

062. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서 & 빈칸 A에 들어갈 핵심어?

Today, we work hard to shield children from life’s hardships. But throughout most of our country’s history, we did not.

(A) It wasn’t until our soldiers returned from World War II that childhood, as we now know it, began. The family economy was no longer built on a system of reciprocity, with parents sheltering and feeding their children, and children, in return, kicking something back into the family cashbox.

(B) The relationship became [**A**]. Children stopped working, and parents worked twice as hard. Children went from being our employees to our bosses.

(C) Rather, kids worked. In the earliest days of our nation, they cared for their siblings or spent time in the fields; as the country industrialized, they worked in mines and textile mills, in factories and canneries, in street trades. Over time, reformers managed to outlaw child labor practices. Yet change was slow.

* reciprocity 상호 교환, 호혜(互惠)** asymmetrical 불균형적인 (인수 2 Mini Test 1 13강 1번)

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

063. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

James March has been studying slow learners for over a decade. He shows that companies will focus more on exploring new possibilities, and less on exploiting old knowledge, when a significant percentage of members don’t follow the code.

(A) This means it is smart to hire slow learners, to tolerate deviants, eccentrics, and just plain original thinkers, even though they will come up with many ideas that are strange mutations, dead ends, and utter failures.

(B) When people don’t know or don’t believe the code, they draw on their own knowledge and skill, or invent new ideas or methods to get their work done. When they do what they think is right, rather than what everyone else does, they produce more variation in what is thought and done.

(C) The cost is worthwhile because they also generate a larger pool of ideas - especially novel ideas - than you can get from just hiring and breeding fast learners.

* deviant 비정상적인 사람 (인수 2 Mini Test 1 13강 2번)

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

064. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Even though people seek both social status and affluence, their primary goal is to attain social status. A case can be made, in particular, that their pursuit of affluence is ① **instrumental**: they pursue it not for its own sake but because increased affluence will ② **enhance** their social standing. Why, after all, do they want the clothes, the car, and the house they long for? In large part because attaining these things will impress other people. Indeed, if there were no one around to impress, ③ **many** would feel driven to live a life of luxury, even if they could attain that luxury without having to work for it. Likewise, if wealthy individuals found themselves living in a culture in which people ④ **despised** rather than admired those who live in luxury, one imagines that they would ⑤ **abandon** their mansion and late-model car in favor of a modest home with an old car parked in the driveway. (인수 2 Mini Test 1 13강 3번)

065. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

& 괄호에 들어갈 핵심어는 ?

We don't ordinarily regard species like the cow and the potato, the tulip and the dog, as nature's more ① **extraordinary** creatures. Domesticated species don't command our respect the way their wild cousins often do. Evolution may reward ② **independence**, but our thinking selves continue to prize ③ **self-reliance**. The wolf is somehow more impressive to us than the dog. Yet there are fifty million dogs in America today, only ten thousand wolves. So what does the dog know about ④ **getting along** in this world that its wild ancestor doesn't? The big thing the dog knows about — the subject it has mastered in the ten thousand years it has been evolving at our side — is us: our needs and desires, our emotions and values, all of which it has folded into its genes as part of a sophisticated strategy for [s]. If you could read the genome of the dog like a book, you would learn ⑤ **a great deal** about who we are and what makes us tick.

* tick 작동하다 (인수 2 Mini Test 1 13강 5번)

066. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In the past couple of decades, we've seen changes in tax policy, greater overseas competition, ongoing government waste, and Wall Street shenanigans.

(A) Because these countries started with less inequality in their income distributions, they continued to be less unequal than the United States, but the underlying trend is similar worldwide across sometimes markedly different institutions, government policies, and cultures.

(B) But when we look at the data and research, we conclude that none of these are the primary driver of growing inequality. Instead, the main driver is exponential, digital, and combinatorial change in the technology that supports our economic system.

(C) This conclusion is solidified by the fact that similar trends are apparent in most advanced countries. For instance, in Sweden, Finland, and Germany, income inequality has actually grown more quickly over the past twenty to thirty years than in the United States.

* shenanigan 속임수 ** exponential 기하급수적인 (인수 2 Mini Test 1 13강 6번)

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

067. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This was a radical change in perspective - or frame.

Being able to look at situations using different frames is critically important when tackling all types of challenges. Consider the fact that before 1543 people believed that the sun and all the planets revolved around the earth. ①To all those who looked to the sky, it seemed obvious that the earth was the center of the universe. ②But in 1543, Copernicus changed all of that by proposing that the sun is actually at the center of the solar system. ③This shift in point of view dramatically changed the way individuals thought about the universe and their individual roles within it. ④It opened up the world of astronomy and provided a new platform for inquiry. ⑤You, too, can spark a revolution by looking at the problems you face from different perspectives. (수특 7강 07번)

068. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you seek a partner, you need to evaluate a prospective partner's temperament. Temperament refers to a person's characteristic manner of thinking, behaving, or reacting. An effective and satisfying partnership depends on the compatibility of the partners' temperaments. There is no set combination that works, but complementary temperaments often work well. A partner who doesn't do well with managing emotions is a good match for one who does. A partner quick to jump to conclusions works well with one who is more considered in his judgments. In contrast, partners who are inclined to be both short-tempered and impulsive are likely to have a stormy and unstable relationship. If both tend to be indecisive, they will have difficulty making timely decisions. If both are guided by the pursuit of perfection, they will fall far short of their goals. (수특 11강 12번)

- ① The reason why perfectionism is not always important factor
- ② The mutual exchange of compatible information about partner choice
- ③ The necessity of partners having opposed temperaments
- ④ The pros and cons about a partnership in business
- ⑤ The necessity of having two different personalities in achieving success

069. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

& 괄호에 들어갈 핵심어를 쓰시오.

One result of ①overabundance is pressure to add value to foods through [p]. The producers of raw foods receive only a fraction of the price that consumers pay at the supermarket. In 1998, for example, an average of 20% of retail cost — the “farm value” of the food — was returned to its producers. Once foods get to the supermarket, the proportion represented by the farm value declines further in ②disproportion to the extent of processing. The remaining 80% of the food dollar goes for labor, packaging, advertising, and other such value-enhancing activities. Added value explains why the cost of the corn in cereals is ③less than 10% of the retail price. With this kind of pricing distribution, food companies are ④more likely to focus on developing added-value products than to promote consumption of ⑤fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly because opportunities for adding value to such foods are limited.

(인수 2 Mini Test 1 13강 7번 (부분연계))

070. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

When teachers are not clear in their communications, students are likely to become confused and ask one another for clarification.

Students become involved in disruptive talk for several reasons. Even though these reasons are both numerous and varied, the teacher can control the environment to the extent that much of what can be viewed as the causes for such talk is eliminated. ① Disruptive talk often takes place because students do not understand the instruction or directions of their teacher. ② Teachers should observe this type of student behavior and determine the need for further elaboration. ③ Unfortunately, teachers frequently punish students when they are asking one another for help because the teachers erroneously assume the talk is not related to the instruction. ④ Another cause for idle, disruptive talk is un motivating lessons. ⑤ Teachers will be able to diminish much unwanted talking by developing motivating, participatory instruction which holds the interest of the students.

(인수 2 Mini Test 2 16강 10번)

071. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

It may be possible to argue that with a 100-year projection, for oil fields run dry while ecosystems can persist forever.

When oil is discovered beneath some wildlife reserve, it is no longer enough to argue that the wildlife is worth preserving because it brings an economic return. ① But as the saying goes, people eat in the short term. ② When this happens, then - and it will happen more and more - the only argument left is the ethical one: that the animals should be conserved because it is right to conserve them. ③ Of course they should probably bring some economic return; but it is the ethical point - that their conservation is 'good' - that will enable them to prevail even when their destruction could bring even greater return. ④ The economic return from tourism, in short, should not be seen as the reason for conserving animals. ⑤ Tourism merely makes it economically possible to do what is right.

(수특 21강 04번)

072. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Historic sites [] are the most prone to the natural elements and their erosive processes. In the coldest climates, the process of freezing and thawing can be a significant problem as stones and concrete crack and expand, eventually breaking apart, as has happened at historic sites in Arctic and Antarctic regions. The natural [마모] associated with wind and waves in coastal areas also poses a hazard to the built heritage, including the undermining of the soils and bedrock that support it. Martello towers, or small defensive forts, built on coastlines around the world are an example of built heritage that is especially prone to these forces. Heat, wind and sand erosion is a salient concern in desert environments as well - something heritage managers and policy makers in North Africa and the Middle East have had to deal with for years.

* salient 가장 두드러진, 현저한 (인수 2 Mini Test 2 16강 11번)

- ① in religious conflicts between different races
- ② on corrosive soils and hazardous locations
- ③ on hot and cold continents
- ④ in extreme climates and harsh environments
- ⑤ by inconsistent national policies

073. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One of the prerequisites for anyone applying for a job as a receptionist used to be 'a good telephone manner.'

(A) This is quite simply unacceptable, and any company that values its customers and wants to conduct its affairs in an efficient and businesslike manner should have a switchboard operator answering calls.

(B) Sadly this is becoming less applicable in the modern world of communications; more and more organizations in the public and the private sector are confronting their callers with a recorded voice that gives them options and instructions to press certain buttons for the services they require.

(C) In my view this is not the way any company should deal with its customers and clients, and it has led to the modern phenomenon of 'telephone rage,' because people cannot get the answers and information they require from these recorded voices.

(수능완성 유형편 1강 2번)

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

074. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Then a world-changing event took place.

In the years before Henry Ford conceived of his famous assembly line, the process of manufacturing followed the so-called English System. This system centered around a craftsman producing each part of a product individually and then assembling those parts into the finished product. ①A Ford engineer named William C. Klann visited a slaughterhouse in Chicago, where he observed what was referred to as a disassembly line. ②On this line, animals were moved along a conveyor as one worker removed the same piece from each animal, over and over. ③Klann drew a comparison between cows and cars — his famous "slaughterhouse revelation." ④Although one was being taken apart, and the other put together, he perceived the parallels. ⑤The slaughtering process was efficient, compared to the inefficiency of one worker disassembling a cow entirely on his own. He reported his observations to Ford; skepticism prevailed, but Klann was given the green light to try his conveyor idea. (인수 2 Mini Test 2 16강 12번)

075. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Gratitude is not mindless manners or "You scratch my back, I'll scratch yours."

Gratitude opens your heart and carries the urge to give back — to do something good in return, either for the person who helped you or for someone else. Gratitude, though, has an evil twin: indebtedness. If you feel you have to pay someone back, then you're not feeling grateful, you're feeling indebted, which often feels distinctly unpleasant. Indebtedness pays back unwillingly, as part of the economy of favors. In contrast, gratitude gives back freely and creatively. ①It's a truly pleasant feeling intermixed with joy and heartfelt appreciation. ②And gratitude doesn't play by the rules. It's not the etiquette we teach our kids. ③Too often I find myself prodding my kids with "What do you say?" when they're silent upon receiving a gift or an act of kindness. ④When they push out a monotone "Thanks," they're only being polite, not grateful. ⑤True gratitude is heartfelt and unscripted. (수능완성 유형편 2강 3번)

076. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This idea comes from Plato's study of mathematics.

Plato divided the world into an "apparent" world that appears to us through our senses, and a "real" world that we can grasp through the intellect. ①For Plato, the world we perceive through the senses is not "real" because it is changeable and subject to decay. ②Plato suggests that there is also an unchanging, permanent "real world" that can be attained with the help of the intellect. ③The form or idea of a triangle, for example, is eternal and can be grasped by the intellect. ④We know that a triangle is a three-sided, two-dimensional figure whose angles add up to 180°, and that this will always be true, whether anyone is thinking about it or not and however many triangles exist in the world. ⑤On the other hand, the triangular things that do exist in the world (such as sandwiches, pyramids, and triangular shapes drawn on a chalkboard), are triangular only insofar as they are reflections of this idea or form of the triangle. (인수1 12강 03번)

077. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

It helps cut off a person's past, provides new relationships, creates new levels of supervision, and helps the former offender develop structured routines focused on family life.

When they achieve adulthood, adolescents who had significant problems with the law are able to desist from crime if they can establish meaningful social ties that provide informal social control. Of these, none is more important than a successful marriage. ① People who cannot sustain secure marital relations are less likely to desist from crime. ② People who can find a spouse who supports them despite knowing about their past misdeeds are the ones most likely to steer away from the path of crime. ③Marriage both transforms people and reduces their opportunity to commit crimes. ④Happy marriages are life sustaining, and marital quality can even improve over time. ⑤Spending time in marital and family activities also [**improves/ reduces**] exposure to deviant peers, which in turn reduces the opportunity to become involved in criminal activities.

(수능완성 유형편 6강 2번)

078. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In recent years, many organizations have adopted NASA's strategy of using technology to open up their innovation challenges and opportunities to more eyeballs.

(A) They found that the crowd assembled around InnoCentive was able to solve forty-nine of them, for a success rate of nearly 30 percent. They also found that people whose expertise was far away from the apparent domain of the problem were more likely to submit winning solutions.

(B) In other words, it seemed to actually help a solver to be 'marginal' — to have education, training, and experience that were not obviously relevant for the problem.

(C) This phenomenon goes by several names, including 'open innovation' and 'crowdsourcing,' and it can be remarkably effective. The innovation scholars Lars Bo Jeppesen and Karim Lakhani studied 166 scientific problems posted to InnoCentive, all of which had stumped their home organizations. (인수1 11강 06번)

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

079. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This was the beginning of the wine industry.

As people began to settle in one place instead of ranging over wide areas in search of food, they began to realize that in order to have food year-round, methods of storing food had to be developed. ①One of the first methods was the storage of fruit juice, such as grape juice. ②They noticed that, as the juice began to spoil, a change occurred in the juice. ③This process later became known as fermentation. ④They discovered that if the fermentation process could be halted at the correct time, the juice could be stored in a usable state. ⑤As with the processing of cheese, new methods born from these discoveries led to newer and better products. (수특 14강 02번)

080. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We can see the occasional clash between compassion and morality in the lab. Experiments by the psychologist C. Daniel Batson and his colleagues find that being asked to adopt someone else's perspective makes participants more likely to favor that person over others. For example, they are more prone to move a suffering girl ahead of everyone else on a waiting list for a lifesaving procedure. This is compassionate, but it's not moral, since this sort of decision should be based on objective and fair procedures, not on who causes the most intense emotional reaction. Part of being a good person, then, [

], not cultivating it. (수특 13강 03번)

- ① moves a man deeply
- ② should be based on one's compassion
- ③ has a fair and objective morality
- ④ ignores one's morality
- ⑤ involves overriding one's compassion

081. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서를 쓰시오.

Technology influenced and even rearranged the traditional divisions between professions and the workforce. The introduction of automation in manufacturing allowed many manufacturing processes to be done by less skilled workers.

(A) During the 1960s and 1970s, automation also reached the office, with the same results. For example, when the first computers appeared in management, banking, and administration, they were completely puzzling to the average worker, and the few computer "specialists" gained considerable earning power.

(B) Meanwhile, some of the tasks secretaries and bookkeepers normally do could now be handled by word-processing and spreadsheet programs that a manager could use himself or herself.

(C) Also, the new, more complicated technology associated with automated manufacturing required more know-how. Technical know-how became the domain of an increasingly powerful but small group of people. (수특 15강 08번)

082. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Aeneas and his men returned to Sicily, and a fire destroyed four of their ships. Once they finally arrived in Cumae, Italy, Aeneas went to the temple of Apollo and asked for guidance.

(A) From there, Aeneas traveled through the underworld to the Elysian Fields, home of the blessed souls, where he was reunited with his father's spirit. The spirit told Aeneas the history of Rome.

(B) Apollo told Aeneas that he had to enter the underworld, find his father, and ask his advice. On this mission, Aeneas endured many dangers. He was eventually able to cross the Acheron River and reach Hades.

(C) He told of the wars Aeneas would fight and of his destiny, which would lead to Rome ruling the world. When the story was finished, he returned to the world of the living.

(수능완성 유형편 7강 1번)

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

083. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A rough measure of people's emotional state can be found by counting words in their trauma essays that signify positive emotion (e.g., love, care, happy) and negative emotion (e.g., sad, pain, anger). The results from six writing studies were somewhat unexpected.

(A) By the same token, those who used very few negative emotion words did not benefit — perhaps a sign that they were not acknowledging the emotional impact of their topic. The emotional findings, then, suggest that to gain the most benefit from writing about life's traumas, acknowledge the negative but celebrate the positive.

(B) People whose physical health improved the most from writing used a moderate number of negative emotion words. That is, people who expressed negative emotion language at very high rates did not benefit from writing - almost as if they were awash in their unhappiness.

(C) Overall, the more people used positive emotions while writing about emotional upheavals, the more their physical and mental health improved in the weeks and months after the experiment. Negative emotion words showed a different pattern.(인수1 11강 05번)

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

084. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

**In this way, girls are torn between their past childhood selves
and their emerging adult selves.**

In studying symbolic consumption, it is critical to take into account the dynamic nature of the self-concept. Girls adjust their props and costumes to mirror the characters they want to display. ①For instance, a teenager who once enjoyed shopping at Justice, a fashion retailer catering to young girls, may now view the store as immature and childish as she takes on a more mature identity. ②The store itself does not change, but her evaluation of the store changes to reflect her emerging identity. ③Their mobile uploads reflect this state of liminality. ④For example, many of the informants posted mobile photos of old photographs taken during childhood, thus incorporating their past selves into their emerging identities. ⑤Mobile upload albums reveal an oscillation between a childlike identity and a more mature, adult identity. (인수 2 3강 5번)

085. 괄호에 들어갈 적절한 연결사를 쓰시오.

As it turns out, the law of conservation of energy isn't completely accurate. Energy and matter are actually interchangeable. [A], energy can be created (made out of matter) and destroyed (turned into matter). As a result, the law of conservation of energy has been changed into the law of conservation of matter and energy. This law states that: the total amount of mass and energy in the universe is conserved (does not change). This is one of the most important laws you will ever learn. Nevertheless, in chemistry we are rarely concerned with converting matter into energy or energy into matter. [B], chemists deal primarily with converting one form of matter into another form of matter (through chemical reactions) and converting one form of energy into another form of energy.

(수특 22강 02번)

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① otherwise | ----- for this reason |
| ② otherwise | ----- Instead |
| ③ for example | ----- for this reason |
| ④ In other words | ----- Instead |
| ⑤ In other words | ----- for this reason |

086. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

How one behaves at any point in adulthood is strongly affected by one's past experiences and the issues one is facing. These life-cycle factors must be taken into account in evaluating adults' behaviors. For example, a middle-aged woman who wants to go back to school may not have an adjustment disorder; she may simply want to develop a new aspect of herself. Some might interpret her behavior as an ① **inability** to cope with her current life situation when that is not the case at all; rather, she has a ② **rational** evaluation of her life and realizes, for example, that she needs a degree to advance in her profession. Likewise, an older man who provides ③ **vague** answers to personal questions may not be resistant; he may simply be reflecting his generation's reluctance to ④ **conceal** the inner self to a stranger. Most important, the meaning of particular symptoms may change with age. For example, problems with early morning awakenings may indicate depression in a young adult but may simply be a result of ⑤ **normal** aging in an older adult. (인수 2 11강 2번)

087. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

James Wilkie and Galen Bodenhausen of Northwestern University decided to investigate whether there was any psychological basis to the ancient belief that odds are male and evens are female.

(A) Respondents were about 10 percent more likely to say that a baby paired with odd numbers was a boy, than if the same baby was paired with even numbers. Wilkie and Bodenhausen concluded that the Pythagoreans, medieval Christians and Taoists were right.

(B) The ancient, cross-cultural belief that odds are associated with maleness and evens with femaleness was supported by the data. They were unable to explain, however, why odd is masculine and even is feminine, rather than vice versa.

(C) They showed respondents randomly assigned pictures of the faces of young babies, each next to a three-digit number that was either odd-odd-odd or even-even-even, and asked them to guess the baby's sex. This experiment sounds absurd, and it would have been forgotten [**it had not achieved / had it not achieved**] a striking result: the choice of number had a significant effect. (수능완성 유형편 18강 1번)

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

088. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

We always need to ask ourselves, and reflect very carefully about, what we want and why we want it. Knowledge ①appears to be a good thing, but too much knowledge, or perhaps pursuing that knowledge with too much determination, may very well make our lives pretty ②miserable. One reason for this is that pursuing knowledge beyond certain limits might be nothing but a fool's errand. We are somehow assuming that we can know everything, that our minds are ③powerful enough. But why should we assume that? We are ourselves a work of nature, and if nature is powerful enough to create something that is capable of understanding all its workings, then it must also be powerful enough to ④conceal things from us. There is no guarantee, and in fact it is very ⑤likely, that we are actually capable of understanding more than a tiny fraction of the universe.

(수능완성 실전편 1회 21번)

089. 둘 중에 맞는 표현을 고르시오.

Even if you have cast-iron willpower, the mere fact that the Internet is lying in wait on your computer causes damage to your work performance. The very act of resisting temptations [**eats up / boosts up**] concentration and leaves you mentally exhausted. Psychologists demonstrated this in a 2011 study. Participants at the University of Copenhagen were told to perform a computer task. Afterward, some of them were allowed to watch a funny video, while the others were faced with a play button for the video, but had to resist [**to press / pressing**] it. When confronted with an additional task afterward, those who had to resist the video performed [**better / worse**] than those who were allowed to watch it. (수특 11강 04번)

090. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

With our palates destroyed and our homemakers now ①divorced from the food production process, Americans know nothing about their food. Three generations of us have managed to walk this earth without understanding the ②benefits of food production — when to plant seeds, when certain foods are locally in season, how to put up garden produce, what cows, pigs, sheep and chickens eat, how they are slaughtered and ③processed, or the labor that food production ④entails. When we are unaware of these things, we are also unaware of the industrialized food system's destruction of our land and resources, of its ⑤abuses of human labor, of its propensity to poison our land, water and bodies with toxic chemicals, of its rapid consumption of our dwindling petroleum resources. (인수1 6강 02번)

093. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

If this sounds innovative, it's probably worth mentioning that early architects were doing this before anyone had even heard of oil or electricity.

In warmer regions, many of us have learned to rely on energy-hungry air-conditioning to keep the inside of our buildings cool. ① However, another approach is simply to let the building itself act as a filter, selectively letting in daylight, warmth, and cool air, depending on the needs of the moment. ② The designers of Moorish palaces in Andalusia, for example, knew all about how to set the slope of a roof so that it would block the burning summer sun, but let in the gentler, more sloping sunlight of winter. ③ Modern buildings can also be designed to do this expertly, but in the meantime any of us can work with what we already have. ④ When the sun is shining directly on the windows, close the shutters or draw the blinds. ⑤ (수특 test 2 17번)

094. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Did you know that it takes two calories of fossil fuel to produce one calorie of energy from soybeans? That doesn't sound like a very ①**bad** deal until you learn that it takes fifty-four calories of fossil fuel to produce one calorie of energy from beef. Herein lies a golden opportunity - perhaps the overall best opportunity to greatly ②**reduce** our global consumption of energy. On average, about twenty times ③**more** energy is required to produce meat calories than to produce plant calories. According to an Ohio State University study, even the ④**least** efficient plant food is nearly ten times as efficient as the most efficient animal food. Using the more conservative number from the study, we realize that we can produce plant calories with 90 percent ⑤**less** energy from fossil fuels than it takes to produce the same number of meat calories. (인수1 3강 01번)

095. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Content that is unique and differently structured from similar content featured on other websites will be viewed much more [**favorable / favorably**] than content that is similar in nature to [**that / those**] of other websites. It is important to never copy other websites' content, and place it on your website. First of all, doing so is a violation of copyright protection, which could potentially be illegal.

(A) This will help ensure that the search engine users have the most pleasant and efficient user session possible, and will certainly encourage these users to return to use the search engine again.

(B) If the search engines detect that your website is in violation of content plagiarism (whether you are at fault or not), it is not uncommon for the search engines to automatically penalize your website in the search engine results pages.

(C) After all, it is in the best interest of the search engines to furnish as much relevant, unique content to search engine users as possible. (수능완성 유형편 6강 3번)

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

096. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Paying attention to one thing necessarily comes at the expense of another. Letting your eyes ①get too taken in by all of the scientific equipment in the laboratory prevents you from noticing anything of significance about the man in that same room. We cannot allocate our attention to multiple things at once and expect it to function at the same level as it would, ②were we to focus on just one activity. Two tasks cannot possibly be in the attentional focus at the same time. One will inevitably end up ③being the focus, and the other - or others - more like irrelevant noise, something ④to be filtered out. Or worse still, none will have the focus and all will be, ⑤despite slightly clearer, noise, but degrees of noise all the same. (수특 3강 01번)

097. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

In case you've got a parole hearing coming up, make sure it's first thing in the morning or right after lunchtime. Why? According to a study, judges on parole boards tend to grant parole more frequently when they are most [r]. Investigating a large set of parole rulings in Israel, the researchers found that parole boards were ①more likely to grant parole during their first cases of the day and just after their lunch breaks. Why? But it seems that when the judges felt rejuvenated, which was first thing in the morning or ②after just having eaten and taken a break, they had an increased ability to ③override their standard decision, make a more effortful decision, and grant parole more frequently. But over the many difficult decisions of the day, as their cognitive burden was ④diminishing, they opted for the simpler, default decision of not ⑤granting parole.

(인수1, 16강 06번)

098. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

If that were the case, there would be no cultural differences in the world today.

When two cultures come into contact, they do not exchange every cultural item. ①Instead, only a small number of cultural elements are ever diffused from one culture to another. ②Which cultural item is accepted depends largely on the item's use and compatibility with already existing cultural traits. ③For example, it is not likely that men's hair dyes designed to "get out the gray" will diffuse into parts of rural Africa where a person's status is elevated with advancing years. ④Even when an innovation is consistent with a society's needs, there is still no guarantee that it will be accepted. ⑤For example, most people in the United States using US customary units (e.g., inch, foot, yard, mile, etc.) have resisted adopting the metric system even though making such a change would enable US citizens to interface with the rest of the world more efficiently. (수능완성 유형편 13강 3번)

099. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Unfortunately, multitasking is one of the surest ways to waste time. Our efficiency ① **plummets** when we try to juggle even two simple tasks at the same time, as Yuhong Jiang, a psychologist at Harvard University, demonstrated in an impressive experiment. She asked students to identify ②**both** colored crosses and geometric shapes, such as triangles and circles. At first, this task seemed laughably simple to the young academics at this elite university. But they changed their minds when they realized how ③**slow** they were and how many mistakes they were making. The participants needed almost a second of reaction time to press a button when they saw colored crosses and shapes ④**separately**. But if the students were asked to spot first the crosses, and then the forms, the process went almost twice as quickly. Other series of experiments have shown that multitasking also makes more ⑤**errors** slip in. (인수1 15강 01번)

100. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

People define themselves to the rest of the world by the things they wear, the objects they use, and the things they do. Clothing, jewelry, makeup, and hairstyles help to define the self. In addition, jobs, houses, cars, and recreational and other activities play a role in creating the persona that the world sees. As people go about defining themselves and the world around them, shopping plays a huge role. The things we wear, the goods we use, and the activities in which we engage are all part of our personalities. All of these involve shopping. From this perspective, [] we carry out in order to acquire goods and services. In fact, it becomes the most central event in people's efforts to define themselves as human beings. Self-defining is one of the most pivotal functions of shopping. (수능완성 실전편 4회 21번)

- ① defining oneself is engaging others in one's life
- ② shopping is the best and utmost prerequisite
- ③ our personalities can't be defined by the activity
- ④ shopping becomes much more than an activity
- ⑤ defining oneself is the last thing

101. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The naturalist, Charles Robert Darwin, set himself two major tasks. One was to work out a mechanism by which evolution might occur. The mechanism he thought of was natural selection, which is still accepted today as the main force behind evolution.

(A) This was clear enough to have been noticed by other naturalists, including Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, who wrote in 1836, "All species might have been varieties once, and many varieties are gradually becoming species." Such casual remarks by naturalists carried little weight, but Darwin was more difficult to ignore because he produced so much data.

(B) His other task was to collect enough evidence to convince people that evolution had occurred. Some evidence came from fossils or from plant and animal distribution. Most important was the evidence from living things.

(C) One important piece of evidence was that the same basic pattern of bones appears in the limbs of all mammals. Such similarities show that they must all be descended from a [c] [a]. (인수 test 1 10번)

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

102. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Recent studies of experience and the brain have begun to produce some very interesting details. For instance, age is no object.

(A) While it was natural to try the experiment first with very young rats, enrichment was later tried with rats of all ages. Even elderly rats show brain changes in response to experience, contrary to the adage about old dogs and new tricks.

(B) Their brains showed no changes. Evidently, we must grapple with the world to change the brain, not just sit back passively watching.

(C) Also, since most of the changes in structure, at all ages, were in the visual part of the brain, it seemed possible that merely seeing more could make the difference. Rats were kept in small cages within the larger "enriched environment" cages, from which they could watch the toys and other rats but not participate. (인수1, 2강 01번)

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

103. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

It was then, too, that the first seeds of ambition began to grow in the boy.

During the worst years of apartheid, while Nelson Mandela struggled to survive in jail, Motsohi was still a schoolboy. He grew up in a poor family like Mandela's. Motsohi's father had begun by working in the mines, but illness forced him to find another occupation. With the help of a benefactor, he became a school principal. ①A farmer at heart, he passed on his love of growing things by encouraging his children to help tend the family garden. ②It was from these duties, Motsohi told us, that he derived "a sense of pride of working on the garden and the fruit trees." ③Motsohi dreamed of going to the university and becoming a doctor. ④"I was always driven by the pursuit of the good," he explains. ⑤"From my childhood, I have always tried to achieve." For an ambitious achiever, the road ahead in South Africa led nowhere. So Motsohi's father sent him to the neighboring country of Lesotho. (인수1, 9강 02번)

104. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Often the distinction between science and technology is said to be like that between basic and applied knowledge. However, careful historical study reveals that all knowledge is applied. Thus the question turns to communities of practice, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why. For example, new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of interest to theorists and thus be labeled "basic," while more "applied" work is relevant to a larger network of [] that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers. For a contemporary example of the convergence of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, where fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry are explored with the goal of developing therapeutic products. Is biotechnology science? Technology? Or both? A new word, technoscience, entered our language toward the end of the twentieth century to help us answer these questions and more. (수특 7강 04번)

- ① denial of conventional ideas
- ② communities of practice
- ③ primary processes of applied knowledge
- ④ technological breakthrough
- ⑤ confusion of two theories

107. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Psychologist Daniel Gilbert says that our brains must believe something in order to process it, if only for a split second. Imagine I tell you to think of pink elephants. You obviously know that pink elephants don't actually exist. But when you read the phrase, you just for a moment had to picture a pink elephant in your head. In order to realize that it couldn't exist, you had to believe for a second that it did exist. We understand and believe in the same instant. Benedict de Spinoza was the first to conceive of this necessity of acceptance for comprehension, and, writing a hundred years before Gilbert, William James explained the principle as "All propositions, whether attributive or existential, are believed through the very fact of being conceived." Only after the conception do we effortfully engage in [A] — and, as Gilbert points out, that part of the process can be far from automatic. (수특 11강 07번)

- ① disbelieving something
- ② being thought of with ease
- ③ achieving without perspiration
- ④ being existential and comprehensible
- ⑤ understanding comprehensible instinct

108. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Researchers have evidence that suggests that helping by children really is motivated by []. My colleagues conducted an experiment in which an adult played with a three-year-old and asked him or her to hand over certain objects for certain tasks. For example, the adult had a pitcher of water next to her and asked the child, "Can you hand me the cup so that I can pour the water?" When the object requested was suitable - an unbroken cup, for example - children usually handed it over. But sometimes the object requested was unsuited for the task, such as a cup with a crack in it. The researchers found that children often ignored the requested item and reached for a suitable one, such as an intact cup in another part of the room. So the children weren't just dumbly complying with the adult ; they wanted to actually help her complete the task.

(수특 15강 04번)

- ① inquisitive inspiration
- ② genuine care for others
- ③ helping for their mothers
- ④ conforming exactly what they are told
- ⑤ distinguishing what is important from what is not

109. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Early human societies were nomadic, based on hunting and gathering, and, in a shifting pattern of life in search of new sources of food, qualities such as lightness, portability, and adaptability ①were dominant criteria. With the evolution of more settled rural societies based on agriculture, other characteristics, other traditions of form ②appropriate to the new patterns of life, rapidly ③to emerge. It must be emphasized, however, that tradition was not static, but constantly subject to minute variations appropriate to people and their circumstances. Although traditional forms encapsulated the experience of social groups, specific manifestations could be adapted in various minute and subtle ways to suit individual users' needs. A scythe or a chair could keep its basic, accepted characteristics ④while still being closely shaped in detail to the physique and proportions of a specific person. This basic principle of customization allowed a constant stream of incremental modifications to be introduced, which, if ⑤demonstrated by experience to be advantageous, could be integrated back into the mainstream of tradition.

* encapsulate 압축[요약]하다 ** manifestation 외적 형태, 표시 *** incremental 증가하는
(인수 2 Mini Test 1 14강 9번)

110. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This shift in point of view dramatically changed the way individuals thought about the universe and their individual roles within it.

Being able to look at situations using different frames is critically important when tackling all types of challenges. Consider the fact that before 1543 people believed that the sun and all the planets revolved around the earth. ①To all those who looked to the sky, it seemed obvious that the earth was the center of the universe. ②But in 1543, Copernicus changed all of that by proposing that the sun is actually at the center of the solar system. ③This was a radical change in perspective - or frame. ④It opened up the world of astronomy and provided a new platform for inquiry. ⑤You, too, can spark a revolution by looking at the problems you face from different perspectives. (수특 7강 07번)

111. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The six-eyed sand spider of western and southern Africa actually fits that guess very well.

Arachnophobia, or fear of spiders, seems to be a universal human dread, especially in children. The biologist Tim Flannery asks, "Why do so many of us react so strongly, and with such primal fear, to spiders? The world is full of far more dangerous creatures that appear to barely worry most people." Flannery guesses that a Darwinian story connects human arachnophobia to our African prehistory. ①Homo sapiens emerged in Africa. ② Africa is the place where the human mind acquired many of its useful instincts. ③If humans evolved in an environment with poisonous spiders, a phobia could have been advantageous for human survival and could be expected to gain greater frequency in the larger human population. ④It is a crab-like spider that hides in the sand and leaps out to capture prey; its poison is extremely harmful to children. ⑤One can see how a fear of spiders would have been highly advantageous in this context. (수능완성 유형편 4강 4번)

112. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Humans have the goal to feel as if they belong. Goals explain behavior. When children want to help or to contribute ①constructively, they are striving to belong and they somehow realize that constructive cooperation is the correct way to achieve belonging. When children behave defiantly and are consequently punished, they do this because they feel like they do not belong and do ②not believe that they can reach the goal of belonging by any valuable means. The discouraged child who feels as if she does not belong will do almost anything to feel like she is acknowledged and worthy of notice and ③companionship. For this child, it is worse to be ignored and ④left out than to be punished. Even a power struggle or an act of revenge could give her the feeling of belonging. Feeling totally excluded by those about them is an almost ⑤bearable situation for most children. (수능완성 실전편 2회 31번)

113. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Buildings are everywhere, large and small, ugly and beautiful, ambitious and dumb. We walk among them and live inside them but are largely passive residents in cities of towers, houses, open spaces, and shops we had no hand in creating. But we are their best audience. Architecture critics can praise and pick on new designs, but their readership has lately been too limited. We talk about homes as investments, building sites as opportunities, unsold condos as an economic disaster, but all that kind of chatter avoids []. Rather than just talking about money, we should also be talking about height and bulk, style and sustainability, openness of architecture and of process. Design is not the icing on the cake but what makes architecture out of buildings, what turns them into places where we want to live and eat and shop. Instead of less talk, what we need are more critics ? citizen critics — equipped with the desire and the vocabulary to remake the city. (수특 3강 09번)

- ① the need of talking something financial and styles
- ② the physical reality of projects built and unbuilt
- ③ talking about environmental sustainability in some buildings
- ④ the financial significance and openness against background
- ⑤ remaking the whole lines of our city to make them more aesthetic

114. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Children born in the United States to non-U.S. citizen immigrant mothers automatically are granted U.S. citizenship at birth; however, some governmental officials are critics of readily providing health care benefits to these so-called anchor babies (babies that provide a reason for noncitizen parents to remain in the United States).

(A) Consequently, many of these so-called anchor babies, who are U.S. citizens and qualified for health care programs, do not receive immunizations and other primary and secondary preventive services.

(B) These critics have created federal policies that involve lengthy bureaucratic red tape that often prevents these infants from [rapid / rapidly] receiving Medicaid coverage for health care.

(C) Although these children are "known to" the Medicaid program because the program pays the hospital bills generated from their births, the government requires additional paperwork for continued Medicaid coverage. This additional paperwork often frightens parents who fear deportation. (수능완성 유형편 2강 2번)

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

115. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A) (B)에 들어갈 연결사로 가장 적절한 것은?

Arachnophobia, or fear of spiders, seems to be a universal human dread, especially in children. The biologist Tim Flannery asks, "Why do so many of us react so strongly, and with such primal fear, to spiders? The world is full of far more dangerous creatures that appear to barely worry most people." Flannery guesses that a Darwinian story connects human arachnophobia to [**A**]. Homo sapiens emerged in Africa. Africa is the place where the human mind acquired many of its useful instincts. If humans evolved in an environment with poisonous spiders, a phobia could have been advantageous for [**B**] and could be expected to gain greater frequency in the larger human population. The six-eyed sand spider of western and southern Africa actually fits that guess very well. It is a crab-like spider that hides in the sand and leaps out to capture prey; its poison is extremely harmful to children. One can see how a fear of spiders would have been highly advantageous in this context. (수능완성 유형편 4강 4번)

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| ① universal human disposition ----- | population growth |
| ② universal human disposition ----- | human survival |
| ③ unexplainable instincts ----- | population growth |
| ④ our African prehistory ----- | human survival |
| ⑤ our African prehistory ----- | spiritual awakening |

116. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

What characterizes the social lives of humans is the intense interest we show in each other's doings. We spend literally hours in each other's company, stroking, touching, talking, murmuring, being attentive to every detail of who is doing what with whom. You might think that this marks us out as a cut above the rest of life, but you would be wrong. If we have learned anything from the last thirty years of intensive research on monkeys and apes, it is that we humans are anything but []. Monkeys and apes are just as social as we are, just as intensely interested in scores of social activities around them. (수특 13강 01번)

- ① wrong ② unique ③ fool's errand ④ social ⑤ literate

117. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Because people use the media out of habit and conformity, and for the comfort of spending time agreeably, they often come to them for reasons that []. Unless the breaking news is of great personal urgency, the morning paper is read in much the same fashion regardless of what is happening on a given day. The level of newspaper reading is about the same in cities whose newspapers range from poor to excellent in quality. The car radio is tuned to a favorite station regardless of what tunes are being played. A great deal of movie-going merely provides young audiences with an excuse for leaving the house or for being together with someone in the dark. A couple checks to see what's at the movies because they want to go out that evening, or they might watch television at home because it is an effortless way of spending time. (수특 test 1 02번)

- ① have the intention to spend time with someone
- ② entertain friends with various contents
- ③ spark curiosity in whoever read and see them
- ④ supply people with what they exactly want
- ⑤ have very little to do with their specific content

118. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서를 쓰시오.

Zoos were once nothing more than entertainment places where people could go and look at exotic species, sometimes even seeing them put on wildlife acts. In recent decades, that has changed considerably.

(A) Zoos are now playing an increasing role in the effort to preserve vanishing wildlife. For the most part, animals are no longer captured in the wild, but are instead bred at zoos, which exchange them through the Species Survival Plan for breeding purposes.

(B) This, in turn, helps conservationists decide which remaining habitats are most critical to set aside for wildlife reserves, and also helps zookeepers provide better care for their animals.

(C) Exhibits are being constructed to closely simulate natural surroundings, so that animals are more comfortable. Some zoos have even become facilities for scientific research so that biologists can better understand different species' needs. (수특 test 1 08번)

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

119. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

For many individuals, napping offers a practical solution to reduce sleepiness. Naps taken for this reason are referred to as replacement or compensatory naps. This type of napping strategy is common among shift workers, individuals suffering from sleep disorders associated with excessive daytime sleepiness and those who have a restricted main sleep episode. However, researchers have acknowledged that this is not the only reason individuals may nap. In some circumstances, individuals may choose to nap in [**A**] of sleep loss, or to avoid feelings of sleepiness later on. This type of napping is referred to as prophylactic, and is common among shift workers particularly before beginning extended shifts. Although the majority of experimental research has focused on these types of napping, it has also been reported that some people nap in the [**B**] of sleep loss, due to feelings of boredom or for enjoyment. This type of napping has been termed as appetitive or recreational. (인수 2 8강 5번)

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|--------------------|
| ① lack | ----- anticipation |
| ② anticipation | ----- absence |
| ③ succession | ----- reduction |
| ④ anticipation | ----- reduction |
| ⑤ lack | ----- absence |

120. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The fact that we've heard a claim repeated over and over again doesn't make it correct. But it can lead us to accept this claim as correct even when it's not, because we can confuse a statement's [**A**] with its [**B**]. Advertisers who tell us repeatedly that "Seven of eight dentists surveyed recommended Brightshine Toothpaste above all other brands!" employ this principle without mercy. Furthermore, research shows that hearing one person express an opinion ("Joe Smith is the best qualified person to be President!") 10 times can lead us to assume that this opinion is as widely held as hearing 10 people express this opinion once. Hearing is often believing, especially when we hear a statement over and over again. (수특 11강 10번)

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|----------------|
| ① hearing | ----- trust |
| ② familiarity | ----- trust |
| ③ repetition | ----- opinion |
| ④ familiarity | ----- accuracy |
| ⑤ hearing | ----- accuracy |

121. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Public policy for consumers is the establishment of laws and regulations that govern business practices in order to protect consumers. Those interested in shaping public policy study consumer behavior to understand the public needs and wants, and at the same time, to protect the public from unfair, unethical or dangerous business practices.

(A) In response, consumers have become increasingly concerned about the ingredients in processed food products because of their potential health risks and the nutritional consequences of synthetic additives.

(B) As a result, U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations now require marketers of food products to supply nutritional information on product packages in the form of "nutrition facts label."

(C) For example, in the packaged foods industry, the use of chemicals and preservatives has steadily increased as manufacturers have developed longer-lasting and more convenient forms of packaged food. (수능완성 유형편 13강 Let's)

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

122. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Developments in Britain in the second half of the nineteenth century had enormous significance for sport and athletics. One important source of inspiration came from the Highland Games in Scotland. These all-round games, which featured the first hill-race in Scotland, have roots going back to the eleventh century and have survived through the centuries to celebrate Celtic and Scottish culture. The tradition was strong in the Scottish Highlands, the homeland of the clans, and the games, including log-carrying, throwing heavy weights and running, spread in the nineteenth century to England, the United States, Canada and the many British colonies with Scottish immigrants. They are a way of paying homage to the home country and of celebrating solidarity with one's countrymen. Modern athletics are partly modeled on the disciplines in the Highland Games. (인수1 test 2 19번)

*Highland Games 하일랜드 게임(스코틀랜드의 전통 스포츠, 무용, 음악 행사) *homage 경의

- ① 19세기 후반 영국의 발전은 스포츠와 운동선수들에게 엄청난 중요성을 갖는다.
② 현대 운동경기들도 Highland Games의 원칙을 모델로 삼고 있다.
③ Scottish Highlands 게임은 무거운 역기 던지기과 달리기등으로 구성되어 있다.

- ④ Scottish Highlands 게임은 19세기에 영국, 미국, 캐나다 그리고 많은 스코틀랜드 식민지로 퍼졌다.
- ⑤ 11세기에 기원을 둔 Scottish Highlands 게임은, Celtic과 스코틀랜드 문화를 기리기 위해서 수세기동안 생존해 오고 있다.

123. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Most events hold some ①uncertainty because only a small amount of information is available at any given time. We actively seek data to fill these gaps. Information seeking can be an important coping strategy, but obtaining information is also time dependent. The doctor does not know what to expect or what will be found. It may be several days ②before test results are available. The supervisor could disclose ③nothing until the meeting. That gives you at least an hour to worry and upset yourself. The teenager can verbally relay only bits and pieces of the total picture. Meanwhile, the mind works ④overtime drawing its own pictures of what happened or what will happen. The three processes — assigning meaning, filling in gaps, and seeking information — continue in cycles. Only when the mind has achieved a satisfactory evaluation and integration will it ⑤continue its struggle to give meaning. (수특 test 2 14번)

124. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A) (B)에 들어갈 연결사로 가장 적절한 것은?

Psychologists have frequently tested the notion that people's personalities cause them to exhibit consistently the same behavioral patterns in a variety of situations. In one study, [**A**], counselors working at a summer camp for teenage boys were asked to secretly note down the degree to which the boys displayed various forms of extroverted behavior, such as talking during mealtimes, seeking the limelight, and initiating conversations. The researchers then carefully analyzed the data by comparing the boys' level of extroversion on odd and even days. The 'personality causes behavior' theory predicts there would be a high level of consistency in the boys' actions, with the extroverted teenagers constantly chatting away and the introverted ones repeatedly hiding away in the corner. [**B**], the results failed to show any evidence of such consistency. On one day, one of the boys would be full of beans and very chatty, while on the next day the very same boy was quiet and withdrawn. (인수1 2강 04번)

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① for example | For this reason | ② that is | However |
| ③ for example | In fact | ④ that is | In fact |
| ⑤ otherwise | However | | |

127. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Since the invention of sociology by August Comte it has been generally recognized that the function of the sociologist is 'to know', 'to predict' and eventually 'to act' on the basis of his predictions, and it has been constantly repeated that the sociologist should abstain from judging the human groups he studies in terms of his personal and cultural values. In spite of this commitment to objectivity, sociologists have been rather abundantly evaluating their 'human data', passing judgments on their morality, efficiency, taste. Ethnocentrism - a tendency to judge other peoples in terms of one's ethnic (or national) values — was identified as the source of dangerous biases in sociology. American sociologist Robert Bierstedt invented a supplementary term 'temporocentrism', meaning a tendency to judge other people in terms of 'one's own century, one's own era or one's own lifetime'.

(인수1, 10강 01번)

- ① various investigators' roles in the modern sociology
- ② how to remove dangerous biases in modern sociology
- ③ proper assessments as to sociologists' objectivity in prediction the future
- ④ how to get an insight about the methods of evaluating social responsibility
- ⑤ some types of biases resulting from investigators' unconscious involvements

128. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In one study in 1959 by Dr. J. C. Wright who was then in charge of cancer research at Bellevue Medical Center in New York, 15 terminal cancer patients ①were given instructions to spend as much time as possible out of doors ②during the warmer months. They were to avoid artificial light or light received by the eyes through glass, including sunglasses or reading glasses. Dr. Wright had become attracted to the idea that light energy ③entering the eyes might possibly be a growth-regulating factor as far as tumor development was concerned. Dr. Wright and her assistants observed that at the end of summer, 14 of the 15 patients showed no further advancement in tumor development. Afterward it ④discovered that the one patient whose condition had gotten worse had continued to wear prescription glasses which blocked the ultraviolet portion of natural sunlight ⑤from reaching the eyes. (수특 16강 03번)

129. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently, as traffic volumes have grown, and with new highway building increasingly unaffordable or undesirable, some agencies have begun adding new lanes to highways by either eliminating the shoulder lane or making the existing lanes narrower. In [A], this is riskier because on narrow lanes there is a greater chance of one car drifting into another. There is literally less room for error. On the other hand, wider lanes, which are presumably safer, have been shown to increase speed. Indeed, some reports have even suggested that lanes wider than the typical U.S. twelve-foot standard may actually be less safe. So far, studies that have looked into the narrowing of highway lanes have come to [B] conclusions on whether the new layouts are more or less safe. In some cases, the difference was not statistically significant. (인수1 2강 03번)

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① reality | positive | ② reality | negative |
| ③ theory | mixed | ④ theory | positive |
| ⑤ regulation | negative | | |

130. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

I would like to introduce what I've come to call the lasagna principle - the notion that our capacity to enjoy different activities is limited and unique. Lasagna is my favorite food, and every time I visit my parents, my mother prepares a tray of it.

(A) This does not, however, mean that I want to eat lasagna all day and every day. The same principle applies to my favorite activities, such as writing and watching movies, as well as to my favorite people.

(B) The mere fact that my family is the most meaningful thing in my life does not mean that spending eight hours a day with them is what would make me happiest; and not wanting to spend all my waking hours with them does not imply that I love them any less.

(C) I derive a great deal of pleasure and meaning from being with other people, but I also need my daily quota of solitude. Identifying the right activity, and then the right quantity for each activity, leads to the highest quality of life. (인수1, 11강 02번)

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

131. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The pleasures of reading are often no match for the pleasures of manipulating electronic devices from the first grade through the twelfth. Furthermore, teachers, students, and administrators who don't have teaching machines, slide projectors, cassettes, record players and computers look with longing and envy on those who do. They tend to believe that these devices provide more learning, and certainly more fun. In fact, one of the attractions of audio-visual devices is that they conform to one of the most fundamental premises of modern education, namely that learning should above all be fun; that is should not only be free from pain but full of pleasure, and that if it is painful it should be avoided. However popular this premise is, it directly [] the observation of Aristotle, who perceived that "all learning is accompanied by pain," and its corollary that where there is no pain there is no learning. (수능완성 유형편 18강 Let's)

- ① conveys ② justifies ③ contradicts ④ records ⑤ follows

132. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Numerical reasoning becomes easier when you visualize mathematical concepts. Quite famously, Einstein once claimed that his thinking process took place through visualization and that he very ①rarely thought in words at all. Crucially, brain scans show that ②while calculations activity is not merely confined to the left hemisphere, but is also present in the visual, auditory, and motor areas of the brain. Furthermore, graph-reading and geometry by their nature ③require you to use your visual skills to understand complex numerical data, which immediately ④involves regions of the right temporal lobe. What we do know is that when a math problem is ⑤presented visually, it becomes clearer, more accessible, and the brain is more capable of recalling the knowledge later on.

(수특 13강 06번)

133. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We often think of science as exploration and experiment. Classrooms that represent only this view of science, however, fail to catch an essential feature of science : evidence-based explanation. When scientists encounter patterns in the world, they construct theories to explain them. What does it mean to explain something in science? Explanation is more than summarizing the data that have been collected. Explanations tell why phenomena occur. They involve a leap of imagination. Scientists explain by building and testing models of how the world works. Scientific explanations emphasize evidence and employ accepted principles. For example, different states of matter are explained by the arrangement and movement of molecules. The best explanations are the simplest and take into account the most []. The central role of explanation in science should be part of the classroom activities. (수특 14강 07번)

- ① abstraction ② summary ③ emphasis ④ clarity ⑤ evidence

134. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Have you ever noticed how the worst part of someone's personality is often also the best? You may know a detail-oriented accountant who never tells a joke, nor understands any, but this is in fact what makes him the perfect accountant. Or you may have an aunt who constantly embarrasses everyone with her big mouth, yet is the life of every party. The same duality applies to our species. We certainly don't like our aggressiveness, but would it be such a great idea to create a society without it? Our sports teams wouldn't care about winning or losing, entrepreneurs would be impossible to find, and pop stars would sing only boring songs. I'm not saying that aggressiveness is good, but it enters into everything we do, not just murder and mayhem. Removing human aggression is thus something to consider with care. (수능완성 실전편 3회 37번)

- ① the duality of human aggression
- ② there is no bad aggressiveness in our life
- ③ the polar extreme personality can be compatible
- ④ the double-edged characteristics of human personality
- ⑤ the definition of 'good' or 'bad' can change depending on the situation.

135. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The public and donors expect charities to be "run by highly motivated but ①relatively modestly paid people." And charity workers have come to accept this. There are two reasons for this state of affairs. The first is ②that in meeting the goal of operating at minimum costs, staff costs also have to be kept low. The second is that charity workers ③are asked to be aligned, and show their alignment, with the charitable nature of the organization they are working for by taking a wage less than what they might have ④offered elsewhere. The wage subsidy is thus a partial donation to the cause. Interestingly, this moral argument of contributing to the cause ignores the morality of paying a man less than he is worth; even if, at times, he ⑤is paid below-subsistence rates. (수능완성 유형편 2강 1번)

136. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Love of movies does not emerge from a book or from any special critical approach.

Film analysis offers several clear benefits. It allows us to reach valid conclusions on a movie's meaning and value; it helps us to capture the experience of a film in our minds; and it sharpens our critical judgments overall. ①But the ultimate purpose of analysis, and its greatest benefit, is that it opens up new channels of awareness and new depths of understanding. ②It seems logical to assume that the more understanding we have, the more completely we will appreciate art. ③If the love we have for an art form rests on rational understanding, it will be more solid, more enduring, and of greater value than love based solely on irrational and totally subjective reactions. ④This is not to claim that analysis will create a love of films where no such love exists. ⑤It comes only from that secret, personal union between film and viewer in a darkened room. (인수1 16강 05번)

137. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Ants, indeed, are by no means the only inhabitants of ants' nests.

Those who have studied the ways of ants tell us strange things about their social life. ①Just as in ancient days men kept slaves to work for them, so some ants raid the homes of other ants, and, making them captives, bring them back to their own nests and compel them to work for their captors. ②We are told that several hundreds of other small creatures, such as beetles and crickets, make their homes with ants. ③Some of these creatures are useful to the ants, cleaning up the nests and doing other duties, while others seem to be mere boarders, doing nothing for their keep. ④Why the ants allow these mere boarders to stay no one knows. ⑤Is it sheer good nature or is it the feudal spirit of keeping a large group of servants? (수특 22강 03번)

138. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

That is what biologists believed, but no one had actually checked whether it was true.

When biologists began to study the distribution of marine life, it seemed natural to suppose that warm waters were more hospitable than cold waters. ①After all, Antarctica has no native land mammals because the climate is too cold and there is no food for them. ②There are land mammals living in the Arctic, but there are far fewer native Arctic species than there are species native to warmer climes farther south. ③The first person to do so was the German zoologist Victor Hensen. Between 1871 and 1891, Hensen led several expeditions to Greenland, the Baltic and North Seas, and to the tropical regions of the Atlantic Ocean. ④To everyone's surprise, Hensen found that life was more abundant in cold waters than in warm waters. ⑤Ernst Haeckel, a German biologist, rejected his findings, saying that Hensen's sampling techniques were faulty, but other scientists checked them, found them to be correct, and accepted that Hensen had been right, and that cold seawater is much richer in life than warm seawater. (인수1, 14강 02번)

139. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some people find that exercising when they have a mild cold makes them feel better. Illnesses vary in severity and people react differently to them, so listen to your body. If you have a minor problem, such as a cough or a tight muscle, and otherwise feel fine, it is probably acceptable to work out. Avoid exercise to the point of exhaustion. Avoid exercise if you have the flu, have a fever, have a body ache, feel extremely tired, have a breathing problem, or have swollen glands. Exercise does not cure illness. The old saying that "you can sweat out a cold" with exercise is untrue. When you recover from illness, do not start exercising at the same level as before. Give yourself a few days to build back to normal levels. (수특 30강 1번)

- ① 운동을 지양해야 할 상황을 알려주기 위해
- ② 규칙적이고 건강에 좋은 운동을 장려하기 위해
- ③ 유산소 운동과 근력 운동의 장점과 단점을 설명하기 위해
- ④ 다양한 질병의 증상을 알려주고 주의를 주기 위해
- ⑤ 운동과 관련된 질병과 그에 따른 대책을 알려주기 위해

140. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Every individual has a biologically based inner nature comprised of elements that are common to the species and those that are unique to that individual. Charles Darwin referred to humans possessing an 'instinct of sympathy,' and this would appear to be an important survival instinct for the species. However, much of Western thinking sees human nature as self-centered, selfish and destructive, summed up in one of Freud's favourite quotes, which came from the Roman writer Plautus: 'Man is a wolf to man.' This 'bad-animal' view of humans might be seen as based on humans who are not at a high level rather than on the healthiest human beings. Furthermore, it ignores the mountain of evidence that humans can be cooperative and caring as well as unfriendly and uncaring. How people act appears to be largely a matter of [] and of how much their animal nature is nourished or is frustrated. (수특 11강 11번)

- ① training ② biology ③ evidence ④ survival instinct ⑤ the Western thinking

143. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Often the distinction between science and technology is said to be like that between basic and applied knowledge. However, careful historical study reveals that all knowledge is applied. Thus the question turns to communities of practice, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why. For example, new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of interest to theorists and thus be labeled "basic," while more "applied" work is relevant to a larger network of communities of practice that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers. For a contemporary example of the [] of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, where fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry are explored with the goal of developing therapeutic products. Is biotechnology science? Technology? Or both? A new word, technoscience, entered our language toward the end of the twentieth century to help us answer these questions and more. (수특 7강 04번)

- ① denial ② production ③ processes ④ convergence ⑤ confusion

144. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

There might be many different reasons why faces seem naturally ①interesting and eye-catching to humans. The widely accepted theory is that an infant's attraction to faces ②emerges as an adaptive mechanism to promote parent-child attachment. Being able to recognize and engage the primary caregiver increases the likelihood that an infant will become emotionally bonded with that individual and receive proper nurturance. The need to recognize, engage, and extract information from faces ③continues, of course, through childhood and into adulthood. Being able to read the minds of others in a social group is also important for survival and reproductive success. Humans can't read minds, but the next best thing is being able to understand the emotional mind-set of your peers. No other body part even comes close to ④yielding such rich emotional information about the bearer as ⑤are the case with the face. (수특 test 3 23번)

145. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When I first lived in Saudi Arabia, I tended to answer questions in Arabic about my health (the equivalent of 'How are you?') with the equivalent of my familiar routine responses of 'Okay' or 'Fine.' However, I eventually noticed that when I asked a similar question, people generally answered with a phrase that had the literal meaning of 'Praise to God.' I soon learned to use the new expression, wanting to be pragmatically appropriate in that context. My first type of answer wasn't 'wrong' (my vocabulary and pronunciation weren't inaccurate), but it did convey the meaning that I was a social outsider who answered in an unexpected way. In other words, more was being communicated than was being said. Initially I did not know that: I had learned some linguistic forms in the language without learning the [] of how those forms are used in a regular pattern by social insiders. (수특 test 3 17번)

- ① original meanings ② familiarity ③ unexpected situation
- ④ pragmatics ⑤ linguistic norms

146. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There are many aspects of sustainability and, even if you decide you want to address all of them, the problem is that buildings are complex assemblies of different elements. There will always be a series of factors to []. For example, if you put a building in a business park in the middle of nowhere, it will be possible to align it perfectly to make the most of the sun and to have windows that open because there will be very little noise. It will not, however, be possible for most users of the building to reach it by public transport or to walk or cycle there. Almost everyone will have to drive. Studies show that the overall carbon footprint of a super-green building in such a location will be greater than that of a less-than-ideal building in a city center well served by public transport.

(수특 24강 04번)

- ① ignore ② tackle ③ emphasize ④ balance ⑤ stress

149. 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

Lighting helps structure our perceptions of an environment, and these perceptions may influence the type of messages we send. If we enter a dimly lit or candlelit room, we may talk more softly, sit closer together, and presume that more personal communication will take place. ①When the dim lights are brightened, however, the environment tends to invite less intimate interaction. ②When dimly lit nightclubs flash on bright lights, it is often a signal that closing time is near and allows patrons some time to make the transition from one mood to another. ③Psychologists Carr and Dabbs found that the communication of intimate questions in dim lighting with nonintimates caused a significant hesitancy in responding, a significant decrease in eye contact, and a decrease in the average length of a gaze. ④ So, people tend to have a more persuasive conversation style with their nonintimates in the dim and quiet places. ⑤All of these nonverbal behaviors appear to be efforts to create more psychological distance and decrease the perceived inappropriateness of the intimacy created by the lighting and the questions. (수특 28강 3번)

150. (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 올바른 어휘를 고르시오

Often a casualty of war, food can also be a weapon of war. The provision or withholding of food is viewed as a **(A) [legitimate / illegible]** tactic of war, stemming from the traditional use of blockade or siege tactics during conflict. Food can be withheld by preventing it from being grown and harvested, destroying it after harvest, preventing its transportation, or by contaminating it or otherwise rendering it unfit for human consumption. However, since the **(B) [adoption / adaptation]** of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, sometimes informally referred to as the "rules of war," international humanitarian law has moved toward prohibiting **(C) [deliberate / unintentional]** starvation of civilian populations. Alternately, exhortations by governments at war to avoid food wastage as a means of contributing to the war effort were commonplace by the mid-20th century.