⑤ say," Singer believes. Of the 1,000 journals, only one has made its way back to Singer so far.

Original Question Q.105 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(330제 120쪽 Q275, 해설지 123쪽)

In 2000, Brian Singer, a graphic designer from San Francisco who had long been fascinated with bathroom graffiti, bought 1,000 blank journals, assigned each a number, and stamped instructions inviting people to write, draw, paint, or otherwise fill up the pages. After participants had their say, they were asked to either leave the journal in a public place or pass it on to someone else. The idea was that each participant's narrative or drawing _____, creating a good number of poems, political rhetorics, personal reflections, advice, photos, sketches, and collages. Singer has been able to track many of the journals' progress through e-mails and postings on the project's website, www.1000journals.com. So far the journals have traveled to 40 countries and to all 50 states. "Everyone has something to say," Singer believes. Of the 1,000 journals, only one has made its way back to Singer so far.

- ① would add to the next
- ② could be applied to a panel
- ③ might become invaluable in the art market
- ④ could alter the fortune of the original creators
- ⑤ would include fewer details than the print version

Applied Question Q.106 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Stamps distinguished by errors are valuable because few mistakes elude quality-control inspections and find their way into circulation. One common error is the absence of perforation. Another is an inverted design element, almost always on a two-color stamp that has been printed from two plates, one for each color. If a sheet is sent the wrong way on one of its two runs through the press, the frame or the image in the center is printed upside down. The results are called inverted centers or inverted frames, but distinguishing between the two types is a matter of _____. Some authorities claim they can tell from color or paper characteristics which of the two paintings was done the wrong way. Others say the more prominent part of the design is generally considered to be right side up; if the center is prominent, the stamp is said to be an inverted frame, and vice versa.

*perforation: 구멍, 구멍을 냄

- ① conflict ② controversy ③ collaboration
- ④ contrast ⑤ difference

Original Question Q.106 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(330계 128쪽 Q291, 해설지 130쪽)

If a sheet is sent the wrong way on one of its two runs through the press, the frame or the image in the center is printed upside down.

Stamps distinguished by errors are valuable because few mistakes elude quality-control inspections and find their way into circulation. (①) One common error is the absence of perforation. (②) Another is an inverted design element, almost always on a two-color stamp that has been printed from two plates, one for each color. (③) The results are called inverted centers or inverted frames, but distinguishing between the two types is a matter of controversy. (④) Some authorities claim they can tell from color or paper characteristics which of the two paintings was done the wrong way. (⑤) Others say the more prominent part of the design is generally considered to be right side up; if the center is prominent, the stamp is said to be an inverted frame, and vice versa.

Applied Question Q.107 Augustus Caesar에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

On August 19 of the year A.D. 14, Augustus Caesar died at age 77. Two days later, the Roman Senate enrolled him among the gods of the Roman state. And while being regarded as a god by committee isn't exactly the same as claiming godhood while alive, the emperor had the foresight to plan his ascension to divinity. How so? Just after his great-uncle and adopted father Julius Caesar's murder in 44 B.C., the young man interpreted a comet as evidence that Julius had entered the company of immortals. The strategic proclamation turned to his profit. Later, as a member of Rome's ruling triumvirate, he issued coins with his own image and the inscription "Son of a God." Then in 27 B.C., the "first citizen," as he'd dubbed himself, had a compliant Senate name him Augustus, meaning "superior to humanity" or "godlike."

- ① 죽은 뒤 원로원에 의해 신으로 인정되었다.
- ② 스스로 신이 되려는 계획을 가지고 있었다.
- ③ 혜성을 Julius Caesar와 관련이 있다고 해석하였다.
- ④ 자신의 모습이 새겨진 동전 발행 계획을 취소하였다.
- ⑤ 원로원에서 Augustus라는 이름을 받았다.

Original Question Q.107 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(330제 136쪽 Q312, 해설지 140쪽)

On August 19 of the year A.D. 14, Augustus Caesar died at age 77. Two days later, the Roman Senate (A) [opposed / enrolled] him among the gods of the Roman state. And while being regarded as a god by committee isn't exactly the same as claiming godhood while alive, the emperor had the (B) [courage / foresight] to plan his ascension to divinity. How so? Just after his great-uncle and adopted father Julius Caesar's murder in 44 B.C., the young man interpreted a comet as evidence that Julius had entered the company of immortals. The strategic (C) [proclamation / reformation] turned to his profit. Later, as a member of Rome's ruling triumvirate, he issued coins with his own image and the inscription "Son of a God." Then in 27 B.C., the "first citizen," as he'd dubbed himself, had a compliant Senate name him Augustus, meaning "superior to humanity" or "godlike."

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-----------|--------------|
| ① | opposed | courage | proclamation |
| ② | opposed | foresight | reformation |
| ③ | enrolled | courage | proclamation |
| ④ | enrolled | foresight | reformation |
| ⑤ | enrolled | foresight | proclamation |

Applied Question Q.108 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Metaphors can be powerful and clever ways of communicating findings. A great deal of meaning can be conveyed in a single phrase with a powerful metaphor. Moreover, developing and using metaphors can be fun, both for the analyst and for the reader. It is important, however, to make sure that the metaphor serves the data and not vice versa. The creative analyst who finds a powerful metaphor may be tempted to manipulate the data to fit the metaphor. In addition, because metaphors carry implicit connotations, it is important to make sure that the data fit the most prominent of those connotations so that what is communicated is what the analyst wants to communicate. Finally, one must avoid concretizing metaphors and acting as if the world were really the way the metaphor suggests it is.

* metaphor: 비유, 은유

- ① 진부한 비유의 사용을 가급적 피해야 한다.
- ② 비유적 표현을 구체화시켜서 사용해야 한다.
- ③ 자료에 도움이 되도록 비유를 활용해야 한다.
- ④ 비유에 맞춰 자료를 수정하는 것을 허용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 비유적 표현은 분석자나 독자에게 재미있어야 한다.

Original Question Q.108 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?

(330제 142쪽 Q324, 해설지 146쪽)

It is important, however, to make sure that the metaphor serves the data and not vice versa.

Metaphors can be powerful and clever ways of communicating findings. (①) A great deal of meaning can be conveyed in a single phrase with a powerful metaphor. (②) Moreover, developing and using metaphors can be fun, both for the analyst and for the reader. (③) The creative analyst who finds a powerful metaphor may be tempted to manipulate the data to fit the metaphor. (④) In addition, because metaphors carry implicit connotations, it is important to make sure that the data fit the most prominent of those connotations so that what is communicated is what the analyst wants to communicate. (⑤) Finally, one must avoid concretizing metaphors and acting as if the world were really the way the metaphor suggests it is.

* metaphor: 비유, 은유

Applied Question Q.109 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

To be considered creative, a product must be considered both original and functional. If a creator conceives a work that satisfies both of these criteria, he cannot simply do more of the same thing and still satisfy the first criterion, that of originality. A mere replication, remake, or revision will not count as something really new. Instead, the next work must be somehow different; the more different the succeeding product, the more original it will be, thus satisfying the first criterion. The more original that next product, however, the less the creator can be assured that it will meet the second criterion. The new idea might be original, but it also might be invalid or unworkable rather than true or functional. Hence, the creator is fated to generate a mishmash of products, some satisfying the first criterion but not the second, some the second but not the first, and some, more rarely, satisfying both criteria. The odds of _____ are extremely small.

*mishmash: 잡동사니, 여러 가지의 혼합물

- ① boldly challenging the prejudice of society
- ② honestly seeking to correct their weak points
- ③ critically analyzing each factor with enough time
- ④ maximally satisfying both standards simultaneously
- ⑤ alternatively developing a third standard in the future

Original Question Q.109 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(330제 141쪽 Q323, 해설지 145쪽)

To be considered creative, a product must be considered both original and functional. If a creator conceives a work that satisfies both of these criteria, he cannot simply do more of the same thing and still satisfy the first criterion, that of originality.

- (A) The more original that next product, however, the less the creator can be assured that it will meet the second criterion. The new idea might be original, but it also might be invalid or unworkable rather than true or functional.
 - (B) Hence, the creator is fated to generate a mishmash of products, some satisfying the first criterion but not the second, some the second but not the first, and some, more rarely, satisfying both criteria. The odds of maximally satisfying both standards simultaneously are extremely small.
 - (C) A mere replication, remake, or revision will not count as something really new. Instead, the next work must be somehow different; the more different the succeeding product, the more original it will be, thus satisfying the first criterion.
- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C) ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
 - ④ (C) - (A) - (B) ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

Applied Question Q.110 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

To illustrate how various people see the world differently, imagine that you have arrived for a meeting with a few people who don't know each other. One key person is late, so you kill fifteen minutes while you wait. In all likelihood, someone, almost certainly an extrovert, will start chatting, and then others will join in. But the introverts might remain quiet. How would you view the people talking excitedly and the people sitting quietly? According to some new research, extroverts and introverts have radically different takes on people's behavior. The extroverts don't disguise their contempt for the uncommunicative introverts, who selfishly refuse to keep the discussion alive; they cannot understand why their mute colleagues don't do their bit to carry some of the conversational load. At the same time, the introverts have nothing but contempt for their talkative counterparts; why not, they wonder, wait until you've got something worth saying before opening your mouth.

- ① When Is Individual Personality Decided?
- ② Types of Personality Good for a Workplace
- ③ Misunderstanding Caused by Different Personalities
- ④ Negative Effects of Personality on People's Behavior
- ⑤ Communication: Key to Figuring Out People's Personalities

Original Question Q.110 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (330제 142쪽 Q325, 해설지 146쪽)

To illustrate how various people see the world differently, imagine that you have arrived for a meeting with a few people who don't know each other. One key person is late, so you kill fifteen minutes while you wait. In all likelihood, someone, almost certainly an extrovert, will start chatting, and then others will join in. But the introverts might remain quiet. How would you view the people talking excitedly and the people sitting quietly? According to some new research, extroverts and introverts have radically different takes on people's behavior. The extroverts don't disguise their contempt for the uncommunicative introverts, who selfishly refuse to keep the discussion alive; they cannot understand why their mute colleagues don't do their bit to carry some of the conversational load. At the same time, the introverts have nothing but contempt for their talkative counterparts; why not, they wonder, wait until you've got something worth saying before opening your mouth.

→ **People perceive the world differently according to their _____ (A) _____, and they feel _____ (B) _____ with the behavior of the people at the opposite end.**

- | | (A) | (B) | | (A) | (B) | |
|---------------|-----|----------|--|---------------|-----|----------|
| ① experience | ... | uneasy | | ② personality | ... | uneasy |
| ③ experience | ... | relieved | | ④ background | ... | insulted |
| ⑤ personality | ... | relieved | | | | |

Applied Question Q.111 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

I'm Fred Jones, the Marketing Manager. Whenever I go home late at night, I am struck by the fact ① that lots of lights are coming from dark offices. They are from the computer screens ② flickering in the empty offices. I'd like to remind you that when not in use, most computers do not automatically ③ enter a sleep mode that reduces their energy use to a low level. In fact, many employees still leave their machines with screen savers, generally ④ consuming at least half as much electricity as if they were working on a complicated graphics program. So the first priority of our company should be to get people systematically ⑤ turn off their computers when not in use. Some employees leave their computers on so that they do not have to wait for them to start up in the morning. But remember that it takes only a minute or less to turn on a computer.

Original Question Q.111 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 1강 9쪽 Q4, 해설지 4쪽)

I'm Fred Jones, the Marketing Manager. Whenever I go home late at night, I am struck by the fact that lots of lights are coming from dark offices. They are from the computer screens flickering in the empty offices. I'd like to remind you that when not in use, most computers do not automatically enter a sleep mode that reduces their energy use to a low level. In fact, many employees still leave their machines with screen savers, generally consuming at least half as much electricity as if they were working on a complicated graphics program. So the first priority of our company should be to get people systematically to turn off their computers when not in use. Some employees leave their computers on so that they do not have to wait for them to start up in the morning. But remember that it takes only a minute or less to turn on a computer.

- ① 절전형 컴퓨터의 도입을 제안하려고
- ② 컴퓨터 모니터 과열의 위험성을 경고하려고
- ③ 사무실 전기 공사 일정에 따른 정전을 안내하려고
- ④ 사용하지 않는 컴퓨터의 전원을 끌 것을 촉구하려고
- ⑤ 회사 컴퓨터로 사적인 작업을 하지 말 것을 당부하려고

Applied Question Q.112 The strangler fig에 대한 설명으로 일치하지 않는 것은?

The strangler fig is a climbing plant that kills the tree it grows on. It starts life as an epiphyte growing from seeds left high in the branches by an animal. As a strangler's leaves climb up toward the light, its roots grow down to the ground and wrap around the tree's trunk. As the strangler gets bigger, more roots twist around the trunk, surrounding it with a lattice of roots that appears to be strangling the tree within. Meanwhile, its crown grows so big that it casts a shadow over the tree, killing it. The tree's trunk eventually rots away, but the strangler stays standing. Its network of roots now forms a hollow trunk that is strong enough to hold up the mature crown.

- ① 자신이 그 위에서 자라는 식물을 죽인다.
- ② 동물에 의해 나뭇가지 높이에 옮겨져 생을 시작한다.
- ③ 옅은 빛을 향해, 뿌리는 지표면을 향해 자란다.
- ④ 나무 위에 그림자를 드리워 수관을 죽게 만든다.
- ⑤ 뿌리망은 속이 강한 속이 빈 몸통을 만든다.

Original Question Q.112 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 2강 10쪽 Let's Check It Out, 해설지 6쪽)

The strangler fig is a climbing plant that kills the tree it grows on. ① It starts life as an epiphyte growing from seeds left high in the branches by an animal. As a strangler's leaves climb up toward the light, ② its roots grow down to the ground and wrap around the tree's trunk. As the strangler gets bigger, more roots twist around the trunk, surrounding ③ it with a lattice of roots that appears to be strangling the tree within. Meanwhile, ④ its crown grows so big that it casts a shadow over the tree, killing it. The tree's trunk eventually rots away, but the strangler stays standing. ⑤ Its network of roots now forms a hollow trunk that is strong enough to hold up the mature crown.

Applied Question Q.113 Halina 아버지의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Halina ran into the water, holding her breath as the cold shocked her. She tried not to let her apprehension show. For a quarter of an hour she splashed, moving arms and legs in an uncoordinated fashion, with her mother Eugenia standing by giving instructions, and holding her under the chin from time to time. Suddenly she got everything right. She was swimming. "I did it," Halina shouted to her mother, as finally she pulled herself dripping and shivering from the water straight into the towel being held in front of her. "I never doubted you would," Eugenia said, and smiled at her daughter fondly. "Well done, Halina. You have learned very quickly." She noticed her husband had risen to his feet and was coming towards them. Halina glanced at her father, whose face beamed with pride.

- ① disappointed
- ② frightened
- ③ worried
- ④ ashamed
- ⑤ proud

Original Question Q.113 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 2강 13쪽 Q5, 해설지 8쪽)

Halina ran into the water, holding her breath as the cold shocked her. She tried not to let her apprehension show. For a quarter of an hour ① she splashed, moving arms and legs in an uncoordinated fashion, with her mother Eugenia standing by giving instructions, and holding ② her under the chin from time to time. Suddenly ③ she got everything right. She was swimming. "I did it," Halina shouted to her mother, as finally ④ she pulled herself dripping and shivering from the water straight into the towel being held in front of her. "I never doubted you would," Eugenia said, and smiled at her daughter fondly. "Well done, Halina. You have learned very quickly." ⑤ She noticed her husband had risen to his feet and was coming towards them. Halina glanced at her father, whose face beamed with pride.

Applied Question Q.114 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One effective way to open the lines of communication is _____. I once sat next to the main speaker at a banquet and I was amazed at his curiosity concerning various people in the hall. All through the meal he kept asking the master of ceremonies who the person in the blue suit at one table was, or what the name of the lady in the flowered hat was. When he arose to speak, it became evident at once why he was curious. He very cleverly wove some of the names he had learned into his talk, and I could see the evident pleasure on the faces of the persons whose names were used and I sensed the warm friendliness of the audience that this simple technique won for the speaker.

- ① to memorize the lines of the speech
- ② to learn a simple technique
- ③ to be accustomed to the ceremony
- ④ to use the names of people in the audience
- ⑤ to take a deep breath

Original Question Q.114 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 this simple technique이 의미하는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 2강 13쪽 Q6, 해설지 9쪽)

One effective way to open the lines of communication is to use the names of people in the audience. I once sat next to the main speaker at a banquet and I was amazed at his curiosity concerning various people in the hall. All through the meal he kept asking the master of ceremonies who the person in the blue suit at one table was, or what the name of the lady in the flowered hat was. When he arose to speak, it became evident at once why he was curious. He very cleverly wove some of the names he had learned into his talk, and I could see the evident pleasure on the faces of the persons whose names were used and I sensed the warm friendliness of the audience that this simple technique won for the speaker.

- ① 사회자와 친분을 쌓아 두는 것
- ② 청중의 태도를 칭찬해 주는 것
- ③ 연설 내용을 면밀히 검토하는 것
- ④ 연설 중에 청중의 이름을 언급하는 것
- ⑤ 청중에게 도움이 되는 정보를 제공하는 것

Applied Question Q.115 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Contradicting ideas are much less likely to arise in the listener's mind when the speaker presents his ideas with feeling and contagious enthusiasm. I say "contagious," for enthusiasm is just that. It thrusts aside all negative and opposing ideas. When your aim is to convince, remember it is more productive to stir emotions than to arouse thoughts. Feelings are more powerful than cold ideas. To arouse feelings one must be intensely in earnest. Regardless of the petty phrases a man may concoct, regardless of the illustrations he may assemble, regardless of the harmony of his voice and the grace of his gestures, if he does not speak sincerely, these are hollow and glittering trappings.

- ① 설득을 위해서는 생각을 일으키는 것이 효과적이다.
- ② 감정과 열정을 가지고 연설을 하면 훨씬 설득력이 있다.
- ③ 설득을 위해서는 신체 언어의 역할도 중요하다.
- ④ 감정보다는 냉정한 판단력이 대화에서는 중요하다.
- ⑤ 열정은 부정적인 감정의 동요를 막는 효력이 있다.

Original Question Q.115 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 3강 17쪽 Q1, 해설지 12쪽)

Contradicting ideas are ① much less likely to arise in the listener's mind when the speaker presents his ideas with feeling and contagious enthusiasm. I say "contagious," ② for enthusiasm is just that. It thrusts aside all negative and opposing ideas. When your aim is to convince, remember it is more productive ③ stirring emotions than to arouse thoughts. Feelings are more powerful than cold ideas. ④ To arouse feelings one must be intensely in earnest. Regardless of the petty phrases a man may concoct, regardless of the illustrations he may assemble, regardless of the harmony of his voice and the grace of his gestures, ⑤ if he does not speak sincerely, these are hollow and glittering trappings.

Applied Question Q.116 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

“Health fitness” is the healthy state achieved through regular exercise. Its three components are heart-lung endurance, strength and flexibility, and a good ratio of body fat to muscle. All three components are essential for children’s short- and long-term good health. ① Kids who exercise regularly have bigger hearts, more muscle mass, less fatty tissue, stronger bones and more flexible joints. ② Being fit in childhood helps people fight off a host of diseases in later life, including heart disease, back pain, and osteoporosis. ③ Fit children are far less likely to be injured in sports than youngsters who aren’t in shape. ④ Exercising in your home may be good for adult’s health, but it may not be good for your children. ⑤ Recent evidence also suggests that regular exercise helps youngsters’ academic performance; this is the “healthy mind in a healthy body” concept that has been with us since the time of the ancient Greeks.

Original Question Q.116 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 3강 17쪽 Q6, 해설지 13쪽)

“Health fitness” is the healthy state ① achieved through regular exercise. Its three components are heart-lung endurance, strength and flexibility, and a good ratio of body fat to muscle. All three components are essential for children’s short- and long-term good health. Kids ② whose exercise regularly have bigger hearts, more muscle mass, less fatty tissue, stronger bones and more flexible joints. ③ Being fit in childhood helps people fight off a host of diseases in later life, including heart disease, back pain, and osteoporosis. Fit children are far less likely to ④ be injured in sports than youngsters who aren’t in shape. Recent evidence also suggests that regular exercise helps youngsters’ academic performance; this is the “healthy mind in a healthy body” concept that ⑤ has been with us since the time of the ancient Greeks.

Applied Question Q.117 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The world is full of confrontations between people, groups, and nations who think, feel, and act differently. At the same time, these people, groups, and nations are exposed to common problems that demand cooperation for their solution. Ecological, economic, political, military, hygienic, and meteorologic developments do not stop at national or regional borders. Coping with the threats of nuclear warfare, global warming, organized crime, poverty, terrorism, ocean pollution, extinction of animals, AIDS, or a worldwide recession demands cooperation of opinion leaders from many countries. They in turn need the support of broad groups of followers in order to implement the decisions made.

- ① 세계의 다양한 문화는 적극적으로 보존되어야 한다.
- ② 세계의 공통된 문제는 각국의 전문화된 해결책이 필수적이다.
- ③ 세계의 공통된 여론은 공통된 문제 해결의 출발점이 된다.
- ④ 여론 주도자들의 객관적인 판단이 세계의 각국의 문제 해결의 열쇠다.
- ⑤ 세계의 공통된 문제 해결을 위해 여론 주도자들의 협력이 필요하다.

Original Question Q.117 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능완성 유형편 4강 20쪽 Q3, 해설지 16쪽)

The world is full of confrontations between people, groups, and nations who think, feel, and act differently. ① At the same time, these people, groups, and nations are exposed to common problems that demand cooperation for their solution. ② Ecological, economic, political, military, hygienic, and meteorologic developments do not stop at national or regional borders. ③ Coping with the threats of nuclear warfare, global warming, organized crime, poverty, terrorism, ocean pollution, extinction of animals, AIDS, or a worldwide recession demands cooperation of opinion leaders from many countries. ④ Opinion leaders have a great effect upon the public and because the public's good opinion is what businesses need, it is important for businesses to be thought well of by the opinion leaders. ⑤ They in turn need the support of broad groups of followers in order to implement the decisions made.

Applied Question Q.118 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 표현을 고르시오.

For a real eco-friendly garden, _____. Mown grass has a vast, interwoven, thirsty root system that sucks moisture from the soil. Unless you live in a region with abundant rainfall, or you irrigate regularly, or your lawn soil is deep and rich, the ground that supports your lawn will dry out and heat up on sunny days. It may cool down at night, but because lawn soil is generally too shallow to hold much moisture, the daytime sun will warm the ground very quickly. This will stress the lawn grass, diminish its health and may lead to a decline in coverage, starting a cycle of further dryness and decline.

- ① make lawn soil deep to hold moisture
- ② reduce the stress of the lawn grass
- ③ find out the advantages of mown grass
- ④ develop various irrigation systems
- ⑤ minimize the extent of mown lawn

Original Question Q.118 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능완성 유형편 4강 21쪽 Q5, 해설지 17쪽)

For a real eco-friendly garden, minimize the extent of mown lawn. ① Mown grass has a vast, interwoven, thirsty root system that sucks moisture from the soil. ② Unless you live in a region with abundant rainfall, or you irrigate regularly, or your lawn soil is deep and rich, the ground that supports your lawn will dry out and heat up on sunny days. ③ It may cool down at night, but because lawn soil is generally too shallow to hold much moisture, the daytime sun will warm the ground very quickly. ④ Questioning the beauty and social importance of the lawn may lead to an interesting conversation and perhaps a positive conclusion. ⑤ This will stress the lawn grass, diminish its health and may lead to a decline in coverage, starting a cycle of further dryness and decline.

Applied Question Q.119 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

The following Saturday, I was going to Mary Lou's again. As ① I left my house, there on the front steps was another white envelope with a blue sheet of paper inside. The message was: *Everyone has his own agenda*. ② I looked up and down the street. There was no sign of the message-leaver. Mary Lou thought the messages (this one and the other one) were intriguing. "How exciting!" she said. "③ I wish someone would leave me messages!" ④ I thought the messages were spooky. It was not the words that bothered me — nothing too frightening there — it was the idea that someone was sneaking around and leaving them on my porch. ⑤ I worried that someone was watching my house, waiting for the right moment to leave the message. I was a champion worrier.

Original Question Q.119 다음 글에 드러난 필자의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 5강 25쪽 Q4, 해설지 20쪽)

The following Saturday, I was going to Mary Lou's again. As I left my house, there on the front steps was another white envelope with a blue sheet of paper inside. The message was: *Everyone has his own agenda*. I looked up and down the street. There was no sign of the message-leaver. Mary Lou thought the messages (this one and the other one) were intriguing. "How exciting!" she said. "I wish someone would leave me messages!" I thought the messages were spooky. It was not the words that bothered me — nothing too frightening there — it was the idea that someone was sneaking around and leaving them on my porch. I worried that someone was watching my house, waiting for the right moment to leave the message. I was a champion worrier.

- ① happy and grateful
- ② nervous and uneasy
- ③ calm and indifferent
- ④ depressed and hopeless
- ⑤ comfortable and relaxed

Applied Question Q.120 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

I woke up to severe anxiety. I wasn't looking forward to ① meeting the new doctor, and I also had a full day of patients. I hadn't gotten home from the hospital until two A.M. and I was exhausted. By the time the alarm went off, I'd had only three hours of sleep. I'd forgotten ② going to the grocery store again. My cupboards were bare and my refrigerator contained only a half-gallon of organic milk and a couple of cereal bars. ③ Opening my day planner, I wrote "hire new housekeeper" on my list of things to do today. My last housekeeper retired about three months ago and I hadn't found the time to find ④ another one. I let out a deep sigh. "How can I handle ⑤ what goes on with the clinic?" Hollywood Healthcare for me was a hard practice — I normally saw thirty patients a day.

Original Question Q.120 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 5강 24쪽 Q2, 해설지 19쪽)

I woke up to severe anxiety. I wasn't looking forward to meeting the new doctor, and I also had a full day of patients. I hadn't gotten home from the hospital until two A.M. and I was exhausted. By the time the alarm went off, I'd had only three hours of sleep. I'd forgotten to go to the grocery store again. My cupboards were bare and my refrigerator contained only a half-gallon of organic milk and a couple of cereal bars. Opening my day planner, I wrote "hire new housekeeper" on my list of things to do today. My last housekeeper retired about three months ago and I hadn't found the time to find another one. I let out a deep sigh. "How can I handle what goes on with the clinic?" Hollywood Healthcare for me was a hard practice—I normally saw thirty patients a day.

- ① excited and amused
- ② lively and delighted
- ③ indifferent and bored
- ④ satisfied and relieved
- ⑤ nervous and discouraged

Applied Question Q.121 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

As much as we all want to succeed, what we really should be striving for is the power to connect. The ability to connect lies at the core of both personal and professional success. When you connect, it's like mixing air into the gasoline in your car. You may think your car runs on gas, but it doesn't. For the gas to make the engine run, it has to be mixed with air before it's fed into the carburetor. That air is connection, and attitude is the spark plug that brings fire to the mixture. When you have the right _____ (A) _____ (the relationship, the purpose, the goal, the idea, etc.) and you add _____ (B) _____ (connect) to that fuel, then the spark of a winning attitude will supercharge your performance, and it will power you to success.

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① fuel | air |
| ② fuel | attitude |
| ③ engine | air |
| ④ engine | attitude |
| ⑤ air | carburetor |

Original Question Q.121 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 6강 29쪽 Q5 해설지 24쪽)

As much as we all want to succeed, what we really should be striving for is the power to connect. The ability to connect lies at the core of both personal and professional success. When you connect, it's like mixing air into the gasoline in your car. You may think your car runs on gas, but it doesn't. For the gas to make the engine run, it has to be mixed with air before it's fed into the carburetor. That air is connection, and attitude is the spark plug that brings fire to the mixture. When you have the right fuel (the relationship, the purpose, the goal, the idea, etc.) and you add air (connect) to that fuel, then the spark of a winning attitude will supercharge your performance, and it will power you to success.

- ① 연결을 잘하는 능력을 갖추는 것이 성공의 비결이다.
- ② 올바른 태도는 원만한 대인관계 형성의 중요한 요소이다.
- ③ 원만한 대인관계의 원리는 자동차의 작동원리와 유사하다.
- ④ 성공하려면 개인생활과 직장생활이 조화를 이루어야 한다.
- ⑤ 좋은 자동차를 만들기 위해서는 연결의 원리를 알아야 한다.

Applied Question Q.122 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Globalization, ① accessibility to an overwhelming array of products and information, and technological innovation are already rapidly changing the marketplace in significant ways. As a result, consumers are changing the way they buy, and businesses need to change the way they ② compete. We need to rethink the habits that have made us successful in the past, and challenge the conventional wisdom and industry models that have ③ defined our world. In the words of marketing expert Seth Godin, “Industries are being built every day (and old ones are fading). The ④ revolution is in full swing, and an entire generation is eager to change everything because of it.” To thrive in this new era, organizations and institutions, executives and employers need to learn to think and act ⑤ conventionally.

Original Question Q.122 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 6강 28쪽 Q1, 해설지 22쪽)

Globalization, accessibility to an overwhelming array of products and information, and technological innovation are already rapidly changing the marketplace in significant ways. As a result, consumers are changing the way they buy, and businesses need to change the way they compete. We need to rethink the habits that have made us successful in the past, and challenge the conventional wisdom and industry models that have defined our world. In the words of marketing expert Seth Godin, “Industries are being built every day (and old ones are fading). The revolution is in full swing, and an entire generation is eager to change everything because of it.” To thrive in this new era, organizations and institutions, executives and employers need to learn to think and act unconventionally.

- ① 점진적 개혁을 통해 시장의 변화를 이룩하자.
- ② 지식과 정보의 세계화에 맞추어 시장을 개방하자.
- ③ 제품의 판매망을 공유함으로써 판매 원가를 낮추자.
- ④ 기업체는 시대에 맞게 사고의 틀과 행동 양식을 바꾸어라.
- ⑤ 판매방식의 변화를 통해 다국적 기업을 성공으로 이끌어라.

Applied Question Q.123 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Markets are not created by nature or economic forces but by businesspeople. The want a business satisfies may have been felt by the customer before he or she was offered the means of satisfying it. Like food in a famine, it may have dominated the customer's life and filled all his waking moments, but it remained a potential want until the action of businesspeople converted it into effective demand. Only then is there a customer and a market. The want may have been unfelt by the potential customer; no one knew that he wanted a photocopier or a computer until these became available. There may have been no want at all until business action created it – by innovation, by credit, by advertising, or by salesmanship. In every case, it is _____.

- ① the customer's need that creates the market
- ② business action that creates the customer
- ③ the businesspeople that convert the market into demand
- ④ the potential customer that moves the businesspeople
- ⑤ the market that dominates the customer's life

Original Question Q.123 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(수능완성 유형편 7강 33쪽 Q6, 해설지 28쪽)

Markets are not created by nature or economic forces but by businesspeople. The want a business satisfies may have been felt by the customer before he or she was offered the means of satisfying it. Like food in a famine, it may have dominated the customer's life and filled all his waking moments, but it remained a potential want until the action of _____ (A) _____ converted it into effective demand. Only then is there a customer and a market. The want may have been unfelt by the potential customer; no one knew that he wanted a photocopier or a computer until these became available. There may have been no want at all until business action created it—by innovation, by credit, by advertising, or by salesmanship. In every case, it is business action that creates the _____ (B) _____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ① market | customer |
| ② consumers | computer |
| ③ consumers | advertising |
| ④ businesspeople | customer |
| ⑤ businesspeople | investor |

Applied Question Q.124 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We are prone to forget that the wealth of nations depends as much upon the resources of nature as upon the courage and resourcefulness of men. When that 'wealth' has resulted in destroyed forest or exploited wildlife, it has been ill-gotten gain. When that 'wealth' represents _____ (A) soil – a soil less able now to support us than it was – it represents the destruction of natural resources akin to the killing of the goose that laid the golden egg. Our welfare is still rooted in the resources of which the world environment is the sum. How we have used them and how we shall in the future use them determines how _____ (B) we can be. Life is much more a matter of ecology than it is an expression of economics.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|----------------|-------|------------|
| ① fertile | ..... | affluent |
| ② fertile | ..... | failing |
| ③ impoverished | ..... | prosperous |
| ④ barren | ..... | natural |
| ⑤ impoverished | ..... | determined |

Original Question Q.124 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(수능완성 유형편 7강 30쪽 *Let's Check It Out*, 해설지 25쪽)

We are prone to forget that the wealth of nations depends as much upon the resources of nature as upon the courage and resourcefulness of men. When that 'wealth' has resulted in destroyed forest or exploited wildlife, it has been ill-gotten gain. When that 'wealth' represents impoverished soil—a soil less able now to support us than it was – it represents the destruction of natural resources akin to the killing of the goose that laid the golden egg. Our welfare is still rooted in the resources of which the world environment is the sum. How we have used them and how we shall in the future use them determines how prosperous we can be. Life is much more a matter of _____ than it is an expression of economics.

- ① ecology
- ② adaptation
- ③ agriculture
- ④ disaster prevention
- ⑤ human relationship

Applied Question Q.125 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A person may try to effect a certain belief by using evidence to his advantage. A mother asks her son, “How are you doing in English this term?” He responds cheerfully, “Oh, I just got a ninety-five on a quiz.” The statement (A)[reveals / conceals] the fact that he has failed every other quiz and that his actual average is 55. Yet, if she pursues the matter no further, the mother may be (B)[delighted / displeased] that her son is doing so well. Linda asks Susan, “Have you read much Dickens?” Susan responds, “Oh, *Pickwick Papers* is one of my favorite novels.” The statement may (C)[announce / disguise] the fact that *Pickwick Papers* is the only novel by Dickens that she has read, and it may give Linda the impression that Susan is a great Dickens enthusiast.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------------|----------------|----------|
| ① reveals ... | delighted ... | announce |
| ② reveals ... | displeased ... | announce |
| ③ conceals ... | delighted ... | disguise |
| ④ conceals ... | displeased ... | disguise |
| ⑤ conceals ... | delighted ... | announce |

Original Question Q.125 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 8강 36쪽 Q3, 해설지 30쪽)

A person may try to effect a certain belief by _____. A mother asks her son, “How are you doing in English this term?” He responds cheerfully, “Oh, I just got a ninety-five on a quiz.” The statement conceals the fact that he has failed every other quiz and that his actual average is 55. Yet, if she pursues the matter no further, the mother may be delighted that her son is doing so well. Linda asks Susan, “Have you read much Dickens?” Susan responds, “Oh, *Pickwick Papers* is one of my favorite novels.” The statement may disguise the fact that *Pickwick Papers* is the only novel by Dickens that she has read, and it may give Linda the impression that Susan is a great Dickens enthusiast.

- ① illustrating many points
- ② briefly stating his belief
- ③ accenting a particular word
- ④ using evidence to his advantage
- ⑤ presenting his argument logically

Applied Question Q.126 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In this situation, people in a wealthy nation could buy the additional imports, but those in a poor nation wouldn't be able to afford them.

A glut may arise from comparative poverty in one of the parties making the exchange. If a nation is able to produce but one hundred thousand dollars' worth of exports, it can purchase but one hundred thousand dollars' worth of imports. (①) This, then, will generally be the annual amount that will be brought to its market. (②) But if, from any cause, a larger amount, say one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth, is brought there, there will arise a glut. (③) There will be fifty thousand dollars' worth more than can be exchanged. (④) The reason is not that they do not want the additional fifty thousand dollars' worth of the productions of other countries, but that they have nothing with which to purchase it. (⑤) Hence, after one hundred thousand dollars' worth has been purchased, there will be sellers, but no buyers.

Original Question Q.126 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 8강 37쪽 Q4, 해설지 30쪽)

A glut may arise from _____ in one of the parties making the exchange. If a nation is able to produce but one hundred thousand dollars' worth of exports, it can purchase but one hundred thousand dollars' worth of imports. This, then, will generally be the annual amount that will be brought to its market. But if, from any cause, a larger amount, say one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth, is brought there, there will arise a glut. There will be fifty thousand dollars' worth more than can be exchanged. In this situation, people in a wealthy nation could buy the additional imports, but those in a poor nation wouldn't be able to afford them. The reason is not that they do not want the additional fifty thousand dollars' worth of the productions of other countries, but that they have nothing with which to purchase it. Hence, after one hundred thousand dollars' worth has been purchased, there will be sellers, but no buyers.

- ① comparative poverty
- ② continuing high unemployment
- ③ a temporary increase in production
- ④ a sudden change of prices in imports
- ⑤ a diminished desire for a particular product

Applied Question Q.127 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

At some point in the past century, the mindset of industrialized countries throughout the world changed dramatically from the idea that machines were created to serve human beings to the current notion that human beings are here to serve the machines. And, because machines are capable of working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, you and I should do the same. Hence, the birth of the 24/7 mindset! The 24/7 mindset originated in the manufacturing sector but has spread to virtually all types of work. Many people are never without their cell phones – they're available to do business or solve work-related problems anytime, day or night. To make matters worse, inexpensive and portable office equipment—computers, fax machines, copiers – makes it possible to have your office with you wherever you go.

- ① The 24/7 Mindset : Dominate Your Life Choices
- ② How to Get New Business Information
- ③ The Ability to Predict the Future
- ④ Origin of the 24/7 Mindset
- ⑤ Improve the Quality of Your Life Using the 24/7 Mindset

Original Question Q.127 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 8강 37쪽 Q6, 해설지 32쪽)

At some point in the past century, the mindset of industrialized countries throughout the world changed dramatically from the idea that machines were created to serve human beings to the current notion that human beings are here to serve the machines. And, because machines are capable of working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, you and I should do the same. Hence, the birth of the 24/7 mindset! The 24/7 mindset originated in the manufacturing sector but has spread to virtually all types of work. Many people are never without their cell phones—they're available to do business or solve work-related problems anytime, day or night. To make matters worse, inexpensive and portable office equipment – computers, fax machines, copiers – makes it possible to have your office with you wherever you go. The point of all this? Technology has made it easier than ever to _____ with 24/7 work, favoring work over nonwork activities.

- ① predict the future
- ② support leisure activities
- ③ dominate your life choices
- ④ get new business information
- ⑤ improve the quality of your life

Applied Question Q.128 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It's true that people hate watching commercials. As a result of the development of new technologies which enable people to record television programs on a hard disk and eliminate all commercials, the number of people who watch commercials is decreasing. _____ (A) _____, advertisers have to find new ways to get television viewers to purchase products and services. One of the most popular methods used these days is to place their product in films and make famous stars use it. Advertising agencies pay film companies to have scriptwriters include products they want to push in films and in other media. _____ (B) _____, the product is integrated into the action of a film and advertisers get the effect of having a famous actor or actress use their product. For example, advertisers put a new soft drink into a famous drama and a new backpack into a reality show.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① For example | … In addition |
| ② For example | … Nevertheless |
| ③ However | … In addition |
| ④ Therefore | … However |
| ⑤ Therefore | … Thus |

Original Question Q.128 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 9장 40쪽 Q3, 해설지 34쪽)

It's true that people hate watching commercials. As a result of the development of new technologies which enable people to record television programs on a hard disk and eliminate all commercials, the number of people who watch commercials is decreasing. Therefore, advertisers have to find new ways to get television viewers to purchase products and services. One of the most popular methods used these days is to _____. Advertising agencies pay film companies to have scriptwriters include products they want to push in films and in other media. Thus, the product is integrated into the action of a film and advertisers get the effect of having a famous actor or actress use their product. For example, advertisers put a new soft drink into a famous drama and a new backpack into a reality show.

- ① create an advertisement which has a story
- ② spread positive reviews of the product via media
- ③ reward viewers of the advertisement with coupons
- ④ place their product in films and make famous stars use it
- ⑤ select a star who will use the product in his/her everyday life

Applied Question Q.129 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Not only do we make ourselves unhappy when we suppress emotions, when we pretend, but we make others unhappy as well. In this way, the great (A)[**honesty / deception**] (pretending that we are really happy when we are not) contributes to the great depression (to the rising levels of unhappiness in the world). In putting on the facade, we communicate to others that everyone is doing just great, except for them, which makes them feel worse and even more determined to hide their pain. By perpetually (B)[**hiding / revealing**] our emotions, we don't give others permission to share their own. And in turn, their brave faces communicate to us that everyone else is doing great, and we consequently feel even worse. And so we all continue, smiling our way through the (C)[**insincere / genuine**] dance of words and gestures, engaged in a downward spiral of deception and depression.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | honesty | ... hiding | ... genuine |
| ② | honesty | ... revealing | ... genuine |
| ③ | deception | ... hiding | ... genuine |
| ④ | deception | ... revealing | ... insincere |
| ⑤ | deception | ... hiding | ... insincere |

Original Question Q.129 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 9강 41쪽 Q6, 해설지 36쪽)

Not only do we make ourselves unhappy when we suppress emotions, when we pretend, but we make others unhappy as well. In this way, the great deception (pretending that we are really happy when we are not) contributes to the great depression (to the rising levels of unhappiness in the world). In putting on the facade, we communicate to others that everyone is doing just great, except for them, which makes them feel worse and even more determined to hide their pain. By perpetually hiding our emotions, we don't give others permission to share their own. And in turn, their brave faces communicate to us that _____, and we consequently feel even worse. And so we all continue, smiling our way through the insincere dance of words and gestures, engaged in a downward spiral of deception and depression.

- ① everyone else is doing great
- ② they aren't so happy as we are
- ③ we all should take off our masks
- ④ we can heal ourselves of any pain
- ⑤ our misfortune is others' happiness

Applied Question Q.130 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

What's dangerous about the Internet is, because it has the aura of technology around it, it has totally undeserved instant credibility. The fact that information is conveyed in the high-tech manner somehow ① adds authority to what is conveyed, ② when in fact the Internet is a global conveyer of unfiltered, unedited, untreated information. It is not only the greatest tool we have for making people smarter quicker. It's also the greatest tool we have for making people dumber faster. Rumors published on the Internet now ③ have a way of immediately becoming facts. This is particularly true among people who might not themselves have access to the Internet but ④ heard a piece of news or gossip from the people around them who ⑤ do have access. There is no greater example of this than the groundless rumor that four thousand Jewish people were warned not to go to work in the World Trade Center on September 11.

Original Question Q.130 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 9강 40쪽 Q2, 해설지 34쪽)

What's dangerous about the Internet is, because it has the aura of technology around it, _____ . The fact that information is conveyed in the high-tech manner somehow adds authority to what is conveyed, when in fact the Internet is a global conveyer of unfiltered, unedited, untreated information. It is not only the greatest tool we have for making people smarter quicker. It's also the greatest tool we have for making people dumber faster. Rumors published on the Internet now have a way of immediately becoming facts. This is particularly true among people who might not themselves have access to the Internet but hear a piece of news or gossip from the people around them who do have access. There is no greater example of this than the groundless rumor that four thousand Jewish people were warned not to go to work in the World Trade Center on September 11.

- ① it replaces much-needed human contact
- ② it has totally undeserved instant credibility
- ③ old information is presented as new and original
- ④ it is considered a luxury in underdeveloped countries
- ⑤ useful information is sold at unreasonably high prices

Applied Question Q.131 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We think the way we do because of the kind of animals we are. It belongs to our reasoning, for example, that it always goes on within a specific situation. We think from inside a particular perspective on the world. This is not an obstacle to grasping the truth. On the contrary, it is the only way we can grasp it. The only truths we can attain to are those appropriate to finite beings like ourselves. And these are the truths of neither angels nor anteaters. Overreachers, however, refuse to accept these enabling _____ (A) _____. For them, only truths which are free of all perspective can be authentic. The only valid viewpoint is the God’s-eye viewpoint. But this is a vantage point from which we humans would see nothing at all. For us, absolute knowledge would be utter _____ (B) _____.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① expectations | … blindness |
| ② expectations | … perspective |
| ③ constraints | … blindness |
| ④ constraints | … suitability |
| ⑤ obstacles | … suitability |

Original Question Q.131 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(수능완성 유형편 10강 44쪽 Q2, 해설지 38쪽)

We think the way we do because of the kind of animals we are. It belongs to our reasoning, for example, that it always goes on within a specific situation. We think from inside a particular perspective on the world. This is not an obstacle to grasping the truth. _____ (A) _____, it is the only way we can grasp it. The only truths we can attain to are those appropriate to finite beings like ourselves. And these are the truths of neither angels nor anteaters. Overreachers, _____ (B) _____, refuse to accept these enabling constraints. For them, only truths which are free of all perspective can be authentic. The only valid viewpoint is the God’s-eye viewpoint. But this is a vantage point from which we humans would see nothing at all. For us, absolute knowledge would be utter blindness.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① On the contrary | … however |
| ② On the contrary | … furthermore |
| ③ In other words | … furthermore |
| ④ Therefore | … however |
| ⑤ Therefore | … for example |

Applied Question Q.132 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But far from isolating children or encouraging them to escape from their social responsibilities, “high fantasy” unites people into groups and reinforces the values around which those groups stick together.

Fantasy is often ridiculed for its lack of ideas, and readers of fantasy are attacked for their desire to escape. (①) Withdrawal is not a coping strategy most thoughtful adults want to teach children. (②) In fact, if fantasy as a form were merely a way of escaping, it might create problems for children, who need all the practice they can get dealing with a world that grows increasingly complex. (③) It might be argued that if fantasy presents any danger, it is the danger of preparing the reader for obedient, uncritical participation in a comforting, authoritarian system. (④) However, the best children’s fantasies encourage questioning of commonly held cultural values rather than mere conformity to them. (⑤)

Original Question Q.132 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(수능완성 유형편 10강 45쪽 Q6, 해설지 40쪽)

Fantasy is often ridiculed for its lack of ideas, and readers of fantasy are attacked for their desire to escape. Withdrawal is not a coping strategy most thoughtful adults want to teach children. _____ (A) _____, if fantasy as a form were merely a way of escaping, it might create problems for children, who need all the practice they can get dealing with a world that grows increasingly complex. But far from isolating children or encouraging them to escape from their social responsibilities, “high fantasy” unites people into groups and reinforces the values around which those groups stick together. It might be argued that if fantasy presents any danger, it is the danger of preparing the reader for obedient, uncritical participation in a comforting, authoritarian system. _____ (B) _____, the best children’s fantasies encourage questioning of commonly held cultural values rather than mere conformity to them.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|----------------|
| ① Therefore | …… However |
| ② Therefore | …… In contrast |
| ③ In fact | …… For example |
| ④ In fact | …… However |
| ⑤ Moreover | …… In short |

Applied Question Q.133 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Michael came upon a hollow where rocks had collected at the bottom of a snow-covered slope. At first he couldn't see anything; then a movement in the shadow caught his eye. A hawk stood on the ground, her dark, bright eyes fixed on him.

- (A) So he took off his coat and moved slightly forward on his knees. Sensing his intention, the hawk tried to attack his head as he cast his coat like a net.
- (B) It covered her so that he was able to gather her up and hold her contained within. Then he turned and made his way back down toward the river.
- (C) Cautiously he drew nearer, surprised to find her alive. The bird never took her eyes from him, watching every movement warily but without fear. She was incapable of flight, but the idea of getting closer to her made him nervous.

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

Original Question Q.133 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 11강 48쪽 Q1, 해설지 42쪽)

Michael came upon a hollow where rocks had ① collected at the bottom of a snow-covered slope. At first he couldn't see anything; then a movement in the shadow ② caught his eye. A hawk stood on the ground, her dark, bright eyes fixed on him. ③ Cautiously he drew nearer, surprised to find her alive. The bird never took her eyes from him, watching every movement warily but without fear. She was incapable of flight, but the idea of getting closer to her made him ④ nervous. So he took off his coat and moved slightly forward on his knees. Sensing his intention, the hawk tried to attack his head as he cast his coat like a net. It ⑤ discovered her so that he was able to gather her up and hold her contained within. Then he turned and made his way back down toward the river.

Applied Question Q.134 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine being given a personality test and then a list of behaviors that, according to the test, you are likely to perform. Would you later remember more negative behaviors or more positive behaviors? Intuitively you might think that the rather surprising predictions that you are likely to be untrustworthy would be more memorable because they would disagree with your generally positive self-concept. However, when researchers gave people a bogus personality test of this sort, this is not what they found. Instead, it was _____ that stuck in people's memories. The reason was that their brains simply refused to allocate as much processing time to nasty predictions as to the nice ones. It seems that it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for negative feedback to enter the kingdom of memory.

- ① a personality test
- ② nasty predictions
- ③ surprising predictions
- ④ a list of behaviors
- ⑤ the predictions of honorable acts

Original Question Q.134 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 11강 49쪽 Q6, 해설지 44쪽)

Imagine being given a personality test and then a list of behaviors that, according to the test, you are likely to perform. Would you later remember more negative behaviors or more positive behaviors? Intuitively you might think that the rather surprising predictions that you are likely to be untrustworthy would be more (A)[memorable / forgettable] because they would disagree with your generally positive self-concept. However, when researchers gave people a bogus personality test of this sort, this is not what they found. Instead, it was the predictions of honorable acts that stuck in people's memories. The reason was that their brains simply (B)[refused / agreed] to allocate as much processing time to nasty predictions as to the nice ones. It seems that it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for (C)[positive / negative] feedback to enter the kingdom of memory.

- (A) (B) (C)
- ① memorable agreed negative
 - ② memorable refused positive
 - ③ memorable refused negative
 - ④ forgettable refused positive
 - ⑤ forgettable agreed negative

Applied Question Q.135 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Some learning designers said that a solo tutor would encourage students to pay more attention and learn more. Others argued that being part of a class might make students ① feel less pressured. So I turned to the social science literature on how the presence of other people affects learning and ② found out that the effect of other students depends on how confident the student is. When you feel confident, ③ having other people present improves how well you learn and perform. However, when you feel insecure, having other people around ④ makes you nervous and pressured so you don't learn as well. As a result, I decided to have the teaching environment ⑤ is a virtual classroom but with a variable number of students. When their practice test scores were low, there would be fewer students and more empty desks.

Original Question Q.135 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 11강 48쪽 Q2, 해설지 42쪽)

Some learning designers said that a solo tutor would encourage students to pay more attention and learn more. Others argued that being part of a class might make students feel less pressured. So I turned to the social science literature on how the presence of other people ① affects learning and found out that the effect of other students depends on how confident the student is. When you feel confident, having other people ② present improves how well you learn and perform. However, when you feel ③ insecure, having other people around makes you nervous and pressured so you don't learn as well. As a result, I decided to have the teaching environment be a virtual classroom but with a ④ fixed number of students. When their practice test scores were ⑤ low, there would be fewer students and more empty desks.

Applied Question Q.136 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 표현을 고르시오.

Consider baggage at an airport check-in station. The spectator may notice shape, size, material, and even make of luggage; the pilot is more concerned with weight, and the passenger with destination and ownership. Which pieces of baggage are more alike than others depends not only upon what properties they share, but upon _____.

Or suppose we have three glasses, the first two filled with colorless liquid, the third with a bright red liquid. I might be likely to say the first two are more like each other than either is like the third. But it happens that the first glass is filled with water and the third with water colored by a drop of vegetable dye, while the second is filled with hydrochloric acid – and I am thirsty.

- ① who makes the comparison, and when
- ② similarity in the mind of the owner
- ③ the comparison of various objects
- ④ properties of an item according to place
- ⑤ some prior knowledge of the subject

Original Question Q.136 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 12강 52쪽 Q1, 해설지 45쪽)

Consider baggage at an airport check-in station. The spectator may notice shape, size, material, and even make of luggage; the pilot is more concerned with weight, and the passenger with destination and ownership. Which pieces of baggage are more alike than others depends not only upon what properties they share, but upon who makes the comparison, and when. Or suppose we have three glasses, the first two filled with colorless liquid, the third with a bright red liquid. I might be likely to say the first two are more like each other than either is like the third. But it happens that the first glass is filled with water and the third with water colored by a drop of vegetable dye, while the second is filled with hydrochloric acid—and I am thirsty.

- ① the observer's absolute criteria in life
- ② similarity in the mind of the beholder
- ③ the consideration of identity and ownership
- ④ the comparison of baggage to the passenger
- ⑤ properties of an item regardless of time and place

Applied Question Q.137(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The new administration wants to get a price put on carbon emissions. But the nation's present energy infrastructure is an outmoded and (A)[**proficient / inefficient**] patchwork. A wide multitude of renewable sources cannot easily plug into it, and neither the generators nor the purchasers of power ever get enough consistent information to make intelligent decisions. Smart-grid (B)[**opponents / proponents**] suggest another, better way: the digital automation of the entire energy supply, from the generators to the consumers. Think of the smart-grid as an Internet for energy. The grid would be comprised of a network of smart devices, all communicating with each other, to do real-time balancing of energy need and production. As waste is greatly (C)[**reduced / increased**], carbon reduction and cost savings would follow. In the meantime, the project would create tens of thousands of jobs for everyone from electricians to computer programmers.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① proficient | opponents | reduced |
| ② proficient | proponents | increased |
| ③ inefficient | opponents | increased |
| ④ inefficient | proponents | reduced |
| ⑤ inefficient | proponents | increased |

Original Question Q.137 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 12강 53쪽 Q4, 해설지 47쪽)

The new administration wants to get a price put on carbon emissions. But the nation's present energy infrastructure is an outmoded and inefficient patchwork. A wide multitude of renewable sources cannot easily plug into it, and neither the generators nor the purchasers of power ever get enough consistent information to make intelligent decisions. Smart-grid proponents suggest another, better way: the digital automation of the entire energy supply, from the generators to the consumers. Think of the smart-grid as an Internet for energy. The grid would be comprised of a network of smart devices, all communicating with each other, to do real-time balancing of energy need and production. As waste is greatly reduced, carbon reduction and cost savings would follow. In the meantime, the project would create tens of thousands of jobs for everyone from electricians to computer programmers.

- ① the current sources of energy
- ② the investment for renewable energy
- ③ real-time balancing of carbon emissions
- ④ the necessity of setting up a smart-grid for energy
- ⑤ energy efficiency projects for computer programmers

Applied Question Q.138 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

These technologies were blessings, freeing people from nature's cycles of abundance and scarcity, as well as from the tyranny of the calendar or locale.

The dream of liberating food from nature is as old as eating. (①) People began processing food to keep nature from taking it back. (②) What is spoilage, after all, if not nature, operating through her microorganisms? (③) So we learned to salt and dry and cure and pickle in the first age of food processing, and to can, freeze, and vacuum-pack in the second. (④) As Massimo Montanari, an Italian food historian, points out, the fresh, local, and seasonal food we prize today was for most of human history “a form of slavery,” since it left us utterly at the mercy of the local changes of nature. (⑤)

Original Question Q.138 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 12강 52쪽 Q2, 해설지 46쪽)

The dream of liberating food from nature is as old as eating. People began processing food to keep nature from taking it back: What is spoilage, after all, if not nature, operating through her microorganisms? So we learned to salt and dry and cure and pickle in the first age of food processing, and to can, freeze, and vacuum-pack in the second. These technologies were blessings, freeing people from nature's cycles of abundance and scarcity, as well as from the tyranny of the calendar or locale. As Massimo Montanari, an Italian food historian, points out, the fresh, local, and seasonal food we prize today was for most of human history “a form of slavery,” since it left us utterly at the mercy of the local changes of nature.

- ① the operating system of seasonal food
- ② the history and changes of cooking food
- ③ the benefits of food processing technology
- ④ the network between local food and nature
- ⑤ the supply of a variety of essential nutrients

Applied Question Q.139 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

All biting lice are small insects, with a body flattened from top to bottom. This shape helps ① them move easily among fur and feathers and makes it more difficult for their hosts to remove ② them. As their name suggests, they have large jaws for biting through the feathers and fur. Like many parasites that live permanently on their host's body, these lice do not need good eyesight. As a result, ③ their eyes are very small, and are even absent in some species. Similarly, biting lice do not have wings since there is little use for ④ them. Many biting lice have strong hooks on their feet to allow ⑤ them to hold on to feathers or hair. These claws can be used to distinguish species that live on mammals, which have one claw on each foot, from species that live on birds, which have two claws.

Original Question Q.139 biting lice에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 14강 60쪽 Q1, 해설지 52쪽)

All biting lice are small insects, with a body flattened from top to bottom. This shape helps them move easily among fur and feathers and makes it more difficult for their hosts to remove them. As their name suggests, they have large jaws for biting through the feathers and fur. Like many parasites that live permanently on their host's body, these lice do not need good eyesight. As a result, their eyes are very small, and are even absent in some species. Similarly, biting lice do not have wings since there is little use for them. Many biting lice have strong hooks on their feet to allow them to hold on to feathers or hair. These claws can be used to distinguish species that live on mammals, which have one claw on each foot, from species that live on birds, which have two claws.

- ① 몸통 전체가 납작해서 이동이 쉽다.
- ② 물기에 적합한 큰 턱을 갖고 있다.
- ③ 눈이 매우 크고 시력이 뛰어나다.
- ④ 깃털이나 털에 달라붙도록 발에 고리가 있다.
- ⑤ 종에 따라 발에 붙은 발톱의 개수가 다르다.

Applied Question Q.140 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Clay-loving wild buckwheat likes to grow in valley bottoms ① where the competition for water is less intense. It inhabits a part of Colorado that has a sparse human population. In suitable habitat, the rounded, cushion-shaped plant can be a dominant species ② living with other shrubs or shrublets. The wild buckwheat has the potential ③ grow anywhere where there are characteristically barren clay hills. However, the species is seriously ④ threatened by destruction or alteration of its habitat through agriculture, livestock grazing, off-road vehicle use, irrigation projects, residential development, oil and gas exploration, and potential mining. If the need for such activities ⑤ were to increase, the clay-loving wild buckwheat would be a plant in danger and its habitat would suffer.

Original Question Q.140 wild buckwheat에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 14강 60쪽 Q3, 해설지 53쪽)

Clay-loving wild buckwheat likes to grow in valley bottoms where the competition for water is less intense. It inhabits a part of Colorado that has a sparse human population. In suitable habitat, the rounded, cushion-shaped plant can be a dominant species living with other shrubs or shrublets. The wild buckwheat has the potential to grow anywhere where there are characteristically barren clay hills. However, the species is seriously threatened by destruction or alteration of its habitat through agriculture, livestock grazing, off-road vehicle use, irrigation projects, residential development, oil and gas exploration, and potential mining. If the need for such activities were to increase, the clay-loving wild buckwheat would be a plant in danger and its habitat would suffer.

- ① 물에 대한 경쟁이 적은 계곡 바닥에서 서식하기를 좋아한다.
- ② 일반적으로 인구밀도가 높은 지역에서 서식한다.
- ③ 둥글둥글하고 생김새가 쿠션 모양이다.
- ④ 척박한 점토질의 언덕에서도 자랄 가능성이 있다.
- ⑤ 서식지의 파괴와 변형으로 위협에 처해 있다.

Applied Question Q.141 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

Geoffrey Beattie, a psychologist at Manchester University, has undertaken several studies of the spontaneous human gestures that are significant for understanding the evolutionary relationship between language and music, and are informative about the nature of 'Hmmm.' ① One striking finding is that everyone appears to use a similar set of spontaneous gestures, irrespective of what language they speak. ② Beattie has confirmed that gestures play a complementary role to spoken utterances, rather than being merely derivative or supplementary. ③ Critics believe the gesture could do more harm than good. ④ So gestures are not used simply to help the speaker retrieve words from his or her mental dictionary; they provide information that cannot be derived from the spoken utterance alone. ⑤ Beattie's experimental work indicates that gestures are particularly important for conveying information about the speed and direction of movement, about the relative position of people and objects, and about the relative size of people and objects.

Original Question Q.141 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 15강 65쪽 Q6, 해설지 58쪽)

Geoffrey Beattie, a psychologist at Manchester University, has undertaken several studies of the spontaneous human gestures that are significant for understanding the evolutionary relationship between language and music, and are informative about the nature of 'Hmmm.' One striking finding is that everyone appears to use a similar set of spontaneous gestures, irrespective of what language they speak. Beattie has confirmed that gestures play a complementary role to spoken utterances, rather than being merely derivative or supplementary. So gestures are not used simply to help the speaker retrieve words from his or her mental dictionary; they provide information that cannot be derived from the spoken utterance alone. Beattie's experimental work indicates that gestures are particularly important for conveying information about the speed and direction of movement, about the relative position of people and objects, and about the relative size of people and objects.

- ① Evolution of Human Gestures
- ② Means of Conveying Information
- ③ Looking up Words in a Mental Dictionary
- ④ Supplementary Relations Among Gestures
- ⑤ Important Roles of Gestures in Human Communication

Applied Question Q.142 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Most of us allow external, and usually visual cues to determine how much we eat. The larger the portion, for example, the more we eat; the bigger the container, the more we pour. As in so many areas of modern life, the culture of food has become a culture of ____ (A) _____. But when it comes to food, it pays to cultivate the other senses, which often provide more useful and accurate information. It can take twenty minutes before your brain gets the word that your belly is full; that means that if you take less than twenty minutes to finish a meal, the sensation of fullness will arrive too late to be of any use. So slow down and pay attention to what _____ (B) _____ — and not just your sense of sight — is telling you. This is what your grandparents were getting at with the proverb “Your eyes are bigger than your stomach.”

- (A) (B)
- ① portion ... your body
 - ② portion ... your appetite
 - ③ size ... your stomach
 - ④ the eye ... your appetite
 - ⑤ the eye ... your body

Original Question Q.142 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 15강 64쪽 Q2, 해설지 56쪽)

Most of us allow external, and usually visual cues to determine how much we eat. The larger the portion, for example, the more we eat; the bigger the container, the more we pour. As in so many areas of modern life, the culture of food has become a culture of the eye. But when it comes to food, it pays to cultivate the other senses, which often provide more useful and accurate information. It can take twenty minutes before your brain gets the word that your belly is full; that means that if you take less than twenty minutes to finish a meal, the sensation of fullness will arrive too late to be of any use. So slow down and pay attention to what your body—and not just your sense of sight—is telling you. This is what your grandparents were getting at with the proverb “Your eyes are bigger than your stomach.”

- ① Appetite Control: Consult Your Stomach
- ② The End of Overeating: Follow Your Eyes
- ③ Food Culture Needs Revolution at the Table
- ④ Double Exercise and Cut Food Intake in Half
- ⑤ Eat This Not That: It Can Spoil Your Appetite

Applied Question Q.143 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Tall chimneys provide a good updraft because of the pressure difference between the inside of the chimney and the outside. The heat of the fire makes 'flue gases' expand and become less dense and so rise up the chimney. The result is that the flue gases filling the chimney are at a much lower pressure than the outside air. The pressure difference draws air into the fire through a vent near the base of the chimney and so makes the fire burn more fiercely. On the whole, the taller the chimney, the more pronounced this effect, known as the stack effect, is. Build a tall chimney and you get a big pressure difference, a strong updraft and a roaring fire hot enough to generate the steam to drive a lot of heavy machines.

- ① the pressure difference of chimneys
- ② the origin of chimneys
- ③ the function of chimneys
- ④ how to make chimneys
- ⑤ relationship between chimneys and updraft

Original Question Q.143 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 15강 65쪽 Q4, 해설지 57쪽)

Tall chimneys provide a good updraft because of the pressure difference between the inside of the chimney and the outside. The heat of the fire makes 'flue gases' expand and become less dense and so rise up the chimney. The result is that the flue gases filling the chimney are at a much lower pressure than the outside air. The pressure difference draws air into the fire through a vent near the base of the chimney and so makes the fire burn more fiercely. On the whole, the taller the chimney, the more pronounced this effect, known as the stack effect, is. Build a tall chimney and you get a big pressure difference, a strong updraft and a roaring fire hot enough to generate the steam to drive a lot of heavy machines.

- ① Do You Know the Steps to Make Chimneys?
- ② Why People Used To Make Chimneys So Tall
- ③ Can Heavy Machines Cause Pressure Difference?
- ④ The Introduction of a Pressure-Sensitive Machine
- ⑤ New Energy Material After the Industrial Revolution

Applied Question Q.144 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

A graphic illustration of increasing returns to capital is the case of roads like the one that connects the port at Mombasa, Kenya, with the landlocked countries Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi.

Doubling the physical capital stock will actually more than double the income level, at least at very low levels of capital per person. (①) The transport costs on this road are extremely high because the road is in very poor condition on various stretches. (②) From time to time, transport is disrupted entirely when rains wash away bridges and sections of the road. (③) Suppose that, at some point, around half the road is paved and usable, and the rest is unpaved and impassable, with alternating sections of paved and unpaved roadway. (④) Repairing the missing sections would amount to doubling the kilometers of paved road, but would much more than double the economic benefits of the road, since it would become usable along its entire length. (⑤)

Original Question Q.144 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 16강 69쪽 Q4, 해설지 61쪽)

Doubling the physical capital stock will actually more than double the income level, at least at very low levels of capital per person.

- (A) Repairing the missing sections would amount to doubling the kilometers of paved road, but would much more than double the economic benefits of the road, since it would become usable along its entire length.
- (B) From time to time, transport is disrupted entirely when rains wash away bridges and sections of the road. Suppose that, at some point, around half the road is paved and usable, and the rest is unpaved and impassable, with alternating sections of paved and unpaved roadway.
- (C) A graphic illustration of increasing returns to capital is the case of roads like the one that connects the port at Mombasa, Kenya, with the landlocked countries Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi. The transport costs on this road are extremely high because the road is in very poor condition on various stretches.

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

Applied Question Q.145 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Sodium is a very abundant element on earth. In addition to forming an active ingredient in table salt, sodium glows across this great land as hot sodium gas in most cities' street lamps. These lamps "burn" brighter, longer, and use less energy than conventional incandescent bulbs do. They come in two varieties: the common high-pressure lamps, which look yellow-white, and the rarer, low-pressure lamps, which look orange. It turns out that while all light pollution hurts astronomy, the latter ones inflict less harm. As their contamination is much more narrowly confined in color, it can be easily accounted for and removed from telescope data. That's why the entire city of Tucson, Arizona, the closest large city to the Kitt Peak National Observatory, has, by agreement with the local astronomers, converted all its streetlights to _____.

- ① high-pressure lamps
- ② low-pressure sodium lamps
- ③ conventional incandescent bulbs
- ④ active ingredient
- ⑤ hot sodium gas

Original Question Q.145 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 16강 68쪽 Q3, 해설지 60쪽)

Sodium is a very abundant element on earth. In addition to forming an active ingredient in table salt, sodium glows across this great land as hot sodium gas in most cities' street lamps.

- (A) It turns out that while all light pollution hurts astronomy, the latter ones inflict less harm. As their contamination is much more narrowly confined in color, it can be easily accounted for and removed from telescope data.
- (B) These lamps "burn" brighter, longer, and use less energy than conventional incandescent bulbs do. They come in two varieties: the common high-pressure lamps, which look yellow-white, and the rarer, low-pressure lamps, which look orange.
- (C) That's why the entire city of Tucson, Arizona, the closest large city to the Kitt Peak National Observatory, has, by agreement with the local astronomers, converted all its streetlights to low-pressure sodium lamps.

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

Applied Question Q.146 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Amy, an American consultant, had recently begun working on a contract in South Africa. After a few weeks, Amy had come to think of South Africans as generally very ① happy people. They always seemed to be smiling and joking, and they laughed frequently. However, after a series of unsuccessful projects, Amy learned that appearances can be ② misleading. Among South Africans, anger is an emotion that is not expressed in the typical ways that we have learned to show in Western culture. For instance, it is not unusual for someone to shout or slam a door when very ③ agitated. In South Africa, such displays are largely ④ encouraged. Confrontation is also not socially tolerated, so people must find ways to show their anger and resistance by other means. One such outlet is ⑤ laughter.

Original Question Q.146 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 16강 68쪽 Q2, 해설지 60쪽)

Amy, an American consultant, had recently begun working on a contract in South Africa. After a few weeks, Amy had come to think of South Africans as generally very happy people.

- (A) Among South Africans, anger is an emotion that is not expressed in the typical ways that we have learned to show in Western culture. For instance, it is not unusual for someone to shout or slam a door when very agitated.
- (B) They always seemed to be smiling and joking, and they laughed frequently. However, after a series of unsuccessful projects, Amy learned that appearances can be misleading.
- (C) In South Africa, such displays are largely discouraged. Confrontation is also not socially tolerated, so people must find ways to show their anger and resistance by other means. One such outlet is laughter.

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

Applied Question Q.147 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A child can look at a floating twig and see a great ocean liner, and he doesn't have to deny the existence of the twig in order to do so; he simply transforms his interpretation of what he is seeing. _____ (A) _____ when student actors are asked to visualize a scene, they invariably close their eyes, as if the things they really see around them hinder their ability to pretend. They have lost the child's ability to contact and accept reality, and then use it to create an even more vivid illusion. This ability is well worth regaining. The actor must continually relate to things on stage as if they were something else, but he must not lose touch with the reality of his situation in the process. _____ (B) _____, those hot spotlights are supposed to be a moonlit sky; only a madman would fail to recognize the lights shining in his eyes. The actor accepts these sensations in all their reality and then reacts to them as if they were a sky.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① Yet | … For example |
| ② Yet | … Moreover |
| ③ In addition | … For example |
| ④ In addition | … On the contrary |
| ⑤ In fact | … On the contrary |

Original Question Q.147 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능완성 유형편 17강 73쪽 Q4, 해설지 64쪽)

They have lost the child's ability to contact and accept reality, and then use it to create an even more vivid illusion.

A child can look at a floating twig and see a great ocean liner, and he doesn't have to deny the existence of the twig in order to do so; he simply transforms his interpretation of what he is seeing. (①) Yet when student actors are asked to visualize a scene, they invariably close their eyes, as if the things they really see around them hinder their ability to pretend. (②) This ability is well worth regaining. (③) The actor must continually relate to things on stage as if they were something else, but he must not lose touch with the reality of his situation in the process. (④) Let us say that those hot spotlights are supposed to be a moonlit sky; only a madman would fail to recognize the lights shining in his eyes. (⑤) The actor accepts these sensations in all their reality and then reacts to them as if they were a sky.

Applied Question Q.148 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

I have witnessed one of the most winning examples of 'recycling' in the cattle barn during my first visit to a famous organic farm.

- (A) The barn is a plain structure where the cattle spend three months during the winter, each day consuming twenty-five pounds of hay and producing fifty pounds of manure. But instead of regularly removing it, the farmer leaves the manure in place, every few days covering it with another layer of woodchips or straw.
- (B) All winter long the layered bedding composts, in the process generating heat to warm the barn. The farmer calls it his cattle's electric blanket. In the spring, the layered bedding is made into a rich compost to fertilize the field.
- (C) As this layer of manure, woodchips, and straw gradually rises beneath the cattle, the farmer simply raises the adjustable feed gate from which they get their ration of hay. By the winter's end, the bedding, and the cattle, can be as much as three feet off the ground.

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

Original Question Q.148 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능완성 유형편 17강 72쪽 Q2, 해설지 2쪽)

But instead of regularly removing it, the farmer leaves the manure in place, every few days covering it with another layer of woodchips or straw.

I have witnessed one of the most winning examples of 'recycling' in the cattle barn during my first visit to a famous organic farm. (①) The barn is a plain structure where the cattle spend three months during the winter, each day consuming twenty-five pounds of hay and producing fifty pounds of manure. (②) As this layer of manure, woodchips, and straw gradually rises beneath the cattle, the farmer simply raises the adjustable feed gate from which they get their ration of hay. (③) By the winter's end, the bedding, and the cattle, can be as much as three feet off the ground. (④) All winter long the layered bedding composts, in the process generating heat to warm the barn. (⑤) The farmer calls it his cattle's electric blanket. In the spring, the layered bedding is made into a rich compost to fertilize the field.

Applied Question Q.149 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

When fog rolls in on a highway, the result is often a huge, multicar chain-reaction crash. Obviously, it is harder to see in a fog. But the real problem may be that it is even more difficult to see than we think it is. The psychologist Stuart Anstis has a clever demonstration of this; he shows that when a pair of boxes—one colored light, the other dark — are moved across a background of black-and-white stripes, the dark box seems to move faster when it crosses the white sections, while the light-colored box appears to go faster as it crosses the black sections. In fog, _____, not to mention the surrounding landscape, is reduced. Everything around us appears to be moving more slowly than it is, and we seem to be moving more slowly through the landscape. We may see the back of the vehicle ahead of us, but as we think we are going slower than we actually are, we may not brake in time.

- ① the perception of size ② the visual field ③ the speed of cars
- ④ the contrast of cars ⑤ the interval of cars

Original Question Q.149 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 18강 74쪽 Let's Check It Out, 해설지 66쪽)

When fog rolls in on a highway, the result is often a huge, multicar chain-reaction crash. Obviously, it is harder to see in a fog. But the real problem may be that it is even more difficult to see than we think it is. The psychologist Stuart Anstis has a clever demonstration of this; he shows that when a pair of boxes—one colored light, the other dark—are moved across a background of black-and-white stripes, the dark box seems to move faster when it crosses the white sections, while the light-colored box appears to go faster as it crosses the black sections. In fog, the contrast of cars, not to mention the surrounding landscape, is reduced. Everything around us appears to be moving more slowly than it is, and we seem to be moving more slowly through the landscape. We may see the back of the vehicle ahead of us, but as we think we are going slower than we actually are, we may not brake in time.

→ When driving in fog, we have difficulty controlling our _____ (A) _____, because our visual perception is affected by _____ (B) _____.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) (B)
① temper …… contrast
③ speed …… noise
⑤ reaction …… brightness | (A) (B)
② temper …… brightness
④ speed …… contrast |
|--|---|

Applied Question Q.150 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Some people still hold on to the notion of travel ① substitution — that we are going to trade airplane seats for computer screens and we will travel less because we will videoconference more. Absolutely ② absurd. I have the statistics to back me up. When you talk to someone electronically, if you talk to them long enough, inevitably it leads to a face-to-face meeting. Once you meet face to face, you want to ③ continue the conversation electronically in-between. In fact, if you analyze the statistics, you will see that travel miles and telecommunications minutes have been chasing each other ④ downward for the last half-century. By having more communication and travel options, we make both more ⑤ convenient — we end up doing more of both.

Original Question Q.150 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 187장 76쪽 Q1, 해설지 67쪽)

Some people still hold on to the notion of travel substitution—that we are going to trade airplane seats for computer screens and we will travel less because we will videoconference more. Absolutely absurd. I have the statistics to back me up. When you talk to someone electronically, if you talk to them long enough, inevitably it leads to a face-to-face meeting. Once you meet face to face, you want to continue the conversation electronically in-between. In fact, if you analyze the statistics, you will see that travel miles and telecommunications minutes have been chasing each other upward for the last half-century. By having more communication and travel options, we make both more convenient—we end up doing more of both.

→ **Contrary to the notion of travel substitution, it is likely that the _____ (A) _____ of online communication will _____ (B) _____ travel in the off-line world.**

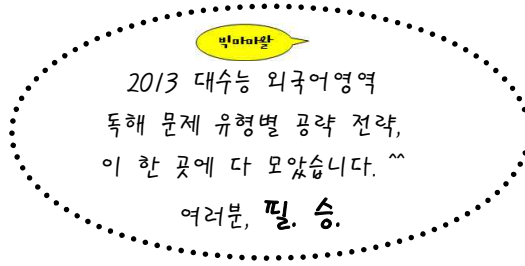
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① increase | restrict | ② increase | boost |
| ③ stability | restrict | ④ stability | absorb |
| ⑤ reduction | boost | | |

Applied Question Answer Sheet

1	④	31	④	61	①	91	③	121	①
2	⑤	32	④	62	②	92	⑤	122	⑤
3	⑤	33	②	63	②	93	④	123	②
4	②	34	⑤	64	①	94	⑤	124	③
5	③	35	②	65	①	95	①	125	③
6	⑤	36	④	66	④	96	⑤	126	④
7	④	37	⑤	67	⑤	97	②	127	①
8	②	38	③	68	③	98	③	128	⑤
9	①	39	③	69	①	99	③	129	⑤
10	②	40	②	70	③	100	⑤	130	④
11	⑤	41	⑤	71	②	101	①	131	③
12	②	42	②	72	②	102	①	132	③
13	②	43	④	73	③	103	②	133	④
14	③	44	⑤	74	⑤	104	④	134	⑤
15	④	45	④	75	④	105	③	135	⑤
16	①	46	②	76	④	106	②	136	①
17	④	47	②	77	⑤	107	④	137	④
18	②	48	⑤	78	④	108	③	137	④
19	④	49	①	79	④	109	④	139	④
20	⑤	50	①	80	⑤	110	③	140	③
21	③	51	②	81	③	111	⑤	141	③
22	⑤	52	⑤	82	③	112	④	142	⑤
23	②	53	⑤	83	③	113	⑤	143	③
24	⑤	54	⑤	84	①	114	④	144	①
25	⑤	55	②	85	③	115	②	145	②
26	④	56	②	86	⑤	116	④	146	④
27	④	57	③	87	⑤	117	⑤	147	①
28	⑤	58	⑤	88	⑤	118	⑤	148	①
29	③	59	①	89	①	110	③	149	④
30	③	60	③	90	④	120	②	150	④

Original Question Answer Sheet

1	⑤	31	②	61	②	91	②	121	①
2	③	32	⑤	62	④	92	②	122	④
3	⑤	33	①	63	②	93	①	123	④
4	④	34	②	64	③	94	③	124	①
5	④	35	②	65	②	95	③	125	④
6	④	36	③	66	①	96	⑤	126	①
7	④	37	⑤	67	②	97	①	127	③
8	②	38	②	68	④	98	②	128	④
9	②	39	①	69	②	99	④	129	①
10	④	40	⑤	70	④	100	①	130	②
11	②	41	⑤	71	①	101	①	131	①
12	④	42	⑤	72	②	102	④	132	④
13	④	43	⑤	73	⑤	103	③	133	⑤
14	④	44	⑤	74	⑤	104	②	134	③
15	④	45	④	75	⑤	105	①	135	④
16	③	46	④	76	③	106	③	136	②
17	④	47	③	77	②	107	⑤	137	④
18	⑤	48	③	78	⑤	108	③	137	③
19	③	49	④	79	⑤	109	④	139	③
20	③	50	③	80	②	110	②	140	②
21	⑤	51	①	81	⑤	111	④	141	⑤
22	④	52	②	82	⑤	112	③	142	①
23	④	53	④	83	③	113	⑤	143	②
24	④	54	④	84	④	114	④	144	⑤
25	③	55	②	85	③	115	③	145	②
26	②	56	②	86	②	116	②	146	②
27	④	57	②	87	④	117	④	147	②
28	③	58	③	88	②	118	④	148	②
29	④	59	⑤	89	④	119	②	149	④
30	④	60	③	90	④	120	⑤	150	②



* 네모 어휘

- 글의 흐름 파악이 우선!
- 네모 전후 문장에 핵심 단서!
- 둘 중 한 단어만 알아도 성공 가능!

박미아랑 그러니 절대 포기하지 말고 끈질기게 도전하는 뜻!

* 밑줄 어휘

- 기본 어휘력 (보통 수준의 어휘) + 문맥 파악 (반의어를 의심해 봐!)

* 네모 어법

- 네모 안 한 쌍이 묻고 있는 어법사항은?
- 문장을 단위로 구조를 분석하라!
- 문맥의 자연스러움(의미) 파악도 중요하다!

* 밑줄 어법

- 밑줄 친 표현에 담긴 어법사항은?
- 문장을 단위로 구조를 분석하라!
- 문맥의 자연스러움(의미) 파악도 중요하다!
- → 어법상 어색한 것만 밝혀도 충분하다!

* 주제 추론

- 첫 문장에 주목하라!!! : 소재, 개념 소개
→ 지지하기 or 뒤집기
- 예측하며 글을 읽어라!!!
: 문장 간의 의미 관계, 연결어
- 반복되는 표현에서 힌트를!!!
- 선택지에서 힌트를!!!

* 요지 추론

- the author's idea about the topic
- 당연히 주제 파악이 우선
 - : 첫 문장, 반복어 등
- 전개 구조를 알면 속도가 빨라진다!!!
 - : 연결어 주목!
- 필자의 의견이 담긴 부분은?
 - : 주장 파악과 같은 맥락
- 한글 선택지 활용
 - : 영어 선택지 등장 (2010 대수능 : 속담)

* 제목 추론

- 주제를 파악하라!!!
 - 첫 문장, 반복어, 연결어 등등
- 제목 : 함축적, 암시적
 - 선택지 단골 등장 어휘
 - 영어 제목 표현법 등 숙지
 - 문제 풀이 후 모든 선택지 꼼꼼 분석

* 빈칸 완성

- ★ 출제의 원리를 파악하라!!!
- 1. 아무 곳이나 빈칸을 만들지 않는다!
 - 빈칸 표현 : 핵심 관련어(구)
 - 빈칸 문장 : 주제문
 - 주제를 파악하라!!!
- 2. 반드시 지문에 단서가 있다!
 - 반복 표현, 유사 표현
 - 주로 빈칸 주변

* 빈칸 완성 집중 해부

1. 빈칸의 길이
 - 짧은 빈칸 : 핵심어
 - 선택지 어휘력 중요!
 - 긴 빈칸 : 주제어구절
 - 주제관련 핵심 어휘에 주목!
2. 빈칸의 위치
 - 초반: 두괄식 → 초·중반부에서 주제 분명하기도
 - 중반: 중괄식 → 빈칸 전이나 후에 핵심 단서
 - 후반: 미괄식 → 처음부터 차분히!

* 문단 요약

- 결국엔 주제 파악!
→ 첫 문장, 반복표현, 전개구조 등
- 요약문 먼저: 대략의 내용파악!
- 선택지 대입: 독해의 방향 정립!
- 선택지의 꼼꼼한 활용! → 단, 어휘력은 필수!

* 연결어(구) 넣기

- 빈칸 앞뒤 문장의 논리 파악이 핵심!
- 선택지를 대입하라!
- 시험에 자주 등장하는 논리 구조는?
→ 예시, 첨가, 역접, 대조, 결과, 요약, 양보, 유사, 재진술 등
- 필수 연결어는 정리해야지!
→ 지금부터 선택지에 나오는 정리 시작!
- 지문 독해 후 연결어 다시 한 번 확인하는 습관!
- 논리적인 지문 → 주제, 문장 넣기, 빈칸 완성, 글의 순서 등의 활용도 ↑

* 필수 연결어 모음

예시	for example, for instance (예를 들면)
첨가	besides, furthermore, moreover, in addition, what's more (게다가)
역접과 대조	however (그러나), on the other hand (반면에), instead (대신에), by/in contrast (이와는 대조적으로), on the contrary (그러기는커녕), conversely (이와 반대로)
결과	therefore, accordingly, consequently, as a result, thus, hence (따라서)
요약	in short, in brief, to sum up (요약하면)
양보	nevertheless, nonetheless (그럼에도 불구하고)
유사	likewise, in the same way, similarly (이와 비슷하게)
재진술	in other words, that is (to say) (다시 말하면)
기타	otherwise (그렇지 않으면), meanwhile (한편), most of all (무엇보다도)

* 내용 일치

- 선택지 먼저 확인할 것!
↳ 주요 단어의 영어 표현이 될까?
∴ 풍부한 어휘력이 관건!!!
- 차분히 단서 찾기
→ 내용 순서 ≙ 선택지 순서
- 네 생각 말고 지문 속 단서 찾기!!!

* 지시 대상 파악

1. 글의 주인공은 누구?
2. ①, ②의 대상 파악이 핵심!
 - ① = ② : 주인공이므로 나머지에 대입
 - ① ≠ ② : ③까지만 보면 정답 결정
3. 지시대명사의 지칭 대상 → 대명사 앞쪽에서 찾는 연습!
4. 신경향에 대비 : 다양한 형태의 지시 표현

* 글의 목적

- 글감: 주로 실용문
 - 편지, 광고, 책의 서문, 공고문 등
- 글의 초반: 안부 인사, 상황 설명
글의 중·후반에 주된 목적 등장
- 똑똑한 선택지 활용: 글의 주제 + 어조

* 분위기 및 심정

- 분위기 : 묘사 어휘의 공통점은?
- 심정 : 주인공에게 무슨 일이?
 - 한 두 단어로 속단은 금물!
 - 꼼꼼 독해보다는 대략적 이해 우선
 - 선택지 어휘 챙기기

* 무관한 문장 찾기

- 글의 초반에서 글의 핵심 소재, 주제 찾아라!
- 같은 소재, 주제라도 관점이 다를 수 있다!
- 문장 삭제 후 논리의 재검으로 정답을 확인하라!
 - 특히 지시어, 대명사의 대상 확인

* 문단 속에 문장 넣기

- 주어진 문장에서 단서를 찾아라!
 - 연결어, 관사, 지시어, 대명사
- 본문에서의 논리적 단절·비약을 찾아라!
- 주어진 문장을 넣고 논리를 확인하라!

* 글의 순서 정하기

- 각 (A), (B), (C)의 처음에 주목하라!
→ 대개의 경우 연결고리가 있다.
: 연결어, 관사, 지시어, 대명사
- 시간적, 공간적 순서를 따져라!
- 순서 재배열 후 내용 점검하라!
→ 모의평가, 수능 출제 가능성!

* 도표의 이해

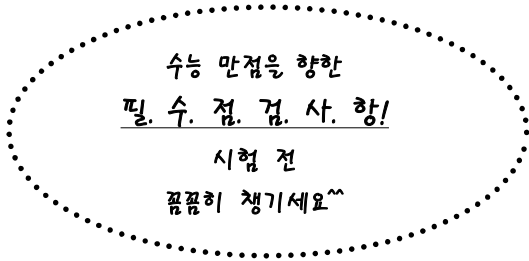
- 도표의 이해가 절반!!!
: 어려운 어휘는 기호로 간주
- 비교 관련 표현의 이해가 절반!!!
: 비교급, 최상급, 증감, 비율, 배수사 등
- 실수 절대 금지!!!
→ 차분히 펜으로 짚어가며 지문과 도표 비교!!!

★ 도표에 자주 등장하는 표현

- 대략: almost, around, about, nearly, approximately
- 증가: increase, rise, add to, grow, go up, multiply
- 감소: decrease, fall, decline, diminish, reduce, go down, drop
- 증감의 정도
 급격하게: dramatically, greatly, sharply, rapidly
 완만하게: gradually, steadily, slightly, slowly
 계속적으로: continuously, continually, constantly
 주기적으로: periodically

* (순서) 장문

- 문제 유형과 선택지 꼼꼼 점검!
→ 문제에 따른 맞춤 독해
 선택지 내용으로 미리 보는 지문 내용
- 단락의 순서: 각 단락의 초반에서 단서 찾기 → 연결어, 관사, 지시어, 대명사
- 밑줄 짝 독해 습관!



<수능만점 Checklist>

- ◎ 단어 공부는 수능 전날까지 계속 되어야 한다!
 - 그날 읽은 지문 속 핵심 어휘 학습
 - 지금까지 공부한 단어 꾸준히 복습!
- 풍부한 어휘력은 영어 학습의 핵심!!!

<수능만점 Checklist>

- ◎ 매일 20분 내외 듣기 연습은 내 목표 점수의 기초!
 - 고교영어듣기 I
 - 수능완성(실전편) 듣기 모의고사 6회분
- 필수 중의 필수!!! 더불어 파이널의 9회분 듣기 실전 연습으로 듣기는 만점^^

<수능만점 Checklist>

- ◎ 연계 교재의 학습 상태를 점검하라(1)!
 - <학습한 교재의 복습>
 - 어려운 지문(3점문제)
 - 수업시간 강조한 지문
 - 취약한 유형의 지문
 - 다시 한번 문제 풀이 + 내용 및 어법 점검

<수능만점 Checklist>

- ◎ 연계 교재의 학습 상태를 점검하라(2)!
 - <아직 학습 하지 못한 교재>
 - 자료실의 자료등을 활용하자!
 - 주제 관련 지문등을 우선으로 보자!

<수능만점 Checklist>

- ◎ 6월, 9월 모평은 미리 보는 2012 대수능!!!
 - 다시 한번 내 시험지를 보고
 연계의 방식, 난이도, 출제의 경향, 나의 약점,
 점검하고 보완하자!

<수능만점 Checklist>

- 구슬이 서말이라도 꿰어야 보배!!!
 - 학습한 유형별 전략, 독해에 적용하는 꾸준한 연습!
바로 시간 조절의 지름길이라는 사실!!!

<수능만점 Checklist>

- 어법·어휘 문제를 위한 대비법!!!
 - 어법: 학습한 연계 교재 중 한 권은 정해 어법 문제만 골라서 본다!
→ 기본 개념 필수 정리!
 - 어휘 : 학습한 연계 교재 모두에서 네모 어휘, 밑줄 어휘를 따로 메모해 두고 암기하자!

<수능만점 Checklist>

- 나만의 문제 풀이 순서를 확정하라!
 - 장문 독해부터 푼다?
 - 빈칸, 어법 등은 나중에 푼다?
 - 그냥 순서대로 푼다?
 - 어떤 순서라도 좋으니 평소 익숙한 순서대로 푼다!!!

<수능만점 Checklist>

- 어려운 지문을 만났을 때의 대처법!
 - 심호흡 한 번 크게!
 - 내가 어려우면 남들은 더 어려울 거다!!
 - 침착하게, 집중해서 배운 전략대로 도전한다!!!
 - 잊지 마세요, 평정심의 회복!
그럼 나머지 문제도 휘리릭~ 수월하게 해결할 수 있어요^^

<수능만점 Checklist>

- 독해 프리패스 MP3 파일을 활용하라!
 - 그날 학습한 독해 지문 MP3 파일로 들으면서 정리하자!
내용 정리는 물론 듣기 훈련의 일석이조!!!

<수능만점 Checklist>

- 최적의 학습 시간대는???
 - 시험이 진행되는 낮 시간대 집중도를 높이자!
 - 오전 8시 ~ 오후 6시까지
 - 이 시간대의 학습 집중도가 수능의 성패를 좌우한다.
 - 수능 시험 시간에 맞춘 컨디션 조절, 지금부터 시작!!!

<수능만점 Checklist>

◎ 외국어 만점을 위한 명심 사항!

- 수능 1, 2교시의 시험에 절대. 연연하지 않는다!!!
- 이미 지난 언어, 수리영역의 실수, 혹은 아쉬움에 3교시 시험까지 영향을 받는 것은 정말 어리석은 행동!
- 최선을 다하고 있다는 자기 암시로 가장 안정적인 심리상태로 3교시에 임할 것!!!

<수능만점 Checklist>

◎ 듣기 평가 때 명심할 사항!!!

- 시선은 선택지를 보자! → 오답은 그때 그때 삭제하기!
- 듣기 문제에 집중하자! → 독해로 왔다갔다 금지!!!
- 혹시 한 문제를 놓쳤나? → 미련을 버리고 얼른 다음 문제에 집중!
꾸물거리면 다음 문제들도 놓쳐 리듬이 깨진다!
- ▶ 듣기는 외국어영역의 시작,
첫 단추의 중요성 알지요??? 집중, 또 집중!!!

<수능만점 Checklist>

◎ 수능 시험일 효율적인 점심시간 보내기!!!

- 평소 잘 먹던 평범한 식단이 최고!
- 가급적 천천히 꼭꼭 씹어 소화를 돕자!
- 식사 후 양치로 기분도 개운하게!
- 가볍게 운동장 혹은 복도 한 바퀴 돌며 신선한 공기로 정신을 맑게!
- 익숙한 학습 자료 간략히 보면서 자신감 UP!
- ‘나는 반드시 잘 할 수. 있. 다’ 라는 자기 암시도 잊지 마세요^^

<수능만점 Checklist>

◎ 수능 시험일 가지고 갈 영어 자료는???

- 모든 교재를 다 가지고 갈 수는 없지!
- 손 때 묻은 단어장, 핵심 어법 정리 노트면 충분!!!
- 새로운 것 보다는 익숙한 것이 더 맘을 편안하게 해 준다는 사실!



수능 만점을 향한 빅마마의 잔소리(?)라 응원
강의 중에도 계속됩니다. ^^
수능 만점을 향한 기(氣)!
빅마마가 짹짹 전해드립니다^^