



1 빈칸추론 1-1

The health of cities like New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco represents an astonishing turnaround from the past, when density too often meant death. Throughout most of human history, proximity enabled the spread of infectious diseases that struck down those humans who had the boldness to risk living near one another. Huge investments in massive waterworks were needed to curb the spread of cholera and yellow fever, just as huge investments in policing were needed to reduce crime in the 1990s. The massing of millions in small land areas requires a vigorous public sector to combat crime and illness. This perhaps explains why people in New York are so much fonder of _____ than people in rural Kansas.

- ① less authority
- ② cultural diversity
- ③ full dictatorship
- ④ big governments
- ⑤ small investments

2 빈칸추론 1-3

People overestimate their ability to understand why they are making certain decisions. They make up stories to explain their own actions, even when they have no clue about what is happening inside. After they've made a decision, they lie to themselves about why they made the decision and about whether it was the right one in the circumstances. Daniel Gilbert of Harvard argues that we have a psychological immune system that exaggerates information that confirms our good qualities and ignores information that casts doubt upon them. In one study, people who were told they had just performed poorly on an IQ test spent a lot more time reading newspaper articles on the shortcomings of IQ tests. People who had been given a glowing report from a supervisor developed _____.

- ① a gloomy mood caused by low test results that they received
- ② a large contentment on the kindness of the supervisor and the test process itself
- ③ a disbelief in the authority of the supervisor who was in charge of the test
- ④ an obvious disappointment about the reliance of the test results they received
- ⑤ an increased interest in reading reports about how smart and wise that supervisor was





3 순서 1-4

Did agriculture improve or hurt human nutrition? The conventional wisdom has always been that agriculture provided more food and a more secure livelihood and that this was the reason for its adoption.

(A) As numbers increased, people turned more and more to starchy foods - not adequate nutrition in themselves. Only very recently, with the rise of refrigerated transport and other modern means of shipping and storing, has agriculture fulfilled its promise of providing really adequate diets to a huge population.

(B) Even today, billions of people live on unbalanced diets, too starchy and too thin on the nutrients that hunter-gatherer diets provide in abundance.

(C) This idea was challenged and tested in a major research agenda some years ago. The results were stunning and clear. Skeletal evidence showed that, everywhere in the world, hunters and gatherers were reasonably well nourished, but agriculture led to a slow increase in population and a slow deterioration in nutrition.

4 연결어 1-5

Many sayings contain germs of truth, and some are indeed profound, but they aren't reliable sources of knowledge and can be misleading. ____ (A) ____, take the saying 'You can't teach an old dog new tricks'. This isn't true of all dogs, and certainly isn't true of all human beings: there are many older people who are capable of making radical leaps in their ability. This is not to deny the effects of ageing. The point is that what is roughly true, that as we get older it becomes harder to learn new behaviour, is not true for everyone in every respect. At most the saying captures the idea that it may be difficult to change the ways of an older person. ____ (B) ____, the saying implies that you can never teach any older person anything new, which is a hasty generalization and one which is fairly obviously false.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① Therefore | Likewise |
| ② Therefore | However |
| ③ Instead | In fact |
| ④ For example | However |
| ⑤ For example | As a result |





5 순서 1-6

A classic example of a rule-based error occurred in 1986 with the disastrous decision to launch the Space Shuttle Challenger, even when the engineers warned against it.

(A) Putting off the launch, they felt, would be bad PR, and might have adverse consequences on funding. As it happened, however, ignoring the engineers' warnings was even worse. It meant that the Shuttle exploded, killing everyone on board.

(B) The decision was taken, against technical advice, because the management team concerned were applying rules which focused on building up public interest and attention. The fact that the Shuttle was about to carry the first civilian into space was an important part of that.

(C) The rule of avoiding bad PR isn't a bad one, but in this case it was applied in exactly the wrong situation. And the negative consequences for the space programme as a whole, not to mention the families of those killed, were far more serious than a delayed launch would have been.

6 빈칸추론 1-7

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 neutral 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 free from _____ in later life.

- ① a preference for violent method
- ② overly naive appeals to idealism
- ③ a clear analysis of social realities
- ④ useless information of newspapers
- ⑤ rational political passions



7 순서 1-8

To most people, the difference between mathematics and literature is apparent simply from comparing the appearance of a mathematics text with a literary one.

(A) With mathematics, the situation is quite different: we could even say that mathematics is concerned precisely with those things that are invariant under linguistic translation. In that sense there is not really a "language" of mathematics; rather, mathematics is an abstraction of whatever can be said equally well in any natural language.

(B) There is a "language" of mathematics with its own symbols and terminology, mysterious to nonspecialists, while most literary works are written in language which, if not always of the "everyday" kind, is at least familiar.

(C) In artistic texts, such as novels or poetry, we find that the particular words a writer uses are of great importance to the aesthetic effect: it is often remarked that poetry, in particular, loses something in translation.

8 어휘 2-1

When people ask, "What's wrong with the way we're doing it now?" what they're really asking is why they should start moving when they've been ① motionless for so long, or why they should chart a new course after so much time on their old course. An individual or an organization that makes daily sacrifices to the status quo is fighting ② nature. A good rule of thumb: If it's been done one way for two years, there's an 80-percent chance there's a ③ better way of doing it. You can't expect to get anywhere by ④ forgetting yesterday in a world that doesn't. The world of business in particular is increasingly intolerant of dull performance and resistance to change. Fortunes are being lost or, more appropriately, swept away by a flood of new thinking and initiative. The old maxim, "He who ⑤ hesitates is lost," has taken on renewed meaning.



9 어휘 2-2

The problems with our talking together do not stem from an absence of words. We have an ① excessive multitude of words: more words, less and less meaning. Five-hundred-channel television services, millions of Web sites, and an endless stream of opinion from every media source about the latest political or social scandal race their way to you in a wild contest for your attention. Given so many ② identical perspectives, we lose sight of any "common sense" we might make of it all. As a result, whatever "gold standard" of commonly held and deeply ③ shared meaning that might have lain beneath our words is scattered and lost. Our world is filled with piles of words, many of which are full of sound and fury, signifying ④ nothing. Perhaps more critically, we find it very hard to say what the gold standard of meaning is, or how we might ⑤ restore it.

10 제목 2-5

Darwin realized that change in nature is very slow. But, he argued, we know that change can be much quicker when human beings are in charge of the process, selecting the traits they desire in their plants and animals. He called this artificial selection, and humans have been doing it for thousands of years. Darwin bred pigeons, and exchanged many letters with his fellow pigeon fanciers. He knew just how quickly the shapes and behaviour of their show pigeons could change, when the breeders carefully selected pigeons with certain traits for breeding chicks. Farmers had been doing the same thing with their cows, lambs and pigs. So had plant breeders when they tried to improve their crops, or produce more beautiful flowers. You know how very different a sheepdog is from a bulldog. It is easy to create variety in animals if the breeders select the traits they desire.

- ① The Arrogance Done by Human beings
- ② Selection: It's Not Only for Nature
- ③ Endless Human Greed for More
- ④ Animals' Infinite Ability to Adapt
- ⑤ Why Should It Be Only Pigeons



11 무관한 문장 2-6

Many parents and pediatricians do not consider the occasional consumption of junk foods or fast foods to be harmful. It is harmful, however, when these foods are eaten regularly and replace nutritional foods in the child's diet. ① The problem is that children are exposed to many more commercials for junk foods and fast foods than for more healthy or nutritious foods. ② In 2004, for instance, food, beverage, candy, and restaurant advertising expenditures hit \$11.26 billion, while advertising for healthy foods was less than \$10 million. ③ Healthy foods industry has recorded a remarkable increase in profit in every part of the developed countries. ④ It is believed that such advertising of foods high in calories, high in fat, high in salt, and low in nutrition has contributed to childhood overweight. ⑤ As eating habits formed during childhood often persist throughout life, such advertising may well contribute to adult overweight as well.

12 주장 2-7

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

- ① 인간은 동물과 좀 더 공감하며 동물을 보호해야 한다.
- ② 동물들은 인간과 같은 진화상의 기원을 가지므로 지능을 가지고 있다.
- ③ 동물들이 긍정적인 감정을 느낄 수 있다는 것이 명백히 입증되었다.
- ④ 동물들이 긍정적인 감정을 느낄 수도 있다고 전제하고 그것을 연구해야 한다.
- ⑤ 인간과 같은 기원을 가진 동물들은 우리에게 좀 더 각별한 애착을 준다.



13 제목 2-8

A shoebox-sized device called MOBILTRAK has been developed to detect the radio station that your receiver in your car is tuned to as you arrive at a shopping center, concert parking lot, or mall. Some people have criticized the technology as an invasion of privacy. It does not record your conversations or any other automobile or personal information, however, just the station to which you have tuned in. Such monitoring systems are already in use in a number of major cities. The information provided is a kind of ratings system by which stations in the area can tell which has the largest audience at a particular time and what kind of music or programs people are listening to at any particular moment. Such information is valuable to broadcasters who want to convince advertisers that they have a large market share and are providing the content that people desire.

- ① The Technologies Imprisoning Human Abilities
- ② Radio's Great Leap: More Close to Us and Becomes a Friend
- ③ What the Technology Give Us: Privacy Invasion or Valuable Information
- ④ Drive and Listening: A Dangerous Combination
- ⑤ Radio: Play It, Enjoy It, and Contribute to Technology

14 빈칸추론 3-1

What we do know definitely about email is that _____. In response to parental pressure, a reluctant ten-year-old sends Grandma an email, thanking her for a Christmas present, while a trial lawyer puts opposing counsel on notice, by email, that his client refuses to settle. After dispatching a hastily written email to a friend, saying I'll be late for our luncheon meeting today, I turn around and carefully edit my email requesting a larger budget next year. Trying to characterize email style with a "one size fits all" definition is about as meaningless as describing an "average" American meal: Meatloaf or minestrone? Potato pancakes or pad thai? Cola or cappuccino? By now, email has become so domesticated, at least in the United States, that its style and content are as various as the people using it.

- ① it shows incredible diversity in both form and function
- ② we write one to smooth out necessary human relationships
- ③ everyone uses it as a miraculous therapy to every problem
- ④ email gives the user an image of being a very stylistic person
- ⑤ we use email because we are afraid of being regarded as a non-average person



15 어휘 3-2

Suppose we need to measure the temperature in a vineyard. If we have only one temperature sensor for the whole plot of land, we must make sure it is ① accurate and working at all times; no messiness allowed. In contrast, if we have a sensor for every one of the hundreds of vines, we can use ② cheaper, less sophisticated sensors (as long as they do not introduce a systematic bias). Probably, at some points, a few sensors may report incorrect data, creating a less exact, or ③ "messier," dataset than the one from a single precise sensor. Any particular reading may be ④ incorrect, but the collection of many readings will provide a more ⑤ detailed picture. Because this dataset consists of more data points, it offers far greater value that likely compensates for its messiness.

16 무관한 문장 3-3

Although the nature and range of agricultural products found in most American communities are shaped by the decisions made by large multinational firms, important environmental, social, political, and economic reasons justify the re-emergence of a smaller-scale, more locally controlled food system. ① A new *civic agriculture* is emerging and taking hold in every region of the country. ② Community Supported Agriculture, farmer's markets, specialized agricultural districts, alternative food stores, and consumer cooperatives represent important manifestations of the movement toward a civic agriculture. ③ The supporters of a civic agriculture admit that its products sometimes have a problem of hygienic management compared to major food firms. ④ These new organizational forms have the potential to nurture local economic development, maintain diversity and quality in products, and provide forums where producers and consumers can come together to strengthen bonds of local identity and solidarity. ⑤ By rebuilding the linkages between farmers and consumers wherever possible, communities throughout the United States will establish a foundation for a more socially and environmentally integrated food system.



17 순서 3-4

Cattle are born with the ability to convert grasses that we humans cannot digest into flesh that we can digest.

(A) They can do this because, unlike humans who possess only one stomach, they are ruminants. They possess a second stomach called a rumen - a roughly forty-five-gallon tank in which resident bacteria convert cellulose into protein and fats.

(B) It's a protein factory in reverse. And we do this on a massive scale, while nearly a billion people on our planet do not have enough to eat.

(C) In today's feedyards, however, cows fed corn and other grains are eating food that humans can eat, and they are quite inefficiently converting it into meat. Since it takes anywhere from seven to sixteen pounds of grain to make one pound of beef, we actually get far less food out than we put in.

18 문장삽입 3-5

Thus species diversity is maintained by interchanging periods of flooding and normal flow.

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



19 문장삽입 3-7

For example, traditional television is integrated as it contains images, sound and text, but it is not interactive or based on digital code.

We can say that the new media can be defined by all four characteristics simultaneously: they are media at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries which are both integrated and interactive and use digital code and hypertext as technical means. ① It follows that their most common alternative names are multimedia, interactive media and digital media. ② By using this definition it is easy to identify media as old or new. ③ The plain old telephone was interactive, but not integrated as it only transmitted speech and sounds and it did not work with digital code. ④ In contrast, the new medium of interactive television adds interactivity and digital code. ⑤ Additionally, the new generations of mobile or fixed telephony are fully digitized and integrated as they add text, pictures or video and they are connected to the Internet.

20 문장삽입 3-8

They are less convenient than the major airports, but they have been able to attract cost-conscious traffic by offering lower charges.

Competition between a major city airport and a secondary airport is becoming a common feature in Europe and, to an extent, in North America and elsewhere. ① Major city airports tend to be located within the city boundaries, and they are convenient for passengers. ② Until recently, they handled all or nearly all of the traffic for the city. ③ In recent years, secondary airports, located at some distance from the city, have entered the market for airport services. ④ These airports may have been small regional airports, or they may have been military airports. ⑤ These have particularly appealed to low-cost carriers (LCCs), whose passengers are price sensitive but willing to put up with inconvenience to save money. They also offer the LCC an opportunity to fly passengers to or from a city without entering head-to-head competition with full-service carriers.



21 순서 4-1

Illustrations are useful for understanding abstract lecture material, and so are practical applications. Think of how principles in a lecture can be applied to real-life situations.

(A) For example, watching the effects of various reinforcement schedules on animals in a Skinner box (an experimental box used in labs to monitor the frequency of pigeons' key-pecking or rats' lever-pressing responses to food or liquid reinforcement) may seem a million miles away from the real world.

(B) If you can, however, see how some of these schedules can be applied to child-rearing practices or help explain gambling behaviours then you are more likely to remember the principles.

(C) Students sometimes discourage themselves by asserting that they will never have any practical use for the academic material they accumulate. An important aspect of learning is to imagine how principles on a chalkboard can be applied at a workshop.

22 빈칸추론 4-2

As long as children are reading, they might as well read _____. The other day a mother thanked the good Lord that her oldest son had been forced to read every single word of Silas Marner and Lorna Doone when he was in school under the strict guidance of Ms. Fidditch, because he hasn't read a single book since. We think that because great books are hard to read children will not like them. Whether they like them or not, they need to learn what real reading is. Otherwise, they will not be exposed to their cultural heritage, for unless the classics are read in school, chances are they won't be read at all. Witness how few people read Silas Marner and Lorna Doone today. Those who have missed this experience will probably never know what it is like and will thus be condemned to journey through life never fully literate.

- ① according to their own tastes
- ② the materials related to their academic level
- ③ something worth remembering
- ④ regardless of the difficulty of reading
- ⑤ in order to seek the real pleasure



23 문장삽입 4-3

Therefore, power must be spread throughout the system so that it is not embodied in any one individual or institution.

Democracy today is complex. Defining democracy as a majority rule that benefits all people is too simplistic to be useful. ① Rather, democracy is best understood as a system that spreads power through its institutions and procedures so that the domination of one person, group, or interest can be kept to a minimum. ② Domination, an unethical form of power, can be political, economic, or social in nature. Power, or domination, cannot be extinguished. ③ A democratic system includes incentives so that people will voluntarily and collectively participate in politics in an thoughtful and deliberative manner. ④ Because everyone participates in shaping the political regime and its institutions, no one is able to overly impose his or her power on another. ⑤ This definition of democracy admits that people individually or in groups are not to be trusted; however, collectively, people can create rules, institutions, and values that benefit everyone.

24 연결어 4-4

Before "the market" took on the sense of an impersonal, global mechanism by which supply meets demand at some equilibrium price, the market was a physical place where buyers and sellers meet face to face to exchange goods. Shopping is, at its best, both an end and a means. It is a means for people to acquire the goods needed (or wanted) for living. Unless we were in a society where people produced everything for themselves, some form of specialization and trading is necessary. Shopping in some form is thus a necessary activity. ____ (A) ____, we can say more than that. Meeting in the marketplace to exchange goods can be a healthy and humane activity that is valuable for its own sake. That is, shopping is not just a means toward meeting needs. ____ (B) ____, it is a social activity, whereby people meet and interact. Shopping can help meet the need for human sociability.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|-------------|
| ① However | For example |
| ② However | Instead |
| ③ Therefore | Likewise |
| ④ Therefore | For example |
| ⑤ In fact | Instead |



25 어법 4-5

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

26 빈칸추론 4-6

Through evolution, nature came up with effective solutions to its challenges, and they were improved over millions of years. Nature is effectively a giant laboratory where trial-and-error experiments are conducted, and through evolution the results are implemented, self-maintained, and continually evolving to address the changing challenges. These experiments involve all fields of science and engineering, and they led to an enormous pool of "inventions." The evolution process ranged in scale from nano and micro to macro and mega sizes . Although there is still uncertainty about the cause of the extinction of the giant terrestrial creatures, it can be argued that _____ . Namely, as opposed to the large marine creatures (e.g., whales) that survived to live in our time, the extinct mega creatures can now be found only at excavation sites and natural history museums.

- ① the experiments on them must be implemented further
- ② they must have flourished at their time given from nature
- ③ the reason for the extinction will be soon discovered
- ④ the evolution experiments with the terrestrial mega scale failed
- ⑤ they are a kind of inventions the evolution process gave birth to





27 연결어 4-7

We often hear that people change only when a crisis compels them to, which implies that we need to create a sense of fear or anxiety or misfortune. Two professors at Harvard Business School, writing about organizational change, say that change is hard because people are reluctant to alter habits that have been successful in the past. "In the absence of a dire threat, employees will keep doing what they've always done." _____(A)_____, the professors emphasize the importance of crisis: "Turnaround leaders must convince people that the organization is truly on its deathbed - or, at the very least, that radical changes are required if the organization is to survive and thrive." _____(B)_____, if necessary, we need to create a crisis to convince people they're facing a disaster and have no choice but to move.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① However | For example |
| ② As a result | On the other hand |
| ③ As a result | In other words |
| ④ However | In other words |
| ⑤ Moreover | On the contrary |

28 어휘 4-8

There is a widely held notion that does plenty of ① damage, the notion of 'scientifically proved.' It is nearly an oxymoron. The very foundation of science is to keep the door open to ② doubt. Precisely because we keep questioning everything, especially our own ③ premises, we are always ready to improve our knowledge. Therefore a good scientist is never 'certain.' ④ Lack of certainty is precisely what makes conclusions more reliable than the conclusions of those who are certain, because the good scientist will be ready to ⑤ cling to a different point of view if better evidence or novel arguments emerge. Therefore certainty is not only something of not use but is also in fact damaging, if we value reliability.



29 문장 삽입 4-9

For example, most ramps were simply added to comply with laws governing the handicapped.

A few decades ago, people in wheelchairs, as well as many on crutches and with strollers, couldn't use pay telephones or revolving doors or buy articles of their choice in a supermarket, where many shelves were placed too high or too low to be reached with ease.

- ① Stairways needed to be replaced by ramps. ② In recent years, this picture has changed greatly. ③ Pay telephones have been placed in lower positions, many ramps have been built to accommodate those in wheelchairs, and other important control areas such as light switches and elevator controls have also been lowered. ④ But much else needs to be done. ⑤ Both the materials selected for these ramps and their angle of incline frequently lead to their icing up or becoming slippery during the winter.

30 빈칸추론 4-10

It is worth noting that the weight attached to the significance of individual differences among children risks obscuring the common features of their development. There is a body of educational theory that argues that 'in general terms, the process of learning among human beings is similar across the human species as a whole'. No system of education can work effectively unless it is based on general principles that are capable of engaging with the needs of a group of children. An effective teaching method must involve starting 'from what children have in common as members of the human species to establish general principles of teaching and, in the light of these, to determine what modifications of practice are necessary to _____.'

- ① include all the students within the education
- ② realize a perfect educational equality
- ③ cultivate the atmosphere for more mature society
- ④ meet specific individual needs
- ⑤ equalize all unique characteristics of students



31 어법 4-11

We can learn nearly as much from an experiment that doesn't work as from one that ① does. Failure is not something to be avoided but something to be cultivated. That's a lesson from science that ② benefits not only laboratory research but design, sport, engineering, art, and even daily life itself. All creative avenues yield the maximum when failures are embraced. A great graphic designer will generate lots of ideas, ③ known that most will be thrown away. A great dancer realizes that most new moves will not succeed. The same is true for any architect, electrical engineer, sculptor, marathoner, or microbiologist. What all these suggest ④ is that you should aim for success while being prepared to learn from a series of failures. Moreover, you should carefully but deliberately press your successful projects or accomplishments to the point ⑤ where they break, stall, crash, or fail.

32 순서 4-12

After two centuries of opposing Native American languages, the U.S. government in 1990 passed an act to encourage their use, and then allocated a small amount of money (about \$2,000,000 per year) to Native American language studies.

(A) I'm all in favor of spending money for condors, and I wouldn't want to see money transferred from condor programs to endangered language programs. Instead, I mention this comparison to illustrate a gross inconsistency in our priorities.

(B) If we value endangered birds, why don't we assign at least as much value to endangered languages, whose importance would be easier for us humans to understand?

(C) As that number illustrates, though, governmental support for endangered languages has a long way to go. The money that the government spends to preserve endangered species dwarfs its expenditure to preserve endangered languages, and the money spent on one bird species alone (the Californian condor) exceeds that spent on all of our 100-plus endangered Native American languages combined.



33 순서 5-1

Many people believe that if they stop exercising, their muscle will turn to fat. This is simply not true; neither muscle nor fat will turn into the other.

(A) The reason muscle grows or gets smaller is that training increases the size of muscle fibers, whereas stopping exercise reduces the size of these fibers. Fat cells, in contrast, grow in size as they store more fat due to excessive calorie intake.

(B) Both are highly specialized kinds of tissue that play specific roles in your body. Muscles consist of spaghetti-like fibers that contain contractile proteins designed to exert force. Fat cells are round containers designed to store fat.

(C) If, on the other hand, you use more calories than you take in, fat cells shrink. But in no case do your long, thin muscle fibers change into round masses of fat, or vice versa.

34 어휘 5-2

Difference in degree of interest-in-the-problem creates the fundamental division of all mankind: between those who believe in *getting things done*, on the one hand, and those who believe in *doing things right*, on the other. Most of the complex problems we've got in this country today are the result of ① thoughtless, "can-do" men attempting to solve once-simple problems in ② careless ways that left a mess, left nasty half-solved problems, like wounded lions, in all our streets. Simple solutions and easy ways seem very ③ seductive, but when you go to repair something for the third or fourth time, you realize it would have been truly ④ easier to have done the job carefully in the first place. "The right way is the hard way" sounds like one of life's cruel truths, but a reasonable man wouldn't have it otherwise. For the hard way to be the wrong way too would be completely ⑤ justified ; it's bad enough the way it is.



35 무관한 문장 5-7

The pioneers of ethical travel have been those small specialist tour operators, often founded by one person with a passion for a place and desire to share that knowledge and experience with others. ① Often they were practising responsible tourism before the term had been thought of. ② Now, however, there is a coherent vocabulary to express the philosophy behind ethical tourism, a clearer set of objectives to work towards and a greater will to make it happen. ③ Look on the websites of many specialist tour operators and you will see a clear mission statement – the vision and responsibility of the company – and also the responsibilities of the traveller. ④ The traveller often has a certain kind of responsibility, which is well defined in the old saying, "Do as Romans do." ⑤ The prize-winning Rainbow Tours, for example, which works in Africa, states: 'We aim to turn the rhetoric of "ecotourism" into reality through our code of practice'. That code of practice emphasizes the local: working with local partners, encouraging development in marginalised economic communities, and promoting less well-known destinations.

36 어법 5-8

Man's control of fire produced the first transformation in human life. Early man was now no longer a predator: control of fire enabled him to breed animals and to clear land. Without this, agriculture – the second transformation – would not ① be possible. Control over fire also introduced the possibility of cooking, which distinguished man from the animals and may ② be regarded as the origins of science. (The use of smoke may also have been the first form of communication.) Control over fire, of course, also led to ③ baking, ceramics and smelting, which enabled metal daggers and then swords ④ to be constructed. But the third great transformation, and the most important, after agriculture, was industrialization, the union of fire with water. The use of fire to heat water and produce steam, a new form of energy, ⑤ enabled machines of unprecedented size and power to perform certain routine skills much better and much faster than was possible by hand.



37 어휘 6-1

The great eighteenth century Scottish philosopher, Hume, set out one day to clear up the ① mistaken problem which has puzzled many people: why not all women, but only a small minority, are pretty. He had no difficulty in showing that the question means ② nothing at all. If all women were at least as pretty as the most beautiful woman of our acquaintance, we should think they were all ordinary and should reserve the adjective for the small minority who ③ approximated the average. Similarly, when we are interested in a certain type of progress, we ④ restrict the term "progressive" to those cultures which are at the forefront in that type of development, and pay little attention to the others. Progress thus never represents anything more than the ⑤ maximum progress in a given direction, pre-determined by the interests of the observer.

38 주제 6-2

We all know from experience that some of our dreams seem to be related to daily problems, some are vague and incoherent, and some are anxiety dreams that occur when we are worried or depressed. But whatever the source of the images in our sleeping brains may be, we need to be cautious about interpreting our own dreams or anyone else's. A recent study of people showed that individuals are biased and self-serving in their dream interpretations, accepting those that fit in with their pre-existing beliefs or needs and rejecting those that do not. For example, they will give more weight to a dream in which God commands them to take a year off to travel the world than one in which God commands them to take a year off to work in a relief camp. Our biased interpretations may tell us more about ourselves than do our actual dreams.

- ① the relationship between the source and interpretation of dreams
- ② the problem caused by biased dream interpretation
- ③ the subjectivity of interpreting dreams
- ④ the need for dreaming a good dream
- ⑤ the danger of good dreams



39 주제 6-3

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

- ① ideal condition of perfect competitive market
- ② great efficiency of fusing cooperation with competition
- ③ problems of regarding health care as a market
- ④ special characteristic of health care market
- ⑤ difference between perfect competition and monopoly

40 어휘 6-4

University serves in a sense as a place where people — whether students or faculty — pursue knowledge for the sake of learning. Depending on whose opinion you ask, this can be the majority of what universities do even today, or it can be a minor function left over from (A) more/less productive days before universities really got down to the business of producing employable units. I believe that, while few students in university today are occupied in the pursuit of knowledge (B) exclusive/inclusive of other goals, this activity still forms a background priority in the purposes of many other students. The majority of those whose goals are purely job-oriented have not turned their backs entirely on the established wisdom of finding a job that (C) interests/needs them, and any student that is interested in his or her subject is engaged, to some extent, in learning for its own sake. So this aspect of university is certainly not gone; it's just tangled up with a lot of other priorities, much like the institution itself.



41 문단요약 6-5

Business, as well as government when it is in line with business interests, uses a classic uncertainty campaign to delay taking action on a problem that would cost business money. According to David Michaels, a famous professor of public health, "Industry and its consultants are well aware that their use of uncertainty to challenge science exploits the very nature of science, in which knowledge is accumulated over a long period of time and the understanding of that knowledge also evolves." Michaels sees a growing trend that demands proof of a scientific finding over precaution in the area of public health. Business always disputes scientific conclusions that might support regulation of a particular substance or activity. Animal data are considered not relevant to humans, human data are not representative of the population as a whole, and exposure data are not reliable enough to support regulation. There are many ways to create doubt when it comes to scientific findings.

Businesses use a very ____ (A) ____ strategy, uncertainty, to get over ____ (B) ____ imposed by scientific finding.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|------------|
| ① ironic | bias |
| ② ironic | regulation |
| ③ logical | bias |
| ④ irrational | regulation |
| ⑤ irrational | burden |

42 어법 6-8

In 1974 the brilliant CalTech physicist and teacher Richard Feynman gave an address to his university's graduating class (A) in which/which he unveiled his First Principle of Science: "You must not fool yourself — and you are the easiest person for you to fool!" As Feynman well knew, any scientist would be elated to make a breakthrough discovery, (B) to unearth/unearthing the Rosetta Stone of his or her field. For most, the motivation is not money, not fame, not the short-lived glory that comes with a major new find — it is to make a difference to human knowledge, to contribute new and lasting insight about things not understood before. And therein lies the rub, for so strong is the desire to make a breakthrough (C) that/which it's easy to become fascinated by a notion that is later shown to be dead wrong. Recent examples include polywater, cold fusion, and perhaps even the claims of ancient life on Mars.





43 어법 6-9

Mastering the technologies of iron and steel, of glass and concrete, engineers in the late eighteenth century inspired awe with their bridges, railway stations, or docks. More novel than their abilities ① was the fact that they completed these projects without asking themselves what style would be best to adopt. ② Charged with erecting a bridge, they tried to design the lightest frame that could stretch over the widest span. When they built a railway station, they aimed for a hall that would allow steam to disperse safely, ③ let in a large amount of natural light, and accommodate a constant crowd of travelers. They demanded that steamships ④ carried cargoes of impatient passengers punctually across heavy seas. But they did not appear to give much thought to whether there should be a Corinthian or a Doric set of capitals gracing the upper galleries of a ship, whether a Chinese dragon might look ⑤ pleasing at the end of a locomotive or whether suburban gas works would be done up in a Tuscan or Islamic style.

44 순서 6-11

It's amazing how little it takes to spark the imitation instinct.

(A) But they altered one key detail on some of the sheets. In half the cases, the researchers made sure Jackson's birthday matched that of the student who was reading the biography. Then Cohen and Walton gave all the students some math problems to solve.

(B) A few years ago, two researchers, Geoff Cohen and Greg Walton, gave Yale students a short biography of a man named Nathan Jackson, who had become a successful mathematician.

(C) The students who had read the essays with the matching birthdays worked on the problem 65 percent longer than the students without the matching birthdays. These students felt a sudden sense of kinship with Jackson, and were motivated to follow his success.



45 순서 6-12

Rats are smart and often cooperate with each other. At a poultry market in Greenwich Village, pest control authorities could not understand how rats were stealing eggs without breaking them, so one night an exterminator sat in hiding to watch.

(A) What he saw was that one rat would embrace an egg with all four legs, and then roll over on his back. A second rat would then drag the first rat by its tail to their tunnel, where they could share their prize.

(B) It then climbed to the top of the side of meat and gnawed its way through it around the hook until the meat dropped to the floor, at which point hundreds of waiting rats fell upon it.

(C) In a similar manner workers at a packing plant discovered how sides of meat, hanging from hooks, were knocked to the floor and devoured night after night. An exterminator named Irving Billig watched, and found that a swarm of rats formed a pyramid underneath a side of meat, and one rat scrambled to the top of the heap and leaped onto the meat.

46 문장삽입 6-15

What gets lost in this speedy information environment is context and understanding.

Speed is infectious. Slower media, such as magazines and newspapers, imitate the fastest media, such as the Internet and television. Articles become shorter and shorter with clearer messages and less analysis. ① Super-brief news items get updated continuously. ② Everyone has 10 seconds to spare, but who has a few minutes to spare? ③ Concern to simplify and speed up information gives the edge to the fastest and most compact media. ④ Time pressure compels consumers of information to scan multiple channels, scooping up and filtering large amounts of data in search of what is interesting or important. ⑤ But they do not necessarily remember much of what they scanned; the last bit of data pushes out from consciousness the bit of data previous to it.



47 문장삽입 6-16

The problem is that words in the amino acid alphabet are often exceedingly long.

Proteins are what you get when you string amino acids together, and we need a lot of them. No one really knows, but there may be as many as a million types of proteins in the human body, and each one is a little miracle. ① By all the laws of probability proteins shouldn't exist. ② To make a protein you need to assemble amino acids in a particular order, in much the same way that you assemble letters in a particular order to spell a word. ③ To spell collagen, the name of a common type of protein, you need to arrange eight letters in the right order. ④ But to make collagen, you need to arrange 1,055 amino acids in precisely the right sequence. ⑤ But — and here's an obvious but crucial point — you don't make it. It makes itself, spontaneously, without direction, and this is where the unlikelihoods come in.

48 순서 7-1

When we talk about young people not caring about politics, not knowing about anything beyond their own lives, we are often wrong.

(A) Alienation, or the feeling of disconnection from others and from society, is a central adult fear, but is a condition that the youth-blaming discourse itself often serves to create. There is no evidence that young people today are any more alienated than previous generations were, nor that they are more likely to turn alienation into violence.

(B) Low voter-turnout rates are often taken as indicators of indifference, as proof that young people care only about themselves, but perhaps it is politics that fails young people and creates distance.

(C) Youth culture does not create alienation. On the contrary, it frequently creates connections for those who feel outside of the mainstream. It is adult-run institutions, like politics, that exclude and caricature youth and fail to meet the needs of many young people.





49 순서 7-2

Many budding physicians undergo extremely hard training because they are interested in the intellectual challenges of medicine, or because they want to ease pain and suffering and cure the sick, or both.

(A) But the financial pressure hits home early. Medical school education, though heavily supported by various types of federal granting agencies, is still incredibly expensive.

(B) Medical associations estimate that in order to meet debt payments and various overhead expenses, many doctors will have to be earning more than \$200,000 a year within five years of starting practice. Such pressure can't help but shift moneymaking to a more central place in a doctor's decision-making.

(C) The average private medical school bill was about \$50,000 in 2009. The typical medical school graduate begins practice with a six-figure debt. The annual cost of malpractice insurance can exceed \$100,000.

50 문장삽입 7-3

Thus each group member cooperates not only with members of other groups but also within the group.

The programs that most successfully bring groups together involve person-to-person interaction. A good example is Eliot Aronson's jigsaw classroom. In this program, students work together in mixed-race groups where each member of the group is an expert on one aspect of the assignment. ① For instance, when studying Mexico, one group member might study its geography, another its history, and so on. ② The geography experts from each group get together and master the material. ③ They then return to their own groups and teach the material to team members. ④ Studies of the jigsaw classroom have demonstrated that it leads to more positive attitudes toward other racial groups and that students learn the material better and perform at higher levels. ⑤ According to Aronson, children in jigsaw classrooms grow to like each other more and develop higher self-esteem than do children in traditional classrooms.



51 어휘 7-5

In a study of junior high school students and their parents, two University of Michigan psychologists investigated how parents perceived their child's math performance. In general, parents were fairly ① accurate in their assessment of the level of their children's math achievement. However, parents gave significantly ② different explanations for the performance of sons and daughters. For example, parents credited a son's success more than a daughter's to talent; parents attributed a daughter's success more than a son's to ③ effort. In this way, well-meaning parents may ④ intentionally discourage their talented daughters from pursuing the study of math by indirectly communicating that the girl is hardworking rather than ⑤ gifted. A study conducted by a group of Finnish psychologists discovered that a similar pattern existed in the evaluations parents in Finland gave for their first-grade child's performance in both math and reading.

52 문장삽입 7-6

Yet Poe always prided himself on his analytic powers.

In 1845 Edgar Allan Poe published *The Raven*. One year later, Poe published the critical essay *The Philosophy of Composition*, which described the process by which this poem emerged. ① We might have expected Poe, as a poet in the Romantic age, to describe the flash of inspiration by which the entire poem appeared at once. ② As Poe put it, "Most writers — poets in especial — prefer having it understood that they compose by a species of fine frenzy — an ecstatic intuition." ③ As a result, Poe chose to present the origination of *The Raven* in a contrary light. ④ "It is my design to render it manifest that no one point in its composition is referable either to accident or intuition — that the work proceeded, step by step, to its completion with the precision and rigid consequence of a mathematical problem." ⑤ He emphasized that logic dictated every choice, from the poem's length and themes down to single words and images.



53 순서 8-2

Because natural family groups are not common in domestic settings, most people do not have the opportunity to see how horses in such groups behave with each other. They will not see how little aggression there is, or how much friendly interaction occurs.

(A) In addition, many domestic horses have concentrated feed given to them out in the field or paddock, and because of the feed's attractiveness to the animals it may increase aggression within a group.

(B) This may be personal space, especially in small paddocks, or when passing through gateways where they may be crowded. Water buckets or troughs may be too small to accommodate all the horses comfortably, or they may be sited in places where horses have to push and shove in order to get near them.

(C) However, aggression is certainly more common in domestic groups of horses because they are often put in situations where they have to compete for some resource.

54 문장삽입 8-4

Nevertheless, the use of imperatives is still far more forceful, more striking, and often shorter than a politely worded request or an indirect speech act that avoids imposing on the other.

Web ads very frequently instruct users to click here. In online advertising, the imperative is an indicator of direct user addressing. As a matter of language use, these directive speech acts are not strict commands, which would be too offensive an addressing in the advertising context. ① Instead, they function as a kind of polite request with a reduced impact on interactants. ② The illocutionary force of the advertising message gives the users some space to act. ③ In their implicit communication, it is initially the advertiser who wants something from the user, and not vice versa. ④ Online advertising needs to initiate an action, and for this reason, imperatives are employed. ⑤ According to DoubleClick.com, the instruction click here tends to increase click rates by 15 percent.



55 순서 8-5

When you watch a theatrical production, you engage in something called the “willing suspension of disbelief.”

(A) If the actors are doing their job well, you may, for a time, actually believe that what is taking place before you is real and that the events and interactions you are seeing are only just now taking place for the first time.

(B) That is, you know very well in your conscious mind that everything that is happening on the stage is not real. Yet you willingly suspend your disbelief of the action onstage in order to allow yourself to be drawn into the production and to experience the story with all of your emotions.

(C) But if, on the other hand, the actors have become complacent and the action is boring, you will not be able to fully suspend your disbelief, and you will have the uncomfortable awareness of watching actors who are merely reciting memorized lines.

56 빈칸추론 8-6

As big businesses, TV networks are tied to other powerful business organizations through interlocking boards of directors. For example, the board that runs CBS includes members of the boards of IBM, AT&T, and so forth. In the same way, the networks are tied to the government. Former top officials hold board positions in major media, and well-known journalists alternate between working for the White House, the State Department or other government agencies and reporting on those agencies. On the surface, the media and the government, the media and big business, may appear to be adversaries. In fact, they are more like tennis players who, after battling for a championship, go out for dinner together. The collaboration between the media and the government is most obvious during coverage of U.S. military actions. TV news anchors regularly use the pronouns “we” and “us,” as if they were _____.

- ① not aware of the reasons for the military actions
- ② innocent with the crime caused by the collaboration
- ③ being ridiculous about the unjust actions of the government
- ④ playing an important role in forming the true public opinion
- ⑤ part of the invading force, not detached, objective reporters



57 어휘 8-7

It has been argued that the literate merchants and wealthy elites of Europe were attracted to new science because it offered new ways to exploit resources for ① profit. Some of the early scientists made it easier for these groups to accept the new ideas by demonstrating how the ideas could be applied ② directly to specific industrial and technological needs. Galileo, for example, consciously sought a close connection between science and the material interests of the educated elite when he assured his listeners that the science of mechanics would be quite useful “When it becomes necessary to build bridges or other structures over water, something occurring mainly in affairs of great ③ importance.” At the same time, Galileo stressed that science was fit for the “minds of the wise” and not for “the ④ deep minds of the common people.” This made science part of the high culture of Europe’s wealthy elites at a time when that culture was being increasingly separated from the popular culture of the ⑤ lower classes.

58 순서 8-8

In advanced industrial countries, negotiations between multiple countries worked fairly well to promote substantial reduction of tariffs. In addition, revolutionary progress in transportation and communications has reduced transaction costs in international trade.

(A) These promoted globalization, which has dramatically increased international trade. Accordingly, the opportunity costs of insulating a country from the world economy have risen.

(B) Thus, import restrictions deprived domestic industries of advantageous opportunities, strategic perspective and, consequently, international competitiveness.

(C) Businesses in a country with high tariffs and other restrictions cannot take advantage of less expensive products in world markets. Nor can they transfer stages of their production processes overseas, because high trade barriers make inter- and intra-firm transactions very costly.



59 주제 13-3

Performing from memory is often seen to have the effect of enhancing musicality and musical communication. It is commonly argued that the very act of memorizing can guarantee a more thorough knowledge of and intimate connection with the music. In addition, memorization can enable use of direct eye contact with an audience that is more convincing than reference to the score. Those who “possess” the music in this way often convey the impression that they are spontaneously and sincerely communicating from the heart, and indeed, contemporary evidence suggests that musicians who achieve this are likely to find their audiences more responsive. Moreover, when performers receive and react to visual feedback from the audience, a performance can become truly interactive, involving genuine communication between all involved.

- ① healing effect of improvising music freely
- ② benefits of performing music on memorization
- ③ importance of communication between performers and audience
- ④ need for spontaneous and sincere impression in performing music
- ⑤ influence of visual feedback from the audience on performers

60 순서 13-6

One surprising effect of printing was to stimulate the development of single national languages like English, French and German.

(A) William Caxton, the pioneer of printing in England, told a tale of a housewife in Kent who assumed that the word ‘egg’ must be French because she hadn’t heard of it. In order to print books for a mass market, printers had to decide on just one dialect, and the dialect selected by the printers became the national language, such as Parisian French in France and London English in England.

(B) At the same time, though, Latin gradually began to fall out of use for literature, and every nation began to develop its own national literature and culture in a way that would have been unimaginable before.

(C) In the Middle Ages, people in France, England and Germany spoke such a variety of local dialects that someone from Paris was virtually unintelligible to someone from Marseilles.



61 빈칸추론 14-1

Human beings seek and require a certain degree of _____ in thought and action without which we simply could not survive. Our cognitive abilities allow us to establish conditioned or learned responses to the situations we confront on a continual basis. We do not need to reinvent the wheel each time we act, so to speak. That is why when we approach a traffic light we do not have to think everything through as if it were the first one we ever saw. We know, or assume we know, that red means stop, green means go, and yellow means slow down and proceed cautiously. The templates in our minds also tell us that applying pressure to the gas pedal will make us go faster and applying pressure to the brake will slow us down. We also believe from the mental pictures we have previously developed that other drivers will behave in predictable manners as well.

- ① creativity
- ② stability
- ③ boldness
- ④ risk
- ⑤ correctness

62 순서 14-3

Norms can be descriptive or injunctive. A descriptive norm is simply what most people do in a given situation, with no necessary implication of right or wrong.

(A) In contrast, an injunctive norm is a social expectation about what people should do in a particular situation. Throwing litter in a trash receptacle rather than out the car window is considered right and proper, regardless of how many other people do or don't behave that way.

(B) For example, the majority of Mexican Americans living in New Mexico eat more spicy food than do the majority of Swedish Americans living in North Dakota. There would be nothing immoral about a Swede who ate spicy foods, or a Chicano who preferred bland mashed potatoes to salsa.

(C) Both descriptive and injunctive norms influence people's inclinations to act unselfishly in social dilemmas.



63 문단요약 14-4

It was for quite some time thought that when chickens hatched and immediately began pecking the ground for food, this behavior must have been instinctive. In the 1920s, a Chinese researcher named Zing-Yang Kuo made a remarkable set of observations on the developing chick egg that overturned this idea. He found that rubbing heated Vaseline on a chicken egg caused it to become transparent enough so that he could see the embryo inside without disturbing it. In this way, he was able to make detailed observations of the chick's development, from fertilization to hatching. One of his observations was that in order for the growing embryo to fit properly in the egg, the neck is bent over the chest in such a way that the head rests on the chest just where the developing heart is encased. As the heart begins beating, the head of the chicken is moved up and down in a manner that mimics the movement that will be used later for pecking the ground. Thus the "innate" pecking behavior that the chicken appears to know miraculously upon birth has, in fact, been practiced for more than a week within the egg.

A researcher found that the pecking behavior, considered ____ (A) ____, in fact, was a(n) ____ (B) ____ one acquired while in the egg.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|------------|
| ① peculiar | normal |
| ② genetic | individual |
| ③ genetic | habituated |
| ④ unique | habituated |
| ⑤ unique | inherited |



64 빈칸추론 14-5

In an equity-based approach, actions of educational institutions are designed to correct social, cultural, linguistic, and other differences. These actions might include, for example, English as a second language (ESL) programs that help immigrants acquire the language of instruction so that they can learn in English as soon as possible, while nurturing their native tongue. Equity can be applied to gender gaps, economic gaps, or any other group disparities in educational outcomes created by social injustices. Equity-based approaches are controversial, however, because _____. This raises questions about fundamental ideas of fairness (understood as everybody getting exactly the same things) that are deeply embedded in U.S. belief systems. However, an equity-based approach argues that “fairness” has to be seen in a larger perspective. A teacher made the following analogy: “Everyone gets a pen, but maybe some people need help using that pen because they have only used pencils before.”

- ① all students can be treated differently on their ethnic origins
- ② tutors' preference will not be revealed in classroom setting
- ③ students might be judged based on their political attitude
- ④ some students receive resources not given to all students
- ⑤ it is unfair that both high-achieving students and low-achieving take the same academic course



65 연결어 14-6

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

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|----------------|
| ① Instead | For example |
| ② For example | In other words |
| ③ For example | However |
| ④ However | In short |
| ⑤ However | Instead |

66 빈칸추론 14-7

In Europe, roe deer populations will only expand until the population reaches a certain density before numbers stabilize. Some populations of roe deer seem to have fewer offspring as resources become scarcer. North American mule deer, on the other hand, did not evolve such a self-regulating mechanism. Without predators to keep their populations under control, mule deer will reproduce until there are so many deer that food becomes scarce, and many of them starve. Population outbreaks of mule deer can also change ecology in unforeseen ways, such as by killing trees when starving deer chew on tree bark. Populations that are unable to self-regulate depend on predators and other limiting factors for regulation. That is why it is said "Wolves are _____."

- ① the worst enemy that shows no mercy to any deer
- ② the enemy of deer but the friend of deer populations
- ③ the violent destroyer of natural ecosystem
- ④ neglecting the duty of keeping the balance of nature
- ⑤ the friends who sacrifice themselves for survival of deer individuals





67 연결어 15-1

Biological psychologists look for causes of our psychological problems within our physiology, our genetics, and human evolution. They argue that our actions and thoughts are functions of our underlying biology. ___(A)___, to treat a “psychological” disorder, depression a biological psychologist might focus on a deficiency in the activity of certain chemicals in the nervous system as a cause of this problem. ___(B)___, to treat depression using this perspective, the problem with the chemical deficiency would have to be rectified. How? Antidepressant drugs might be prescribed. These will increase the activity of the neural chemicals involved, and this increased activity might lead to changes in our mood. If all goes well, a few weeks after beginning treatment, we begin to feel better. Thus, our mood is at least partly a function of our brain chemistry.

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

68 문장삽입 15-3

If all those institutions abruptly went out of business and people had to get their food directly from nature, most of us would not know how to go about it.

Many animals spend most of their waking hours looking for food and eating it. They search their environment for things to eat. ① Some animals search alone, and others search together, but in general they get their food directly from nature. ② Human food comes from nature too, but most people now get their food from other people. ③ Over the past year, how much of what you ate did you get directly from nature, by picking it from plants or hunting and killing animals? ④ Probably most, if not all, of what you ate came either from supermarkets, where the food prepared by others is sold, or in dining establishments such as restaurants and cafeterias, where food grown by some people is cooked and served by others. ⑤ Many people would go hungry.



69 문장삽입 15-4

This, however, is too labor-intensive to be practical for most wildlife damage problems.

According to research on wildlife damage management, the more animals are exposed to a fear-provoking stimulus, the faster they will adjust to it. ① For this reason, firecrackers should be used sparingly and propane cannons should be set so that they fire only a couple of times per hour. ② Ideally, a propane cannon or other auditory stimuli should fire only when wild animals come close. ③ One way to accomplish this is to have the noisemaker remotely controlled by someone who fires it only when an animal is nearby. ④ An alternative is to connect a noisemaker to a motion detector, auditory sensor, or infrared sensor that activates the noisemaker whenever an animal is detected. ⑤ It was found that deer adjusted more slowly to motion-activated gas exploders than to those that fired at timed intervals.

70 문장삽입 15-5

So the baby starts looking for clues from his mother.

According to researcher Irenaeus Eibl-Eibesfeldt, human babies in all societies start to become afraid of strangers at approximately six months of age. Why is that so? ① Our evolution gives us some explanations: By this age, in a typical hunter-gatherer or small village society, babies have usually had the chance to “meet” all members of their community. ② Any stranger, therefore, poses a threat to the baby’s safety. ③ The baby may wonder what the stranger is about to do to him, and may fear for his life. ④ If the mother seems to be OK with that stranger, the baby is reassured. ⑤ According to Eibl-Eibesfeldt, this so-called “childhood xenophobia” is the first sign of a built-in tendency to see the world in terms of “us” and “them.”



71 무관한 문장 15-6

The visual arts are nonverbal languages, but in more ways than one might expect. ① We all know that paintings communicate, and that we are able to derive some information from them more effectively than we can from words. ② A great many words would be needed to describe a miracle performed by a saint or what the Rocky Mountains looked like in 1848 with the same degree of detail found in a painted image of such a subject. ③ To communicate one's intention to anyone else, of course, it is unquestionably evident that words are more effective method than any other. ④ But few of us are aware of the fact that obtaining information from an image is not automatic — not even from the most realistic picture of a familiar subject. ⑤ We have to be able to “read” a particular system of distortions that has been used to translate the original three-dimensional scene into a two-dimensional reproduction.

72 순서 20-2

One of the obstacles to enjoying the peace of mind, Epicurus reasons, is the fear of death. But rather than countering this fear by proposing an alternative state of immortality, Epicurus tries to explain the nature of death itself.

(A) If you are unable to feel anything when you die, it is foolish to let the fear of death cause you pain while you are still alive.

(B) He starts by proposing that when we die, we are unaware of our death, since our consciousness (our soul) ceases to exist at the point of death. To explain this, Epicurus takes the view that the entire universe consists of either atoms or empty space.

(C) Epicurus then reasons that the soul could not be empty space, because it operates dynamically with the body, so it must be made up of atoms. He describes these atoms of the soul as being distributed around the body, but as being so breakable that they dissolve when we die, and so we are no longer capable of sensing anything.



73 문장삽입 20-3

Peasant agriculture, by contrast, often owes its high productivity to the long-lived fertility of local volcanic soils.

Historically, climate and the physical environment have exerted the greatest influence on shaping agriculture. ① People have had to adjust their living strategies and techniques to the prevailing regional climate conditions. ② In addition, soils have played an influential role in both agricultural practices and food provisioning. ③ Slash-and-burn farming, in part, reflects an adaptation to poor tropical soils, which rapidly lose their fertility when farmed. ④ Terrain has also influenced agriculture, as farmers tended to cultivate relatively level areas. ⑤ In sum, the constraints of climate, soil, and terrain have historically limited the types of crops that could be grown and the cultivation methods that could be practiced.

74 순서 21-3

Ideally, supporters of recycling would like to see a global recycling system, to allow products to be recycled according to a unified system around the world. The beginnings of such a system are already taking root in Europe.

(A) According to most reports, this system has led to a dramatic decrease in the amount of packaging used, thus creating less garbage that needs recycling. Germany claims the result has been a decline of about 1 million tons less garbage than normal every year.

(B) Germany has developed a recycling program known as the Green Dot system, in which manufacturers and retailers have to pay for a green dot on products.

(C) The fees charged for green dots increase with the amount of packaging, and monies from this program are used to help recycle the packaging. Consumers are encouraged to buy products that have the green dots.



75 문장삽입 22-3

The brain then constructs a picture based on where the rays appear to have come from.

When an underwater object is seen from outside the water, its appearance becomes distorted. This is because refraction changes the direction of the light rays that come from the object.

① When these rays enter the eyes of an observer, nerves in the eyes send signals to the observer's brain. ② It does this without accounting for the effects of refraction, so the object's appearance is distorted. ③ When one looks at a straw in a glass of water, light rays from the part of the straw that is underwater refract at the surfaces between the water and the glass, and between the glass and the air. ④ The rays appear to come from closer to the surface than they are, and the straw looks bent. ⑤ If the straw were viewed from underwater, the part above water would be distorted.

76 순서 22-4

In the early 20th century, scientists conducting research on phenomena associated with weather and climate were just as likely to come from mathematics, physics, or astronomy backgrounds as from meteorology.

(A) One reason was that there were very few institutions of higher learning that focused on what we now call geophysics — the physics of the Earth. Consequently, individuals who had trained in other scientific and mathematical disciplines and became intrigued by atmospheric problems often attacked those problems from the distinct viewpoints they had gained while in graduate school.

(B) Sometimes there is an advantage when people see problems in a different way. That was true for the mathematically educated Milankovitch — and it was also true for the meteorologist-scientist of the 1920s: physics trained Vilhelm Bjerknes.

(C) Although it might seem that meteorology and climatology would have advanced more quickly if this specialized training had been available sooner, that might not have been the case.

*meteorology 기상학



77 순서 23-3

An additional trend in consumer behaviour is what is referred to as 'time deepening' in which the individual is involved in more than one activity at the same time.

(A) 'Edutainment' in which entertainment is combined with educational learning, is also apparent in theme parks, heritage centres and contemporary museums and other facilities that are incorporating educational benefits into their service package, such as Chessington World of Adventures and Techniquest.

(B) An increasing number of people are seeking holidays during which they can focus on an activity such as painting or wine tasting while still enjoying conventional attributes such as climate, scenery and culture.

(C) Many people in the home will combine activities such as watching television while ironing, or reading while listening to music; but there are similar trends in travel business contexts as well.



78 어휘 24-3

Fairness in architecture, of course, does not always mean absolute equality, since people are not absolutely the same, and this is where prudence, another virtue, comes into play. Fairness in ① accommodating differences can lead to varied conditions in some cases, and uniform conditions in others. Building codes, for instance, have finally recognized the need for a ② smaller number of restroom stalls for women, especially in entertainment venues when intermissions lead to a flood of people needing such facilities. At the same time, 'design for all' demands that we adjust dimensions to accommodate the needs of people with a wide range of ③ physical abilities, with many elements of buildings lower or wider than what has existed in the past. Examples like this suggest that fairness without prudence can lead, paradoxically, to ④ unfair conditions, and that true fairness comes only from imagining ourselves in the place of those often treated ⑤ unfairly and responding to their needs accordingly.

79 순서 25-2

Visual aids must support psychological learning processes. Visuals that disrupt these processes have been shown to depress learning.

(A) For example, Harp and Mayer found that adding visuals and text that were topically related to the lesson but irrelevant to the learning goal depressed learning. They created two versions of a lesson that taught the process of lightning formation.

(B) Learning was about 30 percent better for students using the basic lesson version lacking the graphic enhancements. The enhancements actually depressed learning because they distracted attention from the main content aligned to the learning goal.

(C) The basic lesson version used words and relevant visuals to depict the process. The enhanced lesson version added short narrative vignettes with visuals such as a video of lightning striking trees, an ambulance arriving near the trees, and a lightning victim being carried in a stretcher to the ambulance. At the same time, the narrator said: "Approximately 10,000 Americans are injured by lightning every year."



80 빈칸추론 25-3

Our expectations are constructed through our value systems, upbringing, and past experiences and can be very different from those of others. These expectations can become major sources of frustration when not met by others' behavior, such as that of our tutees. The best thing to do is _____. This, of course, includes giving up expectations you may have of your future students and their personalities, their academic skills or progress, and their motivation and attitude toward you. All children are different. They have different backgrounds, different strengths, and different weaknesses. Some may be thrilled to be tutored; others may be suspicious. At the first meeting, a tutor's conception of a student should be a blank slate. Tutors must be prepared to accept and to work with any students to whom they are assigned.

- ① to try to enter tutoring without any expectations at all
- ② the strong will of tutors to make the students live up to their expectations
- ③ love that any tutors should have in the scene of tutoring
- ④ positive attitude of students in accepting any difficult academic materials
- ⑤ cooperation between tutors and tutees in pursuing better classroom settings

81 문장삽입 25-4

Though few schools went that far, the movement left a mark on educational practice.

As A. S. Neill wrote in his influential book Summerhill, "A child is innately wise and realistic.

① If left to himself without adult suggestion of any kind, he will develop as far as he is capable of developing." ② Neill and his colleagues of the 1960s and 1970s argued that schools should do away with examinations, grades, curricula, and even books. ③ In the method of reading instruction known as Whole Language, children are not taught which letter goes with which sound but are immersed in a book-rich environment where reading skills are expected to blossom spontaneously. ④ In the philosophy of mathematics instruction known as constructivism, children are not drilled with arithmetic tables but are enjoined to rediscover mathematical truths themselves by solving problems in groups. ⑤ Both methods fare badly when students' learning is assessed objectively, but advocates of the methods tend to disdain standardized testing.

*fare badly 잘 못하다



82 순서 26-2

The distinction between voice and real voice helps us understand the tricky relationship between verbal fluency and verbal power. Sometimes they go together but sometimes they are opposed.

(A) Such people are good at finding a gear and generating words that fit the situation and the audience; they are never at a loss for words. But somehow all these words — however lively and fluent — don't give us any sense of making contact with the speaker or any sense of knowing her real feelings, attitudes or point of view.

(B) That is, on the one hand, sometimes fluency is a sign of power: a truly good speaker is never at a loss for words because she has found the door to her best insights and her convictions.

(C) But sometimes, on the other hand, we distrust fluent people: they speak with lively fluency but they are somehow too smooth. "She spoke so expressively and well but you know I didn't really believe her."

83 무관한 문장 27-2

"A NEW MEDIUM is never an addition to an old one," wrote McLuhan in Understanding Media, "nor does it leave the old one in peace. It never ceases to oppress the older media until it finds new shapes and positions for them." ① His observation rings particularly true today. ② Traditional media, even electronic ones, are being refashioned and repositioned as they go through the shift to online distribution. ③ When the Net absorbs a medium, it re-creates that medium in its own image. ④ In fact, the unique forms of each medium are so obviously revealing that the rise of one medium can hardly translate into another's fall. ⑤ It not only dissolves the medium's physical form; it injects the medium's content with hyperlinks, breaks up the content into searchable chunks, and surrounds the content with the content of all the other media it has absorbed. All these changes in the form of the content also change the way we use, experience, and even understand the content.



84 빈칸추론 27-3

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

*simulacrum 복제품

- ① media are one thing and reality is another thing
- ② media are in a prominent position to define truth
- ③ national borders are getting blurred in hyperreality
- ④ the very purpose of media is objectivity, not anything else
- ⑤ we get the most sincerely human pleasure from media



85 제목 28-1

One aspect of familiarity is knowing that something is familiar and accepted by others. This is often called “social proof” — you see that others find something credible. The logic of this is easy to appreciate in purchasing decisions. For example, one of the drains in my house sometimes becomes clogged. So I’m an occasional buyer of drain cleaner. When I’m in the store, confronted by half a dozen brands, how am I supposed to choose? I could pick the cheapest one, but a clogged drain is such a nuisance that I don’t want to risk buying an inferior product. Ah, there’s Liquid-Plumr, a familiar brand. I’ve seen ads for it since I was a kid. It’s not only familiar, but I can infer that people must use it. At the very least, it can’t be terrible — if the stuff didn’t work, surely the company would have gone out of business. So instead of buying the brand I’ve never heard of, I pay more for Liquid-Plumr.

- ① The Most Important Standard of Purchasing Is Subjectivity
- ② Our Consumption Behavior, What's wrong?
- ③ Purchasing Decisions Come from Others, Not Me
- ④ Enjoy Unexpected Pleasure from Buying Unknown Product
- ⑤ What's More Influential to You, Price or Quality?

86 순서 28-2

Generally, we expect children to explore fantasy as a regular part of their normal development. In their play, kids often imitate people who are entirely different from them. They dress up in costumes and act out a range of dramas depicting imaginary scenarios.

(A) By the time we reach adulthood, this idea of exploring our alternative selves is frequently discouraged. It is expected that we should already know who we are. However, even as adults, exploring our alternative selves in a thoughtful, measured way can be useful.

(B) This doesn’t seem strange to us. It is a logical way for children to learn, that is, to try out different aspects of their personalities and see which ones serve them best.

(C) It helps us to “try on” different aspects of ourselves, to play out different scenarios without risking a full-scale upheaval. You don’t have to completely shift your personality in order to explore some of the more hidden parts of yourself.

*upheaval 격변



87 연결어 28-4

Scientists have found some people tend to act selfishly when making decisions, while others tend to act selflessly. While there are a number of reasons why these differences exist, researchers have recently discovered a genetic explanation. Approximately 20 percent of the difference between people in selfless behavior is innate. And 42 percent of the variance in the willingness to give up financial gains to punish unfair behavior is genetic. ___(A)___, the tendency to make benevolent decisions depends, in part, on which version of the “altruism” gene you have. Individuals who produce a lot of the hormone that this gene codes for feel good toward others, even when they are not treated well, and act in more trusting ways than people who produce less of it. ___(B)___, some people may be born predisposed to make decisions more selflessly than others, at least in part because they have a version of a gene that stimulates greater production of a hormone that generates feelings of emotional attachment.

*altruism 이타심

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-----------|
| ① Instead | Thus |
| ② For example | However |
| ③ Moreover | Thus |
| ④ Also | However |
| ⑤ Nevertheless | Therefore |

88 어법 29-1

In poor countries, many children die young, so mothers have more babies. As countries get richer and fewer children die, fertility rates drop and, eventually, so (A) does/is population growth. As women have fewer children, more of them go to work. This demographic dividend delivers a one-time kick to economic growth. For example, it was a major contributor to East Asia’s growth from the 1960s onward and to China’s after the introduction of (B) its/their one-child policy in 1979. But a country only gets to cash in its demographic dividend once. Eventually, as population growth slows, it ages and each worker must support a growing number of retirees. If fertility drops much below 2.1 babies per woman, the population will shrink unless (C) offset/offsetting by immigration.

*demographic dividend 인구 배당 효과



89 문장삽입 29-2

It might, for example, be claimed that being unemployed is entirely the fault of the individual concerned who, if they tried hard enough, could earn a living.

We often consider ourselves to be the authors of our destinies and so have the power to act in determining our conduct and controlling our lives. ① We thus have both the ability to monitor our actions and the capability to determine their outcomes. ② Yet is this really how life works? ③ People might retrain themselves and look for work, but the area in which they live has high unemployment, and so despite constantly seeking employment, there is none on offer. ④ There are many such situations in which our freedom to act is limited by circumstances over which we have no control. ⑤ It is, therefore, one thing to have the ability to change or modify our skills and quite another to possess the capability to reach the goals we seek.

90 주제 29-3

Before law enforcement personnel can search or seize private property, they must have probable cause to believe a crime has been committed and/or that the owner of the property has been involved in criminal activity. There must also be probable cause to believe that a search of the property will result in evidence that will assist in proving this. Further, whenever possible, the law enforcement agency must seek approval of the search and seizure by obtaining a warrant from a judicial officer. The basis for the warrant must be probable cause. Although it is much debated, no absolute formula has ever been developed to determine what constitutes probable cause. Rather, probable cause falls within a range that, when examined by a neutral observer, would be considered "more than bare suspicion" but "less than evidence which would justify conviction."

*warrant (체포, 수색 등을 허락하는) 영장

- ① entire process of law enforcement
- ② important role of warrant in law enforcement
- ③ importance of probable cause and its range
- ④ firm objectivity of probable cause as a method of law enforcement
- ⑤ difficulty of law enforcement in searching for evidence



91 빈칸추론 29-4

Before a new idea is tried, it is difficult to tell if it is a good one. From the standpoint of economic growth, it is vitally important that entrepreneurs have a strong incentive to try out new ideas, but it is also important that wasteful projects that reduce the value of resources be brought to a halt. In a market economy, profits and losses achieve these objectives. New ideas that increase the value of resources — by creating enough value to consumers to offset the opportunity cost of production — generate economic profits for the entrepreneurs who discover them. In contrast, ideas that drain resources away from other more valuable uses and turn them into something not as valuable to consumers result in losses, which will provide entrepreneurs with a strong incentive to stop such projects. Thus, the market process promotes both the discovery of better ways of doing things and

- ① the improvement of the ways that cause little harm
- ② competition between agencies in market economy
- ③ investigation on the possible projects still not proven
- ④ the termination of projects that reduce the value of resources
- ⑤ replacement of old ways with novel, new ways

92 어휘 30-1

Contemporary parents almost universally feel it is important to “teach” their children about healthy and unhealthy foods. But what do children actually learn? Leann Birch and her colleagues have studied how children eat when their parents are not (A) absent/present by leaving them alone in a playroom containing both toys and snacks. They report that the children most likely to overeat or to eat when they were not hungry (right after a meal) were those whose parents were the most (B) controlling/liberating in regard to what, when and how much they should eat. Giving a child formal instructions or rules about eating has the long-term negative consequence that the child does not learn to recognize and respond to the (C) external/internal cues that say “I’m hungry now” or “I’m full now.”



93 문장삽입 30-2

This does not necessarily mean that patients will demand more health care, but rather that they may be more likely to reject interventions where the evidence is not clear.

Greater health knowledge among users and higher expectations for improved quality of service may pressure hospitals, like other service providers, to do more diagnosis and treatment and to improve how they provide care. ① This is obvious in a number of ways. ② The growth of consumerism in industrialized countries means that shared facilities, with little privacy, that might have been acceptable to patients in the past are no longer so. ③ Patients increasingly demand to be seen at times that are convenient for them rather than for health professionals. ④ Access to clinical information via the Internet means that some patients may be better informed about their diseases than their physicians. ⑤ In some parts of Europe, however, the concept of patients' rights is still extremely poorly developed. *intervention 치료

94 문장삽입 30-3

In addition, the food itself will cost less money.

In addition to the many physical benefits that eating a healthy diet offers to people of any age, there is also the matter of dollars and cents. ① As you move toward a whole-foods, plant-based diet, there will likely be changes in your body that will begin to save you some money. ② We're talking about fewer trips to the doctor, numerous procedures that you may never need, fewer illnesses requiring treatment, and fewer routine medications that some people take for their entire lives. ③ By eliminating meat, dairy and eggs from your shopping list, you'll likely lower your total grocery bills. ④ You are also likely to find that the healthy meals you order in restaurants cost about half as much as the meat-based entrées. ⑤ Saving money while getting healthier — not a bad combination.



95 어휘 T1-3

In free-choice situations, nonentertaining educational television is likely to compete very (A) poorly/well. Producers need to catch, focus, and sustain the children's attention, given the other competing choices today such as other programs, the Internet, and video games. The major difference between classroom teaching and educational television is that schools provide a captive audience. With educational television, it is much (B) more/less critical to be able to attract and hold an audience that is free to choose, while still being concerned with the acquisition of educational information and a relaxed and joyful learning environment. Humor can help those (C) not-so-eager/voluntary students who, if humor were not offered, would turn to another program. When humor is offered, these students are likely to process educational messages while waiting for another episode of fun and laughter to appear.

96 문장삽입 T1-10

But comparing candidate colleges is complicated, so parents and kids use peripheral cues: some global sense of "reputation" and, curiously enough, price.

You might think that people surely would refrain from using peripheral or noncentral cues when the stakes are high. But they don't. ① Even when we're picking a president, we care very much about the candidate's attractiveness and how he or she makes us feel — more than we care about his or her ideas. ② Another example comes from higher education. ③ Selecting a college is certainly a high-stakes decision, and presumably it's one that people would consider carefully. ④ When we are unsure of the quality of a product, we use price as a guide: if it's expensive, surely it's good. ⑤ Traditional economic theory would indicate that raising tuition would decrease the number of people wanting to go to a college. In fact, the opposite is true. Raising tuition increases the number of applicants.



97 순서 T1-13

Campaign officials want to encourage their supporters to vote. How can they do that? One obvious method is to emphasize the stakes; another is to decrease the cost and burdens, by making it easier for people to get to the polls.

(A) Or suppose that the goal is to increase new purchases of a certain product, such as cell phones or automobiles. A study of a nationally representative sample of more than forty thousand people asked a simple question: Do you intend to buy a new car in the next six months?

(B) The very question increased purchase rates by 35 percent. Or suppose that an official wants to encourage people to take steps to improve their own health. With respect to health-related behavior, significant changes have been produced by measuring people's intentions.

(C) But there is another way. It turns out that if you ask people, the day before the election, whether they intend to vote, you can increase the probability of their voting by as much as 25 percent!

98 문장삽입 T1-16

In the long run, however, college pays off.

Human beings are quite different from other animals. In particular, the conscious human mind can form ideas about the distant future, and current behavior can be changed on the basis of those ideas. ① Going to college is partly an exercise in delay of gratification for many students. ② A young person can earn money right away by getting a job right out of high school rather than going to college (which typically costs money rather than earning any). ③ College students often have to live in crowded dormitories with rickety furniture and unappealing food, whereas if they dropped out and got a job they might be able to rent a nicer apartment and eat better. ④ The U.S. Census Bureau reported that people with advanced degrees earn, on average, four times as much as those with less than a high school diploma. ⑤ Going to college thus sacrifices some immediate pleasures for the sake of a better future life. *rickety 낡아 빠진



99 순서 T1-19

Meat, poultry, and fish require special handling because they often harbor high levels of bacteria. In addition, they provide a moist, nutritious environment — just right for microbial growth.

(A) Wash the dish in hot, soapy water before reusing it, or the bacteria inevitably left in the dish from the raw meat can contaminate and grow in the cooked product or other food — a classic example of cross-contamination.

(B) Wash anything that has come into contact with such foods to prevent cross-contamination. For instance, after marinating raw meat in a dish, don't put the meat back in the same dish after cooking it.

(C) Similarly, wash a cutting board (and your hands) after, say, skinning chicken on it. If you don't, and you use the contaminated board to chop raw vegetables for a salad, the vegetables can pick up the bacteria from the poultry. Because the salad won't be heated, the bacteria won't be killed.

*marinate (고기를) 양념장에 재우다

100 빈칸추론 T1-20

Getting help from a neutral third party is often the most immediately available option when discussions break down. During conflict, people can become frustrated, feel that they are constantly being interrupted, feel that they have repeated themselves over and over without being heard, and so on. A third party can help guide people out of this situation by facilitating the conversation, creating some neutral ground, ensuring that everyone involved has a turn to speak, and reframing what each person says in order to help everyone feel understood. The third party could also talk to each person separately, to try to understand any unspoken feelings that may be affecting the dispute. If a third party is able to _____, the dispute is much more likely to be resolved.

- ① find out whom to blame more
- ② understand and empathize with both sides
- ③ identify the most critical cause of the dispute
- ④ suppress the discordance by his overwhelming power
- ⑤ join and help any one side to defeat the other



101 빈칸추론 T1-22

A curious fact about names based on places is that they are so often obscure — mostly from places that few people have heard of. Why should there be so many more Middletons than Londons, so many Worthingtons than Bristols? The main cities of medieval Britain — London, York, Norwich, Glasgow — are relatively uncommon as surnames even though many thousands of people lived there. To understand this seeming paradox you must remember that the purpose of surnames is to _____. If a person called himself Peter of London, he would be just one of hundreds of such Peters and anyone searching for him would be at a loss. So as a rule a person would become known as Peter of London only if he moved to a rural location, where London would be a clear identifying feature, but that did not happen often. In the same way, those people named Farmer probably owe their name to the fact that an ancestor left the farm.

*paradox 역설, 패러독스

- ① strengthen the family ties under the unique identity
- ② express the affection toward the city in which the family started
- ③ reveal the profession of one's ancestors that has been passed on to him
- ④ distinguish one person or family from the great mass of people
- ⑤ show off wealth and power that one's family has earned in history



102 빈칸추론 T2-2

When you're trying to have a conversation with someone who isn't revealing much of their thoughts and feelings, it may help to make empathic guesses about what's going on inside them. Comments like "Tough day?" or "Is something bothering you?" may show enough awareness to make the other person feel that you're really interested. But it isn't any particular comment or technique that gets people to open up. It's taking a sincere interest in what they have to say. Listeners who pretend interest don't fool you for long — even though they sometimes fool themselves. The automatic smile, the hit-and-run question, the restless look in their eyes when you start to talk — all these are giveaways to the fact that they're more interested in being taken for good listeners than in really hearing what you have to say. Real listening means setting all that aside. Good listeners don't act needy. They don't charm, flatter, provoke, or interrupt. They _____.

*hit-and-run question 관심이 있는 척하기 위해 던지는 질문

- ① honestly express their own ideas
- ② are rather indifferent on others
- ③ suspend the self and listen
- ④ place their own pride before everything
- ⑤ are all ears to their inner voice



103 연결어 T2-10

Like ideas about gender roles, ideas about race affect human relationships everywhere on earth. ____ (A) ____, according to the science of biology, all people now alive on earth are members of one species, *Homo sapiens sapiens*. Biologically, race is a meaningless concept. The characteristics we popularly identify as race markers — skin color, hair texture, face, and body shapes — have no significance as biological categories. For any supposed racial trait, such as skin color, there are wide variations within human groups. In addition, many invisible biological characteristics, such as blood type and DNA patterns, cut across skin color distributions and other so-called racial attributes and are shared across what are commonly viewed as different races. ____ (B) ____, over the last several thousand years there has been such massive gene flow among human populations that no modern group presents a unique set of biological characteristics. Although we may look quite different, from the biological point of view, we are all closely related.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|--------------|
| ① However | In fact |
| ② However | Therefore |
| ③ Thus | In fact |
| ④ Thus | Therefore |
| ⑤ Similarly | Nevertheless |

104 문장삽입 T2-12

But judgments regarding punishment were strongly influenced by causal responsibility.

Is it possible that people would punish an accident? To put that question to the test, I conducted an online survey of more than 1,000 adults. ① They were asked to read a number of hypothetical scenarios and make a moral judgment after each one. ② Some were asked to make judgments about “moral wrongness,” and others were asked to decide the “punishment deserved.” ③ Their judgments of moral wrongness depended almost exclusively on intent. ④ An attempt to harm was judged very wrong whether or not it succeeded, while accidents were fully excused. ⑤ Attempts to harm were punished more severely when they succeeded than when they failed, and accidental harm was not fully excused.



105 연결어 T2-17

Most organizations want to grow, and as they grow, the organizational design of the firm needs to be attuned to its size. For many reasons, large organizations cannot be bigger versions of their smaller counterparts. When the number of individuals in a firm is increased arithmetically, the number of possible interconnections between these individuals increases geometrically. ____ (A) ____, the direct interpersonal contact among all members in an organization must be managed. The design of small firms is directly influenced by its core operations technology, whereas larger firms have many core operations technologies in a wide variety of much more specialized units. ____ (B) ____, larger organizations are often more complex than smaller firms. While all larger firms are bureaucracies, smaller firms need not be. In larger firms, additional complexity calls for a more sophisticated organizational design. Such is not the case for the small firm.

*bureaucracy 관료 체제

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------------|--------------|
| ① In the same way | Rather |
| ② In the same way | However |
| ③ Instead | In short |
| ④ In other words | In short |
| ⑤ In other words | Nevertheless |



106 순서 T2-19

The geographical diversity of the value given to metals and fuels has been reduced by modern communication systems and expanding world trade.

(A) Similarly, the long-term possibilities of global warming of the climate are of little concern to those living on the edge of starvation.

(B) Generally the global value of such resources is determined by the demands and technologies of advanced nations. However, there is much less international consensus over the assessment of environmental resources such as air, landscapes, wilderness areas or plant species.

(C) To a Brazilian peasant farmer, for example, the tropical rain forest may simply be an obstacle which must be removed before the valued resource, land, can be utilised. The notion that the forest itself is a vital resource, either through its contribution to the global carbon cycle or because of the diversity of tropical forest species, is unlikely to mean much to the farmer.

107 빈칸추론 T3-3

We are obsessed with having as many irons as possible in the fire, ruling nothing out, and being open to everything. However, this can easily destroy success. We must learn to close doors. A business strategy is primarily a statement on what not to engage in. Adopt a life strategy similar to a corporate strategy: Write down what not to pursue in your life. In other words, make calculated decisions to disregard certain possibilities and when an option shows up, test it against your not-to-pursue list. It will not only keep you from trouble but also save you lots of thinking time. Think hard once and then just consult your list instead of having to make up your mind whenever a new door cracks open. _____, even when the handle seems to turn so effortlessly.

- ① Doors are valuable when opened
- ② Prepare yourself for everything
- ③ We don't know the other side of doors
- ④ Don't hesitate to opening the doors
- ⑤ Most doors are not worth entering



108 순서 수특 T3-14

Two centuries ago, farmers told time by observing the position of the sun. They organized their work by the seasons of the year — sowing in the spring, harvesting in the fall.

(A) All of them started their jobs at the same time, worked together as a team throughout the day, and finished when the factory whistle blew. Thus, time management became an essential part of the workplace.

(B) If their schedule was off by a day or an hour, it didn't make too much difference. But with the rise of the factory system, notions of time and work changed.

(C) Large numbers of employees had to be organized to manufacture products. This meant that their work had to be timed precisely by the clock.

109 어휘 T3-16

Sometimes, buried in the headlines that proclaim disasters, we forget how far we've come as a species. There is little doubt that the level of consciousness is (A) decreasing/increasing around the globe, despite pockets that seem to be retrogressing. Only 150 years ago, it was common for some human beings to own other human beings — a concept that is (B) detested/favored by most people today. There are organizations like the United Nations to ensure that the needs of the poorest people are met, no matter how ineffectual such organizations seem to be. There is support — at least vocal support — for environmental safeguarding, the abolition of child labor, the banning of land mines, and many similar issues. Granted, there is also hypocritical posturing and not much action in proportion to the talk, but the very fact that these issues are being debated is a (C) huge/tiny step forward from a hundred years ago.



110 문장삽입 T3-19

But the unpredictable actions of numerous individuals tend to cancel one another out, so the average behavior of groups can be predicted more accurately.

The goal of an economic theory is to predict the impact of an economic event on economic choices and, in turn, the effect of these choices on particular markets or on the economy as a whole. ① Does this mean that economists try to predict the behavior of particular consumers or producers? ② Not necessarily, because a specific individual may behave in an unpredictable way. ③ For example, if a hamburger shop cuts the price of its popular cheeseburger, the manager can better predict how much sales will increase than how a specific customer coming through the door will respond. ④ The random actions of individuals tend to offset one another, so the average behavior of a large group can be predicted more accurately than the behavior of a particular individual. ⑤ Consequently, economists tend to focus on the average behavior of people in groups — for example, as average cheeseburger consumers — rather than on the behavior of a specific individual.

111 빈칸추론 T3-20

It has been proven, time and again, that a physical barrier creates a mental barrier, every time. If you walk into a room to meet with someone and that person is seated behind a desk, it is more intimidating than if that person gets up from his desk and comes and sits next to you. Once the barrier (the desk) has been removed, the situation becomes less intimidating. If you listen to a speaker who stands behind a podium, it does not “feel” the same as if that speaker actually walks out into the audience and interacts with the participants. Sitting across the table from someone at a meal _____.

- ① is convenient for a relaxing conversation
- ② creates some kind of alienation between the two
- ③ has nothing to do with what the other person feels
- ④ promotes an intimate relationship between each other
- ⑤ is not as intimate as sitting next to that person at the table



112 빈칸추론 T3-21

Early in their lives, children are eager to find out why and how people do what they do. And children take things in with surprising sophistication. Here's an example: When one-year-olds watch someone use a novel tool or press buttons on a fancy apparatus that creates a startling effect, they can tell what the person did on purpose and what was an accident (which is often accompanied by surprise: "Whoops!"). When it's their turn to wield the tool or press the buttons, they don't copy everything the person did but only what the person intended to do. Children are intention readers, not just behavior copiers. This intention-reading capacity comes in handy: When children learn by observing others, they separate the wheat from the chaff and imitate _____.

- ① every behavior performed in front of their eyes
- ② not only their accent and voice tone but also their gestures
- ③ only those aspects of another person's behavior worth copying
- ④ the intention the performers of behavior have in a certain context
- ⑤ the nature of the behaviors and represent in other forms of media

113 순서 T3-22

One reason why humans take much longer than other species to produce their species-specific "calls" is that at birth the vocal tract of the human infant is disproportionately short compared to the rest of the articulatory system.

(A) So in humans, the physical capacity to produce language is not present at birth. Nonhuman infant primates take a shorter time to produce adult-like calls, but never progress beyond the use of a fairly limited vocabulary or surpass the single-call level.

(B) The oral cavity is broader, the larynx is higher, and the tongue is more forward than later in development. This significantly limits the infant's ability to vocalize. It is only at around six months that the vocal tract will become more adult-like and allow the baby to begin babbling language-like sounds.

(C) Human infants, in contrast, show sophisticated sensitivity to language structure prior to production and quickly surpass their primate cousins at every level once production begins.



114 무관한 문장 T3-23

People use music with a great variety of goals in a large number of different contexts. For example, music is used to "pump up" one's attitude during aerobic workouts or to communicate one's gender identity to significant others. ① When music is used this way, it works as a tool, a technique, a strategy for the satisfaction of goals other than enjoyment from music listening itself. ② When we understand music as a means to an end, we can conceptualize it as a technology. ③ Sometimes we express ourselves and interact with others using music, which is possible only when it is understood in the deep level, that is, in itself. ④ Of course, the technological function of music does not prevent aesthetic appreciation of music itself, but the point here is that music can become functional, rather than good or bad in and of itself. ⑤ Because music has this flexibility, it can be sold as commodity with little or no apparent regard to the aesthetic ideal of originality or genuine artistic self-expression.



정답

1	④	21	C A B	41	②	61	②	81	③	101	④
2	⑤	22	③	42	i, t, t	62	B A C	82	B C A	102	③
3	C A B	23	③	43	④	63	③	83	④	103	①
4	④	24	②	44	B A C	64	④	84	②	104	⑤
5	B A C	25	②	45	A C B	65	②	85	③	105	④
6	②	26	②	46	④	66	②	86	B A C	106	B C A
7	B C A	27	④	47	③	67	④	87	③	107	⑤
8	④	28	③	48	B A C	68	⑤	88	*별도	108	B C A
9	②	29	⑤	49	A C B	69	④	89	③	109	i, d, h
10	②	30	④	50	④	70	④	90	③	110	③
11	③	31	③	51	④	71	③	91	④	111	⑤
12	④	32	C A B	52	③	72	B C A	92	p, c, i	112	③
13	③	33	B A C	53	C B A	73	④	93	⑤	113	B A C
14	①	34	⑤	54	④	74	B C A	94	③	114	③
15	⑤	35	④	55	B A C	75	②	95	p, m, n		
16	③	36	①	56	⑤	76	A C B	96	④		
17	A C B	37	③	57	④	77	C B A	97	C A B		
18	②	38	③	58	A C B	78	②	98	④		
19	③	39	④	59	②	79	A C B	99	B A C		
20	⑤	40	l, e, i	60	C A B	80	①	100	②		

*88: does, its, offset