

2016 11 고1 모의고사 변형문제

1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Denning,  
 It brings me great satisfaction to (A) [serve / be served] as a board member of the Redstone Music and Arts Center, and I'm honored that the board has seen fit to recommend me for vice president. However, because my work schedule has become so (B) [unpredictable / predictable], I must decline the recommendation. I simply don't feel I can give the time and energy that the Music and Arts Center deserves from its vice president. For the time being, then, I look forward to (C) [carrying / carry] on as a regular board member. Please pass along my regrets to the rest of the board.  
 Sincerely,  
 Jason Becker

- |   |           |     |               |     |          |
|---|-----------|-----|---------------|-----|----------|
|   | (A)       | ... | (B)           | ... | (C)      |
| ① | be served | ... | unpredictable | ... | carry    |
| ② | serve     | ... | unpredictable | ... | carrying |
| ③ | serve     | ... | unpredictable | ... | carry    |
| ④ | serve     | ... | predictable   | ... | carrying |
| ⑤ | be served | ... | predictable   | ... | carry    |

2. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

Dear Mr. Denning,  
 It brings me great satisfaction to serve as a board member of the Redstone Music and Arts Center, and I'm honored that the board has seen fit to recommend me for vice president. However, because my work schedule has become so unpredictable, I must decline the recommendation. I simply don't feel I can give the time and energy that the Music and Arts Center deserves from its vice president. For the time being, then, I look forward to carrying on as a regular board member. Please pass along my regrets to the rest of the board.  
 Sincerely,  
 Jason Becker

- ① Jason Becker는 음악 예술 센터의 이사회 위원이다.
- ② Redstone 이사회가 Jason Becker를 부회장으로 추천했다.
- ③ Jason Becker의 업무 일정이 예측할 수 없게 되었다.
- ④ Mr. Denning의 부회장 추천을 거절하는 이유는 자격 미달이다.
- ⑤ Jason Becker는 이사회 일반 위원으로 활동하기를 기대하고 있다.

3. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Dear Mr. Denning,  
 ㉠ It brings me great satisfaction to serve as a board member of the Redstone Music and Arts Center, and I'm honored ㉡ that the board ㉢ has seen fit to recommend me for vice president. \_\_\_\_\_, because my work schedule has become so unpredictable, I must decline the recommenda- tion. I simply don't feel I can give the time and energy that the Music and Arts Center ㉣ conserves from its vice president. For the time being, then, I look forward to carrying on as a regular board member. Please pass along my ㉤ regrets to the rest of the board.  
 Sincerely,  
 Jason Becker

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

4. 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

5. 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Dear Mr. Denning,  
 (A) For the time being, then, I look forward to carrying on as a regular board member. Please pass along my regrets to the rest of the board.  
 (B) It brings me great satisfaction to serve as a board member of the Redstone Music and Arts Center, and I'm honored that the board has seen fit to recommend me for vice president.  
 (C) However, because my work schedule has become so unpredictable, I must decline the recommendation. I simply don't feel I can give the time and energy that the Music and Arts Center deserves from its vice president.

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

6. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

He shook Amy's hand and congratulated her on her accomplishment.

When Amy heard her name called, she stood up from her seat and made her way to the stage. (1) Dr. Wilkinson was pinning a gold medal on each of the top five medical graduates. (2) Amy felt overwhelmingly thrilled for being mentioned as one of the top five medical graduates of her school. (3) Amy walked back to her seat satisfied with her academic performance and pleased with her success. (4) She just received a special honor. (5) This special recognition would help her to continue fulfilling her life-long dream of becoming a dedicated doctor.

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

7. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?

When Amy heard her name (A) [called / call], she stood up from her seat and made her way to the stage. Dr. Wilkinson was pinning a gold medal on each of the top five medical graduates. He shook Amy's hand and congratulated her on her accomplishment. Amy felt overwhelmingly (B) [thrilled / thrilling] for being mentioned as one of the top five medical graduates of her school. Amy walked back to her seat satisfied with her academic performance and pleased with her success. She just received a special honor. This special recognition would help her (C) [to continue / continuing] fulfilling her life-long dream of becoming a dedicated doctor.

Table with 3 columns (A), (B), (C) and 5 rows of options.

8. 밑줄 친 a~e 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

When Amy heard her name called, she stood up from her seat and a made her way to the stage. Dr. Wilkinson was pinning a gold medal on each of the top five medical b graduates. He shook Amy's hand and congratulated her on her accomplishment. Amy felt overwhelmingly thrilled for c mentioning as one of the top five medical graduates of her school. Amy walked back to her seat satisfied with her

academic performance and pleased with her success. She just received a special honor. This special recognition would help her to continue d fulfilling her life-long dream of becoming a e dedicated doctor.

- 1 a 2 b 3 c 4 d 5 e

9. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When Amy heard her name called, she stood up from her seat and made her way to the stage.

(A) Amy felt overwhelmingly thrilled for being mentioned as one of the top five medical graduates of her school. Amy walked back to her seat satisfied with her academic performance and pleased with her success. (B) Dr. Wilkinson was pinning a gold medal on each of the top five medical graduates. He shook Amy's hand and congratulated her on her accomplishment. (C) She just received a special honor. This special recognition would help her to continue fulfilling her life-long dream of becoming a dedicated doctor.

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

10. 밑줄 친 1~3 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

When Amy heard her name called, she stood up from her seat and made her way to the stage. Dr. Wilkinson was pinning a gold medal on each of the top five medical graduates. He shook Amy's hand and congratulated her on her accomplishment. Amy felt 1 overwhelming thrilled for being mentioned as one of the top five medical graduates of her school. Amy walked back to her seat 2 satisfying with her academic performance and 3 please with her success. She just received a special honor. This special recognition would help her to continue fulfilling her life-long dream of becoming a dedicated doctor.

- 1 -> 2 -> 3 ->

**11. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.**

If no message is left, that is clearly the case.

Don't let distractions interrupt your attentive listening to the speaker. You want to send the message that what the speaker is saying is important to you. ① That message will ring hollow if you answer your cell phone and put the speaker on hold. If your cell phone rings while you are in a conversation, fight the urge to answer. ② For reasons unknown, most people feel compelled to answer a ringing phone. ③ The fact that your cell phone is ringing doesn't mean you have to answer it. Rarely are phone calls urgent. ④ And if a message is left, you can listen to it, usually in a matter of minutes, once your conversation has finished. ⑤ Even in today's tech-savvy world, answering phone calls during a conversation is disrespectful.

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

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

Don't let distractions interrupt your attentive listening to the speaker. You want to send the message (A) [that / which] what the speaker is saying is important to you. That message will ring hollow if you answer your cell phone and put the speaker on hold. If your cell phone rings while you are in a conversation, fight the urge to answer. For reasons unknown, most people feel (B) [compelled / compelling] to answer a ringing phone. The fact that your cell phone is ringing doesn't mean you have to answer it. Rarely are phone calls urgent. If no message is left, that is clearly the case. And if a message is left, you can listen to it, usually in a matter of minutes, (C) [once / though] your conversation has finished. Even in today's tech-savvy world, answering phone calls during a conversation is disrespectful.

- |   | (A)   | ... | (B)        | ... | (C)    |
|---|-------|-----|------------|-----|--------|
| ① | that  | ... | compelled  | ... | once   |
| ② | which | ... | compelled  | ... | once   |
| ③ | that  | ... | compelled  | ... | though |
| ④ | which | ... | compelling | ... | though |
| ⑤ | that  | ... | compelling | ... | though |

**13. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

Don't let distractions interrupt your attentive listening to the speaker. You want to send the message that what the speaker is saying is important to you.

(A) And if a message is left, you can listen to it, usually in a matter of minutes, once your conversation has finished. Even in today's tech-savvy world, answering phone calls during a conversation is disrespectful.  
 (B) That message will ring hollow if you answer your cell phone and put the speaker on hold. If your cell phone rings while you are in a conversation, fight the urge to answer.  
 (C) For reasons unknown, most people feel compelled to answer a ringing phone. The fact that your cell phone is ringing doesn't mean you have to answer it. Rarely are phone calls urgent. If no message is left, that is clearly the case.

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

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

Don't let distractions (A) [interrupt / be interrupted] your attentive listening to the speaker. You want to send the message that what the speaker is saying is important to you. That message will ring hollow if you answer your cell phone and put the speaker on hold. If your cell phone rings while you are in a conversation, (B) [fight / fighting] the urge to answer. For reasons unknown, most people feel compelled to answer a ringing phone. The fact that your cell phone is ringing doesn't mean you have to answer it. Rarely are phone calls urgent. If no message is left, that is clearly the case. And (C) [if / unless] a message is left, you can listen to it, usually in a matter of minutes, once your conversation has finished. Even in today's tech-savvy world, answering phone calls during a conversation is disrespectful.

- |   | (A)            | ... | (B)      | ... | (C)    |
|---|----------------|-----|----------|-----|--------|
| ① | be interrupted | ... | fighting | ... | unless |
| ② | be interrupted | ... | fight    | ... | if     |
| ③ | interrupt      | ... | fight    | ... | unless |
| ④ | interrupt      | ... | fight    | ... | if     |
| ⑤ | interrupt      | ... | fighting | ... | unless |

15. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Don't let ㉠ distractions interrupt your attentive listening to the speaker. You want to send the message that what the speaker is saying is ㉡ important to you. That message will ring hollow if you answer your cell phone and put the speaker on hold. If your cell phone rings while you are in a conversation, fight the ㉢ urge to answer. For reasons unknown, most people feel compelled to answer a ringing phone. The fact that your cell phone is ringing doesn't mean you have to answer it. ㉣ Merely are phone calls urgent. If no message is left, that is clearly the case. And if a message is left, you can listen to it, usually in ㉤ a matter of minutes, once your conversation has finished. Even in today's tech-savvy world, answering phone calls during a conversation is disrespectful.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

16. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

Don't let distractions interrupt your attentive listening to the speaker. You want to send the message that what the speaker is saying is important to you. That message will ring hollow if you answer your cell phone and put the speaker on hold. If your cell phone rings while you are in a conversation, fight the urge to answer. For reasons unknown, most people feel compelled to answer a ringing phone. The fact that your cell phone is ringing doesn't mean you have to answer it. (phone calls are Rarely urgent). If no message is left, that is clearly the case. And if a message is left, you can listen to it, usually in a matter of minutes, once your conversation has finished. Even in today's tech-savvy world, answering phone calls during a conversation is disrespectful.

- ① 여러분은 화자가 하고 있는 말이 중요하다는 메시지를 전달하기 원한다.
- ② 대화중에 여러분의 휴대전화가 울린다면, 전화를 받고 싶은 충동을 물리쳐라.
- ③ 대부분 사람들은 울리는 전화를 받아야 한다고 느낀다.
- ④ 긴급한 전화는 받아야 한다.
- ⑤ 메시지가 남겨져 있지 않다면 그것은 분명히 긴급한 전화가 아니다.

17. 밑줄 친 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

18. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Don't let distractions interrupt your attentive listening to the speaker. You want to send the message that what the speaker is saying is important to you. That message will ring hollow if you answer your cell phone and put the speaker on hold. If your cell phone rings while you are in a conversation, fight the urge to answer. For reasons unknown, most people feel compelled to answer a ringing phone. The fact that your cell phone is ringing doesn't mean you have to answer it. Rarely are phone calls urgent. If no message is left, that is clearly the case. And if a message is left, you can listen to it, usually in a matter of minutes, once your conversation has finished. Even in today's tech-savvy world, answering phone calls during a conversation is not \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① respectful      ② respectable      ③ irrespectful
- ④ respectful      ⑤ disrespectful

19. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.

Don't let ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_ interrupt your attentive listening to the speaker. You want to send the message that what the speaker is saying is important to you. That message will ring hollow if you answer your cell phone and put the speaker on hold. If your cell phone rings while you are in a conversation, fight the urge to answer. For reasons unknown, most people feel ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_ to answer a ringing phone. The fact that your cell phone is ringing doesn't mean you have to answer it. Rarely are phone calls ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_. If no message is left, that is clearly the case. And if a message is left, you can listen to it, usually in a matter of minutes, once your conversation has finished. Even in today's tech-savvy world, answering phone calls during a conversation is disrespectful.

- ① urgent      ② distractions      ③ compelled
- ④ considerations      ⑤ reluctant

**20.** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Imagine a tree. Let's suppose this tree represents the tree of life. On this tree there are fruits. In life, our fruits are called our results.

- (A) So what does that mean? It means that if you want to change the fruits, you will first have to change the roots. If you want to change the visible, you must first change the invisible.
- (B) But what is it that actually creates those particular fruits? It's the seeds and the roots that create those fruits. It's what's *under the ground* that creates what's above the ground. It's what's *invisible* that creates what's *visible*.
- (C) So we look at the fruits (our results) and we don't like them; there aren't enough of them, they're too small, or they don't taste good. So what do we tend to do? Most of us put even more attention and focus on the fruits, our results.

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

**21.** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Most of us put even more attention and focus on the fruits, our results.

Imagine a tree. Let's suppose this tree represents the tree of life. On this tree there are fruits. In life, our fruits are called our results. (①) So we look at the fruits (our results) and we don't like them; there aren't enough of them, they're too small, or they don't taste good. So what do we tend to do? (②) But what is it that actually creates those particular fruits? It's the seeds and the roots that create those fruits. (③) It's what's *under the ground* that creates what's above the ground. It's what's *invisible* that creates what's *visible*. (④) So what does that mean? It means that if you want to change the fruits, you will first have to change the roots. (⑤) If you want to change the visible, you must first change the invisible.

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

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

Imagine a tree. Let's suppose this tree represents the tree of life. On this tree there are fruits. In life, our fruits are called our results. (A) [So / Yet] we look at the fruits (our results) and we don't like them; there aren't enough of them, they're too small, or they don't taste good. So what do we tend to do? Most of us put even more attention and focus on the fruits, our results. But (B) [what / how] is it that actually creates those particular fruits? It's the seeds and the roots that create those fruits. It's what's *under the ground* that creates what's above the ground. It's what's *invisible* that creates what's *visible*. So what does that mean? It means that if you (C) [want / will want] to change the fruits, you will first have to change the roots. If you want to change the visible, you must first change the invisible.

- |   | (A) | (B)      | (C)           |
|---|-----|----------|---------------|
| ① | Yet | ... what | ... will want |
| ② | So  | ... what | ... want      |
| ③ | Yet | ... what | ... want      |
| ④ | So  | ... how  | ... want      |
| ⑤ | Yet | ... how  | ... will want |

**23.** ㉠~㉥ 중 쓰임이 나머지 넷과 다른 것을 고르시오.

Imagine a tree. Let's suppose this tree represents the tree of life. On this tree there are fruits. In life, our fruits are called our results. So we look at the fruits (our results) and we don't like them; there aren't enough of them, they're too small, or they don't taste good. So what do we tend to do? Most of us put even more attention and focus on the fruits, our results. But what is it ㉠ **that** actually creates those particular fruits? It's the seeds and the roots ㉡ **that** create those fruits. It's what's *under the ground* ㉢ **that** creates what's above the ground. It's what's *invisible* ㉣ **that** creates what's *visible*. So what does that mean? It means ㉤ **that** if you want to change the fruits, you will first have to change the roots. If you want to change the visible, you must first change the invisible.

24. 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.

Imagine a tree. Let's suppose this tree represents the tree of life. On this tree there are fruits. In life, our fruits are called our results. So we look at the fruits (our results) and we don't like them; there aren't enough of them, they're too small, or they don't taste good. So what do we tend to do? Most of us put even more attention and focus on the fruits, our results. But (what that is those it actually particular fruits creates)? It's the seeds and the roots that create those fruits. It's what's under the ground that creates what's above the ground. It's what's invisible that creates what's visible. So what does that mean? It means that if you want to change the fruits, you will first have to change the roots. If you want to change the visible, you must first change the invisible.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

25. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Imagine a tree. Let's suppose this tree ㉠ represents the tree of life. On this tree there are fruits. In life, our fruits are called our results. So we look at the fruits (our results) and we don't like them; there aren't ㉡ enough of them, they're too small, or they don't taste good. So what do we tend to do? ㉢ Most us put even more attention and focus on the fruits, our results. But (what actually creates those particular fruits?) It's the seeds and the roots that create ㉣ those fruits. It's what's under the ground that creates what's above the ground. It's ㉤ what's invisible that creates what's visible. So what does that mean? It means that if you want to change the fruits, you will first have to change the roots. If you want to change the visible, you must first change the invisible.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

26. 밑줄 친 밑줄 친 문장에서 what을 강조하는 문장을 쓰시오.(that 사용)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

27. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?

One might wonder (A) [whether / that] there is any reason to be concerned about overconfidence in students. After all, confidence is often considered a positive trait. ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_ Indeed, research suggests that students who are confident about their ability to succeed in school (B) [tend / tends] to perform better on academic tests than those with less confidence. ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_, negative consequences also stem from being too confident in the classroom. Students who are overconfident about their ability to succeed in college end up feeling more disconnected and disillusioned than (C) [those / that] with more modest expectations. Overconfidence can also leave students with mistaken impressions that they are fully prepared for tests and no longer need to study. Students who have relatively accurate perceptions ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_ regarding their progress in learning tend to use more effective study habits and perform better on tests than do those with more error-prone views of their knowledge.

- |   |         |     |       |     |       |
|---|---------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
|   | (A)     |     | (B)   |     | (C)   |
| ① | whether | ... | tends | ... | that  |
| ② | whether | ... | tend  | ... | those |
| ③ | whether | ... | tend  | ... | that  |
| ④ | that    | ... | tend  | ... | those |
| ⑤ | that    | ... | tends | ... | that  |

28. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.

- |               |           |             |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| ① concerning  | ② Indeed  | ③ That said |
| ④ for example | ⑤ That is |             |

29. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

One might wonder whether there is any reason to be ㉠ concerned about overconfidence in students. After all, confidence is often ㉡ considered a positive trait. Indeed, research suggests that students who are confident about their ability to succeed in school tend to perform better on academic tests than ㉢ those with less confidence. That said, negative consequences also stem from being too confident in the classroom. Students who are overconfident about their ability to succeed in college end up feeling more disconnected and disillusioned than those with more modest expectations. Overconfidence can also leave students with mistaken impressions ㉣ which they are fully prepared for tests and no longer need to study. Students who have relatively accurate perceptions regarding their progress in learning tend to use more effective study habits and ㉤ perform better on tests than do those with more error-prone views of their knowledge.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

**30. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

One might wonder whether there is any reason to be concerned about overconfidence in students. After all, confidence is often considered a positive trait.

- (A) Indeed, research suggests that students who are confident about their ability to succeed in school tend to perform better on academic tests than those with less confidence. That said, negative consequences also stem from being too confident in the classroom.
- (B) Students who have relatively accurate perceptions regarding their progress in learning tend to use more effective study habits and perform better on tests than do those with more error-prone views of their knowledge.
- (C) Students who are overconfident about their ability to succeed in college end up feeling more disconnected and disillusioned than those with more modest expectations. Overconfidence can also leave students with mistaken impressions that they are fully prepared for tests and no longer need to study.

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

**31. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.**

That said, negative consequences also stem from being too confident in the classroom.

One might wonder whether there is any reason to be concerned about overconfidence in students. (①) After all, confidence is often considered a positive trait. (②) Indeed, research suggests that students who are confident about their ability to succeed in school tend to perform better on academic tests than those with less confidence. (③) Students who are overconfident about their ability to succeed in college end up feeling more disconnected and disillusioned than those with more modest expectations. (④) Overconfidence can also leave students with mistaken impressions that they are fully prepared for tests and no longer need to study. (⑤) Students who have relatively accurate perceptions regarding their progress in learning tend to use more effective study habits and perform better on tests than do those with more error-prone views of their knowledge.

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

**32. 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.**

One might wonder whether there is any reason to be concerned about overconfidence in students. After all, confidence is often considered a positive trait. Indeed, research suggests that students who ① be confident about their ability to succeed in school tend to perform better on academic tests than those with less confidence. That said, negative consequences also stem from being too confident in the classroom. Students who are overconfident about their ability to succeed in college ② ends up feeling more disconnected and disillusioned than those with more modest expectations. Overconfidence can also leave students with mistaken impressions that they are fully prepared for tests and no longer need to study. Students who have relatively accurate perceptions regarding their progress in learning tend to use more effective study habits and perform better on tests than ③ are those with more error-prone views of their knowledge.

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

**33. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?**

One might wonder whether there is any reason to be concerned about overconfidence in students. After all, confidence is often considered a positive trait. Indeed, research suggests that students who are confident about their ability to succeed in school tend to perform better on academic tests than those with less confidence. That said, negative consequences also stem from being too confident in the classroom. Students who are overconfident about their ability to succeed in college end up feeling more disconnected and disillusioned than those with more modest expectations. Overconfidence can also leave students with mistaken impressions that they are fully prepared for tests and no longer need to study. Students who have relatively accurate perceptions regarding their progress in learning tend to use more effective study habits and perform better on tests than do those with more error-prone views of their knowledge.

- ① Overconfidence: A Positive Trait  
 ② Why Students Are Overconfident  
 ③ Students Who Are Less Confident  
 ④ Performing Better on Academic Tests  
 ⑤ Effects of Overconfidence upon Students

34. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?

In the history of sports and in our 'winning is everything' culture, I'm not aware of (A) [anyone who / who] ever won every game, or every event, or every championship they competed for. Roger Federer, the great tennis player who some (B) [call / call him] the greatest of all time, has won a record seventeen Grand Slam titles. Yet, he has competed in more than sixty Grand Slam events. Thus, perhaps the greatest tennis player ever failed more than two-thirds of the time. (C) [While / Since] we don't think of him as a failure, but rather as a champion, the plain fact is, he failed much more than he succeeded on this measure, and that's generally the way things are for anyone. Failure precedes success. Simply accept that failure is part of the process and get on with it.

- |   | (A)        | ... | (B)      | ... | (C)   |
|---|------------|-----|----------|-----|-------|
| ① | who        | ... | call him | ... | Since |
| ② | who        | ... | call     | ... | While |
| ③ | anyone who | ... | call     | ... | Since |
| ④ | anyone who | ... | call     | ... | While |
| ⑤ | anyone who | ... | call him | ... | Since |

35. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In the history of sports and in our 'winning is everything' culture, I'm not aware of anyone who ever won every game, or every event, or every championship they competed for.

- (A) Failure precedes success. Simply accept that failure is part of the process and get on with it.
- (B) Roger Federer, the great tennis player who some call the greatest of all time, has won a record seventeen Grand Slam titles. Yet, he has competed in more than sixty Grand Slam events.
- (C) Thus, perhaps the greatest tennis player ever failed more than two-thirds of the time. While we don't think of him as a failure, but rather as a champion, the plain fact is, he failed much more than he succeeded on this measure, and that's generally the way things are for anyone.

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

36. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Thus, perhaps the greatest tennis player ever failed more than two-thirds of the time.

In the history of sports and in our 'winning is everything' culture, I'm not aware of anyone who ever won every game, or every event, or every championship they competed for. (①) Roger Federer, the great tennis player who some call the greatest of all time, has won a record seventeen Grand Slam titles. (②) Yet, he has competed in more than sixty Grand Slam events. (③) While we don't think of him as a failure, but rather as a champion, the plain fact is, he failed much more than he succeeded on this measure, and that's generally the way things are for anyone. (④) Failure precedes success. (⑤) Simply accept that failure is part of the process and get on with it.

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

37. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

In the history of sports and in our 'winning is everything' culture, I'm not ㉠ aware of anyone who ever won every game, or every event, or every championship they competed for. Roger Federer, the great tennis player ㉡ whom some call the greatest of all time, has won a record seventeen Grand Slam titles. (A) \_\_\_\_\_, he has competed in more than sixty Grand Slam events. (B) \_\_\_\_\_, perhaps the greatest tennis player ever ㉢ failed more than two-thirds of the time. While we don't think of him as a failure, but rather as a champion, the plain fact is, he failed ㉣ much more than he succeeded on this measure, and that's generally the way things are for anyone. Failure precedes success. Simply accept ㉤ that failure is part of the process and get on with it.

- ① ㉠    ② ㉡    ③ ㉢    ④ ㉣    ⑤ ㉤

38. 밑줄의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

**39. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

In the history of sports and in our 'winning is everything' culture, I'm not aware of anyone who ever won every game, or every event, or every championship they competed for. Roger Federer, the great tennis player who some call the greatest of all time, has won a record seventeen Grand Slam titles. Yet, he has competed in more than sixty Grand Slam events. Thus, perhaps the greatest tennis player ever failed more than two-thirds of the time. While we don't think of him as a failure, but rather as a champion, the plain fact is, he failed much more than he succeeded on this measure, and that's generally the way things are for anyone. \_\_\_\_\_. Simply accept that failure is part of the process and get on with it.

- ① Failure looks for friends
- ② Failure should be avoided
- ③ Failure precedes success
- ④ Try to be far from failures
- ⑤ Successes should follow failures

**40. 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.**

In the history of sports and in our 'winning is everything' culture, I'm not aware of **anyone whoever** ever won every game, or every event, or every championship they competed for. Roger Federer, the great tennis player who some call the greatest of all time, has won a record seventeen Grand Slam titles. Yet, he has competed in more than sixty Grand Slam events. Thus, perhaps the greatest tennis player ever ① **failing** more than two-thirds of the time. While we don't think of him as ② **failure**, but rather as a champion, the plain fact is, he failed much more than he succeeded on this measure, and that's generally the way things are for anyone. Failure precedes success. Simply ③ **accepting** that failure is part of the process and get on with it.

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

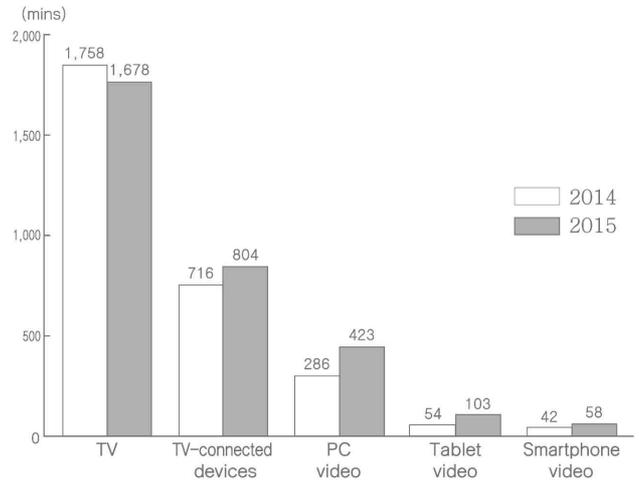
**41. 밑줄 친 'anyone whoever'를 어법에 맞게 바꿔 쓰시오.**

→ \_\_\_\_\_

**42. 아래 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?**

The above graph shows the weekly average video viewing time among 18 to 34-year-old users of five different devices in 2014 and 2015. ① The average video viewing time via TV was more than 1,600 minutes, making it the most used device among the five in 2014 and 2015. ② TV-connected devices ranked second in both years, followed by PC video. ③ Smartphone video was the most used device with a weekly average video viewing time of less than an hour in 2014 and 2015, respectively. ④ With the exception of TV, the other four devices showed increased viewing time from 2014 to 2015. ⑤ The viewing time of tablet video increased from 54 minutes in 2014 to 103 minutes in 2015.

**Weekly Average Video Viewing Time by Device**  
 (Among 18 to 34-Year-Old Users)



**43. 위 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?**

The above graph shows the weekly average video viewing time among 18 to 34-year-old users of five different devices in 2014 and 2015. ① The average video viewing time via TV was more than 1,600 minutes, making it the most used device among the five in 2014 and 2015. ② TV-connected devices ranked second in both years, followed by Tablet video. ③ Smartphone video was the least used device with a weekly average video viewing time of less than an hour in 2014 and 2015, respectively. ④ With the exception of TV, the other four devices showed increased viewing time from 2014 to 2015. ⑤ The viewing time of tablet video increased from 54 minutes in 2014 to 103 minutes in 2015.

44. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?

Dorothy West, (A) [born / who born] on June 2, 1907, is remembered as one of the Harlem Renaissance writers. West's subject matter primarily focused on the life of rich African Americans. Her first novel, *The Living Is Easy*, published in 1948, received positive responses from critics, but failed to attract a large audience. She wrote her second novel, *The Wedding*, in 1950, but (B) [left / leaving] it incomplete because she was unable to find a publisher. Jacqueline Onassis took note of the short stories that West had been (C) [submitting / submitted] to the *Daily News*, the local paper at Martha's Vineyard. Onassis encouraged West to complete her novel and subsequently served as her editor. Her second novel was published in 1995 and was made into a television movie produced by Oprah Winfrey, airing in 1998. West died on August 16, 1998.

- |   | (A)      | (B)         | (C)            |
|---|----------|-------------|----------------|
| ① | born     | ... left    | ... submitting |
| ② | who born | ... left    | ... submitting |
| ③ | born     | ... leaving | ... submitting |
| ④ | who born | ... leaving | ... submitted  |
| ⑤ | born     | ... leaving | ... submitted  |

45. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Dorothy West, born on June 2, 1907, ㉠ is remembered as one of the Harlem Renaissance writers. West's subject matter ㉡ primarily focused on the life of rich African Americans. Her first novel, *The Living Is Easy*, published in 1948, received positive responses from critics, but failed to attract a large audience. She wrote her second novel, *The Wedding*, in 1950, but left it incomplete because she was ㉢ incapable to find a publisher. Jacqueline Onassis took note of the short stories that West had been submitting to the *Daily News*, the local paper at Martha's Vineyard. Onassis encouraged West to complete her novel and subsequently served as her editor. Her second novel was published in 1995 and was made into a television movie ㉣ produced by Oprah Winfrey, ㉤ airing in 1998. West died on August 16, 1998.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

46. 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Sunshine Bus Tour

Sunshine Bus Tour is the easiest way to enjoy Carmel's most popular areas! You can get on and off at any of the 20 stops to explore tourist attractions in Carmel.

**Operating Hours**

- 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
- Tue. through Sun., Closed on Mondays

**Prices**

- \$20 Adult
- \$10 Child (under 14)
- \* Admission to attractions is not included.



**Notice**

- Ticket is valid for 24 hours from the first time of use.
- Advance booking is required.

- ① 승차할 수 있는 정류장은 20개 이다.
- ② 월요일을 제외하고 운영된다.
- ③ 오전 10시에서 오후 4시까지 이용할 수 있다.
- ④ 14세 미만의 어린이 요금은 10달러이다.
- ⑤ 승차권은 처음 사용 한 날에만 이용 가능하다.

47. Crocodile Zoo에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Crocodile Zoo

Welcome to the world of crocodiles! We have over 100 crocodiles representing more than 15 crocodile species at our zoo.

Special Activities

- Hold a baby crocodile
- Feed a crocodile



\* Due to safety considerations, participants of the activities should be over 16 years old.

Operating Hours

- Open daily 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
- Closed on Christmas Day

Admission Fees

- Adult (ages 16 and above) \$10
- Child (ages 3 to 15) \$7
- \* 10% of your admission fee is used for our crocodile conservation work.

Note

For security reasons, we do not allow pets inside our facilities.

- ① 100종이 넘는 악어를 볼 수 있다.
- ② 악어에게 먹이를 줄 수는 없다.
- ③ 활동 참가자는 16세가 넘어야 합니다.
- ④ 크리스마스이브에는 휴업한다.
- ⑤ 모든 입장료는 악어 보호 사업에 쓰인다.

48. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Improved consumer water consciousness may be the cheapest way to save the most water, but it is not the only way consumers can contribute to water conservation.

- (A) Starting at \$200, these toilets are affordable and can help the average consumer save hundreds of gallons of water per year. Appliances officially approved as most efficient are tagged with the Energy Star logo to alert the shopper.
- (B) Washing machines with that rating use 18 to 25 gallons of water per load, compared with older machines that use 40 gallons. High-efficiency dishwashers save even more water. These machines use up to 50 percent less water than older models.
- (C) With technology progressing faster than ever before, there are plenty of devices that consumers can install in their homes to save more. More than 35 models of high-efficiency toilets are on the U.S. market today, some of which use less than 1.3 gallons per flush.

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

49. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?

Improved consumer water consciousness may be the cheapest way to save the most water, but it is not the only way consumers can contribute to water conservation. With technology (A) [progressing / processing] faster than ever before, there are plenty of devices that consumers can install in their homes to save more. More than 35 models of high-efficiency toilets are on the U.S. market today, and some of (B) [them / which] use less than 1.3 gallons per flush. Starting at \$200, these toilets are affordable and can help the average consumer save hundreds of gallons of water per year. Appliances officially approved as most efficient are tagged with the Energy Star logo to alert the shopper. Washing machines with that rating use 18 to 25 gallons of water per load, compared with older machines that (C) [use / are used] 40 gallons. High-efficiency dishwashers save even more water. These machines use up to 50 percent less water than older models.

- |   | (A)         |     | (B)   |     | (C)      |
|---|-------------|-----|-------|-----|----------|
| ① | progressing | ... | them  | ... | use      |
| ② | processing  | ... | them  | ... | use      |
| ③ | progressing | ... | them  | ... | are used |
| ④ | processing  | ... | which | ... | are used |
| ⑤ | progressing | ... | which | ... | are used |

50. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Washing machines with that rating use 18 to 25 gallons of water per load, compared with older machines that use 40 gallons.

Improved consumer water consciousness may be the cheapest way to save the most water, but it is not the only way consumers can contribute to water conservation. (1) With technology progressing faster than ever before, there are plenty of devices that consumers can install in their homes to save more. (2) More than 35 models of high-efficiency toilets are on the U.S. market today, some of which use less than 1.3 gallons per flush. (3) Starting at \$200, these toilets are affordable and can help the average consumer save hundreds of gallons of water per year. (4) Appliances officially approved as most efficient are tagged with the Energy Star logo to alert the shopper. (5) High-efficiency dishwashers save even more water. These machines use up to 50 percent less water than older models.

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

51. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Improved consumer water consciousness may be the cheapest way to save ㉠ the most water, but it is not the only way consumers can contribute to water conservation. ㉡ With technology progressing faster than ever before, there are plenty of devices that consumers can install in their homes to save more. More than 35 models of high-efficiency toilets are on the U.S. market today, some of which use less than 1.3 gallons per flush. Starting at \$200, these toilets are affordable and can help the average consumer ㉢ save hundreds of gallons of water per year. Appliances officially ㉣ approved as most efficient are tagged with the Energy Star logo to alert the shopper. Washing machines with that rating use 18 to 25 gallons of water per load, compared with older machines that use 40 gallons. High-efficiency dishwashers save even more water. These machines ㉤ are used up to 50 percent less water than older models.

- 1 a    2 b    3 c    4 d    5 e

52. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?

Improved consumer water consciousness may be the cheapest way to save the most water, but it is not the only way consumers can (A) contribute to / contribute water conservation. With technology progressing faster than ever before, there are plenty of devices that consumers can install in their homes to save more. More than 35 models of high-efficiency toilets are on the U.S. market today, some of which (B) use / are used less than 1.3 gallons per flush. Starting at \$200, these toilets are affordable and can help the average consumer save hundreds of gallons of water per year. Appliances officially approved as most efficient are (C) tagged / tagging with the Energy Star logo to alert the shopper. Washing machines with that rating use 18 to 25 gallons of water per load, compared with older machines that use 40 gallons. High-efficiency dishwashers save even more water. These machines use up to 50 percent less water than older models.

- |   |               |     |          |     |         |
|---|---------------|-----|----------|-----|---------|
|   | (A)           |     | (B)      |     | (C)     |
| 1 | contribute to | ... | are used | ... | tagging |
| 2 | contribute to | ... | use      | ... | tagged  |
| 3 | contribute to | ... | use      | ... | tagging |
| 4 | contribute    | ... | use      | ... | tagged  |
| 5 | contribute    | ... | are used | ... | tagging |

53. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

㉠ Improved consumer water consciousness may be the cheapest way to save the most water, but it is not the only way consumers can contribute to water conservation. With technology progressing faster than ever before, there are plenty of devices that consumers can ㉡ install them in their homes to save more. More than 35 models of high-efficiency toilets are on the U.S. market today, some of which use ㉢ less than 1.3 gallons per flush. Starting at \$200, these toilets are affordable and can help the average consumer save hundreds of gallons of water per year. Appliances officially approved as most efficient are tagged with the Energy Star logo to alert the shopper. Washing machines with that rating use 18 to 25 gallons of water per load, ㉣ compared with older machines that use 40 gallons. High-efficiency dishwashers save ㉤ even more water. These machines use up to 50 percent less water than older models.

- 1 a    2 b    3 c    4 d    5 e

**54. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.**

Improved consumer water consciousness may be the cheapest way to save the most water, but it is not the only way consumers can contribute to water conservation. With technology progressing faster than ever before, there are plenty of devices that consumers can install in their homes to save more. More than 35 models of high-efficiency toilets are on the U.S. market today, some of which use less than 1.3 gallons per flush. Starting at \$200, these toilets are affordable and can help the average consumer save hundreds of gallons of water per year. Appliances officially approved as most efficient are tagged with the Energy Star logo to alert the shopper. Washing machines with that rating use 18 to 25 gallons of water per load, compared with older machines that use 40 gallons. High-efficiency dishwashers save even more water. These machines use up to 50 percent less water than older models.

- ① 소비자들이 물을 더 절약하기 위해 자신의 가정에 설치할 수 있는 많은 장치들이 있다.
- ② 35개가 넘는 고효율 변기 모델이 오늘날 미국 시장에 있다.
- ③ 200달러에서 시작하는 이 변기들은 가격이 적당하고 물 절약에 도움이 될 수 있다.
- ④ 효율이 높다고 승인된 기기들은 Energy Star 로고가 붙어 있다.
- ⑤ 고효율 식기 세척기는 구형 모델보다 물을 150퍼센트까지 덜 사용한다.

**55. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?**

Improved consumer water consciousness may be the cheapest way to save the most water, but it is not the only way consumers can contribute to water conservation. With technology progressing faster than ever before, there are plenty of devices that consumers can install in their homes to save more. More than 35 models of high-efficiency toilets are on the U.S. market today, some of which use less than 1.3 gallons per flush. Starting at \$200, these toilets are affordable and can help the average consumer save hundreds of gallons of water per year. Appliances officially approved as most efficient are tagged with the Energy Star logo to alert the shopper. Washing machines with that rating use 18 to 25 gallons of water per load, compared with older machines that use 40 gallons. High-efficiency dishwashers save even more water. These machines use up to 50 percent less water than older models.

- ① devices contributing to water conservation
- ② high-efficiency dishwashers saving more water
- ③ technology progressing faster than ever before
- ④ appliances officially approved as most efficient
- ⑤ devices that consumers can install in their homes

**56. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

Feeling and emotion are crucial for everyday decision making.

- (A) But modern research shows that the affective system provides critical assistance to your decision making by helping you make rapid selections between good and bad, reducing the number of things to be considered.
- (B) The neuroscientist Antonio Damasio studied people who were perfectly normal in every way except for brain injuries that damaged their emotional systems. As a result, they were unable to make decisions or function effectively in the world.
- (C) While they could describe exactly how they should have been functioning, they couldn't determine where to live, what to eat, and what products to buy and use. This finding contradicts the common belief that decision making is the heart of rational, logical thought.

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

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

Feeling and emotion are crucial for everyday decision making. The neuroscientist Antonio Damasio studied people (A) **[who were / who]** perfectly normal in every way except for brain injuries that damaged their emotional systems. As a result, they were unable to make decisions or function effectively in the world. While they could describe exactly how they (B) **[should / must]** have been functioning, they couldn't determine where to live, what to eat, and what products to buy and use. This finding contradicts the common belief (C) **[that / which]** decision making is the heart of rational, logical thought. But modern research shows that the affective system provides critical assistance to your decision making by helping you make rapid selections between good and bad, reducing the number of things to be considered.

- |   | (A)      | (B)        | (C)       |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| ① | who were | ... must   | ... which |
| ② | who were | ... should | ... that  |
| ③ | who were | ... should | ... which |
| ④ | who      | ... should | ... that  |
| ⑤ | who      | ... must   | ... which |

58. 다음 글의 주제로 적절한 것을 2개 고르시오.

Feeling and emotion are crucial for everyday decision making. The neuroscientist Antonio Damasio studied people who were perfectly normal in every way except for brain injuries that damaged their emotional systems. As a result, they were unable to make decisions or function effectively in the world. While they could describe exactly how they should have been functioning, they couldn't determine where to live, what to eat, and what products to buy and use. This finding contradicts the common belief that decision making is the heart of rational, logical thought. But modern research shows that the affective system provides critical assistance to your decision making by helping you make rapid selections between good and bad, reducing the number of things to be considered.

- ① the heart of rational, logical thought
- ② rapid selections between good and bad
- ③ the influence of emotion upon making decision
- ④ brain injuries that damaged their emotional systems
- ⑤ the relation between the affective system and making decision

59. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.

Feeling and emotion are crucial for everyday decision making. The neuroscientist Antonio Damasio studied people who were perfectly normal in every way except for brain injuries that damaged their ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_ systems. As a result, they were unable to make decisions or function effectively in the world. While they could describe exactly how they should have been functioning, they couldn't determine where to live, what to eat, and what products to buy and use. This finding ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_ the common belief that decision making is the heart of rational, logical thought. But modern research shows that the affective system provides ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_ assistance to your decision making by helping you make rapid selections between good and bad, reducing the number of things to be considered.

- |            |               |             |
|------------|---------------|-------------|
| ① critical | ② contradicts | ③ emotional |
| ④ assists  | ④ rational    |             |

60. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉢ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Feeling and emotion are crucial for everyday decision making. The neuroscientist Antonio Damasio studied people who were ㉠ **perfect** normal in every way ㉡ **except for** brain injuries that damaged their emotional systems. As a result, they were unable to make decisions or ㉢ **function** effectively in the world. While they could describe exactly how they should ㉣ **be functioning**, they couldn't determine where to live, what to eat, and ㉤ **what products** to buy and use. This finding contradicts the common belief **that** decision making is the heart of rational, logical thought. But modern research shows that the affective system provides critical assistance to your decision making by helping you ㉥ **made** rapid selections between good and bad, ㉦ **reduce** the number of things ㉧ **to be considered**.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉤      ⑤ ㉥

61. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉢ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

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

62. 밑줄 친 'that'와 쓰임이 같은 것을 고르시오.

- ① Do you know the reason that Six is afraid of Seven?
- ② The reason is that Seven ate Nine, I think.
- ③ This is the file that you can look for on the Internet.
- ④ The fact that ec789 is a useful site is not known yet.
- ⑤ It was ec789 that helped them save time and energy.

63. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉢ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

One time I was at my grandpa Cassil's farm when he was going to pick up a new beagle puppy. My cousin and I went with him to get the puppy, and on the way back to the house, we started talking about what to name him. Grandpa said that we could call him anything we wanted, so we decided to name that dog Blaze. Blaze turned out to be a pretty good dog, and he and I got to be good friends as we grew up. I looked forward to going to Grandpa's each week to see Blaze and run around the farm with him. But one Sunday we went to Grandpa's, and he was gone. Grandpa said a friend of him had liked the dog, and he had given him away. I never saw Blaze again, and I missed him a lot.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉤      ⑤ ㉥

**64.** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One time I was at my grandpa Cassil's farm when he was going to pick up a new beagle puppy.

- (A) Blaze turned out to be a pretty good dog, and he and I got to be good friends as we grew up. I looked forward to going to Grandpa's each week to see Blaze and run around the farm with him.
- (B) But one Sunday we went to Grandpa's, and he was gone. Grandpa said a friend of his had liked the dog, and he had given him away. I never saw Blaze again, and I missed him a lot.
- (C) My cousin and I went with him to get the puppy, and on the way back to the house, we started talking about what to name him. Grandpa said that we could call him anything we wanted, so we decided to name that dog Blaze.

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

**65.** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

But one Sunday we went to Grandpa's, and he was gone.

One time I was at my grandpa Cassil's farm when he was going to pick up a new beagle puppy. (①) My cousin and I went with him to get the puppy, and on the way back to the house, we started talking about what to name him. Grandpa said that we could call him anything we wanted, so we decided to name that dog Blaze. (③) Blaze turned out to be a pretty good dog, and he and I got to be good friends as we grew up. (③) I looked forward to going to Grandpa's each week to see Blaze and run around the farm with him. (④) Grandpa said a friend of his had liked the dog, and he had given him away. (⑤) I never saw Blaze again, and I missed him a lot.

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

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

One time I was at my grandpa Cassil's farm when he was going to pick up a new beagle puppy. My cousin and I went with him to get the puppy, and on the way back to the house, we started talking about (A) [what / how] to name him. Grandpa said that we could call him anything we wanted, so we decided (B) [to name / naming] that dog Blaze. Blaze turned out to be a pretty good dog, and he and I got to be good friends as we grew up. I looked forward to (C) [going / go] to Grandpa's each week to see Blaze and run around the farm with him. But one Sunday we went to Grandpa's, and he was gone. Grandpa said a friend of his had liked the dog, and he had given him away. I never saw Blaze again, and I missed him a lot.

- |   | (A)  | (B)         | (C)       |
|---|------|-------------|-----------|
| ① | how  | ... naming  | ... going |
| ② | what | ... to name | ... going |
| ③ | how  | ... to name | ... going |
| ④ | what | ... to name | ... go    |
| ⑤ | how  | ... naming  | ... go    |

**67.** 다음 글에서 글쓴이의 심경 변화로 적절한 것은?

One time I was at my grandpa Cassil's farm when he was going to pick up a new beagle puppy. My cousin and I went with him to get the puppy, and on the way back to the house, we started talking about what to name him. Grandpa said that we could call him anything we wanted, so we decided to name that dog Blaze. Blaze turned out to be a pretty good dog, and he and I got to be good friends as we grew up. I looked forward to going to Grandpa's each week to see Blaze and run around the farm with him. But one Sunday we went to Grandpa's, and he was gone. Grandpa said a friend of his had liked the dog, and he had given him away. I never saw Blaze again, and I missed him a lot.

- ① proud → nervous  
 ② calm → desperate  
 ③ irritated → pleased  
 ④ happy → desperate  
 ⑤ happy → disappointed

68. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Grandpa said that we could call him anything we wanted, so we decided to name that dog Blaze.

One time I was at my grandpa Cassil's farm when he was going to pick up a new beagle puppy. (①) My cousin and I went with him to get the puppy, and on the way back to the house, we started talking about what to name him. (②) Blaze turned out to be a pretty good dog, and he and I got to be good friends as we grew up. (③) I looked forward to going to Grandpa's each week to see Blaze and run around the farm with him. (④) But one Sunday we went to Grandpa's, and he was gone. Grandpa said a friend of his had liked the dog, and he had given him away. (⑤) I never saw Blaze again, and I missed him a lot.

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

69. 밑줄 친 'he[him]'을 구별하시오.

One time I was at my grandpa Cassil's farm when ① he was going to pick up a new beagle puppy. My cousin and I went with ② him to get the puppy, and on the way back to the house, we started talking about what to name ③ him. Grandpa said that we could call ④ him anything we wanted, so we decided to name that dog Blaze. Blaze turned out to be a pretty good dog, and ⑤ he and I got to be good friends as we grew up. I looked forward to going to Grandpa's each week to see Blaze and run around the farm with ⑥ him. But one Sunday we went to Grandpa's, and ⑦ he was gone. Grandpa said a friend of his had liked the dog, and ⑧ he had given ⑨ him away. I never saw Blaze again, and I missed ⑩ him a lot.

\* Grandpa: \_\_\_\_\_  
\* dog: \_\_\_\_\_

70. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

People are attracted to individuals and things they cannot readily obtain.

(A) The common dating rule has scientific merit. An individual should not always make himself or herself readily available to the person they are targeting for a longer-term relationship. A certain level of unavailability will make you more of a mystery and a challenge.  
(B) In the case with things, people are more attracted to a desired object because it is out of their reach. When the object of desire is finally gained, the attraction for the object rapidly decreases. Christmas presents provide a good example of this phenomenon.  
(C) Toys children wanted all year long are thrown away several days after they are taken from gift boxes under the tree. The phenomenon also holds true for human interaction, particularly in the early stages of a developing relationship.

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

71. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

The phenomenon also holds true for human interaction, particularly in the early stages of a developing relationship.

People are attracted to individuals and things they cannot readily obtain. In the case with things, people are more attracted to a desired object because it is out of their reach. (①) When the object of desire is finally gained, the attraction for the object rapidly decreases. (②) Christmas presents provide a good example of this phenomenon. (③) Toys children wanted all year long are thrown away several days after they are taken from gift boxes under the tree. (④) The common dating rule has scientific merit. An individual should not always make himself or herself readily available to the person they are targeting for a longer-term relationship. (⑤) A certain level of unavailability will make you more of a mystery and a challenge.

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

**72. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.**

People are ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_ to individuals and things they cannot readily obtain. In the case with things, people are more attracted to a desired object because it is out of their reach. When the object of desire is finally gained, the attraction for the object rapidly ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_. Christmas presents provide a good example of this phenomenon. Toys children wanted all year long are thrown away several days after they are taken from gift boxes under the tree. The phenomenon also holds true for human interaction, particularly in the early stages of a developing relationship. The common dating rule has scientific merit. An individual should not always make himself or herself readily ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_ to the person they are targeting for a longer-term relationship. A certain level of unavailability will make you more of a mystery and a challenge.

- |              |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| ① decreases  | ② attracted | ③ available |
| ④ affordable | ⑤ increases |             |

**73. 다음 글을 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 적절한 것은?**

People are attracted to individuals and things they cannot readily obtain. In the case with things, people are more attracted to a desired object because it is out of their reach. When the object of desire is finally gained, the attraction for the object rapidly decreases. Christmas presents provide a good example of this phenomenon. Toys children wanted all year long are thrown away several days after they are taken from gift boxes under the tree. The phenomenon also holds true for human interaction, particularly in the early stages of a developing relationship. The common dating rule has scientific merit. An individual should not always make himself or herself readily available to the person they are targeting for a longer-term relationship. A certain level of unavailability will make you more of a mystery and a challenge.



Individuals and things \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ people when they cannot \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ them with ease.

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| ① attract ... get  | ② satisfy ... reject |
| ③ attract ... make | ④ suit ... reject    |
| ⑤ satisfy ... make |                      |

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

People are attracted to individuals and things they cannot readily (A) [obtain / obtain them]. In the case with things, people are more attracted to a desired object because it is out of their reach. When the object of desire is finally gained, the attraction for the object rapidly decreases. Christmas presents provide a good example of this phenomenon. Toys children wanted all year long are thrown away several days after they (B) [are taken / take] from gift boxes under the tree. The phenomenon also holds true for human interaction, particularly in the early stages of a developing relationship. The common dating rule has scientific merit. An individual should not always make himself or herself (C) [readily / ready] available to the person they are targeting for a longer-term relationship. A certain level of unavailability will make you more of a mystery and a challenge.

- |   | (A)         | (B)           | (C)         |
|---|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| ① | obtain      | ... are taken | ... readily |
| ② | obtain them | ... are taken | ... readily |
| ③ | obtain      | ... take      | ... readily |
| ④ | obtain them | ... take      | ... ready   |
| ⑤ | obtain      | ... take      | ... ready   |

**75. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?**

People are attracted to individuals and things they cannot readily obtain. In the case with things, people are more attracted to a ㉠ desired object because it is out of their reach. When the object of desire is finally gained, the attraction for the object rapidly decreases. Christmas presents provide a good example of this phenomenon. Toys children wanted all year long ㉡ are thrown away several days after they are taken from gift boxes under the tree. The ㉢ phenomena also holds true for human interaction, particularly in the early stages of a ㉣ developing relationship. The common dating rule has scientific merit. An individual should not always make himself or herself readily ㉤ available to the person they are targeting for a longer-term relationship. A certain level of unavailability will make you more of a mystery and a challenge.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

**76. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?**

- ① The Things People Cannot Get
- ② Toys Children Want All Year Long
- ③ The Way People Get What They Want
- ④ The Common Dating Rule with Scientific Merit
- ⑤ The Reason Individuals And Things Attract People

77. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We become more successful when we are happier and more positive.

- (A) It turns out that our brains are literally programmed to perform at their best not when they are negative or even neutral, but when they are positive.
- (B) For example, doctors put in a positive mood before making a diagnosis show almost three times more intelligence and creativity than doctors in a neutral state, and they make accurate diagnoses 19 percent faster.
- (C) Salespeople who are optimistic sell more than those who are pessimistic by 56 percent. Students who are made to feel happy before taking math achievement tests perform much better than their neutral peers.

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

78. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

We become more ㉠ successful when we are happier and more positive. \_\_\_\_\_, doctors ㉡ put in a positive mood before making a diagnosis show almost three times more intelligence and creativity than doctors in a neutral state, and they make ㉢ accurate diagnoses 19 percent faster. Salespeople who are optimistic sell more than those who are pessimistic by 56 percent. Students who are made to feel happy before taking math achievement tests ㉣ performing much better than their neutral peers. It turns out ㉤ that our brains are literally programmed to perform at their best not when they are negative or even neutral, but when they are positive.

- ① ㉠    ② ㉡    ③ ㉢    ④ ㉣    ⑤ ㉤

79. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

80. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?

We become more successful when we are happier and more positive. For example, doctors put in a positive mood before making a diagnosis (A) [show / shows] almost three times more intelligence and creativity than doctors in a neutral state, and they make accurate diagnoses 19 percent faster. Salespeople who are optimistic sell more than those who are pessimistic by 56 percent. Students who are made (B) [to feel / feel] happy before taking math achievement tests perform much better than their neutral peers. It turns out that our brains are (C) [literally / laterally] programmed to perform at their best not when they are negative or even neutral, but when they are positive.

- |   |       |     |         |     |           |
|---|-------|-----|---------|-----|-----------|
|   | (A)   |     | (B)     |     | (C)       |
| ① | show  | ... | feel    | ... | laterally |
| ② | shows | ... | feel    | ... | laterally |
| ③ | show  | ... | to feel | ... | laterally |
| ④ | shows | ... | to feel | ... | literally |
| ⑤ | show  | ... | to feel | ... | literally |

81. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.

We become more successful when we are happier and more positive. For example, doctors put in a positive mood before making a ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_ show almost three times more intelligence and creativity than doctors in a neutral state, and they make ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_ diagnoses 19 percent faster. Salespeople who are optimistic sell more than those who are ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_ by 56 percent. Students who are made to feel happy before taking math achievement tests perform much better than their neutral peers. It turns out that our brains are literally programmed to perform at their best not when they are negative or even neutral, but when they are positive.

- ① pessimistic    ② accurate    ③ diagnosis
- ④ inaccurate    ⑤ diagnoses

82. 위 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① doctors put in a positive mood
- ② salespeople who are optimistic
- ③ students performing better than others
- ④ influences of happiness and positivity on success
- ⑤ our brains literally programmed to perform at their best

**83. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?**

Questions convey interest, but sometimes the interest they convey is not closely related to what the person is trying to say. Sometimes the distraction is obvious. If you're telling a friend all the unpleasant things you experienced on your vacation, and she interrupts with a lot of questions about where you stayed, you won't feel listened to. At other times people seem to be following but can't help trying to lead. These listeners force their own narrative structures on our experience. Their questions assume that our stories should fit their scripts: "Problems should be denied or made to go away"; "Everyone should be together"; "Bullies must be confronted." By finishing our sentences, pumping us with questions, and otherwise pushing us to say what they want to hear, controlling listeners violate our right to tell our own stories.

- ① our right to tell our own stories
- ② problems that should be denied
- ③ what the speakers are trying to say
- ④ questions provoking the speakers to anger
- ⑤ questions irrelevant to what speakers want to say

**84. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

Questions convey interest, but sometimes the interest they convey is not closely related to what the person is trying to say.

- (A) By finishing our sentences, pumping us with questions, and otherwise pushing us to say what they want to hear, controlling listeners violate our right to tell our own stories.
- (B) Sometimes the distraction is obvious. If you're telling a friend all the unpleasant things you experienced on your vacation, and she interrupts with a lot of questions about where you stayed, you won't feel listened to. At other times people seem to be following but can't help trying to lead.
- (C) These listeners force their own narrative structures on our experience. Their questions assume that our stories should fit their scripts: "Problems should be denied or made to go away"; "Everyone should be together"; "Bullies must be confronted."

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

**85. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.**

At other times people seem to be following but can't help trying to lead.

Questions convey interest, but sometimes the interest they convey is not closely related to what the person is trying to say. ① Sometimes the distraction is obvious. ② If you're telling a friend all the unpleasant things you experienced on your vacation, and she interrupts with a lot of questions about where you stayed, you won't feel listened to. ③ These listeners force their own narrative structures on our experience. ④ Their questions assume that our stories should fit their scripts: "Problems should be denied or made to go away"; "Everyone should be together"; "Bullies must be confronted." ⑤ By finishing our sentences, pumping us with questions, and otherwise pushing us to say what they want to hear, controlling listeners violate our right to tell our own stories.

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

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

Questions convey interest, but sometimes the interest they convey is not closely related to (A) **[what / whether]** the person is trying to say. Sometimes the distraction is obvious. If you're telling a friend all the unpleasant things you experienced on your vacation, and she interrupts with a lot of questions about where you stayed, you won't feel (B) **[listened / listen]** to. At other times people seem to be following but can't help trying to lead. These listeners force their own narrative structures on our experience. Their questions assume that our stories should fit their scripts: "Problems should be denied or made to go away"; "Everyone should be together"; "Bullies must be confronted." By finishing our sentences, pumping us with questions, and otherwise (C) **[pushing / to push]** us to say what they want to hear, controlling listeners violate our right to tell our own stories.

- |   | (A)     | (B)          | (C)         |
|---|---------|--------------|-------------|
| ① | what    | ... listened | ... pushing |
| ② | what    | ... listen   | ... pushing |
| ③ | what    | ... listened | ... to push |
| ④ | whether | ... listen   | ... to push |
| ⑤ | whether | ... listened | ... to push |

87. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Questions convey interest, but sometimes the interest they convey is not ㉠ closely related to what the person is trying to say. Sometimes the distraction is ㉡ obvious. If you're telling a friend all the unpleasant things you experienced on your vacation, and she interrupts with a lot of questions about where you stayed, you won't feel listened to. At other times people seem to be following but can't help ㉢ trying to lead. These listeners force their own narrative structures on our experience. Their questions assume that our stories should fit their scripts: "Problems should be denied or ㉣ made go away"; "Everyone should be together"; "Bullies must be confronted." By finishing our sentences, ㉤ pumping us with questions, and \_\_\_\_\_ pushing us to say what they want to hear, controlling listeners violate our right to tell our own stories.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

88. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① therefore      ② for example      ③ however
- ④ otherwise      ⑤ in short

89. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.

Questions convey interest, but sometimes the interest they convey is not closely related to what the person is trying to say. Sometimes the ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_ is obvious. If you're telling a friend all the unpleasant things you experienced on your vacation, and she ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_ with a lot of questions about where you stayed, you won't feel listened to. At other times people seem to be following but can't help trying to lead. These listeners force their own narrative structures on our experience. Their questions assume that our stories should fit their scripts: "Problems should be denied or made to go away"; "Everyone should be together"; "Bullies must be confronted." By finishing our sentences, pumping us with questions, and otherwise pushing us to say what they want to hear, ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_ listeners violate our right to tell our own stories.

- ① controlling      ② distraction      ③ interrupts
- ④ supporting      ⑤ concentration

90. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When you are anxious, the perceived threat potential of stimuli related to your anxiety can rise.

- (A) If farther along the trail you notice a dark, slender, curved branch on the ground, an object you would normally ignore, you might now momentarily be likely to view it as a snake, triggering a feeling of fear.
- (B) Similarly, if you live in a place where terror alerts are common, harmless stimuli can become potential threats. In New York City, when the alert level rises, a parcel or paper bag left under an empty subway seat can trigger much concern.
- (C) Thus, things you typically encounter that might not usually trigger fear now do so. For example, if you encounter a snake in the course of a hike, even if no harm comes, anxiety is likely aroused, putting you on alert.

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

91. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Similarly, if you live in a place where terror alerts are common, harmless stimuli can become potential threats.

When you are anxious, the perceived threat potential of stimuli related to your anxiety can rise. (①) Thus, things you typically encounter that might not usually trigger fear now do so. (②) For example, if you encounter a snake in the course of a hike, even if no harm comes, anxiety is likely aroused, putting you on alert. (③) If farther along the trail you notice a dark, slender, curved branch on the ground, an object you would normally ignore, you might now momentarily be likely to view it as a snake, triggering a feeling of fear. (④) In New York City, when the alert level rises, a parcel or paper bag left under an empty subway seat can trigger much concern. (⑤)

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

**92. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

When you are \_\_\_\_\_, the perceived threat potential of stimuli related to your anxiety can rise. Thus, things you typically encounter that might not usually trigger fear now do so. For example, if you encounter a snake in the course of a hike, even if no harm comes, anxiety is likely aroused, putting you on alert. If farther along the trail you notice a dark, slender, curved branch on the ground, an object you would normally ignore, you might now momentarily be likely to view it as a snake, triggering a feeling of fear. Similarly, if you live in a place where terror alerts are common, harmless stimuli can become potential threats. In New York City, when the alert level rises, a parcel or paper bag left under an empty subway seat can trigger much concern.

- ① pleased
- ② anxious
- ③ excited
- ④ desperate
- ⑤ relieved

**93. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?**

When you are anxious, the perceived threat potential of stimuli ㉠ **related** to your anxiety can rise. Thus, things you typically encounter that might not usually trigger fear now ㉡ **does** so. For example, if you encounter a snake in the course of a hike, even if no harm comes, anxiety is ㉢ **likely** aroused, putting you on alert. If farther along the trail you notice a dark, slender, curved branch on the ground, an object you would normally ignore, you might now momentarily be likely to ㉣ **view** it as a snake, triggering a feeling of fear. Similarly, if you live in a place where terror alerts are common, harmless stimuli can become potential threats. In New York City, ㉤ **when** the alert level rises, a parcel or paper bag left under an empty subway seat can trigger much concern.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

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

When you are anxious, the perceived threat potential of stimuli related to your anxiety can (A) **[rise / arise]**. Thus, things you typically encounter that might not usually trigger fear now do so. For example, if you encounter a snake in the course of a hike, even if no harm comes, anxiety is likely (B) **[aroused / raised]**, putting you on alert. If farther along the trail you notice a dark, slender, curved branch on the ground, an object you would normally ignore, you might now momentarily be likely to view it as a snake, triggering a feeling of fear. Similarly, if you live in a place where terror alerts are common, harmless stimuli can become potential threats. In New York City, when the alert level rises, a parcel or paper bag (C) **[left / leaving]** under an empty subway seat can trigger much concern.

- |   | (A)   | (B)         | (C)         |
|---|-------|-------------|-------------|
| ① | rise  | ... raised  | ... leaving |
| ② | rise  | ... aroused | ... left    |
| ③ | rise  | ... aroused | ... leaving |
| ④ | arise | ... aroused | ... left    |
| ⑤ | arise | ... raised  | ... leaving |

**95. 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.**

When you are anxious, the ① **perceive** threat potential of stimuli related to your anxiety can rise. \_\_\_\_\_, things you typically encounter that might not usually trigger fear now do so. For example, if you encounter a snake in the course of a hike, even if no harm comes, anxiety is likely aroused, ② **put** you on alert. If farther along the trail you notice a dark, slender, curved branch on the ground, an object you would normally ignore, you might now momentarily be likely to view it as a snake, ③ **trigger** a feeling of fear. Similarly, if you live in a place where terror alerts are common, harmless stimuli can become potential threats. In New York City, when the alert level rises, a parcel or paper bag left under an empty subway seat can trigger much concern.

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

**96. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

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

97. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

After you've decided on a goal, work hard to accomplish it, but keep looking for ways of achieving the goal more efficiently, perhaps from a different angle.

When you look at a map, you may conclude—as commercial airline navigators once did—that the best way to get from Amsterdam to Tokyo is to head in an easterly direction along what is known as the Mediterranean route. (1) But look at a globe instead of a map, and your perspective may change. (2) Rather than heading east on the Mediterranean route, commercial planes going from Amsterdam to Tokyo now fly north! (3) That's right. They take what is known as the 'polar route,' flying over the North Pole to Alaska, and then west to Tokyo—for a savings of roughly 1,500 miles! (4) What is the lesson here? (5) This approach is sometimes known as reframing.

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

98. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?

When you look at a map, you may conclude—as commercial airline navigators once (A) [did / were]—that the best way to get from Amsterdam to Tokyo is to head in an easterly direction along what is known as the Mediterranean route. But look at a globe instead of a map, and your perspective may change. Rather than heading east on the Mediterranean route, commercial planes going from Amsterdam to Tokyo now fly north! That's right. They take what is known as the 'polar route,' (B) [flying / fly] over the North Pole to Alaska, and then west to Tokyo—for a savings of roughly 1,500 miles! What is the lesson here? After you've decided on a goal, work hard to accomplish it, but keep (C) [looking / to look] for ways of achieving the goal more efficiently, perhaps from a different angle. This approach is sometimes known as reframing.

- (A) (B) (C)
1 did ... fly ... to look
2 did ... flying ... looking
3 did ... flying ... to look
4 were ... flying ... looking
5 were ... fly ... to look

99. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

When you look at a map, you may conclude—as commercial airline navigators once did—㉠ that the best way to get from Amsterdam to Tokyo is to head in an easterly direction along ㉡ what is known as the Mediterranean route. But ㉢ looking at a globe instead of a map, and your perspective may change. Rather than heading east on the Mediterranean route, commercial planes going from Amsterdam to Tokyo now fly north! That's right. They take what is known as the 'polar route,' flying over the North Pole to Alaska, and then west to Tokyo—for a savings of ㉣ roughly 1,500 miles! What is the lesson here? After you've decided on a goal, ㉤ work hard to accomplish it, but keep looking for ways of achieving the goal more ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_, perhaps from ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_ angle. This approach is sometimes known as ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1 a 2 b 3 c 4 d 5 e

100. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.

- 1 reframing 2 efficiently 3 a different
4 effectively 5 the same

101. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When you look at a map, you may conclude—as commercial airline navigators once did—that the best way to get from Amsterdam to Tokyo is to head in an easterly direction along what is known as the Mediterranean route. But look at a globe instead of a map, and your perspective may change. Rather than heading east on the Mediterranean route, commercial planes going from Amsterdam to Tokyo now fly north! That's right. They take what is known as the 'polar route,' flying over the North Pole to Alaska, and then west to Tokyo—for a savings of roughly 1,500 miles! What is the lesson here? After you've decided on a goal, work hard to accomplish it, but keep looking for ways of achieving the goal more efficiently, perhaps from a different angle. This approach is sometimes known as reframing.

- 1 지도 보다는 지구본을 사용해야 한다.
2 목표 달성을 위해서 계속 노력해야 한다.
3 지도를 정확하게 읽는 방법을 배워야 한다.
4 목표를 다른 관점에서 더 효율적으로 달성할 수도 있다.
5 암스테르담에서 도쿄로 가는 가장 좋은 방법은 지중해 노선이다.

**102.** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Why does garbage exist in the human system but not more broadly in nature? Nature is a beautiful harmony of systems whereby every system's output is a useful input for other systems.

- (A) An acorn that falls from a tree is an important input for a squirrel that eats it. The by-product of that delicious meal – the squirrel's poop – is an important input for the microbes that consume it.
- (B) This cycle is the fundamental reason why life has thrived on our planet for millions of years. It's like the Ouroboros – the ancient symbol depicting a snake or dragon eating its own tail; in a way, nature truly is a constant cycle of consuming itself.
- (C) The output of the microbes – rich humus and soil – is in turn the very material from which a new oak tree may grow. Even the carbon dioxide that the squirrel breathes out is what that tree may breathe in.

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

**103.** 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

This cycle is the fundamental reason why life has thrived on our planet for millions of years.

Why does garbage exist in the human system but not more broadly in nature? Nature is a beautiful harmony of systems whereby every system's output is a useful input for other systems. (①) An acorn that falls from a tree is an important input for a squirrel that eats it. (②) The by-product of that delicious meal – the squirrel's poop – is an important input for the microbes that consume it. (③) The output of the microbes – rich humus and soil – is in turn the very material from which a new oak tree may grow. (④) Even the carbon dioxide that the squirrel breathes out is what that tree may breathe in. (⑤) It's like the Ouroboros – the ancient symbol depicting a snake or dragon eating its own tail; in a way, nature truly is a constant cycle of consuming itself.

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

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

Why does garbage exist in the human system but not more broadly in nature? Nature is a beautiful harmony of systems (A) [whereby / which] every system's output is a useful input for other systems. An acorn that falls from a tree is an important input for a squirrel that eats it. The by-product of that delicious meal – the squirrel's poop – is an important input for the microbes that consume it. The output of the microbes – rich humus and soil – (B) [is / are] in turn the very material from which a new oak tree may grow. Even the carbon dioxide that the squirrel breathes out is what that tree may breathe in. This cycle is the fundamental reason (C) [why / which] life has thrived on our planet for millions of years. It's like the Ouroboros – the ancient symbol depicting a snake or dragon eating its own tail; in a way, nature truly is a constant cycle of consuming itself.

- |   | (A)     | (B)     | (C)       |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|
| ① | whereby | ... is  | ... why   |
| ② | whereby | ... is  | ... which |
| ③ | whereby | ... is  | ... why   |
| ④ | which   | ... are | ... which |
| ⑤ | which   | ... are | ... why   |

**105.** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Why does garbage exist in the human system but not more broadly in nature? Nature is a beautiful harmony of systems whereby \_\_\_\_\_. An acorn that falls from a tree is an important input for a squirrel that eats it. The by-product of that delicious meal – the squirrel's poop – is an important input for the microbes that consume it. The output of the microbes – rich humus and soil – is in turn the very material from which a new oak tree may grow. Even the carbon dioxide that the squirrel breathes out is what that tree may breathe in. This cycle is the fundamental reason why life has thrived on our planet for millions of years. It's like the Ouroboros – the ancient symbol depicting a snake or dragon eating its own tail; in a way, nature truly is a constant cycle of consuming itself.

- ① all the creatures help themselves  
 ② all of the animals protect their habitats  
 ③ human activities play a critical role there  
 ④ human beings clean after all animals and themselves  
 ⑤ every system's output is a useful input for other systems

106. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Why does garbage exist in the human system but not more broadly in nature? Nature is a beautiful harmony of systems whereby every system's output is a useful input for other systems. An acorn that falls from a tree is an important input for a squirrel that eats it. The by-product of that delicious meal—the squirrel's poop—is an important input for the microbes that consume it. The output of the microbes — rich humus and soil — is in turn the very material from which a new oak tree may grow. Even the carbon dioxide that the squirrel breathes out is what that tree may breathe in. This cycle is the fundamental reason why life has thrived on our planet for millions of years. It's like the Ouroboros—the ancient symbol depicting a snake or dragon eating its own tail; in a way, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① everything in nature is biodegradable
- ② nature is to be protected by its owner
- ③ nature helps humans live sustainable lives
- ④ nature truly is a constant cycle of consuming itself
- ⑤ all the animals including humans know how to cooperate

107. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Why does garbage ㉠ **exist** in the human system but not more broadly in nature? Nature is a beautiful harmony of systems whereby every system's output is a useful input for other systems. An acorn that ㉡ **falls** from a tree is an important input for a squirrel that eats it. The by-product of that delicious meal—the squirrel's poop—is an important input for the microbes that consume ㉢ **it**. The output of the microbes — rich humus and soil — is in turn the very material ㉣ **which** a new oak tree may grow. Even the carbon dioxide that the squirrel breathes out is ㉤ **what** that tree may breathe in. This cycle is the fundamental reason why life has thrived on our planet for millions of years. It's like the Ouroboros—the ancient symbol ① **depict** a snake or dragon ② **eat** its own tail; in a way, nature truly is a constant cycle of consuming ③ **it**.

- ① a                      ② b                      ③ c                      ④ d                      ⑤ e

108. 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

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

109. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Your personality and sense of responsibility affect not only your relationships with others, your job, and your hobbies, but also your learning abilities and style.

- (A) They may be less likely to pursue learning throughout life without direct access to formal learning scenarios or the influence of a friend or spouse.
- (B) Some people are very self-driven. They are more likely to be lifelong learners. Many tend to be independent learners and do not require structured classes with instructors to guide them.
- (C) Other individuals are peer-oriented and often follow the lead of another in unfamiliar situations. They are more likely to benefit from the assistance of a formal teaching environment.

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

110. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Other individuals are peer-oriented and often follow the lead of another in unfamiliar situations.

Your personality and sense of responsibility affect not only your relationships with others, your job, and your hobbies, but also your learning abilities and style. (①) Some people are very self-driven. (②) They are more likely to be lifelong learners. (③) Many tend to be independent learners and do not require structured classes with instructors to guide them. (④) They are more likely to benefit from the assistance of a formal teaching environment. (⑤) They may be less likely to pursue learning throughout life without direct access to formal learning scenarios or the influence of a friend or spouse.

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

**111.** 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Your personality and sense of responsibility affect not only your relationships with others, your job, and your hobbies, but also your learning abilities and style. Some people are very self-driven. They are more likely to be lifelong learners. Many tend to be independent learners and do not require structured classes with instructors to guide them. Other individuals are peer-oriented and often follow the lead of another in unfamiliar situations. They are more likely to benefit from the assistance of a formal teaching environment. They may be less likely to pursue learning throughout life without direct access to formal learning scenarios or the influence of a friend or spouse.

- ① relationships with others
- ② learning abilities and style
- ③ the influence of a friend or spouse
- ④ learners not requiring structured classes
- ⑤ what personality and sense of responsibility affect

**112.** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.

Your personality and sense of responsibility affect not only your relationships with others, your job, and your hobbies, but also ㉠\_\_\_\_\_. Some people are very self-driven. They are more likely to be lifelong learners. Many tend to be ㉡\_\_\_\_\_ and do not require structured classes with instructors to guide them. Other individuals are ㉢\_\_\_\_\_ and often follow the lead of another in unfamiliar situations. They are more likely to benefit from the assistance of a formal teaching environment. They may be less likely to pursue learning throughout life without direct access to formal learning scenarios or the influence of a friend or spouse.

- ① peer-oriented
- ② independent learners
- ③ your learning abilities and style

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

Your personality and sense of responsibility affect not only your relationships with (A) [others / the others], your job, and your hobbies, but also your learning abilities and style. Some people are very self-driven. They are more likely to be lifelong learners. Many tend to be independent learners and do not require structured classes with instructors to (B) [guide / guiding] them. Other individuals are peer-oriented and often follow the lead of another in unfamiliar situations. They are more likely to benefit from the assistance of a formal teaching environment. They may be (C) [less / more] likely to pursue learning throughout life without direct access to formal learning scenarios or the influence of a friend or spouse.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	others	...	guide	...	less
②	the others	...	guide	...	less
③	others	...	guide	...	more
④	the others	...	guiding	...	more
⑤	others	...	guiding	...	more

**114.** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Your personality and sense of responsibility ㉠ affect not only your relationships with others, your job, and your hobbies, but also your learning abilities and style. Some people are very self-driven. They are ㉡ more likely to be lifelong learners. Many tend to be independent learners and do not require structured classes with instructors to guide them. Other individuals are peer-oriented and often ㉢ follow the lead of another in unfamiliar situations. They are more likely to ㉣ benefit from the assistance of a formal teaching environment. They may be less likely to pursue learning throughout life without direct ㉤ assess to formal learning scenarios or the influence of a friend or spouse.

- ① ㉠
- ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣
- ⑤ ㉤

115. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

George Orwell wrote: "To see what is in front of your nose needs constant struggle."

- (A) The same applies to our professional lives. We are so focused on keeping score and managing day to day that we do not notice the endless opportunities that are in front of our noses.
- (B) We are surrounded by opportunities, but often we do not even see them. Professor Richard Wiseman did a dramatic and extreme test of this. He asked a group of volunteers to count the number of times a basketball team passed the ball.
- (C) As they passed the ball, a man in a gorilla suit walked into the middle of the group, thumped his chest a bit and then walked off. Quite a few volunteers counted correctly, but only 5 out of over 20 volunteers noticed the gorilla.

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

116. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

The same applies to our professional lives.

George Orwell wrote: "To see what is in front of your nose needs constant struggle." We are surrounded by opportunities, but often we do not even see them. (①) Professor Richard Wiseman did a dramatic and extreme test of this. (②) He asked a group of volunteers to count the number of times a basketball team passed the ball. (③) As they passed the ball, a man in a gorilla suit walked into the middle of the group, thumped his chest a bit and then walked off. (④) Quite a few volunteers counted correctly, but only 5 out of over 20 volunteers noticed the gorilla. (⑤) We are so focused on keeping score and managing day to day that we do not notice the endless opportunities that are in front of our noses.

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

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

George Orwell wrote: "To see what is in front of your nose needs constant struggle." We are surrounded by opportunities, but often we do not even see them. Professor Richard Wiseman did a dramatic and extreme test of this. He asked a group of volunteers (A) [to count / counting] the number of times a basketball team passed the ball. As they passed the ball, a man in a gorilla suit walked into the middle of the group, thumped his chest a bit and then (B) [walked / walking] off. Quite a few volunteers counted correctly, but only 5 out of over 20 volunteers noticed the gorilla. The same applies to our professional lives. We are so focused on keeping score and managing day to day (C) [that / when] we do not notice the endless opportunities that are in front of our noses.

- |   |          |     |         |     |      |
|---|----------|-----|---------|-----|------|
|   | (A)      |     | (B)     |     | (C)  |
| ① | to count | ... | walking | ... | when |
| ② | to count | ... | walked  | ... | that |
| ③ | to count | ... | walked  | ... | when |
| ④ | counting | ... | walked  | ... | that |
| ⑤ | counting | ... | walking | ... | when |

118. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

George Orwell wrote: "To see ㉠ what is in front of your nose needs constant struggle." We are surrounded by opportunities, ㉡ but often we do not even see them. Professor Richard Wiseman did a dramatic and extreme test of this. He asked a group of volunteers to count ㉢ the number of times a basketball team passed the ball. As they passed the ball, a man in a gorilla suit walked into the middle of the group, thumped his chest a bit and then walked off. ㉣ Only a few volunteers counted correctly, but only 5 out of over 20 volunteers noticed the gorilla. The same applies to our professional lives. We are so focused on keeping score and ㉤ managing day to day that we do not notice the endless opportunities that are in front of our noses.

- ① ㉠    ② ㉡    ③ ㉢    ④ ㉣    ⑤ ㉤

**119.** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.

George Orwell wrote: "To see what is in front of your nose needs ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_." We are surrounded by opportunities, but often we do not even see them. Professor Richard Wiseman did a dramatic and extreme test of this. He asked a group of volunteers to count the number of times a basketball team passed the ball. As they passed the ball, a man in a gorilla suit walked into the middle of the group, thumped his chest a bit and then walked off. Quite a few volunteers counted correctly, but only 5 out of over 20 volunteers noticed the gorilla. The same applies to our ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_. We are so focused on keeping score and managing day to day that we do not notice the ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_ that are in front of our noses.

- ① endless opportunities
- ② professional lives
- ③ constant struggle

**120.** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Asians and many Native American cultures view silence as an important and appropriate part of social interaction.

- (A) Such initial silence conveys the listener's respect for the speaker; it indicates that the listener has heard the speaker's words and is giving them due thought.
- (B) Speakers from these cultures often use some moments of silence before offering a response to another speaker.
- (C) Silence is viewed as a time to learn, to think about, and to review what the speaker has said.

In cultures that prize silence, responding too quickly after speakers have finished their turns is interpreted as having devoted inadequate attention and consideration to speakers' words and thoughts.

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

**121.** 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Asians and many Native American cultures view silence as an important and appropriate part of social interaction. Speakers from these cultures often use some moments of silence before offering a response to another speaker. Such initial silence conveys the listener's respect for the speaker; it indicates that the listener has heard the speaker's words and is giving them due thought. Silence is viewed as a time to learn, to think about, and to review what the speaker has said. In cultures that prize silence, responding too quickly after speakers have finished their turns is interpreted as having devoted inadequate attention and consideration to speakers' words and thoughts.

- ① reviewing what speakers have said
- ② responding quickly after speaker says
- ③ people using some moments of silence
- ④ offering a quick response to another speaker
- ⑤ the importance of silence in social interactions

**122.** 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Asians and many Native American cultures view silence as an important and appropriate part of social interaction. Speakers from these cultures often use some moments of silence before offering a response to another speaker. Such initial silence conveys the listener's respect for the speaker; it indicates that the listener has heard the speaker's words and is giving them due thought. Silence is viewed as a time to learn, to think about, and to review what the speaker has said. In cultures that prize silence, responding too quickly after speakers have finished their turns is interpreted as having devoted \_\_\_\_\_ attention and consideration to speakers' words and thoughts.

- ① inadequate
- ② enough
- ③ considerable
- ④ respectful
- ⑤ sufficient

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

Asians and many Native American cultures view silence as an important and (A) [appropriate / appreciate] part of social interaction. Speakers from these cultures often use some moments of silence before offering a response to another speaker. Such initial silence conveys the listener's respect for the speaker; it indicates (B) [that / what] the listener has heard the speaker's words and is giving them due thought. Silence is viewed as a time to learn, to think about, and to review what the speaker has said. In cultures that prize silence, (C) [responding / respond] too quickly after speakers have finished their turns is interpreted as having devoted inadequate attention and consideration to speakers' words and thoughts.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	appropriate	... what	... respond
②	appropriate	... that	... responding
③	appropriate	... that	... respond
④	appreciate	... that	... responding
⑤	appreciate	... what	... respond

124. 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

Asians and many Native American cultures view silence as an important and appropriate part of social interaction. Speakers from these cultures often use some moments of silence before ① being offered a response to another speaker. Such initial silence conveys the listener's respect for the speaker; it indicates that the listener has heard the speaker's words and is giving them due thought. Silence is ② viewing as a time to learn, to think about, and to review what the speaker has said. In cultures that prize silence, responding too quickly after speakers have finished their turns ③ are interpreted as having devoted inadequate attention and consideration to speakers' words and thoughts.

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

125. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.

Asians and many Native American cultures view silence as an important and appropriate part of social interaction. Speakers from these cultures often use some moments of silence before offering a response to another speaker. Such initial silence conveys the listener's ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_ for the speaker; it indicates that the listener has heard the speaker's words and is giving them ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_. Silence is viewed as a time to learn, to think about, and to review what the speaker has said. In cultures that ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_, responding too quickly after speakers have finished their turns is interpreted as having devoted inadequate attention and consideration to speakers' words and thoughts.

- ㉠ prize silence    ㉡ respect    ㉢ due thought

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

Recent experimental evidence for the importance of reputation in facilitating (A) [cooperation / corporation] has come from an analysis of the contributions to an 'honesty box' for drinks in a university departmental coffee room. Bateson and colleagues looked at contributions to the box when images (always (B) [posted / posting] above the recommended price list) of a pair of eyes were alternated on a weekly basis with images of flowers. The amount of milk consumed turned out to be the best indicator of total consumption, but remarkably almost three times more money was paid per liter in weeks when there were eyes portrayed, compared to when there were flowers portrayed. Of course this experiment was only conducted in one location, but the effect size is impressive and it (C) [seems / is seemed] to indicate that individuals do not want to be observed cheating the system.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	cooperation	... posted	... seems
②	cooperation	... posting	... seems
③	cooperation	... posted	... is seemed
④	corporation	... posting	... is seemed
⑤	corporation	... posted	... is seemed

**127.** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Recent experimental evidence for the importance of reputation in facilitating cooperation has come from an analysis of the contributions to an 'honesty box' for drinks in a university departmental coffee room.

- (A) Of course this experiment was only conducted in one location, but the effect size is impressive and it seems to indicate that individuals do not want to be observed cheating the system.
- (B) Bateson and colleagues looked at contributions to the box when images (always posted above the recommended price list) of a pair of eyes were alternated on a weekly basis with images of flowers.
- (C) The amount of milk consumed turned out to be the best indicator of total consumption, but remarkably almost three times more money was paid per liter in weeks when there were eyes portrayed, compared to when there were flowers portrayed.

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

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

Recent experimental evidence for the importance of reputation in facilitating cooperation has come from an analysis of the contributions to an 'honesty box' for drinks in a university departmental coffee room. Bateson and colleagues (A) [looked / were looked] at contributions to the box when images (always posted above the recommended price list) of a pair of eyes were alternated on a weekly basis with images of flowers. The amount of milk consumed (B) [turned / was turned] out to be the best indicator of total consumption, but remarkably almost three times more money was paid per liter in weeks when there were eyes portrayed, compared to when there were flowers portrayed. Of course this experiment was only conducted in one location, but the effect size is impressive and it seems to indicate (C) [that / what] individuals do not want to be observed cheating the system.

- |   | (A)         | (B)            | (C)      |
|---|-------------|----------------|----------|
| ① | looked      | ... was turned | ... what |
| ② | looked      | ... turned     | ... that |
| ③ | looked      | ... turned     | ... what |
| ④ | were looked | ... turned     | ... that |
| ⑤ | were looked | ... was turned | ... what |

**129.** 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Recent experimental evidence for the importance of reputation in facilitating cooperation has come from an ㉠ analyses of the contributions to an 'honesty box' for drinks in a university departmental coffee room. Bateson and colleagues looked at contributions to the box when images (always posted above the recommended price list) of a pair of eyes were ㉡ alternated on a weekly basis with images of flowers. The amount of milk consumed turned out to be the best indicator of total consumption, but ㉢ remarkably almost three times more money was paid per liter in weeks when there were eyes portrayed, compared to when there were flowers ㉣ portrayed. Of course this experiment was only conducted in one location, but the effect size is impressive and it seems to indicate that individuals do not want to be observed ㉤ cheating the system.

- ① ㉠    ② ㉡    ③ ㉢    ④ ㉣    ⑤ ㉤

**130.** 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

Recent experimental evidence for the importance of reputation in facilitating cooperation has come from an analysis of the contributions to an 'honesty box' for drinks in a university departmental coffee room. Bateson and colleagues looked at contributions to the box when images (always posted above the ① recommend price list) of a pair of eyes were alternated on a weekly basis with images of flowers. The amount of milk ② consume turned out to be the best indicator of total consumption, but remarkably almost three times more money was paid per liter in weeks when there were eyes portrayed, compared to when there were flowers portrayed. Of course this experiment was only conducted in one location, but the effect size is impressive and it seems to indicate that individuals do not want ③ to observe cheating the system.

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

131. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Recent experimental evidence for the importance of reputation in facilitating cooperation has come from an analysis of the contributions to an 'honesty box' for drinks in a university departmental coffee room. Bateson and colleagues looked at contributions to the box when images (always posted above the recommended price list) of a pair of eyes were alternated on a weekly basis with images of flowers. The amount of milk consumed turned out to be the best indicator of total consumption, but remarkably almost three times more money was paid per liter in weeks when there were eyes portrayed, compared to when there were flowers portrayed. Of course this experiment was only conducted in one location, but the effect size is impressive and it seems to indicate that individuals \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① do not want to be observed cheating the system
- ② do not want to watch others cheating the system
- ③ expect the 'honesty box' to be full of contributions
- ④ are honest in themselves and like the 'honesty box'
- ⑤ like images of a pair of eyes better than those of flowers

132. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, the seventh and final volume of J. K. Rowling's fantasy series about the adventures of a boy wizard, was released in the United States in 2007, it sold 8.3 million copies in its first 24 hours on sale. Was the last Harry Potter book that good? Perhaps it and the earlier six volumes were genuinely brilliant—despite the fact that eight publishers declined to publish the first volume. But although success is at least partly determined by intrinsic quality, it is also possible that what people come to like depends very much on what they believe others like. In such a world, the explanation for why a particular book becomes a hit may be as simple as this publisher's: "It sold well because \_\_\_\_\_." Because social information is now being shared much more widely across virtual and actual borders than in the past, cultural artifacts such as books and movies can now 'snowball' in popularity in ways they could not a century ago, turning cultural commerce into a collection of difficult-to-predict, winner-take-all markets. Tiny differences in performance or product quality translate into vast differences in payoff.

- ① students read it
- ② lots of people bought it
- ③ there were wizards in it
- ④ it was good in intrinsic quality
- ⑤ eight publishers refused to publish it

133. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

In such a world, the explanation for why a particular book becomes a hit may be as simple as this publisher's: "It sold well because lots of people bought it."

When *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, the seventh and final volume of J. K. Rowling's fantasy series about the adventures of a boy wizard, was released in the United States in 2007, it sold 8.3 million copies in its first 24 hours on sale. ① Was the last Harry Potter book that good? ② Perhaps it and the earlier six volumes were genuinely brilliant—despite the fact that eight publishers declined to publish the first volume. ③ But although success is at least partly determined by intrinsic quality, it is also possible that what people come to like depends very much on what they believe others like. ④ Because social information is now being shared much more widely across virtual and actual borders than in the past, cultural artifacts such as books and movies can now 'snowball' in popularity in ways they could not a century ago, turning cultural commerce into a collection of difficult-to-predict, winner-take-all markets. ⑤ Tiny differences in performance or product quality translate into vast differences in payoff.

- ① ①
- ② ②
- ③ ③
- ④ ④
- ⑤ ⑤

134. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? (2개)

When *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, the seventh and final volume of J. K. Rowling's fantasy series about the adventures of a boy wizard, ㉠ was relieved in the United States in 2007, it sold 8.3 million copies in its first 24 hours on sale. Was the last Harry Potter book that good? Perhaps it and the earlier six volumes were ㉡ genuinely brilliant—㉢ though the fact that eight publishers declined to publish the first volume. But although success is at least partly determined by ㉣ intrinsic quality, it is also possible that what people come to like depends very much on what they believe others like. In such a world, the explanation for why a particular book becomes a hit may be as simple as this publisher's: "It sold well because lots of people bought it." Because social information is now being shared much more widely across virtual and actual borders than in the past, cultural artifacts such as books and movies can now '㉤ snowball' in popularity in ways they could not a century ago, turning cultural commerce into a collection of difficult-to-predict, winner-take-all markets. Tiny differences in performance or product quality translate into vast differences in payoff.

- ① ㉠
- ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣
- ⑤ ㉤

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

When *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, the seventh and final volume of J. K. Rowling’s fantasy series about the adventures of a boy wizard, was released in the United States in 2007, it sold 8.3 million copies in its first 24 hours on sale. Was the last Harry Potter book that good? Perhaps it and the earlier six volumes were genuinely brilliant—despite the fact (A) **[that / which]** eight publishers declined ① **publish** the first volume. But although success is at least partly determined by intrinsic quality, it is also possible that what people come ② **to liking** (B) **[depends / is depended]** very much on what they believe others like. In such a world, the explanation for why a particular book becomes a hit may be as simple as this publisher’s: “It sold well because lots of people bought it.” Because social information is now ③ **sharing** much more widely across virtual and actual borders than in the past, cultural artifacts such as books and movies can now ‘snowball’ in popularity in ways they could not a century ago, (C) **[turning / turn]** cultural commerce into a collection of difficult-to-predict, winner-take-all markets. Tiny differences in performance or product quality translate into vast differences in payoff.

- |   | (A)   | (B)             | (C)         |
|---|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| ① | that  | ... is depended | ... turn    |
| ② | which | ... is depended | ... turn    |
| ③ | that  | ... depends     | ... turn    |
| ④ | which | ... depends     | ... turning |
| ⑤ | that  | ... depends     | ... turning |

**136.** 밑줄의 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

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

정답

- 1. ②
- 2. ④
- 3. ④
- 4. ③
- 5. ③
- 6. ②
- 7. ①
- 8. ③
- 9. ②
- 10. ① overwhelmingly ② satisfied ③ pleased
- 11. ④
- 12. ①
- 13. ③
- 14. ④
- 15. ④
- 16. ④
- 17. Rarely are phone calls urgent
- 18. ①
- 19. A-2 B-3 C-1
- 20. ⑤
- 21. ②
- 22. ②
- 23. ⑤
- 24. what is it that actually creates those particular fruits
- 25. ③
- 26. what is it that actually creates those particular fruits?
- 27. ②
- 28. A-2 B-3 C-1
- 29. ④
- 30. ①
- 31. ③
- 32. ① are ② end ③ do
- 33. ⑤
- 34. ④
- 35. ③
- 36. ③
- 37. ②
- 38. ④
- 39. ③
- 40. ① failed ② a failure ③ accept
- 41. anyone who
- 42. ③
- 43. ②
- 44. ①
- 45. ③
- 46. ⑤
- 47. ③
- 48. ④
- 49. ①
- 50. ⑤
- 51. ⑤
- 52. ②
- 53. ②
- 54. ⑤
- 55. ①
- 56. ③
- 57. ②
- 58. ③ ⑤
- 59. A-3 B-2 C-1
- 60. ③
- 61. ① perfectly ② make ③ reducing
- 62. ④
- 63. ④
- 64. ④
- 65. ④
- 66. ②
- 67. ⑤
- 68. ②
- 69. \*Grandpa: ① ② ⑧  
\*dog: ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑨ ⑩
- 70. ③
- 71. ④
- 72. A-2 B-1 C-3
- 73. ①

- 74. ①
- 75. ③
- 76. ⑤
- 77. ③
- 78. ④
- 79. ②
- 80. ⑤
- 81. A-3 B-2 C-1
- 82. ④
- 83. ⑤
- 84. ③
- 85. ③
- 86. ①
- 87. ④
- 88. ④
- 89. A-2 B-3 C-1
- 90. ④
- 91. ④
- 92. ②
- 93. ②
- 94. ②
- 95. ① perceived ② putting ③ triggering
- 96. ①
- 97. ⑤
- 98. ②
- 99. ③
- 100. A-2 B-3 C-1
- 101. ④
- 102. ①
- 103. ⑤
- 104. ①
- 105. ⑤
- 106. ④
- 107. ④
- 108. ① depicting ② eating ③ itself
- 109. ③
- 110. ④
- 111. ⑤
- 112. A-3 B-2 C-1
- 113. ①
- 114. ⑤
- 115. ③
- 116. ⑤
- 117. ②
- 118. ④
- 119. A-3 B-2 C-1
- 120. ②
- 121. ⑤
- 122. ①
- 123. ②
- 124. ① offering ② viewed ③ is
- 125. A-2 B-3 C-1
- 126. ①
- 127. ③
- 128. ②
- 129. ①
- 130. ① recommended ② consumed ③ to be observed
- 131. ①
- 132. ②
- 133. ④
- 134. ① ③
- 135. ⑤
- 136. ① to publish ② to like ③ being shared