



1 빈칸추론 1-2

How deeply do you feel music? How much of yourself do you give? The more you can give of yourself to the music you are experiencing, the more vibrations of power will sound through you. If you come to great music with an open heart, a willing mind, and a relaxed body, it will enter you and renew you. Great music brings healing streams and electrical chargings, but these cannot enter and revitalize you as deeply if you are distracted, tense and resistant, critical, impatient, ungrateful, or poorly prepared. If our attunement is faulty and we are scattered, we sometimes miss the finest things in life. A poet has written, "The angels come to visit us, and we _____." If you take time to prepare yourself beforehand for your music, it will play through you, not just around you.

- ① know them only after they are gone
- ② recognize them exactly as they are
- ③ make friends with them in no time
- ④ welcome them from deep pleasure
- ⑤ reject them with a clear dislike

2 순서 1-3

Numerous studies have shown that early school start times lead to chronic sleep deprivation for many students — with measurable results on many scales, including increases in irritability, sadness, and other emotions.

(A) Moreover, attendance has increased and stayed at a higher level, and student reports of falling asleep in class, of struggling to stay alert and concentrated, and of negative emotional states all show significant improvements compared both to the same schools before the change and to other schools with earlier start times.

(B) As a result of this growing awareness of sleep needs in teenagers, some school districts have taken action. Ten years ago, Minneapolis shifted the start of its seven high schools from 7:15 a.m. to 8:40 a.m.

(C) According to the follow-up studies, the change led to a sustained sleep increase of an average of one hour per night among students. Since critics have argued that students will not sleep more but rather just stay up later, this is an important finding.



3 문장삽입 1-4

In addition, if you choose a higher sampling rate with less (or no) compression, a digital recording can come extremely close to accurately mirroring the original sound.

Remember how those old LPs would start to hiss and crackle after several playings? Not so with digital media. ① Those 1s and 0s remain 1s and 0s throughout the entire process. ② Physically, this means that the music on a CD sounds exactly the same after a thousand playings as it did when first out of the jewel case. ③ It's the same with digital downloads; the thousandth digital copy of a song will sound identical to the original. ④ Analog recordings can also be very accurate, but are more often than not plagued by a low signal-to-noise ratio because of high background noise. ⑤ Digital recordings have a very high signal-to-noise ratio, with very little background noise or distortion.

4 연결어 1-5

When a patient is admitted to a hospital, a physician or nurse first needs information about the reason for patient admission and the patient history. Later, she or he needs results from services such as laboratory and radiology, which are some of the most frequent diagnostic procedures. In general, clinical patient-related information should be available on time, and it should be up-to-date and valid. ____ (A) ____, the recent laboratory report should be available on the ward within two hours after the request. If this is not the case, if it comes too late, or is old or even wrong, both quality of care and patient safety are at risk. An incorrect laboratory report may lead to erroneous and even harmful treatment decisions. ____ (B) ____, if examinations have to be repeated or lost findings have to be searched for, the costs of health care may increase. Information should be documented adequately, enabling health care professionals to access the information needed and to make sound decisions.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|--------------|
| ① Consequently | Additionally |
| ② For example | Additionally |
| ③ However | As a result |
| ④ For example | As a result |
| ⑤ However | Instead |





5 문장삽입 1-7

However catastrophic the physical abuse, the lasting scars came from the unkind and demeaning words that had been hurled at them.

The language we use and the words we choose are vitally important. As words have power and energy we need to be discerning about how we use them. ① Have you ever felt that someone's words melt your heart or pierce you like an arrow? ② Behind the words is an energetic impact that can leave a dent on a physical level. ③ That is why there are so many phrases like broken heart, shattered dreams, cut like a knife. ④ When I was making a documentary about domestic violence, every person I interviewed, without exception, both men and women, said that the most damaging part of the abuse was the psychological and verbal insults they had received. ⑤ Words and language have tremendous power, as does the intent behind them.

6 어휘 1-8

A graduation ceremony is not a necessary condition for being a graduate. But the ceremony is an ① outward sign that communicates to students and others present that the students have met an important milestone and are at a time of significant change. Without participating in the ritual, it is ② likely that those present will otherwise experience an "Ah-ha" moment when they realize that life has changed. A school registrar marking a transcript indicating that a student has graduated does not communicate the passage of time and change in life circumstances that a graduation ceremony ③ conveys. At the same time, the graduation ceremony is not a ④ sufficient condition for being a graduate. If a student participates in the ritual but in fact has not completed all the requirements and the school does not mark on his transcript that he has graduated, his participation in the graduation will not make him a ⑤ graduate.



7 순서 1-14

When accepting awards, pop stars often thank their family members. It's no wonder they appreciate their families so much.

(A) Some families move to Hollywood or New York City to try to boost their child's career. Young pop stars often keep it all in the family by hiring their parents as managers. Managers guide pop stars' careers and handle their schedules.

(B) After all, it takes a major support system to travel the road to stardom. Parents pay big bucks for singing lessons, clothing, and professional pics for their young stars. For many pop hopefuls, a change of address is a must.

(C) This lets the family keep track of a star's money and image. But too much togetherness isn't always a good thing. Even worse, pop stars might feel like their parents treat them like employees rather than family members. It's a tricky balance between business and family.

8 어휘 1-16

On our own level it is generally difficult to make a complete ① divorce between objective reality and our linguistic symbols of reference to it; and things, qualities, and events are on the whole felt to be what they are ② called. For the normal person every experience, real or potential, is saturated with verbalism. This explains why so many lovers of nature, for instance, do not feel that they are truly in touch with it until they have ③ mastered the names of a great many flowers and trees, as though the primary world of reality were a verbal one and as though one could not get close to nature unless one first mastered the ④ terminology which somehow magically expresses it. It is this constant ⑤ distinction between language and experience which removes language from the cold status of such purely and simply symbolic systems as mathematical symbolism or flag signaling.





9 문단요약 1-17

It is considered that psychiatric patients' compliance in therapy is a function of the degree to which they share their therapists' view of the cause of illness. In order to test this hypothesis, Foulks, Persons, and Merkel carried out a survey. Utilizing outpatients of the psychiatric clinic at the University of Pennsylvania hospital, they administered a cause of illness inventory questionnaire. The items included in this questionnaire were divided into two groups: "medically congruent explanations" and "medically noncongruent explanations." The former group referred to explanations that were consistent with the psychosocial model widely used by contemporary psychiatrists. Examples included having tension in the family or being mistreated by others. The latter group was not consistent with modern psychiatrists' views. Examples included eating too many hot foods or having committed too many sins. In a follow-up study, it was disclosed that those who endorsed more medically congruent explanations made more visits to the clinic and ended treatment in a more compliant manner, whereas those who held more medically noncongruent explanations did not.

When psychiatrists and their patients view ____ (A) ____ things as the reasons of illness, the likelihood of patients ____ (B) ____ their treatment is higher than not.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|------------|
| ① the same | completing |
| ② the same | rejecting |
| ③ strange | completing |
| ④ strange | accepting |
| ⑤ scientific | denying |



10 연결어 1-18

The historian of philosophy, whether primarily interested in philosophy or primarily interested in history, cannot help being both a philosopher and a historian. A historian of painting does not have to be a painter; a historian of medicine does not practise medicine. ___(A)___, a historian of philosophy cannot help doing philosophy in the very writing of history. The link between philosophy and its history is a far closer one. The historical task itself forces historians of philosophy to paraphrase their subjects' opinions, to offer reasons why past thinkers held the opinions they did, to speculate on the premises left tacit in their arguments, and to evaluate the coherence of the inferences they drew. But the supplying of reasons for philosophical conclusions, the detection of hidden premises in philosophical arguments, and the logical evaluation of philosophical inferences are themselves full-blooded philosophical activities. ___(B)___, any serious history of philosophy must itself be an exercise in philosophy as well as in history.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|--------------|
| ① Thus | Nevertheless |
| ② Likewise | In addition |
| ③ Likewise | Therefore |
| ④ However | Consequently |
| ⑤ However | Nevertheless |

11 문장삽입 1-19

On the other hand, vertical jumping in a soccer game as part of a heading movement is psychomotor.

In real life, most motor acts are perceptual in nature. Sports, driving a car, and walking down a busy street all require considerable cognitive control. Vertical jumping provides a good example. ① In the lab, vertical jumping is not considered a perceptual motor skill. ② There is little cognitive effort, no reaction to a stimulus, and minimal precision and minimal manual dexterity is needed. ③ The player must anticipate ball trajectory, time the jump, jostle for position, and consider where to head the ball. ④ The jump, therefore, is a complex movement requiring more than explosive muscle strength to be carried out successfully. ⑤ This suggests that it is the perceptual part that determines the efficiency and appropriateness of a motor act.





12 주제 1-20

There are few more important aspects to the life of any society than land and the relations between land and humankind. Economists recognise land as being one of the three economic fundamentals of society along with labour and capital. It is no accident that anthropologists have, in investigating traditional societies, spent a great deal of energy in probing those societies' rules and practices about land since they know that that will tell them much about those societies both in the pre-colonial and in the colonial era. The ownership of land has, throughout the ages and in all societies, been a major factor in determining class structures and relations and in the allocation and exercise of political power. Equally the many and often conflicting uses to which land — sometimes the same plot of land — can be put have given rise both to complex laws and serious disputes in many societies.

- ① types of land use in all human history
- ② difficulty of studying class structure
- ③ importance of land in studying society
- ④ roles of land in distributing wealth
- ⑤ use of land in providing foods for people

13 문장삽입 1-21

If you play a well-known piece of music, for example, and stop it before the last few notes, most people will mentally finish up the piece on their own.

An employee, like a child becoming an adolescent and then an adult, goes through similar stages. ① Early on, what is right and wrong is defined very dogmatically in terms of rules and regulations. ② As attachment to the group becomes more socially powerful, the employee worries about developing relationships, conforming and maintaining good social order by showing respect to authority. ③ But as the employee internalizes and understands the values of the organization innately, he develops a sense of rightness that doesn't require rules, restrictions or social approval. ④ Instead, the rightness rings true because it sets up a resonance. ⑤ When an organization instills an understanding of its values, most employees can answer questions of right and wrong intuitively without having to resort to rules or looking around for the responses of others.



14 문단 요약 1-22

The advent of modern science changed matters dramatically. Knowledge acquired in laboratories, tested in clinics, and verified by statistical methods has increasingly dictated the practices of medicine. This ongoing alliance between medicine and science became a critical source of the plethora of technologies that now pervades medical care. The impressive increases in therapeutic, preventive, and rehabilitative capabilities that these technologies have provided have pushed beneficence to the forefront of medical morality. Some have even gone so far as to hold that the old medical ethic of "Above all, do no harm" should be replaced by the new ethic that "The patient deserves the best." However, the rapid advances in medical technology capabilities have also produced great uncertainty as to what is most beneficial or least harmful for the patient. In other words, along with increases in ability to be beneficent, medicine's technology has generated much debate about what actually counts as beneficent or nonmaleficent treatment.

Ironically, the obvious ___(A)___ of medical technology has brought us a ___(B)___ about what is really good to its beneficiaries.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|----------|
| ① retreat | conflict |
| ② change | accord |
| ③ advance | debate |
| ④ advance | accord |
| ⑤ diversion | question |



15 순서 2-2

“Ethics of altruism” too often fail to recognize the claims of the self, and as a result they make the mistake of measuring goodness by the self-sacrifice it requires.

(A) Imagine a physician who decides to work for Doctors Without Borders. She is assigned to Cambodia, where living conditions are difficult, but she finds the experience exciting and fulfilling — so much so that on her return she signs up for another assignment. Does her evident pleasure in this new role compromise the moral quality of her action?

(B) So often, well-meaning people who are doing a great deal of good in the world torment themselves with doubt about the purity of their motives. If they find that serving others is relatively easy or even enjoyable, they wonder whether their giving “counts” as good. They wonder, “Isn’t this just my way of being selfish?”

(C) Maybe it is; but why condemn this sort of selfishness? Goodness should be measured not by the sacrifice required but by its contribution to human flourishing, one’s own and others’.

16 어휘 2-3

Soil is only a ① renewable resource if we carefully manage the ways in which we use soil. There are natural cycles of unfortunate events like drought or insect plagues or outbreaks of disease that ② negatively impact ecosystems and also harm the soil. But there are also many ways in which humans neglect or abuse this important resource. One harmful practice is ③ removing the vegetation that helps to hold soil in place. Sometimes just walking or riding your bike over the same place will kill the grass that normally grows there. Other times land is ④ naturally cleared to make way for some other use. The ‘lost’ soils may be carried away by wind or running water. In many areas of the world, the rate of soil erosion is many times greater than the rate at which it is ⑤ forming. Soils can also be contaminated if too much salt accumulates in the soil or where pollutants sink into the ground.





17 빈칸추론 2-4

If you are asked to write instructions for operating dangerous equipment and you know the potential operators have little formal education, you would be wise to keep the writing as simple as possible. Short sentences. Perhaps illustrations. Explicit warnings. Now suppose you have to send a copy to your supervisor, who holds a Ph.D. in engineering. Do you write two versions? One simple and one more elaborate? Which of your readers is most important? The operators or the supervisor? The answer is that because the operators are the primary audience, the writing level and style need to be directed towards them. Obviously, you say, but beware of the tendency we all have to enjoy impressing family, friends, and coworkers with our knowledge. Keep in mind the need to _____. Resist the temptation to write to impress the less important reader, no matter how high up the corporate management hierarchy.

- ① care for the position in social order
- ② write for your primary readers
- ③ regard friendship as the primary factor
- ④ write with extreme details
- ⑤ search for a good writing subject

18 어휘 2-5

One of the difficult choices we all face is telling the truth when we know it'll ① embarrass us and land us in trouble. We might think that lying will make it all go away, but it won't. Lying is a ② slippery slope that only leads to more lies, and the truth always comes out in the end. Because you know right from wrong, guilt will also eat away at you if you choose to lie. Just because you may have started down the wrong path, however, doesn't mean you can't make things ③ right by confessing and taking responsibility for whatever you did. Life would be so easy if we didn't make mistakes... but we do. No one expects you to live a life without an occasional "oops." It's how you ④ handle those mistakes that can set you apart as a person of honesty and integrity. Take responsibility for your actions, especially the ⑤ righteous ones, and you will maintain that integrity and others' trust.



19 빈칸추론 2-7

When you're done with telling your story, _____. See if you can find a way to repeat an image or a theme from your opening paragraph in your concluding paragraph. Try to bring the reader back into the story. The more you practice this technique, the easier it will become. As you write, you may already be thinking ahead to a possible conclusion that will fit well with the opening. This kind of structure moves the reader in a circle. The piece feels complete and satisfying in the same way that tonal music does. Writing that flows from one paragraph to the next and has a good conclusion will hold your readers' attention throughout your blog post or brochure. If you provide them with useful information presented in an interesting and coherent format, they will return to your site for more, and may recommend it to others, too.

- ① read and read again your writing
- ② go back and look at the beginning
- ③ search for the incomplete part
- ④ perfect your writing with good design details
- ⑤ find the ways to distribute the writing widely

20 빈칸추론 2-14

Activism, like politics more broadly, is often seen as a masculine realm; many women have pointed to the sexism in social movements that values some aspects of activism, such as public speaking, while denigrating or ignoring others, such as office work — work typically performed by women. Some women have responded with “women only” groups or with political actions that use distinctly feminine forms of expression. In her essay, Linda Pershing documents a group of women whose protests against nuclear armament utilized needlepoint, a traditional craft of women. In 1985, to mark the fortieth anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 20,000 people encircled the Pentagon, the Capitol Building, and the Lincoln and Washington memorials with some fifteen miles of hand-sewn ribbons. Pershing argues that the women involved appraised the event less on its effect on military policy than on _____, perhaps suggesting a different way to examine and assess women's activism.

- ① actual changes brought about in people's everyday lives
- ② the degree of perfection during the practice of the event
- ③ the contribution to making the world a different place
- ④ how many people participated in the event
- ⑤ the satisfaction they gained from the group sewing process



21 연결어 2-16

People rarely act alone, and even when they appear to be doing just that, it typically is only at the surface of the process. Consider, ___(A)___, a writer who creates a novel in the solitary confinement of her house. The writer is alone only in a very narrow sense. Indeed, she is writing, typically, about people, with people, and for people. The process of writing a novel can hardly be reduced to an individual cognitive reflection. ___(B)___, the imaginary reader is always present in the creative process of writing — as an addressee, a possible judge of the creation, and, more generally, a partner in a dialogue that each human creation ultimately is. Our writer arguably also is motivated by specifically human, social purposes, such as to be understood, respected and needed by others.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① however | Thus |
| ② however | In addition |
| ③ for example | Thus |
| ④ therefore | In addition |
| ⑤ for example | However |





22 문단요약 2-17 <햇님 직전 모의 1회 수록>

Exactly how the cicadas keep track of time has always intrigued researchers and it has always been assumed that the insects must rely on an internal clock. Recently, however, one group of scientists working with the 17-year cicada in California have suggested that the nymphs use an external cue and that they can count. For their experiments they took 15-year-old nymphs and moved them to an experimental enclosure. These nymphs should have taken a further two years to emerge as adults, but in fact they took just one year. The researchers had made this happen by lengthening the period of daylight to which the peach trees on whose roots the insects fed were exposed. By doing this the trees were “tricked” into flowering twice during the year rather than the usual once. Flowering in trees coincides with a peak in amino acid concentrations in the sap that the insects feed on. So it seems that the cicadas keep track of time based on the number of the peaks.

Researchers proved that the development of cicadas depends not a(n) ____ (A) ____ but a(n) ____ (B) ____ factor outside of them.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|--------------|
| ① instinctive | subjective |
| ② instinctive | measurable |
| ③ internal | immeasurable |
| ④ objective | measurable |
| ⑤ objective | subjective |





23 순서 2-19

Pricing can be a strange thing. It has a strong influence on how you feel about the value of what you do.

(A) If you undercharge you may end up working very hard for not a lot. You may be perceived as cheap and therefore not so valuable. You may end up with a lot of work but no time to develop and grow your business or your skills. You may get stuck at a level that you find hard to raise.

(B) Either way it is important to find the right balance both for you and for your customers. You need to feel comfortable about the price you charge your customers and your customers must feel comfortable about the value they perceive themselves to be receiving.

(C) Over-charging can be equally problematic. You may price yourself out of the market, or find yourself under such intense pressure to deliver the high value that equates to the price you are charging that it affects your delivery.

24 어법 1-23

It is interesting to note that other sources of energy can also release radioactivity into the environment — and, in some cases, more radiation than nuclear energy (A) do/does. For example, because of the way that uranium behaves in the environment, a lot of it can be found in coal. As a result, burning coal can release uranium into the environment; the disposal of coal ash can also release radioactivity into the environment. A lot of fuel oil also contains small amounts of uranium, so burning it releases radioactivity as well. It turns out that coal and fuel oil power plants, when (B) adding/added together, actually put more radioactivity into the environment than do the entire world's existing nuclear power plants. Natural gas plants also do release some radioactivity, although the amount is less than (C) what/that released by nuclear reactors. What all of this means is that no form of energy production is perfect — every source presents some potential problem.



25 순서 3-2

When people complain about the weather, such as, “It always rains when I want to play golf,” they say it with no intention to change the weather, or even, at that moment, to move to a drier climate or buy a rain suit and adapt.

(A) Complaints about anything — the weather or a problem at work or at home — which lack a commitment to create or work toward a solution, are simply a distraction to everyone within earshot. Uncommitted complaints do not produce any good results, and have a negative effect on morale and performance.

(B) Many complaints at work are like complaints about the weather. People do not intend to do anything to resolve the complaint, and often have no solutions in mind.

(C) Even where solutions exist, or could be developed, the complainer does not intend to be the one who will push for implementing them.

26 빈칸추론 3-9

Human energy is like the energy of light. When it is scattered, as in the average light bulb, it gets work done in an average way. But when that same energy is focused in a single direction, as with a laser beam, it has the power to cut through any kind of obstacle. In the same way, whereas the average person disperses his or her energy into a broad spectrum of pursuits, the person of “genius” is able to harness his or her energy, beam it toward one single pursuit at a time, and accomplish far more than others. This principle of concentration of energy also applies when you are considering the efforts of a large group of people — an organization. The success of that organization is directly related to the amount of energy its people are willing to invest and to its ability to

- ① acknowledge the difference of people in the organization
- ② let unique members of the organization be just themselves
- ③ think freely as much as possible to conceive of the most creative solution
- ④ concentrate and find out the best idea among the good ideas
- ⑤ harness and direct those energies toward a single, burning purpose





27 요지 3-14 <햇님 직전 모의 1회 수록>

Building a career is hard, and sometimes you work so hard that you forget to celebrate the progress you make. When you get a new job, it's tempting to (as the cliché goes) hit the ground running, but I encourage you to do everything you can to take a vacation between jobs. Make it part of your negotiations. Just take it if you can afford it. Being between jobs is one of the most liberated times you have: you've said good-bye to all the responsibilities of your old job and you have the security of knowing a new job is waiting for you. This is the best time to enjoy time off, free from the weight of any job responsibilities. Your cell phone won't ring. You shouldn't have to check email. Work to get your headspace organized and think about your priorities and plans for the coming year. Make the most of it.

- ① 일들 사이의 휴식 시간을 다음 일을 찾는데 보내라.
- ② 휴식 시간을 잘 보내기 위해 후회를 남기지 말고 일하라.
- ③ 휴식시간이 주어질 때 건강을 챙기는 것이 가장 중요하다.
- ④ 새로운 일을 하기 전의 시간을 적극적으로 활용하라.
- ⑤ 일을 할 때, 공과 사의 경계를 넘지 말아야 한다.

28 제목 3-15

Acceptance of family members does not mean acceptance of every attitude or behavior. It does mean valuing the human being and looking for what is worthy and good. If there's a situation where someone is behaving destructively or outrageously — being disrespectful, misbehaving, drinking or using drugs — you can deal with him or her in a way that clearly communicates that the behavior is unacceptable, yet in a way that ultimately promotes his or her self-esteem. You can say, for instance, "I can't and won't tolerate or endorse your behavior, because I know you're a better person than this. I'm not judging you, because I know you have good qualities and traits and characteristics. I know you can respond in a healthier, more positive way. And I won't let you be less than who you are. I'm going to require you to be that better person."

- ① What Parents Want from Their Children
- ② What Children Want from Their Parents
- ③ Family: Not Unconditional Acceptance But Unconditional Trust
- ④ Is There No Way to Recover the Love between Parents and Children?
- ⑤ Two Types of Discipline: Positive or Negative?



29 문장삽입 3-16

Because they are often the only channel members that deal directly with consumers, it is essential that retailers remain alert to changing shopper needs.

Retailers are distribution channel members that sell goods and services to individuals for their own use rather than for resale. Consumers usually buy their food, clothing, shampoo, and appliances from some type of retailer. ① The supermarket where you buy your groceries may have bought some of its items from a wholesaler such as Unified Grocers and then resold them to you. ② Retailers are the final link of the distribution channel. ③ For instance, soaring gas prices affect consumers' budgets, so they may make fewer trips to the mall or cut back on nonessential purchases. ④ As a result, retailers may need to offer special sales or events to lure customers to their shops. ⑤ It is also important for retailers to keep pace with developments in the fast-changing business environment, such as the disruption in delivery of suppliers from widespread wildfires or storms.

30 주제 3-17

In a sense, emotional display is like theater. We all have a backstage, the hidden zone where we feel our emotions, and a stage front, the social arena where we present the emotions we choose to reveal. This private split between our public and private emotional lives is analogous to the concept of the front of the store and the back office. Emotional displays are more often carefully stage-managed when interacting with customers, and less well managed backstage, and this discrepancy can be unfortunate. As one organizational consultant put it, "Many an executive who appears highly charismatic out of the office comes back and acts like a jerk with his employees." Or as the director of a large Sunday school complained to me about her minister, "He's just too impassive, completely unexpressive. He's so hard to read, I don't know how to take much of what he says to me — it's very difficult to work with him." Being poor at appropriately expressing emotions can be a major handicap.

- ① types of leaders depending on emotional display
- ② difficulty on staying neutral in various conflicts
- ③ importance of honesty in cooperating at work
- ④ deciding on importance between private and public settings
- ⑤ difficulty caused by discrepancy in expressing emotions



31 순서 3-18

Imagine that you're a diver in the group that learned while underwater. In this setting, the world has a different look and feel than it does above water: The sound of your breathing is quite prominent; so is the temperature.

(A) If you are then back underwater at the time of the memory test, the sound of your breathing will again be prominent, and this may lead you back into the same thoughts. Once thinking these thoughts, you will benefit from the memory connection linking the thoughts to the target materials — and so you will remember the materials.

(B) As a result, you might end up thinking about your breathing during learning, and this will likely create memory connections between these thoughts of breathing and the materials you are learning.

(C) In contrast, if you're on land during the memory test, then the sound of breathing is absent, and so these thoughts won't be triggered, and the connections you established earlier will have no influence.

32 문장삽입 3-20

That's an insightful analogy, for just as your muscles weaken without physical exercise, so does your soul weaken without its special kinds of exercise.

If you lack stimulating interaction with others, your soul shrinks. Really, it's only through connecting with other human beings that you learn about the world, about yourself, and even about your destiny. ① After all, other people are a mirror in which you can see yourself. ② This interconnection enables you to reach your full potential and to strengthen your soul. ③ The Trappist monk Thomas Merton once wrote: "Souls are like athletes who need opponents worthy of them if they are to be tried and extended and pushed to the full use of their powers." ④ A great exercise for your soul is the practice of giving. ⑤ As with physical exercise, the more you do it, the easier it is, and the stronger you will become.



33 연결어 3-22

Psychologist Michelene Chi asked physics professors and some Ph.D. students from the physics department and several undergraduate students to solve several physics problems. As expected, the professors and Ph.D. students were better at solving the physics problems than were the undergraduates. Interestingly, ___(A)___, the physics experts were not necessarily faster than the undergraduates. Sure, once the professors and Ph.D.s got going on a problem, they were quicker to compute a solution. But Chi also found that the professors and Ph.D.s were slower than the undergraduates to begin to solve the problems. The experts paused before they ever put pencil to paper. They spent a few moments assessing the underlying structure of the problem and figuring out the best physics principle to use. The undergraduates, ___(B)___, jumped right into problem-solving, which often got them in trouble. By rushing to start the problem, the undergraduates got distracted by irrelevant problem details, which led them astray.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|-------------------|
| ① likewise | similarly |
| ② however | in addition |
| ③ thus | in addition |
| ④ thus | therefore |
| ⑤ however | on the other hand |





34 순서 4-2

The Great Wall of China was built to keep the unwanted hordes out of China. It was a pretty great wall. Now imagine two tribes, the Wangs and the Changs, living on opposite sides of the wall.

(A) Only by making a hole in the wall, climbing through and looking at the wall from the other side can any real consensus be reached. Hey, maybe a bit of green over there isn't such a bad idea. And maybe a bit of red over here could be good.

(B) Imagine that on the Wang side the wall is painted green, and on the Chang side it's painted red. Without too much imagination you can see how the Wangs and Changs could blindly argue for centuries, shouting over the wall at each other about their respective colors.

(C) The Wangs would be totally enthusiastic about the fact that they were right and the Changs were an impregnable fortress of stupidity. And vice versa.

* horde (사람들의 큰) 무리 ** impregnable 난공불락의

35 순서 4-3

We know a new manager who took over a trading desk in a global investment bank where he oversaw a group of experienced traders.

(A) Tension grew between them. He did recognize his lack of knowledge about foreign markets, however, and one day he asked a trader a simple question about pricing. The trader spent several minutes explaining and even suggested they talk again at the end of the day.

(B) Like many other new managers, he first used a directive approach, giving detailed instructions for adopting or closing specific positions or trying different trading strategies. The traders resented his commands and demanded to know his rationale, even though many acknowledged privately his talent for timing trades.

(C) It provided an important insight for the manager, who said he learned to stop talking all the time and begin listening. Once he made that change, he said, he began to learn about the work, and people questioned his calls less. In short, people began to trust him.

* position (금융) 매매 약정



36 빈칸추론 4-4

The concept of humans doing multiple things at a time has been studied by psychologists since the 1920s, but the term “multitasking” didn’t exist until the 1960s. It was used to describe computers, not people. Back then, ten megahertz was so fast that a new word was needed to describe a computer’s ability to quickly perform many tasks. In retrospect, they probably made a poor choice, for _____. Multitasking is about multiple tasks alternately sharing one resource (CPU), but in time the context was flipped and it became interpreted to mean multiple tasks being done simultaneously by one resource (a person). It was a clever turn of phrase that’s misleading, for even computers can process only one piece of code at a time. When they “multitask,” they switch back and forth, alternating their attention until both tasks are done. The speed with which computers tackle multiple tasks feeds the illusion that everything happens simultaneously, so comparing computers to humans can be confusing.

- ① the origin of the term is somewhat vague
- ② the expression “multitasking” is inherently deceptive
- ③ the term never catches up the technological advance
- ④ people rarely use the term even in the right context
- ⑤ the expression was coined grammatically wrong

37 빈칸추론 4-5

The New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary defines a market as “a meeting or gathering place of people for the purchase and sale of provisions or livestock” and as “the action or business of buying and selling” But markets aren’t merely meeting places or a series of transactions; they are _____ that must be built up and maintained. Initially markets may be thrown up spontaneously, but in the end they are socially sustained; all markets depend for their operation on a complex of social, cultural, and legal institutions. For exchanges to constitute the structure of a market many elements have to be in place: property rights need to be defined and protected, rules for making contracts need to be specified and enforced, information needs to flow smoothly, and people need to be induced through internal and external mechanisms to behave in a trustworthy manner. In all developed market economies governments play a large role in securing these elements.

- ① social institutions
- ② hierarchical order
- ③ communication skill
- ④ social conformity
- ⑤ cultural heritage





38 주제 4-7

Good vision is so important to safe driving that you must do everything you can to keep your eyes in good shape and correct any problems, if possible. I suggest that you get your eyes examined at least once a year so that any problems are caught early before they do significant damage. Try to see the same eye specialist each year so that she or he can become familiar with your status. Remember to wear your glasses if you have a prescription, and use proper lighting to read. When driving, be aware of the difficulties of shifting quickly from light to dark areas (and vice versa), such as when you enter or exit a tunnel. If you have any doubts about your own vision or that of a loved one, talk to a vision specialist; he or she can tell you whether or not it is safe to drive with your condition.

- ① reasons to take good care of vision
- ② ways to keep a good vision for safe driving
- ③ rules to keep for safe driving behind the wheel
- ④ dangerous situations faced by drivers in roads
- ⑤ close relationship between safe driving and driver's health condition



39 문단요약 4-8

Professor Antonio Damasio believes that emotions assist with cognitive tasks like reasoning and decision making. When we reason about situations and predict different outcomes, we use our emotions to evaluate the hypothetical outcomes and to inform our decisions. Imagine you're giving a presentation tomorrow and need to prepare, but you also feel like popping in a DVD and relaxing. Opting to prepare is the responsible choice, but it's not merely a matter of reason winning out over emotion. Your choice still involves emotion: you imagine the scenario in which you watch the movie and find yourself, the next day, standing in front of a group of colleagues unprepared. The queasy feeling elicited by that embarrassing (but imaginary) situation nudges you toward the right path. Imagining consequences can make a bad decision painful and a good one pleasant. Of course, sometimes we choose to ignore this built-in warning system and make bad decisions anyway.

To make a good decision, we need to be assisted not only by good ____ (A) ____ but by negative emotions like anxiety rising when ____ (B) ____ the consequences in advance.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|----------------|
| ① reason | imagining |
| ② reason | denying |
| ③ plan | denying |
| ④ plan | overestimating |
| ⑤ personality | imagining |

40 문장삽입 4-9

Such classification not only organizes our knowledge about the living but tells us whether two organisms belong on the same branch of life's tree.

Perhaps the only difference between categories like "living cell" and "species" is that grouping organisms into species requires more conscious effort, because the ways of classifying the living are virtually inexhaustible. ① One could classify organisms by shape, color, or taste; by their ability to lay eggs; and so on. ② Naturalists labored for centuries to find the best system of organizing life's immense diversity. ③ Eventually, many of them agreed that such a system should reflect an organism's position on the tree of life, its evolutionary history. ④ It places apes closer to humans than, say, mice, flies, or bacteria, simply because the common ancestor of humans and apes lived more recently than that of humans and mice, flies, or bacteria. ⑤ Organizing life around this tree, however, poses a challenge. It means reconstructing the history of life itself.





41 어휘 4-14

Imagine what would happen if there were some ① known formula that determined who would be audited by the IRS. Before you submitted a tax return, you could apply the formula to see if you would be audited. If an audit was predicted, but you could see a way to “② amend” your tax return until the formula no longer predicted an audit, you probably would do so. If an audit was unavoidable, you would choose to tell the ③ truth. The result of the IRS being completely predictable is that it would audit exactly the ④ wrong people. All those audited would have anticipated their fate and chosen to act honestly, while those spared an audit would have only their consciences to watch over them. When the IRS audit formula is somewhat fuzzy, everyone stands some risk of an audit; this gives an added incentive for ⑤ cheating.

* audit 회계 감사(를 하다) ** IRS (미국) 국세청 *** tax return 소득 신고서

42 어휘 4-15

Each of us tends to stay put in a particular long-term disposition; we appear to have a ① set point for personal happiness that is not easy to change. In fact, like other personality traits, personal happiness appears to be strongly influenced by our ② genes. Studies of identical and fraternal twins show that identical twins are significantly more likely to exhibit ③ the same level of happiness than are fraternal twins or other siblings. Behavior geneticists have used these studies to ④ estimate just how much genes matter, and their best guess is that long-term happiness depends 50 percent on a person’s genetic set point, 10 percent on their circumstances (e.g., where they live, how rich they are, how healthy they are), and 40 percent on what they choose to think and do. What we experience in life can, of course, change our moods for a period of time, but in most cases these changes are ⑤ persistent.



43 문단요약 4-16

Uri Gneezy and Aldo Rustichini conducted an experiment where subjects were given fifty questions from an IQ test. One group was asked to do the best they could. Another was given 3¢ per correct answer. A third group was rewarded with 30¢ per correct answer and a fourth was paid 90¢ per correct answer. As you might have predicted, the two groups being paid 30¢ and 90¢ both outperformed the ones with no bonus — on average, they got 34 questions right compared to 28. The surprise was that the group with only 3¢ payment did the worst of all, getting only 23 right on average. Once money enters the picture, it becomes the main motivation, and 3¢ just wasn't enough. It may also have conveyed that the task wasn't that important. Thus Gneezy and Rustichini conclude that you should offer significant financial rewards or none at all. Paying just a little might lead to the worst of all outcomes.

People seem to have an inclination to negatively respond to financial rewards when the amount is ___(A)___ rather than the rewards are given only in ___(B)___ form.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|---------------|
| ① big | psychological |
| ② satisfactory | financial |
| ③ small | non-material |
| ④ absent | material |
| ⑤ tiny | financial |



44 순서 4-17

The notion that only in modern times have people grown uneasy about killing animals is a flattering conceit.

(A) Taking a life is momentous, and people have been working to justify the slaughter of animals for thousands of years. Religion, especially ritual, has played a crucial part in helping us reckon the moral costs. Native Americans and other hunter-gatherers would give thanks to their prey for giving up its life so the eater might live.

(B) The beast would promptly shake its head, and this was taken as a sign of assent. Slaughter doesn't necessarily preclude respect. For all these people, it was the ceremony that allowed them to look, then to eat.

(C) Many cultures have offered sacrificial animals to the gods, perhaps as a way to convince themselves that it was the gods' desires that demanded the slaughter, not their own. In ancient Greece, the priests responsible for the slaughter would sprinkle holy water on the sacrificial animal's brow.

* reckon 계산하다 ** preclude 불가능하게 하다

45 빈칸추론 4-19

At the time of this writing and for the first time in modern economics, unemployment among young men is higher than almost any other group in America and, indeed, this is true of many developed countries around the world. How could this be? Reasonable people can debate whether this is the result of the economic policies of past decades, but I think another factor is contributing to this situation. I worry that _____ — particularly the processes — that translate into employment. We have outsourced the work from our homes, and we've allowed the vacuum to be filled with activities that don't challenge or engage our kids. By sheltering children from the problems that arise in life, we have inadvertently denied this generation the ability to develop the processes and priorities it needs to succeed.

- ① society treats our kids too unequally to develop certain abilities
- ② children are being brought up with too much physical weakness
- ③ public school system are not providing proper curricula for children
- ④ opportunity itself is hard to find in any area of profession
- ⑤ an entire generation has reached adulthood without the capabilities





46 문장삽입 4-21

But if he dies or leaves for another circus, then what?

There is a big difference between jumping out of a plane with a parachute on and jumping without one. ① Both produce extraordinary experiences, but only one increases the likelihood of being able to try again another time. ② A trapeze artist with a personality predisposed to taking extraordinary risks without a net may be the star attraction in an otherwise mediocre show. ③ This is the paradigm in which someone is motivated by self-gain regardless of the consequences or the benefits to the organization for which he or she works. ④ In such a case, the effort may be good for the individual and it may be good for the group, but the benefits, especially for the group, come with a time limit. ⑤ Over time, this system will break down, often to the damage of the organization.

* trapeze artist 공중 곡예사 ** mediocre 보통밖에 안 되는

47 빈칸추론 5-1

It may sound counterintuitive, but excessive freedom of thought leads to “idea anarchy” and a poor level of inventiveness. Most of us have had a firsthand or secondhand experience of a brilliant solution devised by improvising with scant materials at hand. In many cases, a lack of an essential substance or tool requires resourcefulness. If you’ve ever communicated a big idea concisely on a napkin or managed to score tickets to a sold-out concert (without paying a ticket scalper), you can consider yourself resourceful — that is, using existing resources extremely efficiently. Using this same logic, when _____, we can prevent ideation anarchy and focus productive thinking into that limited space where the creative solutions are frequently hiding.

- ① there are enough resources to freely use
- ② we have many experiences in problem solving
- ③ new resources are secured in our hands
- ④ we place enough constraints around resources
- ⑤ people compete for infinite resources with each other



48 문단요약 5-2 <햇님 직전 모의 2회 수록>

Leonard Bickman and his team found a busy high street and strategically placed crumpled-up pieces of paper several feet away from a rubbish bin. Next, they moved across the street and secretly recorded the percentage of pedestrians who picked up the litter and placed it in the bin. It turned out that the folks weren't too tidy, with only 2 percent of pedestrians picking up the paper and putting it in the bin. In the next phase, the experimenters stopped hundreds of the pedestrians after they had walked past the litter and asked them one question: 'Should it be everyone's responsibility to pick up litter, or should it be left for street cleaners?' What percentage of the pedestrians said that everyone should do their bit to keep the streets clean? Ten percent? Forty percent? In fact, a remarkable 94 percent of the people who had just walked past the crumpled ball of paper said they firmly believed that it was everyone's job to pick up litter.

Unfortunately, sometimes, people fail to show ___(A)___ behavior corresponding to their ___(B)___.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------|-----------|
| ① integral | desire |
| ② integral | statement |
| ③ satisfactory | status |
| ④ disappointing | status |
| ⑤ disappointing | statement |

49 문장삽입 5-3

In fact, the sequence of policies implemented over the last hundred years strongly resembles the sequence of policies implemented over the previous hundred years.

Most Americans agree on the general goal of equal opportunity for rich and poor children. ① They also agree that poor children should not suffer from hunger, homelessness, or lack of medical care. ② But they disagree about how to achieve these goals. ③ This is nothing new: Americans have always disagreed about what to do about their poorest citizens. ④ Every generation of reformers believes that it can solve the problems of poor children by devising new and improved policies, but none of these policies have eliminated poverty or closed the gap between rich and poor children's chances for success. ⑤ As Grace Abbott wrote in 1939, "We have proceeded along in a stumbling fashion, trying one method of care after another and often moving from bad to worse, and back again, in the search for a cure of pauperism."

* pauperism 빈곤 상태





50 빈칸추론 5-4

Imagine seeing a nail with two heads: one at the top of the spike and one to the side. Immediately, it grabs our attention. We think it must be defective. Because of structural fixedness, we mentally want to correct the oddity and restore the nail back to having just one head. This is the reflex we have to overcome. Remember “_____”? That’s how we should do it. If we push ourselves to find a beneficial use for a nail with two heads, we may come up with some ideas that are truly innovative. For example, suppose a second head allows you to hold the nail in place as you hammer, so that you don’t smash your thumb. Or perhaps the second head sticks out in a way you could hang things on. “Function follows form” helps us break fixedness by taking odd configurations and imagining beneficial uses for them.

- ① form cannot be changed
- ② innovation is just an illusion
- ③ function follows form
- ④ doing appeals more than words
- ⑤ security comes first

51 어휘 5-8

In 1995, the otherwise excellent scientist and writer Jared Diamond fell under the spell of fashionable ① pessimism when he promised: ‘By the time my young sons reach retirement age, half the world’s species will be extinct, the air radioactive and the seas polluted with oil.’ Let me reassure his sons that species extinction, though terrible, is so far ② undershooting that promise by a wide margin. Even if you take E. O. Wilson’s wildly pessimistic guess that 27,000 species are dying out every year, that ③ equates to just 27 percent a century (there are thought to be at least ten million species). As for Diamond’s other worries, the trends are getting ④ better, not worse: the radioactive dose his sons receive today from weapons and nuclear accidents tests is 90 percent down on what their father received in the early 1960s. The amount of oil spilled in the sea has been ⑤ rising steadily since before the young Diamonds were born.





52 제목 5-14

Some people often say, "I must make sure I know all about this before I start." Here our intolerance for ambiguity stops us from taking action. We feel as though we will be exposed or that people may discover that we are an impostor and we decide that it is safer to do nothing. Sometimes we try to get more information but with this belief it is unlikely that it will ever be enough. One traveler recalled that for years he had been toying with the idea of motorcycling across Europe. Every time the dream got close to becoming a reality, he decided that he didn't know enough about the bike, the journey, first aid, the places he'd visit, the local languages or any of a host of imponderables. He told himself that more research was needed. His belief that 'I must be certain' prevented him from making a start. If everyone thought like this, there'd be no Edisons or Picassos, and not many books, films or new medicines, either. If you need to play it safe, don't expect to leave your name in the history books.

- ① Just Do It Right Now
- ② Look Before You Leap
- ③ Process Overweigh Result
- ④ There Should Be No Compromise
- ⑤ Perfection Is Your Another Business Card

53 문장삽입 5-15

If they do not get these chemical murmurs of reassurance, they might kill themselves — the cell adopts Plan B: apoptosis.

In order to develop new ways to combat cancer, we can learn much from nature herself. ① The most basic instinct of any cell in our body is to divide, so over millions of years evolution has already come up with some clever mechanisms to curb this selfish instinct and make our cells resist the deadly mayhem of cancer. ② There are genes that tirelessly work to keep the cell's genetic material, or genome, free of errors. Others ensure that cells divide cleanly. ③ Most cells are continuously listening to signals from their neighbors, soothing them when they are doing OK. ④ So, for example, if a liver cell enters the bloodstream and lodges elsewhere in the body, it gets the wrong signals and self-destructs. ⑤ You can think of the body as a hive and these signals as the equivalent of peer pressure to conform and to do the right thing.

* mayhem 파괴 행위, 대혼란 ** apoptosis 세포 소멸



54 무관한 문장 5-16

Generate a long series of coin flips producing heads and tails with 50% odds each and fill up sheets of paper. ① If the series is long enough you may get eight heads or eight tails in a row, perhaps even ten of each. ② Yet you know that in spite of these wins the conditional odds of getting a head or a tail is still 50%. ③ Imagine these heads and tails as monetary bets filling up the coffers of an individual. ④ The deviation from the norm as seen in excess heads or excess tails is here entirely attributable to luck, in other words, to variance, not to the skills of the hypothetical player. ⑤ For this reason, the players of the game can never return to his ordinary routine, and, thus, end up in the road to perdition. A result is that in real life, the larger the deviation from the norm, the larger the probability of it coming from luck rather than skills: Consider that even if one has 55% probability of heads, the odds of ten wins are still very small.

* coffer 금고 ** deviation 편차 ***perdition 파멸

55 순서 5-17

There was a former colleague of mine who, at a recent meeting of the English Department, said that she thought it was now no longer important to teach Shakespeare because among other things he had a very feeble grasp of women.

(A) John Donne's position was in the nineteenth century of no consequence at all. The Oxford Book of English Verse had only one poem of his. And now, of course, he was resurrected by Herbert Grierson and T. S. Eliot and he's one of the great figures of seventeenth-century poetry. But he wasn't always.

(B) Now that seems to me as trifling an observation as can be made, but it does mean that, if you take this seriously, nobody's place in the whole canon is very secure. And this is both good and bad.

(C) This is true of music, too. Bach was eclipsed for two hundred years and rediscovered by Mendelssohn. This means that we are constantly reassessing the past.



56 순서 5-19

The law of one price applies most forcefully in perfectly competitive markets — roughly speaking, markets like those for salt or gold in which numerous suppliers sell highly standardized products.

(A) And few moviegoers would regard Casablanca as a perfect substitute for Scary Movie VIII. Because the law of one price does not apply in the market for film screenings, economists are not surprised that movie tickets do not all sell for the same price.

(B) But many products are not sold in perfectly competitive markets. For example, although films in a given genre may seem interchangeable, local movie screenings are not standardized products. Different theater locations and start times make each showing unique in at least some respects.

(C) Day showings, for example, are generally priced lower than evening showings of the same film because fewer people are free to attend movies in the afternoon than in the evening.

57 무관한 문장 5-20 <햇님 직전 모임 1회 수록>

Have you ever watched someone play golf on TV and caught yourself involuntarily moving in the direction of his swing? ① Obviously, your conscious brain knows that you are sitting on the couch eating potato chips, but another small part of your brain — the part where the mirror neurons reside — thinks you are out on that green. ② Then, because mirror neurons are often right next to motor neurons in the brain, copied feelings often lead to copied actions — suddenly you are moving like you're swinging a golf club without even knowing it. ③ This is why smiles become contagious and why babies automatically imitate the funny faces their parents make. ④ People in the same community can be united into one identity through this characteristic of smile. ⑤ And it's why watching someone get elbowed in the face in Brisbane immediately causes a bunch of rugby fans in Sydney to reach toward their own faces in agony.





58 문장삽입 6-3

Checking a calculation doesn't necessarily mean going through all of the workings again.

With any calculation, whether it is addition, subtraction or something more complicated, there is a final step that children need to learn. ① It takes time to develop this skill, since most children having just completed a sum regard it as finished, and are desperate to get on to the next task. ② Some of the best checks are ones that establish there must have been a mistake, even if you don't know exactly what the mistake was. ③ For example, the answer to 27 plus 42 cannot be 843 because both numbers are smaller than 100. ④ We don't know what the mistake was, but we know for sure that there was one! ⑤ Try to help your child to look out for obvious errors by developing a habit of asking: 'Does this answer look sensible?'

59 어휘 6-4

Recent studies in the U.S., Canada, and Europe compare bilingual and monolingual children attending the same school and matched for parental socio-economic status. It turns out that bilingual children and monolingual children pass milestones of language acquisition (e.g., age to say first word, first sentence, or to acquire a 50-word vocabulary) at (A) the same/different age. Depending on the study, either bilingual and monolingual children end up as adults with essentially the same vocabulary size and word-retrieval rate, or else the monolingual children end up with a slight advantage (vocabulary up to 10% larger in their sole language). However, it would be (B) justified/misleading to summarize this result by saying, "Monolingual children end up with a slightly larger vocabulary: 3,300 versus only 3,000 words." Instead, the result is, "Bilingual children end up with a much (C) smaller/larger vocabulary: a total of 6,000 words, consisting of 3,000 English words plus 3,000 Chinese words, instead of 3,300 English words and no Chinese words."



60 문장삽입 6-8

Fat also contributes to satiety, the satisfaction of feeling full after a meal.

People naturally like high-fat foods. Fat carries with it many dissolved compounds that give foods enticing flavors and aromas, such as the aroma of frying bacon or French fries. ① In fact, when a sick person refuses food, dietitians offer foods flavored with some fat to tempt that person to eat again. ② Fat also lends tenderness to foods such as meats and baked goods. ③ Around the world, as fats become less expensive and more available in a given food supply, people consistently choose fatty foods more often. ④ The fat of swallowed food triggers a series of physiological events that slow down the movement of food through the digestive tract and promote satiety. ⑤ Even so, before the sensation of fullness stops them, people can easily overeat on fat-rich foods because the delicious taste of fat stimulates eating and each bite of a fat-rich food delivers many calories.

61 빈칸추론 6-9

Taste and smell are intimately related — so much so that people are surprised to learn that what they think of as taste is _____. Foods lose their flavor when you have a cold because of your diminished sense of smell. What people commonly experience as flavor is actually a compound sensation of discriminating basic tastes (sweet, salty, bitter, sour, meaty) along with smell, temperature, and texture. Compared to our small handful of taste receptors, we possess about 1,000 olfactory receptors, the result being that aroma sensations are far more diverse than taste sensations. To prove the importance of smell to tasting, you have only to hold your nose or put a clothespin on it while sampling a variety of foodstuffs. Do this and you will discover how bland many foods become. For example, you will be unable to distinguish an apple from an onion, or coffee from tea.

- ① more often a matter of smell
- ② distorted by visual factors
- ③ just a reaction by neurons
- ④ an expression of their moods
- ⑤ an illusion in their imagination





62 순서 6-16

If you've ever strained your back, you know that on the scale of 1 to 10, the pain ranks at a 692.

(A) And you can think of nothing better than having your spouse deliver ice packs, ibuprofen, and the latest issue of Tattoo Today directly to your bed. But your spouse shouldn't play nurse. Why?

(B) It can be paralyzing — making it difficult to walk, to sit, to get up, to sleep, to do anything. All you need to do is to lie down, prop your head on some pillows, flick on Ally McBeal reruns, and remain still.

(C) Statistically speaking, married people with back pain suffer two and a half times longer than single people. Attentive spouses may be doing the right thing emotionally, but by encouraging the suffering to stay in bed, they're doing the wrong thing physically. If you stay in bed for longer than forty-eight hours, your back muscles weaken — and can increase your risk for further injury.





63 문단요약 6-17

When experiments can be brought under the heading “medical” we are inclined to think that any suffering they involve must be justifiable because the research is contributing to the alleviation of suffering. But we have already seen that the testing of therapeutic drugs is less likely to be motivated by the desire for maximum good to all than by the desire for maximum profit. The broad label “medical research” can also be used to cover research that is motivated by a general intellectual curiosity. Such curiosity may be acceptable as part of a basic search for knowledge when it involves no suffering, but should not be tolerated if it causes pain. Very often, too, basic medical research has been going on for decades and much of it, in the long run, turns out to have been quite pointless. Consider the following experiment on the effects of heat on animals. In 1880 Wood placed a number of animals in boxes and placed the boxes on a brick pavement on a hot day. At a temperature of 109.5 degrees Fahrenheit the rabbit jumped and kicked hind legs with great fury. At 120 degrees Fahrenheit it died.

Unfortunately, some medical experiments are not ____ (A) ____ to removing diseases for human kind, but have been conducted only for ____ (B) ____ curiosity.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-------------|
| ① helpful | productive |
| ② helpful | meaningful |
| ③ useless | meaningless |
| ④ contributing | meaningless |
| ⑤ contributing | productive |



64 순서 6-20

Energy is probably the most egregiously mispriced good.

(A) But in most countries no part of the price accounts for the effect that carbon dioxide released by burning oil has on the atmosphere. This is devilishly hard to measure, depending on many assumptions about the value of the damage caused by climate change to the natural environment.

(B) The cost of gas at the pump incorporates the cost to find the oil, pay rent to the rulers of whatever country sits atop it, pull it out of the ground, refine it into gasoline, and move it to your local gas station.

(C) Yet a review of studies by the Environmental Protection Agency concluded that the “social cost” of CO2 emissions ranged between \$40 and \$68 today and would rise to somewhere between \$105 and \$179 in 2040 as the air became more saturated with the stuff.

65 어휘 6-22

Western European social democracies have many rules mandating minimum holidays and maximum working hours. Higher minimum wages and tax rates on high incomes favor more (A) homogeneous/heterogeneous wages. The American workplace, by contrast, is mostly about free competition — unblemished by government interference. The job market is structured with one objective in mind: to reward success, and it has led to an (B) enormous/closed pay gap between the best and the rest. In 1989, the San Francisco Giants, the most expensive team in Major League Baseball, paid a median salary of \$535,000, more than five times the median wage at the Baltimore Orioles, the cheapest club at the time. Big as it seems, the gap is (C) huge/small by current standards. In 2009, the New York Yankees paid a median wage of \$5.2 million, nearly twelve times more than the Oakland Athletics at the bottom.





66 순서 6-23

Peter Gollwitzer and colleague Veronika Brandstatter found that action triggers are quite effective in motivating action.

(A) A whopping 75 percent of those students wrote the report. That’s a pretty astonishing result for such a small mental investment.

(B) In one study, they tracked college students who had the option to earn extra credit in a class by writing a paper about how they spent Christmas Eve. But there was a catch: To earn the credit, they had to submit the paper by December 26.

(C) Most students had good intentions of writing the paper, but only 33 percent of them got around to writing and submitting it. Other students in the study were required to set action triggers — to note, in advance, exactly when and where they intended to write the report.

67 빈칸추론 7-2

A certain kind of humor depends on the juxtaposition of two contrasting ideas or feelings. Because of the various dimensions of oral language, a storyteller can convey such contrasting ideas and feelings simultaneously with different elements of oral expression. Imagine a humorous story about parachute jumping. If a character says, “Yes, I’m ready to jump,” while walking backwards away from the supposed jump door, he is expressing a willingness to perform a scary action through one dimension of oral language (words), and unwilling fear through another (movement). Or suppose a character is on the phone with her mother, whom she does not want to visit. As she says with a pained tone, “I am so sorry I can’t come to see you,” she wipes her brow in an exaggerated gesture of relief. _____ creates a humorous effect.

- ① The exaggerated gestures and verbal expressions
- ② The accordance of language and subsequent actions
- ③ The expressions of irony between language and its intention
- ④ Intentional mistakes and behaviors associated an inferior intellect
- ⑤ The strong, simultaneous expression of these two contrasting attitudes





68 빈칸추론 7-3

Feasts, by means of structure and ritual, deliberately use the powerful connotations of food to recall origins and earlier times. They also attempt to be events in themselves unforgettable, in order to furnish recollections for the future. The food served at festivals is, therefore, not only richer and more splendid than what we usually eat, but also traditional, inherited from the past and intended to be experienced as ancient custom; the recipes and the lore associated with it are to be handed on by us for use again in ritual celebrations. Festive food is both out of the ordinary, and (if the festival is a recurring one) always the same. English Christmas pudding and brandy-soaked Christmas cake is heavy, sweet, and rich. At Christmas, a tiny bit suffices: once we have recovered from Christmas, we are quite happy to wait a year before

- ① facing a new and experimental recipe
- ② having another family reunion
- ③ trying the cake and pudding again
- ④ wearing the same festive costumes
- ⑤ receiving expected Christmas gifts

69 순서 7-4

To get a feel for the ways positive emotions can build life resources, envision for a moment something that has made you feel joyful, playful, or intensely alive — when you wanted to smile and cheer, or jump up and dance around.

(A) Whatever comes to mind for you, take a moment to relive the experience in your mind, letting your joy rekindle. Consider how you felt and what you felt like doing.

(B) Maybe it was witnessing your child's delight in taking her first steps, or playing a game of chase or catch with your dog, sharing a meal and lots of laughter with a friend you haven't seen in ages, or playing touch football in the park during a family get-together.

(C) What we've learned about joyful experiences like these is that the playful urges they carry build resources, and in times of trouble, these gains in resources can spell the difference between life and death.





70 문장삽입 7-5

She should smile even if he puts that diaper on the baby’s head.

I have seen so many women inadvertently discourage their husbands from doing their share by being too controlling or critical. ① Social scientists call this “maternal gatekeeping,” which is a fancy term for “Oh, dear! That’s not the way you do it! Just move aside and let me!” ② If a mother acts as a gatekeeper and is reluctant to hand over responsibility, or worse, questions the father’s efforts, he does less. ③ Whenever a married woman asks me for advice on coparenting with a husband, I tell her to let him put the diaper on the baby any way he wants as long as he’s doing it himself. ④ Over time, if he does things his way, he’ll find the correct end. ⑤ But if he’s forced to do things her way, pretty soon she’ll be doing them herself.

71 연결어 7-7

Friedman, an American cardiologist, noticed in the 1940s that the chairs in his waiting room got worn out from the edges. He then hypothesized that his patients were driven, impatient people, who sat on the edge of their seats when waiting and labelled these people Type A personalities. ____ (A) ____, Type A personalities are workaholics, always busy, somewhat impatient, extremely competitive, often irritable and aggressive. Type B personalities, ____ (B) ____, are laid-back and easygoing as they are not highly competitive nor do they always fight the clock. Dr. David Fontana points out that this typology also has an emotional component, namely the emotional reaction to pressure linked to self-esteem. Type A personalities are driven by a desire for success in order to prove themselves, and Type B personalities are able to take a more objective view of the issues in front of them and of themselves.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① However | on the other hand |
| ② Furthermore | on the other hand |
| ③ Furthermore | likewise |
| ④ In contrast | likewise |
| ⑤ In contrast | therefore |





72 문장삽입 7-9

Of course, such sensitivity does not imply a familiarity with a set of clichéd etiquettes from another culture.

One of the most exciting things about teaching international students is the possibility for teachers and students to have dynamic interactions. ① The presence of international students provides an extraordinary learning opportunity for both teachers and students to accept and ‘own’ each other’s culture. ② In reaching a metacultural awareness, the teacher-student partnership is one where the ‘partners must be cognizant of their partner’s cultural heritage and must accord that heritage legitimacy in their dealings with one another.’ ③ The humorous situation in which a Japanese man’s extended hand hits the bowing head of an American on greeting each other is one good example of such understanding. ④ In the same way, a Maori student who stares fixedly at a teacher because he has been told that looking another person in the eye is polite may generate an unexpected, hostile, response. ⑤ Picking up bits and pieces of another culture is not metacultural awareness.

73 문장삽입 7-14

It’s a risky move because in crying out, the danger-spotting squirrel draws attention to itself, which may well attract the predator.

We’ve all heard the phrase “the family that plays together, stays together.” The wisdom in this phrase is that social play builds ties between people that are lasting and consequential. This wisdom holds outside the human family circle as well. ① A fascinating example comes from a certain breed of ground squirrels. ② When one sees a predator in the distance, it will sound an alarm call that alerts other squirrels to run for cover. ③ Scientists used to think that animals would risk their lives like this only for kin with whom they shared common genes. ④ New evidence suggests, however, that squirrels also sound alarm calls for former playmates, not genetically related. ⑤ These squirrels developed a social resource while playing and these buddies will put their lives on the line to save their playmates.



74 제목 7-15

The idea of using virtual water trade as a trade policy strategy to offset regional water shortage is currently being debated so vigorously by water experts because it might lead to huge water savings, making it possible — or so it would seem at first sight — to resolve “the water crisis” virtually overnight. The concept of strategic virtual water trade is based on the idea that, by importing more of their food from water-rich countries, water-poor countries might use their scarce water resources in sectors (e.g., industrial production) where they achieve a higher value added per volume unit of water. Furthermore, advocates argue that in agriculture, too, productivity increases lead to water savings, if the emphasis is placed on the cultivation of crops which are highly efficient in their use of water. Changes in the domestic food supply could then be offset by means of international trade.

- ① A Way to Trade Water by Various Transportation
- ② Essential Importance of Food over Water
- ③ Strategic Choice to Overcome Water Shortage
- ④ Relative Poverty of Agriculture in Poor Country
- ⑤ A Debate: Water or Industry

75 순서 7-16

Effective communication starts with the understanding that there are my point of view and someone else’s point of view.

(A) Statements of opinion are always more constructive in the first person “I” form. Compare these two statements: “You never take my suggestions seriously” and “I feel frustrated that you have not responded to my last four emails, which leads me to believe that my suggestions are not that important to you. Is that so?”

(B) Rarely is there one absolute truth, so people who believe that they speak the truth are very silencing of others. When we recognize that we can see things only from our own perspective, we can share our views in a nonthreatening way.

(C) The former can elicit a quick and defensive “That’s not true!” The latter is much harder to deny. One triggers a disagreement; the other sparks a discussion.



76 순서 7-17

In contrast to temperate regions where higher crop yields are projected for warming up to a few degrees, climate change is generally expected to cause yields to decrease in the tropics because of the predominance of rainfed agriculture.

(A) Economic analysis has estimated that these effects will combine to reduce the incomes of smallholder farmers and poor urban consumers under future climates, resulting in higher numbers of people worldwide at risk of hunger.

(B) Where rainfall declines, therefore, more severe yield impacts are expected. Adaptation of farming systems — for example, adjusting planting dates and cultivar selection — will lessen yield impacts, but not by enough to prevent reduced yields.

(C) Most studies indicate that food prices would rise globally with increases of global average temperature of a few degrees or more because of a slowing in the expansion of global food supply relative to population growth.

77 빈칸추론 7-18

One way by which changes to an individual's environment can be achieved is through advocacy — campaigning for changes to mindsets, rules, and structures that inherently limit the beneficiaries. To be sure, advocacy is hard. However, some of the more sustained solutions to social issues historically have come from long years of advocacy. For example, the campaign against slavery took 46 years before the Slavery Abolition Act 1833 was passed in England. Similarly, the campaign for women's right to vote took 70 years before the 19th Amendment to the US Constitution was passed in the US Congress in 1919. Providing shelters, support groups, and other balms for the victims of injustice might have made them feel better and, perhaps, taken care of their immediate needs, but it was the advocacy of making the environment right for the beneficiaries that led to _____.

- ① giving them a quick help and a hope to live
- ② saving innocent criminals from biased legal system
- ③ enduring change and avoided creating more victims
- ④ achieving a real democracy through spreading political power
- ⑤ dreaming a society in which there is no gap between the rich and poor



78 순서 7-20

The copying of designs is not new. In 1975 the Fashion Design Protection Association was set up by Achilleas Constantinou after he saw many of his designs in stores that his company had not supplied.

(A) So these admirable efforts have not really solved the problem. Aside from the difficulties of time and cost in pursuing legal actions against the suppliers, there is still the problem of deciding when a fashion house is merely following a trend and when it is breaking the law.

(B) The aim of this Act is 'to protect creativity without restricting competition.' Designers are encouraged to claim copyright of their designs by signing and dating their original drawings. However, designs are often copied and sold in other countries without the designer ever knowing.

(C) This was subsequently taken up by the British Clothing Industry Association who lobbied to get the Department of Trade and Industry to bring out the Copyright Designs and Patents Act in 1988.



79 문단요약 7-21

When trained psychologists look through collections of photos, they can at a glance separate out genuine smiles from fake ones. Dacher Keltner and LeeAnne Harker of the University of California at Berkeley, for example, studied 141 senior-class photos from the 1960 yearbook of Mills College. All but three of the women were smiling, and half of the smilers were genuinely smiling. All the women were contacted at ages twenty-seven, forty-three, and fifty-two and asked about their marriages and their life satisfaction. When Harker and Keltner inherited the study in the 1990s, they wondered if they could predict from the senior-year smile alone what these women's married lives would turn out to be like. Astonishingly, women with genuine smiles, on average, were more likely to be married, to stay married, and to experience more personal wellbeing over the next thirty years. Those indicators of happiness were predicted by a mere crinkling of the eyes.

Surprisingly, it was found that the happiness of ____ (A) ____ life can be predicted from the ____ (B) ____ of smile in the past.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|--------------|
| ① future | intensity |
| ② social | authenticity |
| ③ economic | reason |
| ④ future | authenticity |
| ⑤ social | reason |



80 빈칸추론 7-23

Charity has gone through several phases. It started with a focus on giving to the poor. Then, in the 15th century, it expanded to address the environment in which the poor — as well as other members of the community — lived. In the 19th century, and with the influence of business minds and principles, the focus was on _____. This progression of thinking and approach in charity work led to one conclusion: Being kind does not mean just showing kindness. For example, a social service body may reject an unemployed man’s request for monetary handouts and suggest training instead. While this gesture may seem unkind to a depressed man, the counter-argument is that the economic right of the man and his long-term sustainability through enrichment programs is more valuable than a one-off handout.

- ① giving a quick helping hand
- ② opening the minds of the poor
- ③ helping the poor help themselves
- ④ making people believe in their neighbors
- ⑤ achieving economic equality in society

81 빈칸추론 8-1

Philosophy _____. We not only do things, but also think about them. Such a simple experience as eating can lead to some major philosophical questions. How much should we eat? We ask it because it makes a difference in our daily lives. The amount we eat can affect the pleasure we get out of life, especially if we eat too much. But eating is in itself a pleasure. We begin to philosophize when we try to decide which pleasures are most important to us, for example, looking slim and trim on the one hand or enjoying satisfying meals on the other. We even ask whether pleasure is the proper standard for making our decisions in life. Soon we no longer talk about eating but about the more general question that the experience of eating makes us think about, namely, what values are most important to us.

- ① begins with our ordinary daily experiences
- ② finds itself in quite a unusual human deliberation
- ③ has nothing in common with non-philosophers
- ④ makes an easy question an ever insoluble problem
- ⑤ places an emphasis on impossibility for humans to reach





82 빈칸추론 8-2

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

- ① the number of people that the website sustains
- ② the reliability of information in the website users use
- ③ users' ability to search the items they need desperately
- ④ the specific fields in which the judgments are being made
- ⑤ what the users themselves are doing to support their lives

83 어법 8-3

Liberal arts colleges are threatened by the perception ① that liberal arts education is a luxury. The liberal arts college is a small niche within the modern American higher education landscape. Because of their size, liberal arts colleges are not able to capitalize on economies of scale. Additionally, the mission of most liberal arts colleges to develop the "whole person," typically ② accompanied by greater student service expenditures and a smaller student-to-faculty ratio than other institutional types, ③ tend to increase financial expenditures. Moreover, the common practice of tuition discounting requires institutions to focus on the difficult challenge of predicting net tuition revenue in their forecasting or ④ face an erosion of critical resources. These challenges, ⑤ coupled with the volatility of endowment earnings, can work against the financial viability of liberal arts colleges and may lead to greater vulnerability to the competition from lower-priced public institutions.



84 연결어 8-4

Marcia admits she gets uncomfortable when a client seems unhappy, ill at ease, or near tears, and her first response is reassurance. She believes this has worked well in her long list of impressive leadership roles, and she brings this same perspective to coaching. ____ (A) ____, through peer feedback, she begins to notice that her quick move to reassure a client, grab the box of tissues, or give the proverbial pat on the back robs the client of important moments of exploration. Reassurance promotes comfort, not change, and while there is a time and place for it, reassurance is seldom the dominant approach that will facilitate lasting change. ____ (B) ____, reassurance ill-timed will prevent the client from facing important work in coaching. If a client tells the coach he received some tough feedback from his boss that felt hurtful and the coach moves to reassure the client, the real work of unpacking the interaction and examining how the client wants to address this are lost.

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

85 순서 8-5

People in their twenties haven't yet launched their first life chapter. Many are busy going to school to get ready for the great adventure ahead — the grown-up years: earning degrees, getting work experience, learning to manage in many settings, becoming experts in something.

(A) During the rest of their lives, they gained lots of experience but probably never again had such intense learning preparation. They now must engage in whatever learning they need if they are to sustain the great adventure of adulthood.

(B) Many imagine settling down after all this for the long haul. Those who are now older adults remember that early period well when training for their first adult life chapter took more than twenty years.

(C) When they launched their first dreams, they may have lacked experience, but they didn't lack careful preparation and powerful determination.





86 주장 8-7

Responsibility for climate change lies with the industrialized countries that are responsible for over 60 percent of current emissions and approximately 80 percent of past emissions. Poor people in developing countries are thus suffering the impacts from something for which they have received little or no benefit. Under the 'polluter pays principle,' polluters are liable for the costs of cleaning up and compensating the victims of environmental contamination and damage. 'Climate Justice' therefore rightly demands that the industrialized countries be liable for the damage to the atmosphere, climate and human and natural systems caused by greenhouse gas pollution. Hence, wealth creation has incurred an 'environmental debt,' owed by the wealthy beneficiaries of greenhouse gas pollution to the poor left vulnerable to its impacts. This debt carries both a financial and moral obligation to provide compensation for the damage caused by climate change and for the costs of reducing vulnerability to its impacts in developing countries.

- ① 각국은 자기 나라의 기후 변화에 대해 스스로 책임져야 한다.
- ② 선진국들은 자신들의 저지른 잘못을 무책임하게 은폐해서는 안 된다.
- ③ 각국은 지구 전체의 기후 변화에 대해 산업화된 정도만큼 보상해야 한다.
- ④ 산업화된 국가들은 그들로 인해 환경적 영향을 받은 국가들에 대한 책임이 있다.
- ⑤ 선진국들에 의한 기후변화는 결국 후진국들의 경제 발전에 막대한 영향을 미치게 된다.

87 문장삽입 8-8

The potent impact of moving pictures on the imagination is plain from the audience response.

Cinema, television, and the related media fascinate their audiences in a variety of ways, but entertainment is what most people want when they pay for leisure products. ① Well aware of this, the media industries build their profits by seeking to gratify audiences' expectations that what they are buying will give them pleasure. ② A particularly striking feature film or television drama will be received with the most intense private and public reactions. ③ And ever since they first became sources of popular entertainment, both large and small screens have been channels for deeply felt legends, myths, and cults. ④ The most exciting fictional characters catch the public's attention and pass into popular discourse, where they may remain familiar figures for years. ⑤ Then too there is the enduring phenomenon of stardom and the heroworship associated with it.



88 문장삽입 8-9

This is woefully impoverished thinking.

In both past and present, we have ignored the construction of rich goals for the non-college-bound which contribute to the large aims of citizenship and full personal life. ① Too many of us have supposed that such goals are necessarily embedded only in the academic curriculum. ② This result was, in part, caused by confusion over the meaning of intellectual. ③ Guided by that false supposition, policymakers have concluded that the only way to provide a culturally rich education for all students is to insist that they all participate in the same standard academic curriculum. ④ A vocational curriculum can be exciting and rich in goals inspired by universal aims, but we have to treat this curriculum and its students with respect and creative effort. ⑤ It should be possible to open some courses to students from both academic and vocational programs — art, music, drama, and literature, for example.

89 문장삽입 8-15

In comparison, modern great apes obtain much of their diet from low-quality plant foods.

Important dimensions of human nutritional biology appear to be associated with the high-energy demands of our large brains. Humans consume diets that are more dense in energy and nutrients than other primates of similar size. ① For example, Cordain and other researchers in 2000 showed that modern human foraging populations typically derive 45% to 65% of their dietary energy intake from animal foods. ② Gorillas derive over 80% of their diet from fibrous foods such as leaves and bark. ③ Even among chimpanzees, only about 5% of their calories are derived from animal foods, including insects. ④ Meat and other animal foods are more concentrated sources of calories and nutrients than most of the plant foods typically eaten by large-bodied primates. ⑤ This higher-quality diet means that humans need to eat a smaller volume of food to get the energy and nutrients they require.





90 주제 8-16

In more recent decades, the role of the state has been complicated by the emphasis on individual responsibility in social discourses. Choices, rather than structural constraints, are identified as critical in how well people, and families, do. Health, education, diet, caregiving and a range of other elements are more often framed as the responsibility of individuals and by implication , families, than as the responsibility of states. This particular mobilization of individual responsibility has coincided with significant changes in how states define their responsibilities to their people. States in developed nations have been withdrawing from active roles of care and support, creating instead paradigms where individuals 'choose' to interact with state supports and agencies for needed services. Discourses of mutual obligation are created around the provision of services; again reinforcing the responsibility individuals have to make competent consumption choices about their own well-being.

- ① increasing trend to require big governments
- ② lack of sense of responsibility in modern states
- ③ change of states' standpoint in social context
- ④ loss of balance between individuals and states
- ⑤ new definition of individuals' right to happiness

91 제목 8-17 <햇님 직전 모의 1회 수록>

At Purdue University Library, a woman librarian goes about her business, checking out people's books. She is part of an experiment in unnoticeable touches, and knows that half the time she is to do nothing special, the other half to touch people as insignificantly as possible. She brushes a student's hand lightly as she returns a library card. Then the student is followed outside and asked to fill out a questionnaire about the library that day. Among other questions, the student is asked if the librarian smiled, and if she touched him. In fact, the librarian had not smiled, but the student reports that she did, although he says she did not touch him. This experiment lasts all day, and soon a pattern becomes clear: those students who have been subconsciously touched report much more satisfaction with the library and life in general.

- ① Touch It, and Feel It
- ② Questionnaire's Magic Reveals Your Mind
- ③ Why Don't We Speak Truth
- ④ Secret of Touch: Gives Us Pleasure Anyway
- ⑤ Library Satisfaction: It Depends on Librarians



92 문장삽입 8-18

While conventional farming systems have revolutionized agriculture, these have also created major problems about non-point source pollution, decline in biodiversity, and increase in soil degradation.

Obtaining high crop yields to meet the increasing demands for food and fiber has been equated with intensive cultivation, accelerated mechanization, high chemical input, and the use of genetically engineered crop varieties particularly in developed countries. ① The conventional way of improving soil fertility is through the addition of highly soluble inorganic fertilizers. ② Likewise, combating pests and diseases has heavily relied upon frequent and high input of commercial pesticides. ③ The development of relatively inexpensive inorganic fertilizers and pesticides has contributed to the expansion of chemically-based agricultural production systems resulting in a large increase in cultivated land area and crop yields. ④ Thus, the challenge lies in developing an alternative system that reduces or eliminates the input of chemicals while sustaining high crop yields. ⑤ One of these potential alternatives is organic farming.

93 문장삽입 8-19

But the most prominent line of argument was not about the ethical issues at the heart of the debate.

In April 2007, the United States Senate debated a bill to permit federal funding for research using newly derived human embryonic stem cell lines — and so in essence to encourage the destruction of embryos for research. ① The outlines of the ethical dispute were quite familiar. ② Opponents said the embryos, which they took to be developing human beings, should not be treated as raw materials for research. ③ Supporters countered that the embryos could not be considered human persons, and therefore that concerns about their fate should not stand in the way of promising research. ④ It was about the potential utility of the embryos in question, and the horrors they might help to overcome. ⑤ The debate, more than anything, was a discussion of human vulnerability to nature’s wrath, and of the terrible injustice of disease.



94 연결어 8-20

Let's face it: Disclosing private information to others is risky business. When you reveal private things about yourself to others, they might reject you or divulge your confidences to someone else. A study of European college students reported that they revealed others' personal emotional disclosures to third parties in 66-78 percent of the cases. Although the researchers did not ask the students if they had been sworn to secrecy, in 85 percent of the cases the students were intimates (versus acquaintances) of the self-disclosers. ____ (A) ____, more emotionally intense disclosures were more likely to be shared — and with more people — than less emotionally intense revelations. Thus, if you have a secret you cannot risk others knowing but that is troubling you, it is probably safer to share it with a trained counselor. ____ (B) ____, writing about an issue, such as in a journal, can help you feel better.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① Moreover | Alternatively |
| ② Moreover | Therefore |
| ③ However | Likewise |
| ④ However | Alternatively |
| ⑤ Therefore | Likewise |

95 문장삽입 8-22

Although this is an extreme stylization, real-world cases may approximate it.

Imagine that you had an income of \$50,000 per year in odd-numbered years and of \$100,000 per year in even-numbered years. Would you double your consumption in even-numbered and halve it in odd-numbered years? ① That seems unlikely. ② Most people would spend less than their income in even-numbered years and more in odd-numbered years, setting their consumption levels, not to the current income, but to \$75,000. ③ American schoolteachers, for example, are paid only for nine months' work each year. ④ They would save about a quarter of their income each month to carry them over the summer months with approximately the same level of consumption. ⑤ Similarly, people who work on commission or for tips are aware that some seasons of the year (say, Christmas for a salesman or summer holidays for a waitress in a resort town) are more lucrative; and they would save some of the income from these periods to boost consumption in slower times.





96 순서 8-23

New forms of vehicle, traffic, and environmental sensors, combined with more powerful and cheaper processors and communication links, are opening up new horizons for road traffic management and control.

(A) It is therefore important for both transport planning and online decision support systems to be able to quantify the accuracy of road traffic data collected by sensors.

(B) However, despite these developments, uncertainty still pervades traffic engineering regarding both sensor measurements and predictions of future system states. The growing volume of road traffic data collected and transmitted can reduce, but never eliminate, uncertainty about the current system state or, indeed, forecasts of future system states.

(C) This is giving stimulation to software developers and researchers involved in creating the underlying algorithms for solving road traffic problems.

97 순서 9-2

Anecdotally, presidential advisers Clark Clifford, Bernard Baruch, Henry Kissinger, and General George Marshall were more useful at solving the world's problems after age 55 than before.

(A) For example, one research study, using a test called the "Mature Reflective Judgement Interview," found a clear increase in wisdom up until age 35. After that the investigators found no good evidence for further wisdom growth.

(B) If only we could measure it properly, wisdom ought, like experience and gray hair, to increase steadily with age. Experimental evidence, however, suggests that this belief is not true.

(C) In another study middle-level managers could solve complex social relationship problems as well from 28 to 35 as they could from 45 to 55; the only difference was that the younger managers had to gather more and sometimes quite extraneous data. From 65 to 75, however, the manager's performance was clearly inferior. Others have obtained experimental results that confirm these findings.



98 빈칸추론 9-3

What is less known and little appreciated about Alexander the Great is that his battlefield victories depended on in-depth knowledge of the psychology and culture of the ordinary people and military leaders in opposing armies. He included in his military intelligence information about the beliefs, worldview, motivations, and patterns of behavior of those he faced. Moreover, his conquests and subsequent rule were _____.

He used what we would now understand to be psychological, sociological, and anthropological insights. He understood that lasting victory depended on the goodwill of and alliances with non-Greek peoples. He carefully studied the customs and conditions of people he conquered and adapted his policies — politically, economically, and culturally — to promote good conditions in each place so that the people were reasonably well-disposed toward his rule. In this approach, Alexander had to overcome the arrogance and ethnocentrism of his own training, culture, and Greek philosophy.

- ① based on the strong military domination
- ② focused on changing subject peoples into soldiers
- ③ to terminate different cultures and histories
- ④ directing to making the greatest empire in history
- ⑤ more economic and political in nature than military

99 순서 9-4

A *Fortune* magazine article sometime back reported that Microsoft chairman Bill Gates has three monitors on his desk. One screen displays e-mail. The second screen shows the particular message that he is writing at that moment. The third screen is for a browser so he can search various sites.

(A) But for many of us mere mortals, ICTs, far from freeing up time to actually focus on and think about what we are doing, have frequently compressed time to stressful levels.

(B) Bill Gates is a pioneer of electronic communication. He is a genius, and especially a genius in the field of handling data.

(C) The Dutch sociologist Ida Sabelis uses the word “decompress,” which is what divers have to do when they surface after very deep dives. After we dive deeply into all kinds of data, we definitely need time to sit back and think deeply about the issues.





100 문장삽입 9-5

But a wedding toast is not a State of the Union address. It is an expression of friendship.

Suppose, on your wedding day, your best man delivers a heart-warming toast, a speech so moving it brings tears to your eyes. You later learn that he didn't write it himself but bought it online. ① Would the toast mean less than it did at first, before you knew it was written by a paid professional? ② Most of us would probably say yes. ③ It might be argued that presidents and prime ministers routinely employ speechwriters, and no one faults them for it. ④ Although a bought toast might "work" in the sense of achieving its desired effect, that effect might depend on an element of deception. ⑤ Here's a test: If, seized with anxiety at the prospect of giving a speech at your best friend's wedding, you purchased a moving, sentimental masterpiece online, would you reveal this fact, or try to cover it up?



101 문단요약 9-7

Lewicki demonstrated that momentary past encounters can affect choice behavior in social settings. Participating high school students first interacted with an interviewer who asked a series of questions. For one of the questions, the interviewer acted in either an “unkind” or a “neutral” way. In the next part of the experiment, students were presented with the choice of approaching one of two new experimenters, one of whom physically resembled the first interviewer. Only 20% of students who had had an unpleasant brief encounter during the interview approached the experimenter who physically resembled the interviewer, whereas 57% of students who had had a neutral interaction with the interviewer chose the physically similar experimenter. When asked, most students believed that their choice of experimenter was completely random. Lewicki concluded that “the memory representation of even a single instance relevant in some respect to the present situation is capable of influencing the final decision”.

People seem to be so influenced by ____ (A) ____ that they later make a biased, ____ (B) ____ choice.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|--------------|
| ① appearance | conscious |
| ② memory | conscious |
| ③ memory | subconscious |
| ④ personality | wrong |
| ⑤ personality | subconscious |





102 연결어 9-15 <햇님 직전 모의 2회 수록>

The introduction of new technologies into a society is conditioned, in large part, by the cultural consciousness. ____ (A) ____, in 1831, Europeans invented chloroform for use in surgery. Centuries earlier, the Chinese invented acupuncture and used it as an anesthetic. Why did the Europeans never discover acupuncture and the Chinese never discover chloroform? Because European and Chinese ideas about space, time, and reality were so utterly different. The Chinese culture, because of its emphasis on context, holistic thinking, and harmony with nature, predisposed itself to discoveries like acupuncture. The European mind, being analytical, was predisposed to discoveries like chloroform. ____ (B) ____, cultural consciousness conditions the mind to view the world in a certain way and leads to new discoveries that conform with the culture's mental perception of things.

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

103 순서 9-16

The key to successful risk taking is to understand that the actions you're taking should be the natural next step. One of the mistakes we often make when confronting a risk situation, whether it is learning a new skill or starting a new project, is our tendency to focus on the end result.

(A) The ones that decide to make it change their focus by analyzing what they need to do to master the first step, like getting through the first mogul on the hill.

(B) Skiers who are unsure of themselves often do this. They'll go to the edge of a difficult slope, look all the way down to the bottom, and from where they are on the hill, determine that the slope is too steep for them to try.

(C) Once they get there, they concentrate on the next mogul, and over the course of the run, they end up at the bottom of what others thought was an impossible mountain.



104 순서 9-17

When we stop believing that criticizing is useful, we can become more encouraging to others.

(A) We criticize others because we believe that this will help them improve, and we do not recognize that we are, in fact, discouraging them. It is a misconception that criticizing is the best way to help someone progress.

(B) Individuals who feel a sense of belonging usually do not mind if their mistakes are corrected. The same is not the case when individuals feel that they are only being criticized. Without the feeling of belonging, the main feeling engendered is likely to be guilt.

(C) When we deal with those who have been entrusted to us or with whom we work, we can suggest changes and point out opportunities for progress and, at the same time, we can ensure that the other person feels comfortable with the situation.

105 문장삽입 9-18

Right now, however, scientists are not having a lot of luck turning fusion power into reality — it is much more difficult than anything else humans have tried to build.

One form of energy that seems to have fewer problems than most others is nuclear fusion power. ① The fusion process actually releases much more energy than nuclear fission, and it produces much less radioactive waste. ② So many people are excited about the possibility of developing a working hydrogen fusion reactor. ③ Scientists can produce fusion energy, but right now it takes much more energy to create nuclear fusion than the actual energy that fusion gives us in return. ④ In other words, in trying to create nuclear fusion, energy is actually lost instead of gained. ⑤ While humans can make bombs that use fusion power, they are not yet able to control the reaction for use in a power plant.





106 순서 9-19

Changing the position or shape of your body while on a snowboard changes the arrangement of your weight. In other words, it changes the position of your center of gravity.

(A) Suppose a kid gets on one end, and an adult (who is heavier) gets on the other. This shifts the seesaw's center of gravity toward the adult. The end with the adult moves down, and the end with the kid goes up.

(B) Now suppose the two people change places. The center of gravity again moves toward the adult. To shift the seesaw's center of gravity back to the middle, the arrangement of weight needs to be changed. This can be done if the adult sits closer to the middle.

(C) The same thing happens when you change the arrangement of weight on a seesaw. If no one sits on it, its center of gravity is in the middle. The seesaw is evenly balanced.

107 문장삽입 9-20

By following the trail these recruits are able to go directly to it.

Trail laying and trail following as a navigational method are common throughout the animal kingdom. Ants, for example, use pheromone trails as a method by which a number of foragers can efficiently exploit a newly discovered food source. ① When it finds a food source that is too large for it to exploit successfully alone, a foraging ant will return quickly, and by a very direct route, to its nest. ② As it does so it deposits a pheromone trail on the ground behind it. ③ At the nest the returning individual performs stereotyped behaviors designed to recruit others to the food source. ④ As each of them returns to the nest they too deposit pheromone and so the trail is reinforced. ⑤ Eventually the food source will become exhausted and animals will stop returning from it. No trail reinforcement will take place and quite quickly the trail will disappear.



108 문단요약 9-22

Researchers Brown and McNeill assembled a group of students, and read them out definitions of relatively uncommon words. For example, when the 'target' word was SEXTANT, the students heard the definition: 'A navigational instrument used in measuring angular distances, especially the altitude of sun, moon and stars at sea.' Some of the students recognized the right word immediately. But others went into a 'tip of the tongue' state: They felt they were on the verge of getting the word, but not quite there. In this state the researchers asked them to fill in a questionnaire about their mental search. To their surprise, they found that the students could provide quite a lot of information about the elusive missing name. Sometimes the information was semantic, and sometimes it was phonetic. For example, in response to the definition of SEXTANT, several students provided the similar meaning words COMPASS and PROTRACTOR, and others remembered that it had two syllables and began with an S, and made guesses such as SECANT, SEXTON or SEXTET.

Researchers found that although people sometimes don't ____ (A) ____ what they intend to, they are actually ____ (B) ____ of the pronunciation and meaning.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------|---------|
| ① speak | fond |
| ② speak | coining |
| ③ know | aware |
| ④ utter | aware |
| ⑤ utter | unaware |



109 순서 9-23

In an experiment, a pair of Cornell researchers divided a class of students into two groups. One group was allowed to surf the Web while listening to a lecture.

(A) A log of their activity showed that they looked at sites related to the lecture’s content but also visited unrelated sites, checked their e-mail, went shopping, watched videos, and did all the other things that people do online.

(B) It didn’t matter, moreover, whether they surfed information related to the lecture or completely unrelated content — they all performed poorly. When the researchers repeated the experiment with another class, the results were the same.

(C) The second group heard the identical lecture but had to keep their laptops shut. Immediately afterward, both groups took a test measuring how well they could recall the information from the lecture. The surfers, the researchers report, “performed significantly poorer on immediate measures of memory for the to-be-learned content.”

110 문장삽입 10-2

But unless we learn how to love ourselves, we will encounter difficulties in loving others and in allowing them to love us.

In our counseling sessions clients are sometimes surprised when we ask them what they like about themselves. They look uncomfortable and embarrassed. ① They find it easier to talk about how they see themselves in positive ways if we say to them: “If your best friends were here, how would they describe you?” “What characteristics would they ascribe to you?” “What reasons might they give for choosing you as a friend?” ② Some have been brought up to think that it is egocentric to talk about self-love. ③ We cannot give to others what we do not possess ourselves. ④ If we are able to appreciate our own worth, then we are better able to accept the love from others. ⑤ This could even include loving an enemy.



111 순서 10-3

People who are highly motivated often tense their muscles as they get ready to spring into action. But is the opposite also true? Can you boost your willpower by tensing your muscles?

(A) Each of these exercises was designed to make the participants behave as if they were trying hard to exert self-control. The results showed that those carrying out the exercises were more likely to keep their hand in the bucket of ice for longer, down more vinegar or buy healthier food.

(B) Every time, half of the participants were asked to tighten certain muscles by making their hand into a fist, sitting down and lifting their heels off the floor, holding a pen by tightly weaving it between their fingers, or contracting their biceps.

(C) Ris Hung from the National University of Singapore assembled several groups of participants and asked them to keep their hands submerged in an ice bucket for as long as possible, consume a healthy but terrible-tasting vinegar drink, or visit a local cafeteria and buy healthy food rather than sugary snacks.

112 무관한 문장 10-7

When pressed by your host, you take a second helping of dinner, even though you are determined to watch your weight. ① You may go to a movie that you end up disliking because everyone you know and the reviews recommend it. ② You listen to certain music that satisfies your taste and longing. ③ You wear the same clothes as others partly because of the way the clothing industry copies itself, but largely because we choose to wear what other people wear. ④ You give your kids the same names as your peers give theirs, even though you swear you are being original with Jacob, Noah, Emily. ⑤ We all look around — at people like us, at magazines, at films and TV — and develop a feel for what is socially acceptable and how we might put that look together.





113 빈칸추론 10-8

Accelerating beyond my strolling speed completely changes the experience of walking, because the transition to a faster walk brings about a sharp deterioration in my ability to think coherently. As I speed up, my attention is drawn with increasing frequency to the experience of walking and to the deliberate maintenance of the faster pace. My ability to bring a train of thought to a conclusion is impaired accordingly. At the highest speed I can sustain on the hills, about 14 minutes for a mile, I do not even try to think of anything else. In addition to the physical effort of moving my body rapidly along the path, a mental effort of self-control is needed to resist the urge to slow down. Self-control and deliberate thought

- ① can never coincide in the same person
- ② seem to have certain hierarchical order
- ③ apparently draw on the same limited budget of effort
- ④ both deteriorate our physical mobility capacity
- ⑤ contribute to the improvement of our problem solving

114 문장삽입 10-15

But then pottery was found at Odai Yamamoto in Japan that dates back 12,500 years, long before the coming of farming.

It used to be thought that pottery was invented only once people had begun to settle down on farms. ① Archaeological discoveries in the Middle East seemed to confirm that, with no evidence of pottery until about 8,000 years ago, some time after the first farms and cities appeared in this part of the world. ② In the Zagros Mountains in modern-day Iraq, for instance, people didn't start to make pottery until 6300 BC, some 2,000 years after beginning to cultivate wheat and barley, keep cows and sheep and live in villages. ③ The hunting and gathering people who created this pottery, which is surprisingly wellmade, are known as the Jomon culture because of the distinctive cord marks or 'jomon' on their pots. ④ In 1998, improved dating techniques put the date for some shards of Jomon pottery back a further 4,000 years, making them 16,500 years old. ⑤ Clearly, having pots and an unsettled lifestyle were not incompatible.





115 문장삽입 10-17

Nevertheless, medical personnel retain this information in a computer; they do not need to find a short-run value for it.

One important characteristic of a post-industrial society is an increase in the importance of theoretical knowledge. Industrial societies are interested in the practical side of things. They concentrate on what works and ignore the rest. ① A post-industrial society, however, is concerned with more than just this short-run, heavily pragmatic view. ② For example, in hospitals today, a great deal of research is being conducted. ③ Medical institutions are collecting all sorts of data on their patients. ④ In many cases, though the data are analyzed, no answer is found. ⑤ Possibly, in the future, researchers will have collected sufficient data from which to propose a theory regarding the causes of and cures for a given disease.

116 순서 10-18

Suppose humans are predominantly psychological egoists, that we are very often motivated by self-regarding motives.

(A) But we may find that our values are such that we incorporate the good of others as part of our happiness. A friend's or a lover's happiness is so bound up with the good of the other that the two cannot be separated.

(B) This does not imply that we are entirely egoists, nor does it mean that we are necessarily selfish. Webster's Dictionary defines selfish as "seeking or concentrating on one's own advantage, pleasure, or well-being without regard for others."

(C) So if psychological egoism is interpreted as selfishness, it is surely false; if it is simply a statement of how we are motivated, then it probably still is false. Something like it — predominant psychological egoism — may be true, but this does not rule out the possibility of disinterested action.





117 빈칸추론 10-20

Participants in one study read target words (e.g., piano) in either of two contexts: “The man lifted the piano” or “The man tuned the piano.” These sentences led the participants to think about the target word in a particular way, and it was then this line of thinking that was encoded into each person’s memory. Thus, continuing the example, what was recorded in memory was the idea of “piano as something heavy” or “piano as a musical instrument.” This difference in memory content became clear when participants were later asked to recall the target words. If they had earlier seen the “lifted” sentence, then they were quite likely to recall the target word if given the hint “something heavy.” The hint “something with a nice sound” was much less effective. But if participants had seen the “tuned” sentence, the result reversed: Now the “nice sound” hint was effective, but the “heavy” hint was not. In both cases, the memory hint was effective only if _____.

- ① it seemed not related on the surface
- ② it had the same expression in it with memory
- ③ it was given in the form of exact pronunciation
- ④ it was not exceedingly long enough to be a burden
- ⑤ it was in agreement with what was stored in memory

118 빈칸추론 10-21

One example of the environmentalists’ claim that global warming will hurt the poor is through the spread of malaria. When it comes to malaria, though, the environmentalists should be _____. The world’s poor are already dying by the millions because of misguided environmental policies. European countries have threatened trade restrictions on African countries if they use DDT, a relatively safe and extremely effective pesticide that the developed countries have already used to conquer malaria. As a result of this ban, nearly one million Africans die each year from malaria, and many more are permanently disabled. Forcing the environmental policies of wealthy countries on the poor countries has caused, and continues to cause, death and suffering.

- ① very carefully listened to
- ② the last ones we turn to for advice
- ③ important informant we should consult
- ④ the first barrier for defeating the danger
- ⑤ responsible for making proper medication



정답

1	①	11	③	21	③	31	(B) - (A) - (C)
2	(B) - (C) - (A)	12	③	22	②	32	④
3	④	13	⑤	23	(A) - (C) - (B)	33	⑤
4	②	14	③	24	does, added, that		
5	⑤	15	(B) - (C) - (A)	25	(B) - (C) - (A)		
6	②	16	④	26	⑤		
7	(B) - (A) - (C)	17	②	27	④		
8	⑤	18	⑤	28	③		
9	①	19	②	29	③		
10	④	20	⑤	30	⑤		

34	(B) - (C) - (A)	44	(A) - (C) - (B)	54	⑤	64	(B) - (A) - (C)
35	(B) - (A) - (C)	45	⑤	55	(B) - (A) - (C)	65	homogeneous, enormous, small
36	②	46	③	56	(B) - (A) - (C)	66	(B) - (C) - (A)
37	①	47	④	57	④	67	⑤
38	②	48	②	58	②	68	③
39	①	49	⑤	59	the same, misleading, larger	69	(B) - (A) - (C)
40	④	50	③	60	④	70	④
41	⑤	51	⑤	61	①	71	②
42	⑤	52	①	62	(B) - (A) - (C)	72	③
43	③	53	④	63	④	73	③



74	③	84	①	94	①	104	(A) - (C) - (B)
75	(B) - (A) - (C)	85	(B) - (C) - (A)	95	③	105	③
76	(B) - (C) - (A)	86	④	96	(C) - (B) - (A)	106	(C) - (A) - (B)
77	③	87	②	97	(B) - (A) - (C)	107	④
78	(C) - (B) - (A)	88	④	98	⑤	108	④
79	④	89	②	99	(B) - (A) - (C)	109	(A) - (C) - (B)
80	③	90	③	100	④	110	③
81	①	91	④	101	③	111	(C) - (B) - (A)
82	④	92	④	102	④	112	②
83	③	93	④	103	(B) - (A) - (C)	113	③

114	③
115	⑤
116	(B) - (A) - (C)
117	⑤
118	②