

2016 6월 고1 모의고사 변형문제

18.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

I am writing to you on behalf of Ashley Hale. I have had the pleasure of coaching Ashley in soccer for three years and (A) [instructing / to instruct] her in Spanish during her freshman year of high school. Ashley has displayed a very strong commitment to both her athletic and academic performance. She frequently goes the extra mile to help her classmates or teammates (B) [achieve / achieving] their goals. I believe you will find her to be a highly successful member of your student body and recommend that you accept her to your college. If you need further information, feel free to (C) [contact / contacting] me. Thank you for your time.

- |   | (A)         | (B)           | (C)            |
|---|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| ① | to instruct | ... achieving | ... contacting |
| ② | to instruct | ... achieve   | ... contact    |
| ③ | instructing | ... achieve   | ... contacting |
| ④ | instructing | ... achieve   | ... contact    |
| ⑤ | instructing | ... achieving | ... contacting |

18.2 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?(2개)<sup>2)</sup>

I am writing to you on behalf of Ashley Hale. I ㉠have had the pleasure of coaching Ashley in soccer for three years and instructing her in Spanish ㉡during her freshman year of high school. Ashley has displayed a very strong commitment to both her ㉢athlete and academic performance. She frequently goes the extra mile to help her classmates or teammates achieve their goals. I believe you will find her to be a ㉣highly successful member of your student body and recommend that you accept her to your college. If you need further information, feel ㉤freely to contact me. Thank you for your time.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

18.3 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?<sup>3)</sup>

I am writing to you on behalf of Ashley Hale. I have had the pleasure of coaching Ashley in soccer for three years and instructing her in Spanish during her freshman year of high school. ㉠ Ashley has displayed a very strong commitment to both her athletic and academic performance. ㉡ She frequently goes the extra mile to help her classmates or teammates achieve their goals. ㉢ They also want me to write to you for them. ㉣ I believe you will find her to be a highly successful member of your student body and recommend that you accept her to your college. ㉤ If you need further information, feel free to contact me. Thank you for your time.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

18.4 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.<sup>4)</sup>

I am writing to you on behalf of Ashley Hale. I have had the pleasure of coaching Ashley in soccer for three years and instructing her in Spanish during her freshman year of high school. Ashley has displayed a very strong commitment to both her athletic and academic performance. She frequently goes the extra mile to help her classmates or teammates achieve their goals. I believe you will find her to be a highly successful member of your student body and recommend that you accept her to your college. If you need further information, feel free to contact me. Thank you for your time.

- ① 필자는 Ashley Hale을 위해 이 글을 썼다.  
 ② 필자는 고등학교 3년간 Ashley의 축구 코치를 맡아 지도했다.  
 ③ Ashley는 운동과 학업 수행 모두에서 매우 강한 헌신적인 태도를 보여 왔다.  
 ④ Ashley는 학급 친구나 팀 동료가 목표를 달성할 수 있도록 돕는 데 애를 쓴다.  
 ⑤ 필자는 더 많은 정보가 필요하면 전화 또는 이메일을 이용하라고 권하고 있다.

**19.1** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>5)</sup>

I walked across to a cafe and sat down at a table, putting my bag on the seat beside me.

Sunset was late in coming. It had been a hot sunny day and the air was heavy and still. (①) I saw a large fountain in the middle of the town square but there was no water. (②) The square was empty except for a black cat staring at me with a scary, sharp look. (③) The shops were closed and there was no one about. (④) I started to grow anxious as it got dark. (⑤) The cafe was empty except for two rough-looking men at a table next to the window. They observed me threateningly and suddenly started to approach me. I really wanted to escape.

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

**19.2** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>6)</sup>

Sunset was late in coming.

(A) The shops were closed and there was no one about. I started to grow anxious as it got dark. I walked across to a cafe and sat down at a table, putting my bag on the seat beside me.

(B) It had been a hot sunny day and the air was heavy and still. I saw a large fountain in the middle of the town square but there was no water. The square was empty except for a black cat staring at me with a scary, sharp look.

(C) The cafe was empty except for two rough-looking men at a table next to the window. They observed me threateningly and suddenly started to approach me. I really wanted to escape.

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

**19.3** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>7)</sup>

Sunset was late in coming. It had been a hot sunny day and the air was heavy and still. I (A) [saw / was seen] a large fountain in the middle of the town square but there was no water. The square was empty except for a black cat (B) [staring / stared] at me with a scary, sharp look. The shops were closed and there was no one about. I started to grow anxious as it got dark. I walked across to a cafe and sat down at a table, (C) [putting / put] my bag on the seat beside me. The cafe was empty except for two rough-looking men at a table next to the window. They observed me threateningly and suddenly started to approach me. I really wanted to escape.

- |   | (A)      |     | (B)     |     | (C)     |
|---|----------|-----|---------|-----|---------|
| ① | was seen | ... | stared  | ... | put     |
| ② | was seen | ... | staring | ... | putting |
| ③ | saw      | ... | staring | ... | put     |
| ④ | saw      | ... | staring | ... | putting |
| ⑤ | saw      | ... | stared  | ... | put     |

**19.4** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>8)</sup>

Sunset was late in coming. It ㉠ had been a hot sunny day and the air was heavy and still. I saw a large fountain in the middle of the town square but there was no water. The square was empty ㉡ except for a black cat staring at me with a scary, sharp look. The shops were closed and there was no one ㉢ about. I started to grow anxious as it got dark. I walked across to a cafe and ㉣ sat down at a table, putting my bag on the seat beside me. The cafe was empty except for two rough-looking men at a table next to the window. They observed me threateningly and suddenly started to ㉤ approach to me. I really wanted to escape.

- ① ㉠    ② ㉡    ③ ㉢    ④ ㉣    ⑤ ㉤

**19.5** 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.<sup>9)</sup>

Sunset was late in coming. It had been a hot sunny day and the air was heavy and still. I saw a large fountain in the middle of the town square but there was no water. The square was empty except for a black cat staring at me with a scary, sharp look. The shops were closed and there was no one about. I started to grow anxious as it got dark. I walked across to a cafe and sat down at a table, putting my bag on the seat beside me. The cafe was empty except for two rough-looking men at a table next to the window. They observed me threateningly and suddenly started to approach me. I really wanted to escape.

- ① 하루 종일 덥고 햇볕이 강했는데 공기는 무겁고 고요했다.
- ② 마을 광장 한가운데 있는 큰 분수대가 있는데 거기에 물은 없었다.
- ③ 무섭고 날카로운 표정으로 나를 고양이와 응시하고 있었다.
- ④ 어두워지자 나는 불안해지기 시작했다.
- ⑤ 테이블에 앉은 두 명의 거칠어 보이는 여자들을 나를 향해 다가오기 시작했다.

**19.6** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>10)</sup>

Sunset was late in coming. It had been a hot sunny day and the air was heavy and still.

- (A) The cafe was empty except for two rough-looking men at a table next to the window. They observed me threateningly and suddenly started to approach me. I really wanted to escape.
- (B) The shops were closed and there was no one about. I started to grow anxious as it got dark. I walked across to a cafe and sat down at a table, putting my bag on the seat beside me.
- (C) I saw a large fountain in the middle of the town square but there was no water. The square was empty except for a black cat staring at me with a scary, sharp look.

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

**19.7** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>11)</sup>

The cafe was empty except for two rough-looking men at a table next to the window.

Sunset was late in coming. It had been a hot sunny day and the air was heavy and still. I saw a large fountain in the middle of the town square but there was no water. (①) The square was empty except for a black cat staring at me with a scary, sharp look. The shops were closed and there was no one about. (②) I started to grow anxious as it got dark. (③) I walked across to a cafe and sat down at a table, putting my bag on the seat beside me. (④) They observed me threateningly and suddenly started to approach me. (⑤) I really wanted to escape.

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)<sup>12)</sup>

**19.8** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>13)</sup>

Sunset was late in ㉠coming. It had been a hot sunny day and the air was heavy and still. I saw a large fountain in the middle of the town square ㉡but there was no water. The square was empty except for a black cat staring at me with a scary, sharp look. The shops were ㉢closed and there was no one about. I started to grow anxious as it got dark. I walked across to a cafe and sat down at a table, putting my bag on the seat ㉣besides me. The cafe was empty except for two rough-looking men at a table next to the window. They observed me ㉤threateningly and suddenly started to approach me. I really wanted to escape.

- ① ㉠    ② ㉡    ③ ㉢    ④ ㉣    ⑤ ㉤

**20.1** 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?14)

Strong negative feelings are part of being human. Problems occur when we try too hard to control or avoid these feelings. A helpful way of coping with strong negative feelings is to take them for what they are—messages from your mind and body intended to keep you safe. (A) \_\_\_\_\_, if you are afraid of a work presentation, trying to avoid your anxiety will likely reduce your confidence and increase your fear. (B) \_\_\_\_\_, try to accept your anxiety as a signal that you are probably nervous about public speaking—just like most other people. This helps you lower the level of your anxiety and stress, increasing your confidence and making the presentation much easier.

- |   | (A)          |       | (B)          |
|---|--------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | For instance | ..... | Therefore    |
| ② | Therefore    | ..... | Nevertheless |
| ③ | Likewise     | ..... | In contrast  |
| ④ | However      | ..... | For example  |
| ⑤ | For instance | ..... | Instead      |

**20.2** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?15)

Strong negative feelings are part of being human. Problems (A) [occur / are occurred] when we try too hard to control or avoid these feelings. A helpful way of coping with strong negative feelings is to take them for what they are—messages from your mind and body intended to keep you safe. For instance, if you are afraid of a work presentation, (B) [trying / try] to avoid your anxiety will likely reduce your confidence and increase your fear. Instead, try to accept your anxiety as a signal that you are probably nervous about public speaking—just like most other people. This helps you lower the level of your anxiety and stress, (C) [increasing / increase] your confidence and making the presentation much easier.

- |   | (A)          |     | (B)    |     | (C)        |
|---|--------------|-----|--------|-----|------------|
| ① | occur        | ... | try    | ... | increase   |
| ② | occur        | ... | trying | ... | increasing |
| ③ | occur        | ... | trying | ... | increase   |
| ④ | are occurred | ... | trying | ... | increasing |
| ⑤ | are occurred | ... | try    | ... | increase   |

**20.3** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.16)

Strong negative feelings are part of being human.

(A) For instance, if you are afraid of a work presentation, trying to avoid your anxiety will likely reduce your confidence and increase your fear. Instead, try to accept your anxiety as a signal that you are probably nervous about public speaking—just like most other people.

(B) Problems occur when we try too hard to control or avoid these feelings. A helpful way of coping with strong negative feelings is to take them for what they are—messages from your mind and body intended to keep you safe.

(C) This helps you lower the level of your anxiety and stress, increasing your confidence and making the presentation much easier.

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

**20.4** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.17)

Strong negative feelings are part of being human. Problems occur when we try too hard to control or avoid these feelings. A helpful way of coping with strong negative feelings is to take them for what they are—messages from your mind and body intended to keep you safe. For instance, if you are afraid of a work presentation, trying to avoid your anxiety will likely reduce your confidence and increase your fear. Instead, \_\_\_\_\_ as a signal that you are probably nervous about public speaking—just like most other people. This helps you lower the level of your anxiety and stress, increasing your confidence and making the presentation much easier.

- ① find a new solution  
 ② build your confidence  
 ③ try to accept your anxiety  
 ④ try to remove your anxiety  
 ⑤ stop being afraid of your future

**20.5** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? (18)

Strong negative feelings are part of being human. Problems occur when we try too hard to control or avoid these feelings. A helpful way of coping with strong negative feelings is to take them for what they are—messages from your mind and body ㉠ **intended** to keep you safe. For instance, if you are afraid of a work presentation, trying to avoid your anxiety will likely reduce your confidence and increase your fear. Instead, try to accept your anxiety as a signal ㉡ **which** you are probably nervous about public speaking—just like most other people. This helps you ㉢ **lower** the level of your anxiety and stress, increasing your confidence and ㉣ **making** the presentation ㉤ **much** easier.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

**20.6** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (19)

Strong negative feelings are part of being human. Problems occur when we try too hard to control or avoid these feelings. A helpful way of coping with strong negative feelings is to take them for what they are—messages from your mind and body intended to keep you safe.

- (A) This helps you lower the level of your anxiety and stress, increasing your confidence and making the presentation much easier.  
 (B) For instance, if you are afraid of a work presentation, trying to avoid your anxiety will likely reduce your confidence and increase your fear.  
 (C) Instead, try to accept your anxiety as a signal that you are probably nervous about public speaking—just like most other people.

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

**20.7** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (20)

Strong negative feelings are part of being human. Problems occur when we try too hard to control or avoid these feelings. A helpful way of coping with strong negative feelings is \_\_\_\_\_—messages from your mind and body intended to keep you safe. For instance, if you are afraid of a work presentation, trying to avoid your anxiety will likely reduce your confidence and increase your fear. Instead, try to accept your anxiety as a signal that you are probably nervous about public speaking—just like most other people. This helps you lower the level of your anxiety and stress, increasing your confidence and making the presentation much easier.

- ① to try not to think of them  
 ② to get of them in advance  
 ③ to take them for what they are  
 ④ to think of helpful ones before them  
 ⑤ to take them for what you have to get over

**20.8** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. (21)

Strong negative feelings are part of being human. Problems occur when we try too hard to control or ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_ these feelings. A helpful way of coping with strong negative feelings is to take them for what they are—messages from your mind and body intended to keep you ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_. For instance, if you are afraid of a work presentation, trying to avoid your anxiety will likely ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_ your confidence and ㉣ \_\_\_\_\_ your fear. Instead, try to accept your anxiety as a signal that you are probably nervous about public speaking—just like most other people. This helps you lower the level of your anxiety and stress, increasing your confidence and making the presentation much ㉤ \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① easier                  ② avoid                  ③ safe  
 ④ reduce                ⑤ increase

**21.1** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?22)

An interesting study about facial expressions was recently published by the American Psychological Association. Fifteen Chinese people and fifteen Scottish people (A) [took / were taken] part in the study. They viewed emotion-neutral faces that were randomly changed on a computer screen and then categorized the facial expressions as happy, sad, surprised, fearful, or angry. The responses allowed researchers (B) [to identify / identify] the expressive facial features that participants associated with each emotion. The study found that the Chinese participants (C) [relied / relying] more on the eyes to tell facial expressions, while the Scottish participants relied on the eyebrows and mouth. People from different cultures perceive happy, sad, or angry facial expressions in different ways. That is, facial expressions are not the “universal language of emotions.”

- |   | (A)        | (B)             | (C)         |
|---|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| ① | were taken | ... identify    | ... relying |
| ② | were taken | ... to identify | ... relied  |
| ③ | took       | ... to identify | ... relying |
| ④ | took       | ... to identify | ... relied  |
| ⑤ | took       | ... identify    | ... relying |

**21.2** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.23)

An interesting study about facial expressions was recently published by the American Psychological Association.

(A) The responses allowed researchers to identify the expressive facial features that participants associated with each emotion. The study found that the Chinese participants relied more on the eyes to tell facial expressions, while the Scottish participants relied on the eyebrows and mouth.

(B) Fifteen Chinese people and fifteen Scottish people took part in the study. They viewed emotion-neutral faces that were randomly changed on a computer screen and then categorized the facial expressions as happy, sad, surprised, fearful, or angry.

(C) People from different cultures perceive happy, sad, or angry facial expressions in different ways. That is, facial expressions are not the “universal language of emotions.”

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

**21.3** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.24)

The responses allowed researchers to identify the expressive facial features that participants associated with each emotion.

An interesting study about facial expressions was recently published by the American Psychological Association. (①) Fifteen Chinese people and fifteen Scottish people took part in the study. (②) They viewed emotion-neutral faces that were randomly changed on a computer screen and then categorized the facial expressions as happy, sad, surprised, fearful, or angry. (③) The study found that the Chinese participants relied more on the eyes to tell facial expressions, while the Scottish participants relied on the eyebrows and mouth. (④) People from different cultures perceive happy, sad, or angry facial expressions in different ways. (⑤) That is, facial expressions are not the “universal language of emotions.”

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

An interesting study about facial expressions (a) **was** recently published by the American Psychological Association. Fifteen Chinese people and fifteen Scottish people took part in the study. They viewed emotion-neutral faces (b) **that** were randomly changed on a computer screen and then (c) **categorized** the facial expressions as happy, sad, surprised, fearful, or angry. The responses allowed researchers to identify the expressive facial features that participants (d) **associating** with each emotion. The study found that the Chinese participants relied more on the eyes to tell facial expressions, (e) **while** the Scottish participants relied on the eyebrows and mouth. People from different cultures perceive happy, sad, or angry facial expressions in different ways. \_\_\_\_\_, facial expressions are not the “universal language of emotions.”

**21.4** 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?25)

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

**21.5** 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.26)

- ① Therefore    ② For example    ③ However  
 ④ Besides    ⑤ That is

**21.6** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>27)</sup>

An interesting study about facial expressions was recently published by the American Psychological Association. Fifteen Chinese people and fifteen Scottish people took part in the study.

(A) People from different cultures perceive happy, sad, or angry facial expressions in different ways. That is, facial expressions are not the “universal language of emotions.”

(B) The responses allowed researchers to identify the expressive facial features that participants associated with each emotion. The study found that the Chinese participants relied more on the eyes to tell facial expressions, while the Scottish participants relied on the eyebrows and mouth.

(C) They viewed emotion-neutral faces that were randomly changed on a computer screen and then categorized the facial expressions as happy, sad, surprised, fearful, or angry.

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

**21.7** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>28)</sup>

People from different cultures perceive happy, sad, or angry facial expressions in different ways.

An interesting study about facial expressions was recently published by the American Psychological Association. (①) Fifteen Chinese people and fifteen Scottish people took part in the study. (②) They viewed emotion-neutral faces that were randomly changed on a computer screen and then categorized the facial expressions as happy, sad, surprised, fearful, or angry. (③) The responses allowed researchers to identify the expressive facial features that participants associated with each emotion. (④) The study found that the Chinese participants relied more on the eyes to tell facial expressions, while the Scottish participants relied on the eyebrows and mouth. (⑤) That is, facial expressions are not the “universal language of emotions.”

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

**21.8** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.<sup>29)</sup>

An interesting study about facial expressions was recently published by the American Psychological Association. Fifteen Chinese people and fifteen Scottish people took part in the study. They viewed emotion-neutral faces that were randomly changed on a computer screen and then categorized the facial expressions as happy, sad, surprised, fearful, or angry. The responses allowed researchers to identify the ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_ that participants associated with each emotion. The study found that the Chinese participants relied more on the eyes to tell facial expressions, while the Scottish participants relied on the eyebrows and mouth. People from ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_ perceive happy, sad, or angry facial expressions in ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_. That is, facial expressions are not the “universal language of emotions.”

- ① different ways  
 ② expressive facial features  
 ③ different cultures

**22.1** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>30)</sup>

When you face a severe source of stress, you may fight back, (A) [reacting / react] immediately. While this served your ancestors well when they were attacked by a wild animal, it is less helpful today unless you are attacked physically. Technology makes it much easier to worsen a situation with a (B) [quick / slow] response. I know I have been guilty of responding too quickly to people, on email in particular, in a harsh tone that only made things worse. The more something causes your heart to race, the more (C) [important / importantly] it is to step back before speaking or typing a single word. This will give you time to think things through and find a way to deal with the other person in a healthier manner.

- |   | (A)      | (B)       | (C)             |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| ① | react    | ... slow  | ... importantly |
| ② | react    | ... quick | ... important   |
| ③ | reacting | ... quick | ... importantly |
| ④ | reacting | ... quick | ... important   |
| ⑤ | reacting | ... slow  | ... importantly |

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

When you face a severe source of stress, you may fight back, reacting ㉠ **immediately**. While this served your ancestors well when they were attacked by a wild animal, it is ㉡ **less** helpful today ㉢ **unless** you are attacked physically. Technology makes it much easier to ㉣ **worsen** a situation with a quick response. I know I have been guilty of responding too quickly to people, on email in particular, in a harsh tone that only made things worse. (The **your race more to something heart causes**), the more important it is to step back before speaking or typing a single word. This will give you time to think things through and ㉤ **finding** a way to deal with the other person in a healthier manner.

22.2 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?31)

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

22.3 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.32)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

22.4 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.33)

When you face a severe source of stress, you may fight back, reacting immediately.

(A) I know I have been guilty of responding too quickly to people, on email in particular, in a harsh tone that only made things worse. The more something causes your heart to race, the more important it is to step back before speaking or typing a single word.

(B) While this served your ancestors well when they were attacked by a wild animal, it is less helpful today unless you are attacked physically. Technology makes it much easier to worsen a situation with a quick response.

(C) This will give you time to think things through and find a way to deal with the other person in a healthier manner.

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

22.5 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.34)

The more something causes your heart to race, the more important it is to step back before speaking or typing a single word.

When you face a severe source of stress, you may fight back, reacting immediately. ① While this served your ancestors well when they were attacked by a wild animal, it is less helpful today unless you are attacked physically. ② Technology makes it much easier to worsen a situation with a quick response. ③ I know I have been guilty of responding too quickly to people, on email in particular, in a harsh tone that only made things worse. ④ This will give you time to think things through and find a way to deal with the other person in a healthier manner. ⑤

- ① ①      ② ②      ③ ③      ④ ④      ⑤ ⑤

22.6 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.35)

When you face a severe source of stress, you may fight back, reacting immediately. While this served your ancestors well when they were attacked by a wild animal, it is less helpful today unless you are attacked physically. Technology makes it much easier to \_\_\_\_\_. I know I have been guilty of responding too quickly to people, on email in particular, in a harsh tone that only made things worse. The more something causes your heart to race, the more important it is to step back before speaking or typing a single word. This will give you time to think things through and find a way to deal with the other person in a healthier manner.

- ① to live a healthier life      ② to use mobile devices  
 ③ to wage an information war  
 ④ to communicate with people far away  
 ⑤ to worsen a situation with a quick response

22.7 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?36)

When you face a severe source of stress, you may fight back, reacting immediately. While this served your ancestors well when they were attacked by a wild animal, it is less helpful today unless you are ㉠ **attacked physically**. Technology makes it much easier to worsen a situation with a quick response. I know I ㉡ **have been guilty** of responding ㉢ **too slowly** to people, on email in particular, in a harsh tone that only made things worse. The more something causes your heart to race, the more important it is ㉣ **to step back** before speaking or typing a single word. This will give you time to ㉤ **think things through** and find a way to deal with the other person in a healthier manner.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

**23.1** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>37)</sup>

On college campuses in the U.S. and around the world, some animals are helping students in need. With many students (A) **[reporting / reported]** depression and anxiety, school officials arrange pet therapy events to spread cheer and fight stress, especially during exams. These are not service animals (B) **[trained / training]** to help people with disabilities; most are the pets of volunteers. Their visits are obviously beneficial: Research shows that contact with pets can decrease blood pressure and stress-hormone levels and (C) **[increase / increasing]** so-called happiness hormones. Mary Callahan, a director at Pet Partners, considers pet visits on campus a great way to support students on their path to success.

- |   | (A)       | (B)          | (C)            |
|---|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| ① | reported  | ... training | ... increasing |
| ② | reported  | ... trained  | ... increase   |
| ③ | reporting | ... trained  | ... increasing |
| ④ | reporting | ... trained  | ... increase   |
| ⑤ | reporting | ... training | ... increasing |

**23.2** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>38)</sup>

On college campuses in the U.S. and around the world, some animals are helping students in need.

(A) These are not service animals trained to help people with disabilities; most are the pets of volunteers. Their visits are obviously beneficial: Research shows that contact with pets can decrease blood pressure and stress-hormone levels and increase so-called happiness hormones.

(B) With many students reporting depression and anxiety, school officials arrange pet therapy events to spread cheer and fight stress, especially during exams.

(C) Mary Callahan, a director at Pet Partners, considers pet visits on campus a great way to support students on their path to success.

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

**23.3** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>39)</sup>

These are not service animals trained to help people with disabilities; most are the pets of volunteers.

On college campuses in the U.S. and around the world, some animals are helping students in need. ① With many students reporting depression and anxiety, school officials arrange pet therapy events to spread cheer and fight stress, especially during exams. ② Their visits are obviously beneficial: ③ Research shows that contact with pets can decrease blood pressure and stress-hormone levels and increase so-called happiness hormones. ④ Mary Callahan, a director at Pet Partners, considers pet visits on campus a great way to support students on their path to success. ⑤

- ① ①    ② ②    ③ ③    ④ ④    ⑤ ⑤

**23.4** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>40)</sup>

On college campuses in the U.S. and around the world, some animals are helping students ㉠ **in need**. With many students reporting depression and anxiety, school officials arrange pet therapy events to spread cheer and ㉡ **fighting** stress, especially during exams. These are not service animals trained ㉢ **to help** people with disabilities; most are the pets of volunteers. Their visits are obviously beneficial: Research shows ㉣ **that** contact with pets can decrease blood pressure and stress-hormone levels and increase ㉤ **so-called** happiness hormones. Mary Callahan, a director at Pet Partners, considers pet visits on campus a great way to support students on their path to success.

- ① ㉠    ② ㉡    ③ ㉢    ④ ㉣    ⑤ ㉤

**23.5** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>41)</sup>

On college campuses in the U.S. and around the world, some animals are helping students in need. With many students reporting depression and anxiety, school officials arrange pet therapy events to spread cheer and fight stress, especially during exams. These are not service animals trained to help people with disabilities; most are the pets of volunteers. Their visits are obviously beneficial: Research shows that contact with pets can decrease blood pressure and stress-hormone levels and \_\_\_\_\_ . Mary Callahan, a director at Pet Partners, considers pet visits on campus a great way to support students on their path to success.

- ① support students' learning
- ② increase effects of learning
- ③ enhance students' love of pets
- ④ enhance creativities of many students
- ⑤ increase so-called happiness hormones

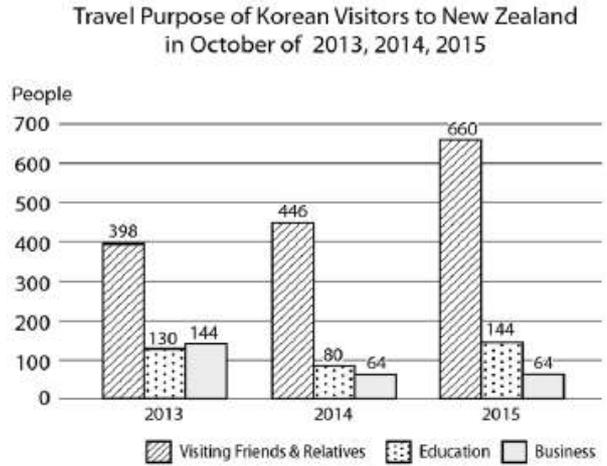
**23.6** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>42)</sup>

On college campuses in the U.S. and around the world, some animals are helping students in need. With many students reporting depression and anxiety, school officials arrange pet therapy events to spread cheer and fight stress, especially during exams.

- (A) Mary Callahan, a director at Pet Partners, considers pet visits on campus a great way to support students on their path to success.
- (B) These are not service animals trained to help people with disabilities; most are the pets of volunteers. Their visits are obviously beneficial:
- (C) Research shows that contact with pets can decrease blood pressure and stress-hormone levels and increase so-called happiness hormones.

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

❖ 다음 그래프를 보고, 물음에 답하시오.



**24.1** 위 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?<sup>43)</sup>

This graph shows the number of Korean visitors to New Zealand according to their travel purpose in October of 2013, 2014, and 2015. ① Over the given period, the most popular purpose of visiting New Zealand was visiting friends and relatives. ② Visitors for the purpose of education declined from 2013 to 2014, but then increased in the following year. ③ The number of Korean visitors with business interests in 2014 rocketed compared with that in the previous year. ④ Education was the least popular travel purpose in 2013. ⑤ The number of people visiting friends and relatives in 2013 was more than double the number of those visiting for business purposes in 2013.

**24.2** 위 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?<sup>44)</sup>

This graph shows the number of Korean visitors to New Zealand according to their travel purpose in October of 2013, 2014, and 2015. ① Over the given period, the most popular purpose of visiting New Zealand was visiting friends and relatives. ② Visitors for the purpose of education declined from 2013 to 2014, but then increased in the following year. ③ The number of Korean visitors with business interests in 2014 decreased compared with that in the previous year. ④ Education was the least popular travel purpose in 2013. ⑤ The number of people visiting friends and relatives in 2013 was less than double the number of those visiting for business purposes in 2013.

**25.1** Joshua tree에 관한 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 45)

Joshua trees are evergreen, with numerous, sharp-pointed leaves at the ends of their branches. The unique appearance of the Joshua tree makes it a very desirable decoration. Unfortunately, many Joshua trees have been dug up to be planted in urban areas, despite a very low rate of survival when removed and planted in other places. Native Americans roasted and ate their flower buds. Young seeds were eaten raw or cooked (and said to taste like bananas). Alcoholic drinks were made from their flowers, too. But Joshua trees are hard to eat by today's standards, and have little possibility of ever becoming a commercial food crop because they are protected by law.

- ① 가지 끝에 뾰족한 잎이 많이 달려있는 상록수다.
- ② 장식용으로 매우 매력적이다.
- ③ 아메리카 원주민들은 Joshua tree의 꽃눈을 구워서 먹었다.
- ④ 파인애플과 같은 맛이 난다고 전해진다.
- ⑤ 오늘날의 기준으로는 먹기 힘들고, 법으로 보호되어 있다.

**25.2** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 46)

Alcoholic drinks were made from their flowers, too.

Joshua trees are evergreen, with numerous, sharp-pointed leaves at the ends of their branches. (①) The unique appearance of the Joshua tree makes it a very desirable decoration. (②) Unfortunately, many Joshua trees have been dug up to be planted in urban areas, despite a very low rate of survival when removed and planted in other places. (③) Native Americans roasted and ate their flower buds. (④) Young seeds were eaten raw or cooked (and said to taste like bananas). (⑤) But Joshua trees are hard to eat by today's standards, and have little possibility of ever becoming a commercial food crop because they are protected by law.

- ① (①)      ② (②)      ③ (③)      ④ (④)      ⑤ (⑤)

**25.3** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?47)

Joshua trees are evergreen, with numerous, sharp-pointed leaves at the ends of their branches. The unique appearance of the Joshua tree makes it a very desirable decoration. Unfortunately, many Joshua trees have been dug up to (A) **[be planted / to plant]** in urban areas, despite a very low rate of survival when removed and planted in other places. Native Americans roasted and ate their flower buds. Young seeds were eaten (B) **[raw / row]** or cooked (and said to taste like bananas). Alcoholic drinks were made from their flowers, too. But Joshua trees are hard to (C) **[eat / eat them]** by today's standards, and have little possibility of ever becoming a commercial food crop because they are protected by law.

- |   | (A)        | (B)     | (C)          |
|---|------------|---------|--------------|
| ① | be planted | ... raw | ... eat      |
| ② | be planted | ... raw | ... eat them |
| ③ | be planted | ... row | ... eat      |
| ④ | to plant   | ... row | ... eat them |
| ⑤ | to plant   | ... row | ... eat      |

**25.4** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?48)

Joshua trees are evergreen, with ㉠ **numerous**, sharp-pointed leaves at the ends of their branches. The unique appearance of the Joshua tree makes it a very desirable decoration. Unfortunately, many Joshua trees ㉡ **have been dug** up ㉢ **to be planted** in urban areas, despite a very low rate of survival when ㉣ **removed and planted** in other places. Native Americans roasted and ate their flower buds. Young seeds were eaten raw or cooked (and said to taste like bananas). Alcoholic drinks were made from their flowers, too. But Joshua trees are hard to eat by today's standards, and have ㉤ **a little** possibility of ever becoming a commercial food crop because they are protected by law.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

**25.5** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.49)

Joshua trees are evergreen, with numerous, sharp-pointed leaves at the ends of their branches. The unique appearance of the Joshua tree makes it a very ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_ decoration. Unfortunately, many Joshua trees have been dug up to be planted in urban areas, despite a very ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_ of survival when removed and planted in other places. Native Americans roasted and ate their flower buds. Young seeds were eaten raw or cooked (and said to taste like bananas). Alcoholic drinks were made from their flowers, too. But Joshua trees are hard to eat by today's standards, and have ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_ of ever becoming a commercial food crop because they are protected by law.

- ① little possibility    ② desirable    ③ low rate

**25.6** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.50)

Joshua trees are evergreen, with numerous, sharp-pointed leaves at the ends of their branches. The unique appearance of the Joshua tree makes it a very desirable decoration.

(B) Unfortunately, many Joshua trees have been dug up to be planted in urban areas, despite a very low rate of survival when removed and planted in other places.

(C) Native Americans roasted and ate their flower buds. Young seeds were eaten raw or cooked (and said to taste like bananas). Alcoholic drinks were made from their flowers, too.

(A) But Joshua trees are hard to eat by today's standards, and have little possibility of ever becoming a commercial food crop because they are protected by law.

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

**26.** Museum of Art-Heywood 안내문 내용과 일치하지 않는 것?51)

**Museum of Art-Heywood**

The Museum of Art-Heywood is a community museum with five halls. The museum hosts many new exhibits and special events during the summer.

**GALLERY HOURS**

- Tuesday - Saturday: 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
- Sunday: 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

**STORE**

- Open 7 days a week
- 10% discount on purchases only for membership card holders

**ADMISSION**

- Gallery Admission: \$5
- S-Promo: \$12 (Purchase one ticket for an unlimited number of visits within a three-day period)
- Children 12 years old & under: No Charge

- ① 5개의 전시실이 있는 지역 미술관이다.
- ② 특별 행사가 여름 동안 열린다.
- ③ 화요일은 오전 10시부터 입장할 수 있다.
- ④ S-Promo 입장권은 3일 동안 유효하다.
- ⑤ 12세 이하 아동의 입장료는 2달러이다.

**27.** Summer Design Camp 안내문 내용과 일치 하지 않는 것은?52)

**The Summer Design Camp**

The Summer Design Camp is a series of experience-centered design programs for high school students.

**Activities**

Instructors plan field trips and invite professionals to share their experience. The program ends with an exhibition of student works.

**Dates & Cost**

- Dates: June 27 - 30, 2016
- Cost: \$200

**Requirements & Registration**

- To participate, students are required to have previous experience in design projects.
- Students must sign up for our program in advance through our website at [www.designlab.org](http://www.designlab.org).

For more info, email us at [Ruby@jsnty.com](mailto:Ruby@jsnty.com).

- ① 고등학생을 위한 일련의 체험 중심 디자인 프로그램이다.
- ② 경험을 들려줄 전문가들을 초청한다.
- ③ 프로그램은 학생 작품 전시로 마무리된다.
- ④ 날짜는 2016년 6월 27일부터 7월 30일까지이다.
- ⑤ 캠프에 참여하려면 학생들은 디자인 프로젝트에 관한 사전 경험이 필요하다.

**28.1** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>53)</sup>

Then what might happen?

A lot of customers buy products only after they are made aware that the products are available in the market. (①) Let's say a product, even if it has been out there for a while, is not advertised. (②) Not knowing that the product exists, customers would probably not buy it even if the product may have worked for them. (③) Advertising also helps people find the best for themselves. (④) When they are made aware of a whole range of goods, they are able to compare them and make purchases so that they get what they desire with their hard-earned money. (⑤) Thus, advertising has become a necessity in everybody's daily life.

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A lot of customers buy products only after they are made aware that the products are available in the market.) Let's say a product, even if it ㉠ has been out there for a while, is not advertised. Then what might happen? ㉡ Not knowing that the product exists, customers would probably not buy it even if the product may ㉢ have worked for them. Advertising also helps people find the best for themselves. When they ㉣ are made aware of a whole range of goods, they are able to compare them and make purchases so that they get what they desire with their hard-earned money. Thus, advertising ㉤ has been become a necessity in everybody's daily life.

**28.2** 밑줄 친 부분과 같은 의미가 되게 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.<sup>54)</sup>

Only after they are made aware that the products are available in the market \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of customers \_\_\_\_\_ products

**28.3** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>55)</sup>

- ① ㉠    ② ㉡    ③ ㉢    ④ ㉣    ⑤ ㉤

**28.4** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>56)</sup>

A lot of customers buy products only after they are made aware that the products are available in the market. Let's say a product, even if it has been out there for a while, is not advertised. Then what might happen?

- (A) When they are made aware of a whole range of goods, they are able to compare them and make purchases so that they get what they desire with their hard-earned money.  
 (B) Thus, advertising has become a necessity in everybody's daily life.  
 (C) Not knowing that the product exists, customers would probably not buy it even if the product may have worked for them. Advertising also helps people find the best for themselves.

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

**28.5** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>57)</sup>

A lot of customers buy products only after they are made (A) aware / beware that the products are available in the market. Let's say a product, even if it has been out there for a while, is not advertised. Then what might happen? Not knowing that the product exists, customers would probably not buy it even if the product (B) may / should have worked for them. Advertising also helps people find the best for themselves. When they are made aware of a whole range of goods, they are able to compare them and (C) make / making purchases so that they get what they desire with their hard-earned money. Thus, advertising has become a necessity in everybody's daily life.

- |   | (A)    | (B)        | (C)        |
|---|--------|------------|------------|
| ① | beware | ... should | ... making |
| ② | beware | ... may    | ... make   |
| ③ | aware  | ... may    | ... making |
| ④ | aware  | ... may    | ... make   |
| ⑤ | aware  | ... should | ... making |

**28.6** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>58)</sup>

Advertising also helps people find the best for themselves.

A lot of customers buy products only after they are made aware that the products are available in the market. (①) Let's say a product, even if it has been out there for a while, is not advertised. (②) Then what might happen? (③) Not knowing that the product exists, customers would probably not buy it even if the product may have worked for them. (④) When they are made aware of a whole range of goods, they are able to compare them and make purchases so that they get what they desire with their hard-earned money. (⑤) Thus, advertising has become a necessity in everybody's daily life.

- ① (㉠)    ② (㉡)    ③ (㉢)    ④ (㉣)    ⑤ (㉤)

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

A lot of customers buy products only after they are made aware that the products are (A) **[available / unavailable]** in the market. Let's say a product, even if it has been out there for a while, is not advertised. Then what might happen? Not knowing that the product exists, customers would probably not buy it (B) **[even if / as if]** the product may have worked for them. Advertising also helps people find the best for themselves. When they are made aware of a whole range of goods, they are (C) **[able / unable]** to compare them and make purchases so that they get what they desire with their hard-earned money. \_\_\_\_\_, advertising has become a necessity in everybody's daily life.

**28.7** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>59)</sup>

- |   | (A)         |     | (B)     |     | (C)    |
|---|-------------|-----|---------|-----|--------|
| ① | available   | ... | even if | ... | able   |
| ② | available   | ... | even if | ... | unable |
| ③ | available   | ... | as if   | ... | able   |
| ④ | unavailable | ... | as if   | ... | unable |
| ⑤ | unavailable | ... | as if   | ... | able   |

**28.8** 뒷글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>60)</sup>

- ① Thus                    ② For example        ③ However  
 ④ Besides                ⑤ In addition

**28.9** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>61)</sup>

A lot of customers buy products only after they are made aware that the products are available in the market. Let's say a product, even if it has been out there for a while, is not advertised. Then what might happen? Not knowing that the product exists, customers would probably not buy it even if the product may have worked for them. Advertising also helps people find the best for themselves. When they are made aware of a whole range of goods, they are able to compare them and make purchases so that they get what they desire with their hard-earned money. Thus, advertising \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① has done harm to customers  
 ② has usually overestimated products  
 ③ has long been around us ever since then  
 ④ has become a necessity in everybody's daily life  
 ⑤ has always kept customers from judging products

**28.10** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>62)</sup>

A lot of customers buy products only after they are made aware that the products are available in the market.

(A) When they are made aware of a whole range of goods, they are able to compare them and make purchases so that they get what they desire with their hard-earned money. Thus, advertising has become a necessity in everybody's daily life.

(B) Let's say a product, even if it has been out there for a while, is not advertised. Then what might happen?

(C) Not knowing that the product exists, customers would probably not buy it even if the product may have worked for them. Advertising also helps people find the best for themselves.

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

**29.1** 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?63)

How soon is too soon to start kids on a computer? If your baby is less than a year old, the answer is clear. That is because a baby's vision has not developed enough to focus on the screen, and they can't even sit up on their own. But after their first birthday, people have different answers to the question. Some people disagree with the idea of exposing three-year-olds to computers. They insist that parents stimulate their children in the traditional ways through reading, sports, and play — instead of computers. Others argue that early exposure to computers is helpful in adapting to our digital world. They believe the earlier kids start to use computers, the more familiarity they will have when using other digital devices.

- ① 아이들이 컴퓨터를 일찍 시작할수록 좋다.
- ② 왜 아이들이 컴퓨터를 일찍 시작하면 안 되는가?
- ③ 언제가 아이들이 컴퓨터를 시작하기에 너무 이른가?
- ④ 아이들은 이른 나이에 스스로 똑바로 앉아 있을 수 없다.
- ⑤ 왜 독서나 운동보다 컴퓨터가 아이들의 인지 발달에 좋은가?

**29.2** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.64)

Some people disagree with the idea of exposing three-year-olds to computers.

How soon is too soon to start kids on a computer? If your baby is less than a year old, the answer is clear. (①) That is because a baby's vision has not developed enough to focus on the screen, and they can't even sit up on their own. (②) But after their first birthday, people have different answers to the question. (③) They insist that parents stimulate their children in the traditional ways through reading, sports, and play — instead of computers. (④) ers argue that early exposure to computers is helpful in adapting to our digital world. (⑤) elieve the earlier kids start to use computers, the more familiarity they will have when using other digital devices.

- ① (①)      ② (②)      ③ (③)      ④ (④)      ⑤ (⑤)

**29.3** 밑줄 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?65)(2개)

How soon is too soon to start kids on a computer? If your baby is less than a year old, the answer is clear. That is ㉠ why a baby's vision has not developed enough to focus on the screen, and they can't even sit up ㉡ on their own. But after their first birthday, people have different answers to the question. Some people disagree with the idea of ㉢ exposing three-year-olds to computers. They insist that parents stimulate their children in the traditional ways through reading, sports, and play — instead of computers. Others argue that early ㉣ exposure to computers is helpful in adapting to our digital world. They believe the earlier kids start to use computers, the more familiarity they will have when ㉤ used other digital devices.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

**29.4** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.66)

How soon is too soon to start kids on a computer? If your baby is less than a year old, the answer is clear.

(A) Others argue that early exposure to computers is helpful in adapting to our digital world. They believe the earlier kids start to use computers, the more familiarity they will have when using other digital devices.

(B) That is because a baby's vision has not developed enough to focus on the screen, and they can't even sit up on their own. But after their first birthday, people have different answers to the question.

(C) Some people disagree with the idea of exposing three-year-olds to computers. They insist that parents stimulate their children in the traditional ways through reading, sports, and play — instead of computers.

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

**29.5** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.67)

\_\_\_\_\_ If your baby is less than a year old, the answer is clear. That is because a baby's vision has not developed enough to focus on the screen, and they can't even sit up on their own. But after their first birthday, people have different answers to the question. Some people disagree with the idea of exposing three-year-olds to computers. They insist that parents stimulate their children in the traditional ways through reading, sports, and play — instead of computers. Others argue that early exposure to computers is helpful in adapting to our digital world. They believe the earlier kids start to use computers, the more familiarity they will have when using other digital devices.

- ① Kids should start computers early.
- ② Why should parent start their kids early?
- ③ Parents should expose their kids to computers.
- ④ Why do parents want their kids start computers?
- ⑤ How soon is too soon to start kids on a computer?

**29.6** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.68)

How soon is too soon to start kids on a computer?

(A) But after their first birthday, people have different answers to the question. Some people disagree with the idea of exposing three-year-olds to computers. They insist that parents stimulate their children in the traditional ways through reading, sports, and play — instead of computers.  
 (B) If your baby is less than a year old, the answer is clear. That is because a baby's vision has not developed enough to focus on the screen, and they can't even sit up on their own.  
 (C) Others argue that early exposure to computers is helpful in adapting to our digital world. They believe the earlier kids start to use computers, the more familiarity they will have when using other digital devices.

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

**29.7** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.69)

They insist that parents stimulate their children in the traditional ways through reading, sports, and play — instead of computers.

How soon is too soon to start kids on a computer? If your baby is less than a year old, the answer is clear. ① That is because a baby's vision has not developed enough to focus on the screen, and they can't even sit up on their own. ② But after their first birthday, people have different answers to the question. ③ Some people disagree with the idea of exposing three-year-olds to computers. ④ Others argue that early exposure to computers is helpful in adapting to our digital world. ⑤ They believe the earlier kids start to use computers, the more familiarity they will have when using other digital devices.

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

**29.8** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?70)

How soon is too soon to start kids on a computer? If your baby is (A) [less / more] than a year old, the answer is clear. That is because a baby's vision has not developed enough to focus on the screen, and they can't even sit up on their own. But after their first birthday, people have (B) [different / similar] answers to the question. Some people disagree with the idea of exposing three-year-olds to computers. They insist that parents stimulate their children in the traditional ways through reading, sports, and play — instead of computers. Others argue that early exposure to computers is helpful in (C) [adapting / adopting] to our digital world. They believe the earlier kids start to use computers, the more familiarity they will have when using other digital devices.

- |   | (A)  | (B)           | (C)          |
|---|------|---------------|--------------|
| ① | less | ... similar   | ... adopting |
| ② | less | ... different | ... adapting |
| ③ | less | ... different | ... adopting |
| ④ | more | ... different | ... adapting |
| ⑤ | more | ... similar   | ... adopting |

**30.1** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?71)

An elderly carpenter was ready to retire. He (A) **[told / was told]** his boss of his plans to leave the housebuilding business to live a more leisurely life with his family. He would miss the paycheck each week, but he wanted to retire. The boss was sorry to see his good worker go and (B) **[asked / ask]** if he could build just one more house as a personal favor. The carpenter said yes, but over time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. He used poor materials and (C) **[didn't put / not putting]** much time or effort into his last work. It was an unfortunate way to end his lifelong career. When he finished his work, his boss came to check out the house. Then he handed the front-door key to the worker and said, "This is your house, my gift to you."

- |   | (A)      | (B)       | (C)             |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| ① | told     | ... ask   | ... didn't put  |
| ② | told     | ... ask   | ... not putting |
| ③ | told     | ... asked | ... didn't put  |
| ④ | was told | ... asked | ... not putting |
| ⑤ | was told | ... asked | ... didn't put  |

**30.2** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.72)

The carpenter said yes, but over time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work.

An elderly carpenter was ready to retire. He told his boss of his plans to leave the housebuilding business to live a more leisurely life with his family. (①) He would miss the paycheck each week, but he wanted to retire. (②) The boss was sorry to see his good worker go and asked if he could build just one more house as a personal favor. (③) He used poor materials and didn't put much time or effort into his last work. It was an unfortunate way to end his lifelong career. (④) When he finished his work, his boss came to check out the house. (⑤) Then he handed the front-door key to the worker and said, "This is your house, my gift to you."

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

**30.3** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?73)

An elderly carpenter was ready ㉠ **to retire**. He told his boss of his plans to leave the housebuilding business to live a more ㉡ **leisurely** life with his family. He would miss the paycheck each week, but he wanted to retire. The boss was sorry ㉢ **to see** his good worker go and asked if he could build just one more house as a personal favor. The carpenter said yes, but over time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. He used poor materials and didn't put much time or ㉣ **effort** into his last work. It was an unfortunate way to end his lifelong career. When he finished his work, his boss came to check out the house. Then he handed the front-door key to the worker and ㉤ **saying**, "This is your house, my gift to you."

- ① ㉠    ② ㉡    ③ ㉢    ④ ㉣    ⑤ ㉤

**30.4** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.74)

An elderly carpenter was ready to retire. He told his boss of his plans to leave the housebuilding business to live a more leisurely life with his family.

- (A) When he finished his work, his boss came to check out the house. Then he handed the front-door key to the worker and said, "This is your house, my gift to you."  
 (B) He would miss the paycheck each week, but he wanted to retire. The boss was sorry to see his good worker go and asked if he could build just one more house as a personal favor.  
 (C) The carpenter said yes, but over time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. He used poor materials and didn't put much time or effort into his last work. It was an unfortunate way to end his lifelong career.

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

**30.5** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.75)

He used poor materials and didn't put much time or effort into his last work.

An elderly carpenter was ready to retire. He told his boss of his plans to leave the housebuilding business to live a more leisurely life with his family. (①) He would miss the paycheck each week, but he wanted to retire. (②) The boss was sorry to see his good worker go and asked if he could build just one more house as a personal favor. The carpenter said yes, but over time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. (③) It was an unfortunate way to end his lifelong career. (④) When he finished his work, his boss came to check out the house. (⑤) Then he handed the front-door key to the worker and said, "This is your house, my gift to you."

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

**30.6** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.76)

An elderly carpenter was ready to retire.

(A) The boss was sorry to see his good worker go and asked if he could build just one more house as a personal favor. The carpenter said yes, but over time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. He used poor materials and didn't put much time or effort into his last work.

(B) He told his boss of his plans to leave the housebuilding business to live a more leisurely life with his family. He would miss the paycheck each week, but he wanted to retire.

(C) It was an unfortunate way to end his lifelong career. When he finished his work, his boss came to check out the house. Then he handed the front-door key to the worker and said, "This is your house, my gift to you."

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

**30.7** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.77)

An elderly carpenter was ready to retire. He told his boss of his plans to leave the housebuilding business to live a more leisurely life with his family. He would miss the paycheck each week, but he wanted to retire. The boss was sorry to see his good worker go and asked if he could build just one more house as a personal favor. The carpenter said yes, but over time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. He \_\_\_\_\_ and didn't put much time or effort into his last work. It was an unfortunate way to end his lifelong career. When he finished his work, his boss came to check out the house. Then he handed the front-door key to the worker and said, "This is your house, my gift to you."

- ① worked hard  
 ② used poor materials  
 ③ worked day and night  
 ④ complained about working late  
 ⑤ used materials imported from abroad

**30.8** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?78)

An ㉠elderly carpenter was ready to retire. He told his boss of his plans to leave the housebuilding business to live a more leisurely life with his family. He would ㉡miss the paycheck each week, but he wanted to retire. The boss was sorry to see his good worker ㉢go and asked ㉣if he could build just one more house as a personal favor. The carpenter said yes, but over time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. He used poor materials and didn't put much time or effort into his last work. It was an ㉤fortunate way to end his lifelong career. When he finished his work, his boss came to check out the house. Then he handed the front-door key to the worker and said, "This is your house, my gift to you."

- ① ㉠    ② ㉡    ③ ㉢    ④ ㉣    ⑤ ㉤

**30.9** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>79)</sup>

An elderly carpenter was ready to retire. He told his boss of his plans to leave the housebuilding business to live a more leisurely life with his family. He would miss the paycheck each week, but he wanted to retire. The boss was sorry to see his good worker go and asked if he could build just one more house as a personal favor. The carpenter said yes, but over time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. He used poor materials and didn't put much time or effort into his last work. It was an unfortunate way to end his lifelong career. When he finished his work, his boss came to check out the house. Then he handed the front-door key to the worker and said, "\_\_\_\_\_."

- ① I want you to live a leisurely life.
- ② This is your house, my gift to you.
- ③ Now I know what you want.
- ④ You may go home now, see you.
- ⑤ You will miss our business.

**30.10** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>80)</sup>

The boss was sorry to see his good worker go and asked if he could build just one more house as a personal favor.

An elderly carpenter was ready to retire. He told his boss of his plans to leave the housebuilding business to live a more leisurely life with his family. (①) He would miss the paycheck each week, but he wanted to retire. (②) The carpenter said yes, but over time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. (④) He used poor materials and didn't put much time or effort into his last work. It was an unfortunate way to end his lifelong career. (④) When he finished his work, his boss came to check out the house. (⑤) Then he handed the front-door key to the worker and said, "This is your house, my gift to you."

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

**31.1** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>81)</sup>

Perhaps the biggest mistake that most investors make when they first begin investing (A) [is / are] getting into a panic over losses. This is a major obstacle to making a strong and long-lasting plan. We work hard for our money, and we want to see it grow and work hard for us. But what most beginning investors don't understand is (B) [that / what] investing in the stock market is a risk, and that with risk, you sometimes take losses. Although an investment may be falling in price, it doesn't mean you have to abandon it in a rush. The point is, as investors, we should not focus on short-term losses, but rather on long-term growth. Therefore, be patient when it comes to not only your stock portfolio (C) [but / and] to personal investments as well.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	is	... what	... and
②	is	... that	... but
③	is	... that	... and
④	are	... that	... but
⑤	are	... what	... and

**31.2** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>82)</sup>

Perhaps the biggest mistake that most investors make when they first begin investing is getting into a panic over losses.

(A) But what most beginning investors don't understand is that investing in the stock market is a risk, and that with risk, you sometimes take losses. Although an investment may be falling in price, it doesn't mean you have to abandon it in a rush.

(B) This is a major obstacle to making a strong and long-lasting plan. We work hard for our money, and we want to see it grow and work hard for us.

(C) The point is, as investors, we should not focus on short-term losses, but rather on long-term growth. Therefore, be patient when it comes to not only your stock portfolio but to personal investments as well.

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

**31.3** 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>83)</sup>

Perhaps the biggest mistake that most investors make when they first begin investing is getting into a panic over losses. This is a major obstacle to making a strong and long-lasting plan. We work hard for our money, and we want to see it grow and work hard for us. (A) \_\_\_\_\_ what most beginning investors don't understand is that investing in the stock market is a risk, and that with risk, you sometimes take losses. Although an investment may be falling in price, it doesn't mean you have to abandon it in a rush. The point is, as investors, we should not focus on short-term losses, but rather on long-term growth. (B) \_\_\_\_\_, be patient when it comes to not only your stock portfolio but to personal investments as well.

- | (A)        |       | (B)         |
|------------|-------|-------------|
| ① Although | ..... | Therefore   |
| ② Although | ..... | Instead     |
| ③ Since    | ..... | In contrast |
| ④ But      | ..... | For example |
| ⑤ But      | ..... | Therefore   |

**31.4** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>84)</sup>

But what most beginning investors don't understand is that investing in the stock market is a risk, and that with risk, you sometimes take losses.

Perhaps the biggest mistake that most investors make when they first begin investing is getting into a panic over losses. (①) This is a major obstacle to making a strong and long-lasting plan. (②) We work hard for our money, and we want to see it grow and work hard for us. (③) Although an investment may be falling in price, it doesn't mean you have to abandon it in a rush. (④) The point is, as investors, we should not focus on short-term losses, but rather on long-term growth. (⑤) Therefore, be patient when it comes to not only your stock portfolio but to personal investments as well.

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Perhaps the biggest mistake that most investors make when they first begin investing is getting into a panic over ㉠ **losses**. This is a major ㉡ **benefit** to making a strong and long-lasting plan. We work hard for our money, and we want to see it grow and work hard for us. But what most beginning investors don't understand is that investing in the stock market is a risk, and that with risk, you sometimes take losses. \_\_\_\_\_ an ㉢ **investment** may be falling in price, it doesn't mean you have to ㉣ **abandon** it in a rush. The point is, as investors, we should not focus on ㉤ **short-term** losses, but rather on long-term growth. Therefore, be patient when it comes to not only your stock portfolio but to personal investments as well.

**31.5** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>85)</sup>

- ① ㉠    ② ㉡    ③ ㉢    ④ ㉣    ⑤ ㉤

**31.6** 뒷글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>86)</sup>

- ① Since                      ② But                      ③ Although  
 ④ Because                  ⑤ Unless

**31.7** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>87)</sup>

Perhaps \_\_\_\_\_ when they first begin investing is getting into a panic over losses. This is a major obstacle to making a strong and long-lasting plan. We work hard for our money, and we want to see it grow and work hard for us. But what most beginning investors don't understand is that investing in the stock market is a risk, and that with risk, you sometimes take losses. Although an investment may be falling in price, it doesn't mean you have to abandon it in a rush. The point is, as investors, we should not focus on short-term losses, but rather on long-term growth. Therefore, be patient when it comes to not only your stock portfolio but to personal investments as well.

- ① what most investors hate  
 ② what some investors want to do  
 ③ the things Song Junggi wants to avoid  
 ④ the biggest mistake that most investors make  
 ⑤ the biggest mistake some investors want to avoid

**31.8** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>88)</sup>

The point is, as investors, we should not focus on short-term losses, but rather on long-term growth.

Perhaps the biggest mistake that most investors make when they first begin investing is getting into a panic over losses. (①) This is a major obstacle to making a strong and long-lasting plan. (②) We work hard for our money, and we want to see it grow and work hard for us. (③) But what most beginning investors don't understand is that investing in the stock market is a risk, and that with risk, you sometimes take losses. (④) Although an investment may be falling in price, it doesn't mean you have to abandon it in a rush. (⑤) Therefore, be patient when it comes to not only your stock portfolio but to personal investments as well.

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

**31.9** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>89)</sup>

Perhaps the biggest mistake that most investors make when they first begin investing is getting into a panic over losses. This is a major obstacle to making a strong and long-lasting plan.

(A) Therefore, be patient when it comes to not only your stock portfolio but to personal investments as well.  
 (B) Although an investment may be falling in price, it doesn't mean you have to abandon it in a rush. The point is, as investors, we should not focus on short-term losses, but rather on long-term growth.  
 (C) We work hard for our money, and we want to see it grow and work hard for us. But what most beginning investors don't understand is that investing in the stock market is a risk, and that with risk, you sometimes take losses.

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

**31.10** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>90)</sup>

Perhaps the biggest mistake that most investors make when they first begin investing is \_\_\_\_\_. This is a major obstacle to making a strong and long-lasting plan. We work hard for our money, and we want to see it grow and work hard for us. But what most beginning investors don't understand is that investing in the stock market is a risk, and that with risk, you sometimes take losses. Although an investment may be falling in price, it doesn't mean you have to abandon it in a rush. The point is, as investors, we should not focus on short-term losses, but rather on long-term growth. Therefore, be patient when it comes to not only your stock portfolio but to personal investments as well.

- ① not abandoning investments  
 ② getting into a panic over losses  
 ③ wanting making too much money  
 ④ being quick to abandon investments  
 ⑤ not being able to select promising stocks

**31.11** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>91)</sup>

Perhaps the biggest mistake that most investors make when they first begin investing is getting into a panic over losses. This is a major obstacle to making a strong and long-lasting plan. We work hard for our money, and we want to see it grow and work hard for us. But what most beginning investors don't understand is that investing in the stock market is a risk, and that with risk, you sometimes take losses. Although an investment may be falling in price, it doesn't mean you have to abandon it in a rush. The point is, as investors, we \_\_\_\_\_, but rather on long-term growth. Therefore, be patient when it comes to not only your stock portfolio but to personal investments as well.

- ① had better not to invest  
 ② should select prospective stocks  
 ③ should not focus on short-term losses  
 ④ should not listen to other's unreliable information  
 ⑤ should work hard instead of investing in the market

**32.1** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>92)</sup>

People have changing values depending on the situation. For example, a person might buy a bottle of water, but after reading an article on possible risks of plastic bottles, that same person might avoid an identical bottle of water the next day. When a year later this same person flies to an anti-plastics conference and crashes in the desert, a plastic bottle of water might suddenly become one of the most valuable things in the universe – to that person, at that time, and in that place. This person shows a preference for one thing over another and demonstrates a ranking and ordering of values with every choice and every action.

- ① A Anti-Plastics Conference
- ② Ranking And Ordering of Value
- ③ Possible Risks of Plastic Bottles
- ④ A Preference for One Thing over Another
- ⑤ Changing Values Depending on The Situation

**32.2** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>93)</sup>

People have (A) [changing / unchanging] values depending on the situation. For example, a person might buy a bottle of water, but after reading an article on possible risks of plastic bottles, that same person might avoid an identical bottle of water the next day. When a year later this same person flies to an anti-plastics conference and (B) [crashes / crashing] in the desert, a plastic bottle of water might suddenly become one of the most valuable things in the universe – to that person, at that time, and in that place. This person (C) [shows / is shown] a preference for one thing over another and demonstrates a ranking and ordering of values with every choice and every action.

- |   | (A)        | ... | (B)      | ... | (C)      |
|---|------------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| ① | changing   | ... | crashes  | ... | shows    |
| ② | changing   | ... | crashes  | ... | is shown |
| ③ | changing   | ... | crashing | ... | shows    |
| ④ | unchanging | ... | crashing | ... | is shown |
| ⑤ | unchanging | ... | crashing | ... | shows    |

**32.3** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>94)</sup>

People have changing values depending on the situation.

- (A) When a year later this same person flies to an anti-plastics conference and crashes in the desert, a plastic bottle of water might suddenly become one of the most valuable things in the universe – to that person, at that time, and in that place.
- (B) For example, a person might buy a bottle of water, but after reading an article on possible risks of plastic bottles, that same person might avoid an identical bottle of water the next day.
- (C) This person shows a preference for one thing over another and demonstrates a ranking and ordering of values with every choice and every action.

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

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

People have changing values (a) **depending** on the situation. \_\_\_\_\_, a person might buy a bottle of water, but after reading an article on possible (b) **risks** of plastic bottles, that same person might avoid an identical bottle of water the next day. When a year later this (c) **same** person flies to an anti-plastics conference and crashes in the desert, a plastic bottle of water might suddenly become one of the most (d) **valueless** things in the universe – to that person, at that time, and in that place. This person shows a preference for one thing over another and demonstrates a (e) **ranking and ordering** of values with every choice and every action.

**32.4** 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>95)</sup>

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

**32.5** 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>96)</sup>

- ① Therefore    ② For example    ③ However
- ④ Besides    ⑤ In short

**32.6** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>97)</sup>

People have changing values depending on the situation. For example, a person might buy a bottle of water, but after reading an article on possible risks of plastic bottles, that same person might avoid an identical bottle of water the next day. When a year later this same person flies to an anti-plastics conference and crashes in the desert, a plastic bottle of water might suddenly become one of the most valuable things in the universe — to that person, at that time, and in that place. This person \_\_\_\_\_ and demonstrates a ranking and ordering of values with every choice and every action.

- ① prefers buying the same bottle of water
- ② cannot be relied on depending on the situation
- ③ shows a preference for one thing over another
- ④ hates to change his attitude about anti-plastics
- ⑤ shows the same preference as to the plastic bottle

**32.7** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.<sup>98)</sup>

People have changing values depending on ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_. For example, a person might buy a bottle of water, but after reading an article on possible risks of plastic bottles, that same person might avoid an ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_ bottle of water the next day. When a year later this same person flies to an anti-plastics conference and crashes in the desert, a plastic bottle of water might suddenly become one of the most valuable things in the universe — to that person, at that time, and in that place. This person shows a ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_ for one thing over another and demonstrates a ranking and ordering of values with every choice and every action.

- ① preference      ② the situation      ③ identical

**33.1** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>99)</sup>

In philosophy, the best way to understand the concept of an argument ㉠ is to contrast it with an opinion. An opinion is simply a belief or attitude about someone or something. We ㉡ express our opinions all the time: We love or hate certain films or different types of food. For the most part, people's opinions are based ㉢ almost always upon their feelings. They don't feel they have to support their opinions with any kind of evidence. An argument is something a bit different from this. It is made ㉣ to convince others that one's claims are true. Thus, it is an attempt to present reasons in support of one's claims. Arguments are the building blocks of philosophy, and the good philosopher is one who is ㉤ capable to create the best arguments based on a solid foundation.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

**33.2** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>100)</sup>

In philosophy, the best way to understand the concept of an argument is to contrast it with an opinion. An opinion is simply a belief or attitude about someone or something.

- (A) Thus, it is an attempt to present reasons in support of one's claims. Arguments are the building blocks of philosophy, and the good philosopher is one who is able to create the best arguments based on a solid foundation.
- (B) We express our opinions all the time: We love or hate certain films or different types of food. For the most part, people's opinions are based almost always upon their feelings.
- (C) They don't feel they have to support their opinions with any kind of evidence. An argument is something a bit different from this. It is made to convince others that one's claims are true.

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

**33.3** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>101)</sup>

Thus, it is an attempt to present reasons in support of one's claims.

In philosophy, the best way to understand the concept of an argument is to contrast it with an opinion. ① An opinion is simply a belief or attitude about someone or something. ② We express our opinions all the time: We love or hate certain films or different types of food. ③ For the most part, people's opinions are based almost always upon their feelings. They don't feel they have to support their opinions with any kind of evidence. ④ An argument is something a bit different from this. It is made to convince others that one's claims are true. ⑤ Arguments are the building blocks of philosophy, and the good philosopher is one who is able to create the best arguments based on a solid foundation.

- ① (1)      ② (2)      ③ (3)      ④ (4)      ⑤ (5)

**33.4** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>102)</sup>

In philosophy, the best way to understand the concept of an argument is to contrast it with an opinion. An opinion is simply a belief or attitude about someone or something. We express our opinions all the time: We love or hate certain films or different types of food. For the most part, people's opinions are based almost always upon their feelings. They don't feel they have to support their opinions with any kind of evidence. An argument is something a bit different from this. It is made to convince others that one's claims are true. Thus, it is an attempt to present reasons in support of one's claims. Arguments are the building blocks of philosophy, and the good philosopher is one who is able to create the best arguments based on \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① one's feelings                      ② one's opinions  
 ③ an experiment                      ④ a solid foundation  
 ⑤ a fixed attitude

**33.5** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>103)</sup>

In philosophy, the best way to understand the concept of an argument is to contrast it with an opinion. An opinion is simply a belief or attitude about someone or something. We express our opinions all the time: We love or hate certain films or different types of food. For the most part, people's opinions are based almost always upon their feelings. They don't feel they have to support their opinions with any kind of evidence. An argument is something a bit different from this. It is made to convince others that one's claims are true. Thus, it is an attempt to present reasons in support of one's claims. Arguments are the building blocks of philosophy, and the good philosopher is one who is able to create the best arguments based on a solid foundation.

- ① The Building Blocks of Philosophy  
 ② Expressing One's Opinions to Others  
 ③ People's Opinions Based on Their Feelings  
 ④ A Belief or Attitude about Someone Or Something  
 ⑤ The Difference between an Argument And an Opinion

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In philosophy, the best way to understand the concept of an argument is to contrast it with an opinion. An opinion is simply ㉠ a belief or attitude about someone or something. We express our opinions all the time: We ㉡ love or hate certain films or different types of food. For the most part, people's opinions are based almost always upon their ㉢ facts. They don't feel they have to support their opinions with any kind of ㉣ evidence. An argument is something a bit different from this. It is made to convince others that one's claims are true. \_\_\_\_\_, it is an attempt to present reasons in support of one's claims. Arguments are the building blocks of philosophy, and the good philosopher is one who is able to create the best arguments based on ㉤ a solid foundation.

**33.6** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>104)</sup>

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

**33.7** 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>105)</sup>

- ① Thus                      ② For example      ③ However  
 ④ Besides                      ⑤ In addition

**33.8** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>106</sup>

They don't feel they have to support their opinions with any kind of evidence.

In philosophy, the best way to understand the concept of an argument is to contrast it with an opinion. ① An opinion is simply a belief or attitude about someone or something. ② We express our opinions all the time: We love or hate certain films or different types of food. For the most part, people's opinions are based almost always upon their feelings. ③ An argument is something a bit different from this. It is made to convince others that one's claims are true. ④ Thus, it is an attempt to present reasons in support of one's claims. ⑤ Arguments are the building blocks of philosophy, and the good philosopher is one who is able to create the best arguments based on a solid foundation.

- ① (㉠)    ② (㉡)    ③ (㉢)    ④ (㉣)    ⑤ (㉤)

**33.9** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>107</sup>

In philosophy, the best way to understand the concept of an argument is to contrast it with an opinion.

(A) An opinion is simply a belief or attitude about someone or something. We express our opinions all the time: We love or hate certain films or different types of food.

(B) It is made to convince others that one's claims are true. Thus, it is an attempt to present reasons in support of one's claims. Arguments are the building blocks of philosophy, and the good philosopher is one who is able to create the best arguments based on a solid foundation.

(C) For the most part, people's opinions are based almost always upon their feelings. They don't feel they have to support their opinions with any kind of evidence. An argument is something a bit different from this.

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

**34.1** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>108</sup>

Finding the perfect shoe fit may be difficult for some people. Most adults (A) **[think / are thought]** they know their exact foot size, so they don't measure their feet when buying new shoes. Therefore, many people squeeze into the same shoe size for years, or even decades. While feet stop (B) **[growing / to grow]** in length by age twenty, most feet gradually widen with age, and sometimes women's feet "grow" after the birth of a child. Besides, your feet can actually be different sizes at different times of the day, (C) **[getting / get]** larger and returning to "normal" by the next morning. So, the next time you buy shoes, remember that your foot size can change.

- |   | (A)         | (B)         | (C)         |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ① | think       | ... growing | ... getting |
| ② | think       | ... growing | ... get     |
| ③ | think       | ... to grow | ... getting |
| ④ | are thought | ... to grow | ... get     |
| ⑤ | are thought | ... to grow | ... getting |

**34.2** 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?<sup>109</sup>

Finding the perfect shoe fit may be difficult for some people. Most adults think they know their exact foot size, so they don't measure their feet when buying new shoes. ㉠ Therefore, many people squeeze into the same shoe size for years, or even decades. ㉡ While feet stop growing in length by age twenty, most feet gradually widen with age, and sometimes women's feet "grow" after the birth of a child. ㉢ Sometimes women's feet size is larger than men's. ㉣ Besides, your feet can actually be different sizes at different times of the day, getting larger and returning to "normal" by the next morning. ㉤ So, the next time you buy shoes, remember that your foot size can change.

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

**34.3** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>110)</sup>

Finding the perfect shoe fit may be difficult for some people.

(A) Besides, your feet can actually be different sizes at different times of the day, getting larger and returning to “normal” by the next morning. So, the next time you buy shoes, remember that your foot size can change.

(B) While feet stop growing in length by age twenty, most feet gradually widen with age, and sometimes women’s feet “grow” after the birth of a child.

(C) Most adults think they know their exact foot size, so they don’t measure their feet when buying new shoes. Therefore, many people squeeze into the same shoe size for years, or even decades.

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

**34.4** 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>111)</sup>

Finding the perfect shoe fit may be difficult for some people. Most adults think they know their exact foot size, so they don’t measure their feet when buying new shoes. Therefore, many people squeeze into the same shoe size for years, or even decades. While feet stop growing in length by age twenty, most feet gradually widen with age, and sometimes women’s feet “grow” after the birth of a child. Besides, your feet can actually be different sizes at different times of the day, getting larger and returning to “normal” by the next morning. So, the next time you buy shoes, remember that your foot size can change.

- ① Shoes are to be comfortable  
 ② You'd better find perfect shoes fit  
 ③ Foot size changes depending on ages  
 ④ You are to choose right size shoes to your feet  
 ⑤ Foot size changes depending on ages and times

**34.5** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>112)</sup>

Besides, your feet can actually be different sizes at different times of the day, getting larger and returning to “normal” by the next morning.

Finding the perfect shoe fit may be difficult for some people. (①) Most adults think they know their exact foot size, so they don’t measure their feet when buying new shoes. (②) Therefore, many people squeeze into the

same shoe size for years, or even decades. (③) While feet stop growing in length by age twenty, most feet gradually widen with age, and sometimes women’s feet “grow” after the birth of a child. (④) So, the next time you buy shoes, remember that your foot size can change. (⑤)

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

**34.6** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>113)</sup>

Finding the perfect shoe fit may be difficult for some people. Most adults think they know their exact foot size, so they don’t measure their feet when buying new shoes. Therefore, many people squeeze into the same shoe size for years, or even decades. While feet stop growing in length by age twenty, most feet gradually widen with age, and sometimes women’s feet “grow” after the birth of a child. Besides, your feet can actually be different sizes at different times of the day, getting larger and returning to “normal” by the next morning. So, the next time you buy shoes, remember that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① your foot size can change  
 ② you must buy comfortable shoes  
 ③ your shoes do not have to be expensive  
 ④ you can decide on what size shoes to buy  
 ⑤ you don't have to know your exact foot size

**34.7** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>114)</sup>

Finding the perfect shoe fit may be difficult for some people. Most adults think they know their exact foot size, so they don’t measure their feet when buying new shoes. Therefore, many people squeeze into the same shoe size for years, or even decades.

(A) So, the next time you buy shoes, remember that your foot size can change.

(B) While feet stop growing in length by age twenty, most feet gradually widen with age, and sometimes women’s feet “grow” after the birth of a child.

(C) Besides, your feet can actually be different sizes at different times of the day, getting larger and returning to “normal” by the next morning.

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

**35.1** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.115)

The habit of reading books multiple times encourages people to engage with them emotionally. If they only read a book once, they tend to only focus on the events and stories in it. But with a second read-through, the repeated experience brings back the initial emotions caused by the book, and allows people to appreciate those emotions at their leisure. By enjoying the emotional effects of the book more deeply, people become more in touch with their own feelings. Despite their familiarity with the stories, re-reading brings renewed understanding of both the book and themselves. The same effect can be seen with familiar holiday destinations. Re-visiting a place can also help people better understand both the place and themselves. Considering the immense benefits, \_\_\_\_\_

- ① you don't need to revisit places
- ② you don't have to reread books
- ③ don't hesitate to give re-consuming a try
- ④ it is absolutely useless to give re-consuming a try
- ⑤ re-reading brings renewed understanding of the book

**35.2** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.116)

The habit of reading books multiple times encourages people to engage with them emotionally.

- (A) By enjoying the emotional effects of the book more deeply, people become more in touch with their own feelings. Despite their familiarity with the stories, re-reading brings renewed understanding of both the book and themselves.
- (B) If they only read a book once, they tend to only focus on the events and stories in it. But with a second read-through, the repeated experience brings back the initial emotions caused by the book, and allows people to appreciate those emotions at their leisure.
- (C) The same effect can be seen with familiar holiday destinations. Re-visiting a place can also help people better understand both the place and themselves. Considering the immense benefits, don't hesitate to give re-consuming a try.

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

**35.3** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?117)

The habit of reading books multiple times (A) encourages / encourage people to engage with them emotionally. If they only read a book once, they tend to only focus on the events and stories in it. But with a second read-through, the repeated experience brings back the initial emotions (B) caused / that caused by the book, and allows people to appreciate those emotions at their leisure. By enjoying the emotional effects of the book more deeply, people become more in touch with their own feelings. Despite their familiarity with the stories, re-reading brings renewed understanding of both the book and themselves. The same effect can be seen with familiar holiday destinations. Re-visiting a place can also help people better (C) understand / understood both the place and themselves. Considering the immense benefits, don't hesitate to give re-consuming a try.

- |   | (A)        | (B)             | (C)            |
|---|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ① | encourage  | ... that caused | ... understood |
| ② | encourage  | ... caused      | ... understand |
| ③ | encourages | ... caused      | ... understood |
| ④ | encourages | ... caused      | ... understand |
| ⑤ | encourages | ... that caused | ... understood |

**35.4** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.118)

Despite their familiarity with the stories, re-reading brings renewed understanding of both the book and themselves.

The habit of reading books multiple times encourages people to engage with them emotionally. If they only read a book once, they tend to only focus on the events and stories in it. (①) But with a second read-through, the repeated experience brings back the initial emotions caused by the book, and allows people to appreciate those emotions at their leisure. (②) By enjoying the emotional effects of the book more deeply, people become more in touch with their own feelings. (③) The same effect can be seen with familiar holiday destinations. (④) Re-visiting a place can also help people better understand both the place and themselves. (⑤) Considering the immense benefits, don't hesitate to give re-consuming a try.

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

**35.5** 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?<sup>119)</sup>

The habit of reading books multiple times encourages people to engage with them emotionally. If they only read a book once, they tend to only focus on the events and stories in it. ㉠ But with a second read-through, the repeated experience brings back the initial emotions caused by the book, and allows people to appreciate those emotions at their leisure. ㉡ By enjoying the emotional effects of the book more deeply, people become more in touch with their own feelings. ㉢ So, you don't need to concentrate on the stories of the book. ㉣ Despite their familiarity with the stories, re-reading brings renewed understanding of both the book and themselves. ㉤ The same effect can be seen with familiar holiday destinations. Re-visiting a place can also help people better understand both the place and themselves. Considering the immense benefits, don't hesitate to give re-consuming a try.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

**35.6** 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>120)</sup>

The habit of reading books multiple times encourages people to engage with them emotionally. If they only read a book once, they tend to only focus on the events and stories in it. (A) \_\_\_\_\_ with a second read-through, the repeated experience brings back the initial emotions caused by the book, and allows people to appreciate those emotions at their leisure. By enjoying the emotional effects of the book more deeply, people become more in touch with their own feelings. (B) \_\_\_\_\_ their familiarity with the stories, re-reading brings renewed understanding of both the book and themselves. The same effect can be seen with familiar holiday destinations. Re-visiting a place can also help people better understand both the place and themselves. Considering the immense benefits, don't hesitate to give re-consuming a try.

- |   |          |       |                |
|---|----------|-------|----------------|
|   | (A)      | ..... | (B)            |
| ① | As       | ..... | Despite        |
| ② | Since    | ..... | Instead of     |
| ③ | Although | ..... | In contrast to |
| ④ | But      | ..... | In addition to |
| ⑤ | But      | ..... | Despite        |

**35.7** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>121)</sup>

But with a second read-through, the repeated experience brings back the initial emotions caused by the book, and allows people to appreciate those emotions at their leisure.

The habit of reading books multiple times encourages people to engage with them emotionally. ① If they only read a book once, they tend to only focus on the events and stories in it. ② By enjoying the emotional effects of the book more deeply, people become more in touch with their own feelings. ③ Despite their familiarity with the stories, re-reading brings renewed understanding of both the book and themselves. ④ The same effect can be seen with familiar holiday destinations. Re-visiting a place can also help people better understand both the place and themselves. ⑤ Considering the immense benefits, don't hesitate to give re-consuming a try.

- ① ①      ② ②      ③ ③      ④ ④      ⑤ ⑤

**35.8** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>122)</sup>

The habit of reading books multiple times encourages people (A) [to engage / engaging] with them emotionally. If they only read a book once, they tend to only focus on the events and stories in it. But with a second read-through, the repeated experience brings back the initial emotions caused by the book, and allows people to (B) [appreciate / appropriate] those emotions at their leisure. By enjoying the emotional effects of the book more deeply, people become more in touch with their own feelings. Despite their familiarity with the stories, re-reading brings renewed understanding of both the book and themselves. The same effect can be seen with (C) [familiar / similar] holiday destinations. Re-visiting a place can also help people better understand both the place and themselves. Considering the immense benefits, don't hesitate to give re-consuming a try.

- |   |           |     |             |     |          |
|---|-----------|-----|-------------|-----|----------|
|   | (A)       | ... | (B)         | ... | (C)      |
| ① | to engage | ... | appropriate | ... | similar  |
| ② | to engage | ... | appreciate  | ... | familiar |
| ③ | to engage | ... | appreciate  | ... | similar  |
| ④ | engaging  | ... | appreciate  | ... | familiar |
| ⑤ | engaging  | ... | appropriate | ... | similar  |

**36.1** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?123)

To rise, a fish must reduce its overall density, and most fish do this with a swim bladder. A fish fills its bladder with oxygen (A) [collected / corrected] from the surrounding water. As it is filled, the bladder expands. Then, the fish has a greater volume, but its weight is not greatly increased. This means that its density has been (B) [decreasing / increasing], so the fish experiences a greater rising force. Finally, when the bladder is fully expanded, the fish is at its maximum volume and is pushed to the surface. Most fish rise using this method, but not all do. Some species don't need a swim bladder because they spend all their lives (C) [moving / to move] along the ocean floor. Other fish float and sink by propelling themselves forward.

- |   | (A)       | ... | (B)        | ... | (C)     |
|---|-----------|-----|------------|-----|---------|
| ① | collected | ... | decreasing | ... | moving  |
| ② | collected | ... | decreasing | ... | to move |
| ③ | collected | ... | increasing | ... | moving  |
| ④ | corrected | ... | increasing | ... | to move |
| ⑤ | corrected | ... | increasing | ... | moving  |

**36.2** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.124)

Most fish rise using this method, but not all do.

To rise, a fish must reduce its overall density, and most fish do this with a swim bladder. (①) A fish fills its bladder with oxygen collected from the surrounding water. As it is filled, the bladder expands. (②) Then, the fish has a greater volume, but its weight is not greatly increased. This means that its density has been decreasing, so the fish experiences a greater rising force. (③) Finally, when the bladder is fully expanded, the fish is at its maximum volume and is pushed to the surface. (④) Some species don't need a swim bladder because they spend all their lives moving along the ocean floor. (⑤) Other fish float and sink by propelling themselves forward.

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

**36.3** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.125)

To rise, a fish must reduce its overall density, and most fish do this with a swim bladder. A fish fills its bladder with oxygen collected from the surrounding water. As it is filled, the bladder expands. Then, the fish has a greater volume, but it's ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_ is not greatly increased. This means that its density has been decreasing, so the fish experiences a greater rising force. Finally, when the bladder is fully expanded, the fish is at its maximum volume and is pushed to the ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_. Most fish rise using this method, but not all do. Some species don't need a swim bladder because they spend all their lives moving along the ocean floor. Other fish ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_ by propelling themselves forward.

- ① float and sink    ② weight    ③ surface

**36.4** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?126)

To rise, a fish must reduce its overall density, and most fish do this with a swim bladder. A fish (A) [fills / is filled] its bladder with oxygen collected from the surrounding water. As it is filled, the bladder expands. Then, the fish has a (B) [greater / less] volume, but its weight is not greatly increased. This means that its density has been decreasing, so the fish experiences a greater rising force. Finally, when the bladder is fully expanded, the fish is at its maximum volume and is pushed to the surface. Most fish rise (C) [using / to use] this method, but not all do. Some species don't need a swim bladder because they spend all their lives moving along the ocean floor. Other fish float and sink by propelling themselves forward.

- |   | (A)       | ... | (B)     | ... | (C)    |
|---|-----------|-----|---------|-----|--------|
| ① | fills     | ... | less    | ... | to use |
| ② | fills     | ... | greater | ... | using  |
| ③ | fills     | ... | greater | ... | to use |
| ④ | is filled | ... | greater | ... | using  |
| ⑤ | is filled | ... | less    | ... | to use |

**36.5** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>127)</sup>

To rise, a fish must (A) [reduce / induce] its overall density, and most fish do this with a swim bladder. A fish fills its bladder with oxygen collected from the surrounding water. As it is filled, the bladder (B) [expands / expends]. Then, the fish has a greater volume, but its weight is not greatly increased. This means that its density has been decreasing, so the fish experiences a greater rising force. Finally, when the bladder is fully expanded, the fish is at its (C) [maximum / minimum] volume and is pushed to the surface. Most fish rise using this method, but not all do. Some species don't need a swim bladder because they spend all their lives moving along the ocean floor. Other fish float and sink by propelling themselves forward.

- |   | (A)    | (B)         | (C)         |
|---|--------|-------------|-------------|
| ① | induce | ... expends | ... minimum |
| ② | induce | ... expands | ... maximum |
| ③ | reduce | ... expands | ... minimum |
| ④ | reduce | ... expands | ... maximum |
| ⑤ | reduce | ... expends | ... minimum |

**36.6** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.<sup>128)</sup>

To rise, a fish must reduce its overall ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_, and most fish do this with a swim bladder. A fish fills its bladder with oxygen collected from the surrounding water. As it is filled, the bladder expands. Then, the fish has a greater ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_, but its weight is not greatly increased. This means that its density has been decreasing, so the fish experiences a greater rising force. Finally, when the bladder is fully expanded, the fish is at its maximum volume and is pushed to the surface. Most fish rise using this method, but not all do. Some species don't need a swim bladder because they spend all their lives moving along the ocean ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_. Other fish float and sink by propelling themselves forward.

- ① floor                      ② density                      ③ volume

**36.7** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>129)</sup>

Then, the fish has a greater volume, but its weight is not greatly increased.

To rise, a fish must reduce its overall density, and most fish do this with a swim bladder. A fish fills its bladder with oxygen collected from the surrounding water. (①) As it is filled, the bladder expands. (②) This means that its density has been decreasing, so the fish experiences a greater rising force. (③) Finally, when the bladder is fully expanded, the fish is at its maximum volume and is pushed to the surface. (④) Most fish rise using this method, but not all do. Some species don't need a swim bladder because they spend all their lives moving along the ocean floor. (⑤) Other fish float and sink by propelling themselves forward.

- ① (①)                      ② (②)                      ③ (③)                      ④ (④)                      ⑤ (⑤)

**36.8** 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.<sup>130)</sup>

To rise, a fish must reduce its overall density, and most fish do this with a swim bladder. A fish fills its bladder with oxygen collected from the surrounding water. As it is filled, the bladder expands. Then, the fish has a greater volume, but its weight is not greatly increased. This means that its density has been decreasing, so the fish experiences a greater rising force. Finally, when the bladder is fully expanded, the fish is at its maximum volume and is pushed to the surface. Most fish rise using this method, but not all do. Some species don't need a swim bladder because they spend all their lives moving along the ocean floor. Other fish float and sink by propelling themselves forward.

- ① 부상(浮上)하기 위해서, 물고기는 자신의 총 밀도를 낮춰야 한다.  
 ② 물고기는 주변 물에서 모은 산소로 자신의 부레를 채운다.  
 ③ 부레가 채워지면 그것은 팽창하고, 그 후, 물고기의 부피는 커진다.  
 ④ 물고기의 밀도가 높아지면, 물고기는 더 큰 부력을 경험하게 된다.  
 ⑤ 일부 물고기 종은 밀바닥에서 움직이며 살아가기 때문에 부레가 필요 없다.

**37.1** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>131)</sup>

The technique I use to train my puppy is called *behavior capture* which (A) [is / being] different from the common training method. Normally you first give an order and reward your puppy only when he follows it. In behavior capture, however, you first have to wait until your dog performs the behavior you want (B) [him to / him]. Simply watch your puppy's activities, waiting for a particular behavior to occur; when one happens, reward him. For example, if you want to train him (C) [to lie / to lay] down whenever you say, "Lie down," you just have to wait until he happens to do so. Then, as soon as your puppy lies down, you give him the order, "Lie down," and give him a treat as a reward. Once the puppy knows that there is a reward waiting, he treats the experience as a pleasant game.

- |   | (A)   | (B)        | (C)        |
|---|-------|------------|------------|
| ① | being | ... him    | ... to lay |
| ② | being | ... him to | ... to lie |
| ③ | is    | ... him to | ... to lay |
| ④ | is    | ... him to | ... to lie |
| ⑤ | is    | ... him    | ... to lay |

**37.2** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>132)</sup>

The technique I use to train my puppy is called *behavior capture* which is different from the common training method.

(A) Then, as soon as your puppy lies down, you give him the order, "Lie down," and give him a treat as a reward. Once the puppy knows that there is a reward waiting, he treats the experience as a pleasant game.

(B) Simply watch your puppy's activities, waiting for a particular behavior to occur; when one happens, reward him. For example, if you want to train him to lie down whenever you say, "Lie down," you just have to wait until he happens to do so.

(C) Normally you first give an order and reward your puppy only when he follows it. In behavior capture, however, you first have to wait until your dog performs the behavior you want him to.

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

**37.3** 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>133)</sup>

The technique I use to train my puppy is called *behavior capture* which is different from the common training method. Normally you first give an order and reward your puppy only when he follows it. In behavior capture, (A) \_\_\_\_\_, you first have to wait until your dog performs the behavior you want him to. Simply watch your puppy's activities, waiting for a particular behavior to occur; when one happens, reward him. (B) \_\_\_\_\_, if you want to train him to lie down whenever you say, "Lie down," you just have to wait until he happens to do so. Then, as soon as your puppy lies down, you give him the order, "Lie down," and give him a treat as a reward. Once the puppy knows that there is a reward waiting, he treats the experience as a pleasant game.

- |   | (A)         | (B)          |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| ① | for example | Therefore    |
| ② | therefore   | Instead      |
| ③ | likewise    | In contrast  |
| ④ | however     | For example  |
| ⑤ | for example | Nevertheless |

**37.4** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>134)</sup>

The technique I use to train my puppy is called *behavior capture* which is different from the common training method. Normally you first give an order and reward your puppy only when he follows it. In behavior capture, however, you first have to wait until your dog performs the behavior you want him to. Simply watch your puppy's activities, waiting for a particular behavior to occur; when one happens, reward him. For example, if you want to train him to lie down whenever you say, "Lie down," you just have to wait until he happens to do so. Then, as soon as your puppy lies down, you give him the order, "Lie down," and give him a treat as a reward. Once the puppy knows that \_\_\_\_\_, he treats the experience as a pleasant game.

- ① his owner is friendly  
 ② he is treated kindly  
 ③ he is taught by his trainer  
 ④ there is a reward waiting  
 ⑤ there is a danger waiting

**37.5** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?135)

The technique I use to train my puppy is called *behavior capture* which is different from the common training method. Normally you first give an order and reward your puppy only when he follows it. In behavior capture, however, you first have to wait until your dog performs the behavior you want him to. Simply watch your puppy's activities, waiting for a particular behavior to occur; when one happens, reward him. For example, if you want to train him to lie down whenever you say, "Lie down," you just have to wait until he happens to do so. Then, as soon as your puppy lies down, you give him the order, "Lie down," and give him a treat as a reward. Once the puppy knows that there is a reward waiting, he treats the experience as a pleasant game.

- ① Rewarding Puppies
- ② When puppies Lie Down
- ③ Giving an Order to Puppies
- ④ A Technique Used to Train Puppies
- ⑤ Puppies Knowing about Pleasant Games

**37.6** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?136)

The technique I use to train my puppy is called *behavior capture* which is different from the common training method. Normally you first give an order and (A) [reward / rewarding] your puppy only when he follows it. In behavior capture, however, you first have to wait until your dog performs the behavior you want him to. Simply watch your puppy's activities, (A) [waiting / wait] for a particular behavior to occur; when one happens, reward him. For example, if you want to train him to lie down whenever you say, "Lie down," you just have to wait until he happens to do so. Then, as soon as your puppy lies down, you give him the order, "Lie down," and give him a treat as a reward. Once the puppy knows that there is a reward (C) [waiting / waited], he treats the experience as a pleasant game.

	(A)	...	(B)	...	(C)
①	reward	...	waiting	...	waiting
②	reward	...	waiting	...	waited
③	reward	...	wait	...	waiting
④	rewarding	...	wait	...	waited
⑤	rewarding	...	wait	...	waiting

**37.7** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.137)

The technique I use to train my puppy is called *behavior capture* which is different from the common training method. Normally you first give an order and reward your puppy only when he follows it.

- (A) Then, as soon as your puppy lies down, you give him the order, "Lie down," and give him a treat as a reward. Once the puppy knows that there is a reward waiting, he treats the experience as a pleasant game.
- (B) In behavior capture, however, you first have to wait until your dog performs the behavior you want him to. Simply watch your puppy's activities, waiting for a particular behavior to occur; when one happens, reward him.
- (C) For example, if you want to train him to lie down whenever you say, "Lie down," you just have to wait until he happens to do so.

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

**37.8** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.138)

The technique I use to train my puppy is called *behavior capture* which is different from the common training method. Normally you first give an order and reward your puppy only when he follows it. In behavior capture, however, you first have to wait until your dog performs the behavior you want him to. Simply watch your puppy's activities, waiting for a particular behavior to occur; when one happens, reward him. For example, if you want to train him to lie down whenever you say, "Lie down," you just have to wait until he happens to do so. Then, as soon as your puppy lies down, you give him the order, "Lie down," and give him a treat as a reward. Once the puppy knows that there is a reward waiting, he \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① gets to train reluctantly
- ② wants to follow the order
- ③ considers the experiences as a training
- ④ regards the experience as a pleasant game
- ⑤ treats the experience as an avoidable process

**37.9** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?139)

The technique I (A) **[use / used]** to train my puppy is called *behavior capture* which is different from the common training method. Normally you first give an order and reward your puppy only when he follows it. In behavior capture, however, you first have to wait until your dog (B) **[performs / will perform]** the behavior you want him to. Simply watch your puppy's activities, waiting for a particular behavior to occur; when one happens, reward him. For example, if you want to train him to lie down whenever you say, "Lie down," you just have to wait until he happens (C) **[to do / doing]** so. Then, as soon as your puppy lies down, you give him the order, "Lie down," and give him a treat as a reward. Once the puppy knows that there is a reward waiting, he treats the experience as a pleasant game.

- |   | (A)  | (B)              | (C)       |
|---|------|------------------|-----------|
| ① | use  | ... will perform | ... doing |
| ② | use  | ... perform      | ... to do |
| ③ | use  | ... perform      | ... doing |
| ④ | used | ... perform      | ... to do |
| ⑤ | used | ... perform      | ... doing |

**37.10** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?140)

The technique I use to train my puppy ㉠ **is called** *behavior capture* which is different from the common training method. Normally you first give an order and reward your puppy only when he ㉡ **follows** it. In behavior capture, however, you first have to wait until your dog performs the behavior you want him to. Simply ㉢ **watch** your puppy's activities, waiting for a particular behavior to occur; when one happens, ㉣ **reward** him. For example, if you want to train him to lie down whenever you say, "Lie down," you just have to wait until he happens to do so. Then, as soon as your puppy lies down, you give him the order, "Lie down," and ㉤ **giving** him a treat as a reward. Once the puppy knows that there is a reward waiting, he treats the experience as a pleasant game.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

**38.1** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.141)

People sometimes say, 'Everything happens for a reason.' In one sense this is true.

(A) That is the true sense of 'everything happens for a reason,' and here 'reason' means 'past cause.' But people sometimes use reason in a different sense to mean something like 'purpose.'

(B) Everything does happen for a reason—which is to say that events have causes, and the cause always comes before the event. Tsunamis happen because of undersea earthquakes, and earthquakes happen because of shifts in the earth's plates.

(C) They will say something like, 'The reason for the tsunami was to punish us for our faults.' It is surprising how often people depend on this kind of nonsense.

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

**38.2** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?142)

People sometimes say, 'Everything happens for a reason.' In one sense this is true. Everything does happen for a reason—which is to say that events have causes, and the cause always comes before the event. Tsunamis happen because of undersea earthquakes, and earthquakes happen because of shifts in the earth's plates. That is the true sense of 'everything happens for a reason,' and here 'reason' means 'past cause.' But people sometimes use reason in a different sense to mean something like 'purpose.' They will say something like, 'The reason for the tsunami was to punish us for our faults.' It is surprising how often people depend on this kind of nonsense.

- ① Events with Causes  
 ② Shifting in the Earth's Plates  
 ③ Using Reason in a Different Sense  
 ④ Everything happening for a Reason  
 ⑤ Causes And Using Causes as a Purpose

**38.3** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>143</sup>

People sometimes say, 'Everything happens for a reason.' In one sense this is true. Everything does happen for a reason—which is to say (A) [that / in which] events have causes, and the cause always comes before the event. Tsunamis happen because of undersea earthquakes, and earthquakes (B) [happen / are happened] because of shifts in the earth's plates. That is the true sense of 'everything happens for a reason,' and here 'reason' means 'past cause.' But people sometimes use reason in a different sense to mean something (C) [like / alike] 'purpose.' They will say something like, 'The reason for the tsunami was to punish us for our faults.' It is surprising how often people depend on this kind of nonsense.

- |   | (A)      | (B)              | (C)       |
|---|----------|------------------|-----------|
| ① | that     | ... happen       | ... like  |
| ② | that     | ... happen       | ... alike |
| ③ | that     | ... are happened | ... like  |
| ④ | in which | ... are happened | ... alike |
| ⑤ | in which | ... are happened | ... like  |

**38.4** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>144</sup>

People sometimes say, 'Everything happens for a reason.' In one sense this is true. Everything does happen for a reason—which is to say that events have causes, and the cause always comes before the event.

- (A) They will say something like, 'The reason for the tsunami was to punish us for our faults.' It is surprising how often people depend on this kind of nonsense. [3점]
- (B) Tsunamis happen because of undersea earthquakes, and earthquakes happen because of shifts in the earth's plates.
- (C) That is the true sense of 'everything happens for a reason,' and here 'reason' means 'past cause.' But people sometimes use reason in a different sense to mean something like 'purpose.'

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

**38.5** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>145</sup>

People sometimes say, 'Everything happens for a reason.' In one sense this is true. Everything ㉠ does happen for a reason—which is to say that events have causes, and the cause always comes ㉡ before the event. Tsunamis happen because of undersea earthquakes, and earthquakes happen ㉢ because of shifts in the earth's plates. That is the true sense of 'everything happens for a reason,' and here 'reason' means 'past cause.' But people sometimes ㉣ using reason in a different sense to mean something like 'purpose.' They will say something like, 'The reason for the tsunami was to punish us for our faults.' It is ㉤ surprising how often people depend on this kind of nonsense.

- ① ㉠    ② ㉡    ③ ㉢    ④ ㉣    ⑤ ㉤

**38.6** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>146</sup>

They will say something like, 'The reason for the tsunami was to punish us for our faults.'

People sometimes say, 'Everything happens for a reason.' In one sense this is true. (①) Everything does happen for a reason—which is to say that events have causes, and the cause always comes before the event. (②) Tsunamis happen because of undersea earthquakes, and earthquakes happen because of shifts in the earth's plates. (③) That is the true sense of 'everything happens for a reason,' and here 'reason' means 'past cause.' (④) But people sometimes use reason in a different sense to mean something like 'purpose.' (⑤) It is surprising how often people depend on this kind of nonsense.

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

**39.1** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>147)</sup>

In an experiment, when people were asked to count three minutes in their heads, 25-year-olds were quite accurate, but 65-year-olds went over on average by 40 seconds. Time seemed to pass faster for the older group. This may seem meaningless, but there are a lot of benefits to perceiving time like 65-year-olds. For example, if you have been working on a project for eight hours, but it only feels like six, you will have more energy to keep going. If you have been running for 20 minutes, and you perceive it to be only 13 minutes, you're more likely to have seven more minutes of energy. So, if you want to use your energy to work longer, just change your perception of how long you have been working.

- ① Time Is Gold
- ② Time Flies Like an Arrow
- ③ Counting Three Minutes in the Head
- ④ People Perceiving Time Passing Faster
- ⑤ Perceiving Time Passing Faster Is Beneficial

**39.2** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>148)</sup>

In an experiment, when people (A) were asked / asked to count three minutes in their heads, 25-year-olds were quite accurate, but 65-year-olds went over on average by 40 seconds. Time seemed to pass faster for the older group. This may seem meaningless, but (B) there / they are a lot of benefits to perceiving time like 65-year-olds. For example, if you have been working on a project for eight hours, but it only feels like six, you will have more energy to keep going. (C) if / Unless you have been running for 20 minutes, and you perceive it to be only 13 minutes, you're more likely to have seven more minutes of energy. So, if you want to use your energy to work longer, just change your perception of how long you have been working.

- |   | (A)        | ... | (B)   | ... | (C)    |
|---|------------|-----|-------|-----|--------|
| ① | were asked | ... | there | ... | If     |
| ② | were asked | ... | there | ... | Unless |
| ③ | were asked | ... | they  | ... | If     |
| ④ | asked      | ... | they  | ... | Unless |
| ⑤ | asked      | ... | they  | ... | If     |

**39.3** 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>149)</sup>

In an experiment, when people were asked to count three minutes in their heads, 25-year-olds were quite accurate, but 65-year-olds went over on average by 40 seconds. Time seemed to pass faster for the older group. This may seem meaningless, but there are a lot of benefits to perceiving time like 65-year-olds. (A) \_\_\_\_\_, if you have been working on a project for eight hours, but it only feels like six, you will have more energy to keep going. If you have been running for 20 minutes, and you perceive it to be only 13 minutes, you're more likely to have seven more minutes of energy. (B) \_\_\_\_\_, if you want to use your energy to work longer, just change your perception of how long you have been working.

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

**39.4** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>150)</sup>

In an experiment, when people were asked to count three minutes in their heads, 25-year-olds were quite accurate, but 65-year-olds went over on average by 40 seconds.

- (A) For example, if you have been working on a project for eight hours, but it only feels like six, you will have more energy to keep going. If you have been running for 20 minutes, and you perceive it to be only 13 minutes, you're more likely to have seven more minutes of energy.
- (B) Time seemed to pass faster for the older group. This may seem meaningless, but there are a lot of benefits to perceiving time like 65-year-olds.
- (C) So, if you want to use your energy to work longer, just change your perception of how long you have been working.

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

**39.5** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? (151)

In an experiment, when people were asked ㉠ to count three minutes in their heads, 25-year-olds were quite ㉡ accurate, but 65-year-olds went over on average by 40 seconds. Time seemed to pass faster for the older group. This may seem meaningless, but there are a lot of benefits to ㉢ perceive time like 65-year-olds. For example, if you have been working on a project for eight hours, but it only feels like six, you will have more energy to ㉣ keep going. If you have been running for 20 minutes, and you perceive it to be only 13 minutes, you're ㉤ more likely to have seven more minutes of energy. So, if you want to use your energy to work longer, just change your perception of how long you have been working.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

**39.6** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. (152)

This may seem meaningless, but there are a lot of benefits to perceiving time like 65-year-olds.

In an experiment, when people were asked to count three minutes in their heads, 25-year-olds were quite accurate, but 65-year-olds went over on average by 40 seconds. (①) Time seemed to pass faster for the older group. (②) For example, if you have been working on a project for eight hours, but it only feels like six, you will have more energy to keep going. (③) If you have been running for 20 minutes, and you perceive it to be only 13 minutes, you're more likely to have seven more minutes of energy. (④) So, if you want to use your energy to work longer, just change your perception of how long you have been working. (⑤)

- ① (①)      ② (②)      ③ (③)      ④ (④)      ⑤ (⑤)

**39.7** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (153)

In an experiment, when people were asked to count three minutes in their heads, 25-year-olds were quite accurate, but 65-year-olds went over on average by 40 seconds. Time seemed to pass faster for the older group. This may seem meaningless, but there are a lot of benefits to perceiving time like 65-year-olds. For example, if you have been working on a project for eight hours, but it only feels like six, you will have more energy to keep going. If you have been running for 20 minutes, and you perceive it to be only 13 minutes, you're more likely to have seven more minutes of energy. So, if you \_\_\_\_\_, just change your perception of how long you have been working.

- ① like to count time in your head  
 ② like to perceive time accurately  
 ③ would love to finish your project  
 ④ want to use your energy to work longer  
 ⑤ want to spend your time playing games

**39.8** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (154)

In an experiment, when people were asked to count three minutes in their heads, 25-year-olds were quite accurate, but 65-year-olds went over on average by 40 seconds. Time seemed to pass faster for the older group. This may seem meaningless, but there are a lot of benefits to perceiving time like 65-year-olds.

- (A) So, if you want to use your energy to work longer, just change your perception of how long you have been working.  
 (B) If you have been running for 20 minutes, and you perceive it to be only 13 minutes, you're more likely to have seven more minutes of energy.  
 (C) For example, if you have been working on a project for eight hours, but it only feels like six, you will have more energy to keep going.

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

**40.1** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>155)</sup>

In one study, researchers asked students to arrange ten posters in order of beauty.

(A) This is an example of the “Romeo and Juliet effect”: Just like Romeo and Juliet in the Shakespearean tragedy, people become more attached to each other when their love is prohibited.

(B) Then, they asked the students to judge all ten posters again from the very beginning. What happened was that the poster they were unable to keep was suddenly ranked as the most beautiful.

(C) They promised that afterward the students could have one of the ten posters as a reward for their participation. However, when the students finished the task, the researchers said that the students were not allowed to keep the poster that they had rated as the third-most beautiful.

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

**40.2** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>156)</sup>

Then, they asked the students to judge all ten posters again from the very beginning.

In one study, researchers asked students to arrange ten posters in order of beauty. (①) They promised that afterward the students could have one of the ten posters as a reward for their participation. (②) However, when the students finished the task, the researchers said that the students were not allowed to keep the poster that they had rated as the third-most beautiful. (③) What happened was that the poster they were unable to keep was suddenly ranked as the most beautiful. (④) This is an example of the “Romeo and Juliet effect”: (⑤) Just like Romeo and Juliet in the Shakespearean tragedy, people become more attached to each other when their love is prohibited.

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

**40.3** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>157)</sup>

In one study, researchers asked students (A) [to arrange / arrange] ten posters in order of beauty. They promised that afterward the students could have one of the ten posters as a reward for their participation. However, when the students finished the task, the researchers said that the students were not allowed (B) [to keep / keeping] the poster that they had rated as the third-most beautiful. Then, they asked the students to judge all ten posters again from the very beginning. What happened was that the poster they were (C) [unable / incapable] to keep was suddenly ranked as the most beautiful. This is an example of the “Romeo and Juliet effect”: Just like Romeo and Juliet in the Shakespearean tragedy, people become more attached to each other when their love is prohibited.

- |   | (A)        | (B)         | (C)           |
|---|------------|-------------|---------------|
| ① | to arrange | ... keeping | ... incapable |
| ② | to arrange | ... to keep | ... unable    |
| ③ | to arrange | ... to keep | ... incapable |
| ④ | arrange    | ... to keep | ... unable    |
| ⑤ | arrange    | ... keeping | ... incapable |

**40.4** 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>158)</sup>

In one study, researchers asked students to arrange ten posters in order of beauty. They promised that afterward the students could have one of the ten posters as a reward for their participation. (A) \_\_\_\_\_, when the students finished the task, the researchers said that the students were not allowed to keep the poster that they had rated as the third-most beautiful. (B) \_\_\_\_\_, they asked the students to judge all ten posters again from the very beginning. What happened was that the poster they were unable to keep was suddenly ranked as the most beautiful. This is an example of the “Romeo and Juliet effect”: Just like Romeo and Juliet in the Shakespearean tragedy, people become more attached to each other when their love is prohibited.

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

**40.5** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>159)</sup>

In one study, researchers asked students to arrange ten posters in order of beauty. They promised that afterward the students could have one of the ten posters as a reward for their participation.

(A) Then, they asked the students to judge all ten posters again from the very beginning. What happened was that the poster they were unable to keep was suddenly ranked as the most beautiful.

(B) However, when the students finished the task, the researchers said that the students were not allowed to keep the poster that they had rated as the third-most beautiful.

(C) This is an example of the “Romeo and Juliet effect”: Just like Romeo and Juliet in the Shakespearean tragedy, people become more attached to each other when their love is prohibited.

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

**40.6** (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<sup>160)</sup>

In one study, researchers asked students to arrange ten posters in order of beauty. They promised that afterward the students could have one of the ten posters as a reward for (A) [their / its] participation. However, when the students finished the task, the researchers said that the students were not allowed to keep the poster that they (B) [had rated / rated] as the third-most beautiful. Then, they asked the students to judge all ten posters again from the very beginning. What happened was that the poster they were unable to keep was suddenly ranked as the (C) [most / least] beautiful. This is an example of the “Romeo and Juliet effect”: Just like Romeo and Juliet in the Shakespearean tragedy, people become more attached to each other when their love is prohibited.

- |   | (A)   |     | (B)       |     | (C)   |
|---|-------|-----|-----------|-----|-------|
| ① | its   | ... | rated     | ... | least |
| ② | its   | ... | had rated | ... | most  |
| ③ | their | ... | had rated | ... | least |
| ④ | their | ... | had rated | ... | most  |
| ⑤ | their | ... | rated     | ... | least |

**40.7** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>161)</sup>

In one study, researchers asked students to arrange ten posters in order of beauty. They promised that afterward the students could have one of the ten posters as a reward for their participation. However, when the students finished the task, the researchers said that the students were not allowed to keep the poster that they had rated as the third-most beautiful. Then, they asked the students to judge all ten posters again from the very beginning. What happened was that the poster they were unable to keep was suddenly ranked as the most beautiful. This is an example of the “Romeo and Juliet effect”: Just like Romeo and Juliet in the Shakespearean tragedy, people become more attached to each other when \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ① they hate each other  
 ② they meet more often  
 ③ their love is prohibited  
 ④ they spend time together  
 ⑤ they are far away from each other

**40.8** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>162)</sup>

However, when the students finished the task, the researchers said that the students were not allowed to keep the poster that they had rated as the third-most beautiful.

In one study, researchers asked students to arrange ten posters in order of beauty. (①) They promised that afterward the students could have one of the ten posters as a reward for their participation. (②) Then, they asked the students to judge all ten posters again from the very beginning. What happened was that the poster they were unable to keep was suddenly ranked as the most beautiful. This is an example of the “Romeo and Juliet effect”: Just like Romeo and Juliet in the Shakespearean tragedy, people become more attached to each other when their love is prohibited.

- ① (①)    ② (②)    ③ (③)    ④ (④)    ⑤ (⑤)

**40.9** 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?163)

In one study, researchers asked students to arrange ten posters in order of beauty. They promised that afterward the students could have one of the ten posters as a reward for their participation. However, when the students finished the task, the researchers said that the students were not allowed to keep the poster that they had rated as the third-most beautiful. Then, they asked the students to judge all ten posters again from the very beginning. What happened was that the poster they were unable to keep was suddenly ranked as the most beautiful. This is an example of the "Romeo and Juliet effect": Just like Romeo and Juliet in the Shakespearean tragedy, people become more attached to each other when their love is prohibited.

- ① A Piece of Cake.
- ② The More the Better.
- ③ Out of Sight Out of Mind.
- ④ You Cannot Eat Your Cake And Have It.
- ⑤ The Things You Can't Keep Look Far Better.

**41-42.1** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르시오.164)

Last year, Roberta Vinci had a tennis match with No. 1-ranked Serena Williams in the US Open.

(A) Therefore, sometimes the best way to accomplish a difficult objective is to stop thinking that it is possible, and just take things one step at a time. Remember, focusing too much on the goal can prevent you from achieving the thing you want. Forget about it. Just hit the ball, and run.

(B) No one thought Vinci would win, but she did. In an interview after the match, Vinci said she did not think it was possible, so she tried not to think about winning. "In my mind I said, 'Hit the ball and run. Don't think, just run.' And then I won." Vinci's attitude stands strongly against today's culture where we emphasize positivity too much.

(C) If you are feeling like something is impossible, then you are told that you are just not thinking positively enough. However, if you really believe that something is impossible, or that you won't succeed, then trying to convince yourself otherwise can increase your anxiety, and actually doesn't help at all.

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

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Last year, Roberta Vinci had a tennis match with No. 1-ranked Serena Williams in the US Open. No one thought Vinci would win, ㉠ **but** she did. In an interview after the match, Vinci said she did not think it was possible, so she tried not to think about winning. "In my mind I said, 'Hit the ball and run. Don't think, just run.' And then I won." Vinci's attitude stands ㉡ **strongly** against today's culture ㉢ **which** we emphasize positivity too much. If you are feeling like something is impossible, then you are told that you are just not thinking positively enough. (A) \_\_\_\_\_, if you really believe that something is impossible, or that you won't succeed, then trying to convince ㉣ **yourself** otherwise can increase your anxiety, and actually doesn't help at all. (B) \_\_\_\_\_, sometimes the best way to accomplish a difficult objective is to stop thinking that it is possible, and just take things one step at a time. Remember, ㉤ **focusing** too much on the goal (**can want the from prevent you thing achieving you**). Forget about it. Just hit the ball, and run.

**41-42.2** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?165)

- ① ㉠                      ② ㉡                      ③ ㉢                      ④ ㉣                      ⑤ ㉤

**41-42.3** 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?166)

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

**41-42.4** 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오.167)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Last year, Roberta Vinci had a tennis match with No. 1-ranked Serena Williams in the US Open. No one thought Vinci would win, but she (A) [did / was]. In an interview after the match, Vinci said she did not think it was ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_, so she tried not to think about winning. "In my mind I said, 'Hit the ball and run. Don't think, just run.' And then I won." Vinci's (B) [attitude / aptitude] stands strongly against today's culture where we emphasize ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_ too much. If you are feeling like something is impossible, then you are told that you are just not thinking positively enough. However, if you really believe that something is impossible, or that you won't succeed, then trying to convince yourself (C) [otherwise / likewise] can increase your anxiety, and actually doesn't help at all. Therefore, sometimes the best way to accomplish a difficult ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_ is to stop thinking that it is possible, and just take things one step at a time. Remember, focusing too much on the goal can prevent you from achieving the thing you want. Forget about it. Just hit the ball, and run.

41-42.5 (A),(B),(C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? 168)

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	was	... aptitude	... likewise
②	was	... attitude	... otherwise
③	did	... attitude	... likewise
④	did	... attitude	... otherwise
⑤	did	... aptitude	... likewise

41-42.6 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. 169)

- |             |            |              |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| ① objective | ② possible | ③ positivity |
|-------------|------------|--------------|

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Last year, Roberta Vinci had a tennis match with No. 1-ranked Serena Williams in the US Open. No one ① was thought Vinci would win, but she did. In an interview after the match, Vinci said she did not think it was possible, so she tried not to think about winning. "In my mind I said, 'Hit the ball and run. Don't think, just run.' And then I won." Vinci's attitude stands strongly against today's culture where we emphasize positivity too much. If you are feeling like something is impossible, then you are told that you are just not thinking ② enough positively. However, if you really believe that something is impossible, or that you won't succeed, then trying to convince yourself otherwise can increase your anxiety, and actually doesn't help at all. Therefore, sometimes the best way to accomplish a difficult objective is to stop ③ to think that it is possible, and just take things one step at a time. Remember, focusing too much on the goal can prevent you from achieving the thing you want. Forget about it. Just hit the ball, and run.

41-42.7 밑줄의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. 170)

- ① Roberta Vinci는 세계 1위 Serena Williams와 테니스 경기를 했다.
- ② Vinci가 승리할 것이라고 생각하지 않았지만, 그녀는 승리했다.
- ③ 인터뷰에서 Vinci는 자기가 이기는 것이 가능하다고 여기지 않았다.
- ④ Vinci의 태도는 긍정을 너무 강조하는 오늘날의 우리 문화와 다를 게 없다.
- ⑤ 목표에 너무 집중하는 것은 원하는 것을 성취하지 못하도록 방해할 수 있다.

41-42.8 밑줄의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 171)

- ① 목표는 가능한 한 구체적이어야 한다.
- ② 이기려는 태도가 좋은 결과를 낳는다.
- ③ 경기할 때는 목표에 집중하는 것이 좋다.
- ④ 목표에 너무 집중하는 것은 좋지 않을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 부정적인 결과가 항상 나쁜 것인 것만은 아니다.

41-42.9 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. 172)

- ① → \_\_\_\_\_
- ② → \_\_\_\_\_
- ③ → \_\_\_\_\_

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

A college student was struggling to pay his school fees. He was an orphan, and ㉠ **not knowing** where to turn for money, he came up with a bright idea. He decided to host a music concert on campus to raise money for his education. He asked the great pianist Ignacy Paderewski ㉡ **to come and play**. His manager demanded \$2,000 for the piano recital. A deal was struck and the student began working to make the concert a success.

(A) Paderewski later ㉢ **went on to become** the Prime Minister of Poland. He was a great leader, but unfortunately when World War I began, Poland was ravaged. There were more than 1.5 million people starving in his country, and there was no money to feed them. Paderewski did not know where to turn for help. Finally, he asked the US Food and Relief Administration for help.

(B) The big day arrived. But unfortunately, he had not managed to sell enough tickets. The total amount collected was only \$1,600. ㉣ **Disappointing**, he went to Paderewski and explained his difficulty. Paderewski returned the \$1,600 and told the student: "Here's the \$1,600. Keep the money you need for your fees." The student was surprised, and thanked him heartily.

(C) The head there was a man called Herbert Hoover—who later went on to become the US President. He agreed to supply tons of food to the starving Polish people. Paderewski was ㉤ **relieved**. Later, when he began to thank Hoover for his noble gesture, Hoover quickly said, "You shouldn't be thanking me, Mr. Prime Minister. You may not remember this, but many years ago, you helped a student make it through college. I was him."

**43-45.1** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르시오.173)

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

**43-45.2** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?174)

- ① ㉠    ② ㉡    ③ ㉢    ④ ㉣    ⑤ ㉤

정답

- 1) ④
- 2) ③⑤
- 3) ③
- 4) ⑤
- 5) ⑤
- 6) ②
- 7) ④
- 8) ⑤
- 9) ⑤
- 10) ⑤
- 11) ④
- 12) ④
- 13) ④
- 14) ⑤
- 15) ②
- 16) ②
- 17) ③
- 18) ②
- 19) ③
- 20) ③
- 21) A-② B-③ C-④ D-⑤ E-①
- 22) ④
- 23) ②
- 24) ③
- 25) ④
- 26) ⑤
- 27) ⑤
- 28) ⑤
- 29) A-② B-③ C-①
- 30) ④
- 31) ⑤
- 32) The more something causes your heart to race
- 33) ②
- 34) ④
- 35) ⑤
- 36) ③
- 37) ④
- 38) ②
- 39) ②
- 40) ②
- 41) ⑤
- 42) ③
- 43) ③
- 44) ⑤
- 45) ④
- 46) ⑤
- 47) ①
- 48) ⑤
- 49) A-② B-③ C-①
- 50) ③
- 51) ⑤
- 52) ④
- 53) ②
- 54) do, buy
- 55) ⑤
- 56) ④
- 57) ④
- 58) ④
- 59) ①
- 60) ①
- 61) ④
- 62) ③
- 63) ③
- 64) ③
- 65) ①⑤
- 66) ③
- 67) ⑤
- 68) ②
- 69) ④
- 70) ②
- 71) ③
- 72) ③
- 73) ⑤

- 74) ③
- 75) ③
- 76) ②
- 77) ②
- 78) ⑤
- 79) ②
- 80) ②
- 81) ②
- 82) ②
- 83) ⑤
- 84) ③
- 85) ②
- 86) ③
- 87) ⑤
- 88) ⑤
- 89) ⑤
- 90) ②
- 91) ③
- 92) ⑤
- 93) ①
- 94) ②
- 95) ④
- 96) ②
- 97) ③
- 98) A-② B-③ C-①
- 99) ⑤
- 100) ③
- 101) ⑤
- 102) ④
- 103) ⑤
- 104) ③
- 105) ①
- 106) ③
- 107) ①
- 108) ①
- 109) ③
- 110) ⑤
- 111) ⑤
- 112) ④
- 113) ①
- 114) ③
- 115) ③
- 116) ②
- 117) ④
- 118) ③
- 119) ③
- 120) ⑤
- 121) ②
- 122) ②
- 123) ①
- 124) ④
- 125) A-② B-③ C-①
- 126) ②
- 127) ④
- 128) A-② B-③ C-①
- 129) ②
- 130) ④
- 131) ④
- 132) ⑤
- 133) ④
- 134) ④
- 135) ④
- 136) ①
- 137) ③
- 138) ④
- 139) ②
- 140) ⑤
- 141) ②
- 142) ⑤
- 143) ①
- 144) ③
- 145) ④
- 146) ⑤
- 147) ⑤
- 148) ①
- 149) ⑤

- 150) ②
- 151) ③
- 152) ②
- 153) ④
- 154) ⑤
- 155) ⑤
- 156) ③
- 157) ②
- 158) ④
- 159) ②
- 160) ④
- 161) ③
- 162) ②
- 163) ⑤
- 164) ③
- 165) ③
- 166) ①
- 167) can prevent you from achieving the thing you want
- 168) ④
- 169) A-② B-③ C-①
- 170) ④
- 171) ④
- 172) ① thought ② positively enough ③ thinking
- 173) ③
- 174) ④