

2016년 9월 모의고사 변형문제

18.1 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.1]

To Whom It May Concern:

My wife and I are residents of the Lakeview Senior Apartment Complex. We have been asked by some of the residents here to see if we can help improve their ability to get around town independently. The closest bus stop is half a mile below the apartment complex, down a steep hill. Very few of the residents here feel comfortable walking all the way to (and especially from) the bus stop. We are asking if the route for bus 15 could be changed slightly to come up the hill to the complex. I can promise you several very grateful riders each day in each direction. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,
 Ron Miller

- ① to request changing the route for bus 15
- ② to thank the bus driver for his kindnesses
- ③ to complain about the bus being late too often
- ④ to recommend residents not to stay around the hill
- ⑤ to notify residents of reoperating the route for bus 15

18.2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?2]

To Whom It May Concern:

My wife and I are residents of the Lakeview Senior Apartment Complex. We (A) [have been / have] asked by some of the residents here to see if we can help improve their ability to get around town independently. The closest bus stop is half a mile below the apartment complex, down a steep hill. (B) [Very few / A few] of the residents here feel comfortable walking all the way to (and especially from) the bus stop. We are asking if the route for bus 15 could be changed slightly to come up the hill to the complex. I can promise you several very grateful riders each day in each direction. I look forward to (C) [hearing / hear] from you soon.

Sincerely,
 Ron Miller

- | | (A) | ... | (B) | ... | (C) |
|---|-----------|-----|----------|-----|---------|
| ① | have been | ... | A few | ... | hear |
| ② | have been | ... | Very few | ... | hearing |
| ③ | have been | ... | Very few | ... | hear |
| ④ | have | ... | Very few | ... | hearing |
| ⑤ | have | ... | A few | ... | hear |

18.3 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.3]

To Whom It May Concern:

(A) We are asking if the route for bus 15 could be changed slightly to come up the hill to the complex. I can promise you several very grateful riders each day in each direction. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

(B) My wife and I are residents of the Lakeview Senior Apartment Complex. We have been asked by some of the residents here to see if we can help improve their ability to get around town independently.

(C) The closest bus stop is half a mile below the apartment complex, down a steep hill. Very few of the residents here feel comfortable walking all the way to (and especially from) the bus stop.

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

18.4 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.4]

To Whom It May Concern:

My wife and I are residents of the Lakeview Senior Apartment Complex. We have been asked by some of the residents here to see if we can help improve their ability to get around town independently. The closest bus stop is half a mile below the apartment complex, down a steep hill. Very few of the residents here feel comfortable walking all the way to (and especially from) the bus stop. We are asking if the route for bus 15 could be changed slightly to come up the hill to the complex. I can promise you several very grateful riders each day in each direction. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,
 Ron Miller

- ① 글쓴이는 Lakeview Senior Apartment Complex의 주민이다.
- ② 글쓴이는 몇몇 주민들로부터 요청을 받고 글을 썼다.
- ③ 가장 가까운 버스 정류장은 아파트 단지로부터 0.5마일 내려간 곳에 있다.
- ④ 정류장까지 걸어 내려가는 데 편안하게 느끼는 사람은 거의 없다.
- ⑤ 15번 버스 노선이 언덕 아래로 약간 변경될 수 있을지 문의하고 있다.

18.5 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.⁵⁾

I can promise you several very grateful riders each day in each direction.

To Whom It May Concern:

My wife and I are residents of the Lakeview Senior Apartment Complex. (①) We have been asked by some of the residents here to see if we can help improve their ability to get around town independently. (②) The closest bus stop is half a mile below the apartment complex, down a steep hill. (③) Very few of the residents here feel comfortable walking all the way to (and especially from) the bus stop. (④) We are asking if the route for bus 15 could be changed slightly to come up the hill to the complex. (⑤) I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,
 Ron Miller

- ① (㉠) ② (㉡) ③ (㉢) ④ (㉣) ⑤ (㉤)

18.6 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?⁶⁾

To Whom It May Concern:

My wife and I are residents of the Lakeview Senior Apartment Complex. We have been asked by some of the residents here ㉠to see if we can help improve their ability to get around town independently. The closest bus stop is ㉡half a mile below the apartment complex, down a steep hill. Very few of the residents here feel comfortable ㉢walked all the way to (and especially from) the bus stop. We are asking if the route for bus 15 could be changed ㉣slightly to come up the hill to the complex. I can promise you several very grateful riders each day in each direction. I look forward to hearing ㉤from you soon.

Sincerely,
 Ron Miller

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

18.7 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.⁷⁾

To Whom It May Concern:

My wife and I are residents of the Lakeview Senior Apartment Complex. We have been asked by some of the residents here to see if we can help ①improving their ability to get around town independently. The closest bus stop is half a mile below the apartment complex, down a steep hill. Very few of the residents here feel ②comfortably walking all the way to (and especially from) the bus stop. We are asking if the route for bus 15 could be ③change slightly to come up the hill to the complex. I can promise you several very grateful riders each day in each direction. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,
 Ron Miller

- ① → _____
 ② → _____
 ③ → _____

19.1 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.⁸⁾

Annemarie looked up, panting, just as she reached the corner. Her heart seemed to skip a beat. "Halte!" the soldier ordered in a stern voice. The German word was as familiar as it was scary. Annemarie had heard it often enough before, but it had never been directed at her until now. Behind her, Ellen also slowed and stopped. Annemarie stared up. There were two of them. That meant two helmets, two sets of cold eyes glaring at her, and four tall shiny boots planted firmly on the sidewalk, blocking her path to home. And it meant two guns, gripped in the hands of the soldiers. She was motionless as she stared at the guns.

- ① Annemarie는 모퉁이에 도착했을 때 숨을 몰아쉬었다.
 ② 단호한 목소리로 멈추라고 군인이 명령했다.
 ③ 'halte'라는 그 독일어 단어는 Annemarie에게 익숙한 것이었다.
 ④ Annemarie는 멈추라는 말이 자신을 향했던 적이 기억났다.
 ⑤ Annemarie 뒤에서 Ellen 또한 서서히 멈추었다.

19.2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?⁹⁾

Annemarie looked up, (A) [panting / panted], just as she reached the corner. Her heart seemed to skip a beat. "Halte!" the soldier ordered in a stern voice. The German word was as familiar as it was scary. Annemarie had heard it (B) [often enough / enough often] before, but it had never been directed at her until now. Behind her, Ellen also slowed and stopped. Annemarie stared up. There were two of them. That meant two helmets, two sets of cold eyes (C) [glaring / glared] at her, and four tall shiny boots planted firmly on the sidewalk, blocking her path to home. And it meant two guns, gripped in the hands of the soldiers. She was motionless as she stared at the guns.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-----|--------------|-----|---------|
| ① | panted | ... | enough often | ... | glared |
| ② | panted | ... | often enough | ... | glaring |
| ③ | panting | ... | often enough | ... | glared |
| ④ | panting | ... | often enough | ... | glaring |
| ⑤ | panting | ... | enough often | ... | glared |

19.3 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.¹⁰⁾

The German word was as familiar as it was scary.

Annemarie looked up, panting, just as she reached the corner. (①) Her heart seemed to skip a beat. "Halte!" the soldier ordered in a stern voice. (②) Annemarie had heard it often enough before, but it had never been directed at her until now. (③) Behind her, Ellen also slowed and stopped. Annemarie stared up. There were two of them. (④) That meant two helmets, two sets of cold eyes glaring at her, and four tall shiny boots planted firmly on the sidewalk, blocking her path to home. (⑤) And it meant two guns, gripped in the hands of the soldiers. She was motionless as she stared at the guns.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

19.4 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹¹⁾

Annemarie looked up, panting, just as she reached the corner.

(A) Annemarie had heard it often enough before, but it had never been directed at her until now. Behind her, Ellen also slowed and stopped. Annemarie stared up. There were two of them.

(B) Her heart seemed to skip a beat. "Halte!" the soldier ordered in a stern voice. The German word was as familiar as it was scary.

(C) That meant two helmets, two sets of cold eyes glaring at her, and four tall shiny boots planted firmly on the sidewalk, blocking her path to home. And it meant two guns, gripped in the hands of the soldiers. She was motionless as she stared at the guns.

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

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

Annemarie looked up, panting, just as she reached the corner. Her heart (A) [seemed / was seemed] to skip a beat. "Halte!" the soldier ordered in a stern voice. The German word was as familiar as it was scary. Annemarie had (B) [heard / been heard] it often enough before, but it had never been directed at her until now. Behind her, Ellen also slowed and stopped. Annemarie stared up. There were two of them. That meant two helmets, two sets of cold eyes glaring at her, and four tall shiny boots (C) [planted / planting] firmly on the sidewalk, blocking her path to home. And it meant two guns, gripped in the hands of the soldiers. She was motionless as she stared at the guns.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------------|-----|------------|-----|----------|
| ① | seemed | ... | heard | ... | planted |
| ② | seemed | ... | heard | ... | planting |
| ③ | seemed | ... | been heard | ... | planted |
| ④ | was seemed | ... | been heard | ... | planting |
| ⑤ | was seemed | ... | been heard | ... | planted |

19.7 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?13]

Annemarie looked up, panting, just as she reached the corner. Her heart seemed ㉠to skip a beat. "Halte!" the soldier ordered in a stern voice. The German word was as familiar as it was scary. Annemarie had heard it often enough before, but it ㉡had never directed at her until now. Behind her, Ellen also slowed and stopped. Annemarie stared up. There were two of them. That meant two helmets, two sets of cold eyes glaring at her, and four tall shiny boots planted firmly on the sidewalk, ㉢blocking her path to home. And it meant two guns, ㉣gripped in the hands of the soldiers. She was ㉤motionless as she stared at the guns.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

20.1 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.14]

So be a good role model and set the stage for healthy eating at home and when you eat out as a family.

Kids learn mostly by example. (①) They model their own behavior after their parents and their older siblings. (②) If your kids have bad eating habits, ask yourself how that happened in the first place. (③) If you eat a poor diet yourself, neglect your health, or smoke and drink in front of them, you shouldn't be surprised when your children go down the same road. (④) Your actions speak louder than your words. (⑤) Do not expect your kids to know for themselves what is good for them.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

20.2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.15]

Kids learn mostly by example.

- (A) If you eat a poor diet yourself, neglect your health, or smoke and drink in front of them, you shouldn't be surprised when your children go down the same road.
 (B) They model their own behavior after their parents and their older siblings. If your kids have bad eating habits, ask yourself how that happened in the first place.
 (C) So be a good role model and set the stage for healthy eating at home and when you eat out as a family. Your actions speak louder than your words. Do not expect your kids to know for themselves what is good for them.

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

20.3 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 16]

Kids learn mostly by example. They _____ their own behavior after their parents and their older siblings. If your kids have bad eating habits, ask yourself how that happened in the first place. If you eat a poor diet yourself, neglect your health, or smoke and drink in front of them, you shouldn't be surprised when your children go down the same road. So be a good role model and set the stage for healthy eating at home and when you eat out as a family. Your actions speak louder than your words. Do not expect your kids to know for themselves what is good for them.

- ① love ② model ③ ignore
 ④ abandon ⑤ prove

20.4 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{17]}

Kids learn mostly by example. They model their own behavior after their parents and their older siblings. If your kids have bad eating habits, ask yourself how that happened in the first place. If you eat a poor diet yourself, neglect your health, or smoke and drink in front of them, you shouldn't be surprised when your children go down the same road. So _____ and set the stage for healthy eating at home and when you eat out as a family. Your actions speak louder than your words. Do not expect your kids to know for themselves what is good for them.

- ① be a good role model
- ② don't be stern to you kids
- ③ don't blame your kids' bad behaviors
- ④ invite your kids friends in family events
- ⑤ scold your first kid for not being a good role model

20.5 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?^{18]}

Kids learn mostly by example. They model their own behavior after their parents and their older siblings. If your kids have bad eating habits, (A) [ask / asking] yourself how that happened in the first place. If you eat a poor diet yourself, neglect your health, or smoke and drink in front of (B) [them / it], you shouldn't be surprised when your children go down the same road. So be a good role model and set the stage for healthy eating at home and (C) [when / that] you eat out as a family. Your actions speak louder than your words. Do not expect your kids to know for themselves what is good for them.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|----------|----------|
| ① | ask | ... it | ... that |
| ② | ask | ... them | ... when |
| ③ | ask | ... them | ... that |
| ④ | asking | ... them | ... when |
| ⑤ | asking | ... it | ... that |

20.6 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.^{19]}

Kids learn mostly by example. They model their own behavior after their parents and their older siblings. If your kids have bad eating habits, ask yourself ①what that happened in the first place. If you eat a poor diet yourself, neglect your health, or smoke and ②drinking in front of them, you shouldn't be ③surprise when your children go down the same road. So be a good role model and set the stage for healthy eating at home and when you eat out as a family. Your actions speak louder than your words. Do not expect your kids to know for themselves what is good for them.

- ① → _____
- ② → _____
- ③ → _____

20.7 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{20]}

Kids learn mostly by example. They model their own behavior after their parents and their older siblings. If your kids have bad eating habits, ask yourself how that happened in the first place. If you eat a poor diet yourself, neglect your health, or smoke and drink in front of them, you shouldn't be surprised when your children go down the same road. So be a good role model and set the stage for healthy eating at home and when you eat out as a family. _____. Do not expect your kids to know for themselves what is good for them.

- ① Your actions speak louder than your words
- ② One good turn deserves another
- ③ Birds of a feather flock together
- ④ Out of frying pan into the fire
- ⑤ Don't beat around bush

21.1 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?21]

Although errors and biases will always occur in science, the peer review system and the open discussion of ideas and results can minimize their effects and lead the scientific community toward the truth. (A) _____, although scientists make many errors, science can be self-correcting. (B) _____, in order for the mechanism of peer review to work, it is important that scientists do not avoid this process. Research should be evaluated by other members of the scientific profession before it is applied or made public. There are many studies that contain errors because the researchers did not allow their work to be evaluated by peers before they published it.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | For example | ..... | Therefore |
| ② | Thus | ..... | For example |
| ③ | Thus | ..... | However |
| ④ | However | ..... | For example |
| ⑤ | For example | ..... | However |

21.2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.22]

Although errors and biases will always occur in science, the peer review system and the open discussion of ideas and results can minimize their effects and lead the scientific community toward the truth.

- (A) Research should be evaluated by other members of the scientific profession before it is applied or made public.
- (B) Thus, although scientists make many errors, science can be self-correcting.
- (C) However, in order for the mechanism of peer review to work, it is important that scientists do not avoid this process.

There are many studies that contain errors because the researchers did not allow their work to be evaluated by peers before they published it.

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

21.3 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?23]

Although errors and biases will always occur in science, the peer review system and the open discussion of ideas and results can minimize (A) **[their / its]** effects and lead the scientific community toward the truth. Thus, although scientists make many errors, science can be self-correcting. However, in order for the mechanism of peer review (B) **[to work / working]**, it is important that scientists do not avoid this process. Research should be evaluated by other members of the scientific profession before it is applied or made public. There are many studies that contain errors (C) **[because / although]** the researchers did not allow their work to be evaluated by peers before they published it.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-----|---------|-----|----------|
| ① | their | ... | to work | ... | because |
| ② | its | ... | to work | ... | because |
| ③ | their | ... | to work | ... | although |
| ④ | its | ... | working | ... | although |
| ⑤ | their | ... | working | ... | although |

21.4 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.24]

Although errors and biases will always occur in science, the peer review system and the open discussion of ideas and results can ㉠ _____ their effects and lead the scientific community toward the truth. Thus, although scientists make many errors, science can be self-correcting. However, in order for the mechanism of peer review to work, it is important that scientists do not ㉡ _____ this process. Research should be evaluated by other members of the scientific profession before it is applied or made public. There are many studies that ㉢ _____ errors because the researchers did not allow their work to be evaluated by peers before they published it.

- ① contain ② minimize ③ avoid
 ④ accept ⑤ maximize

21.5 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?25]

Although errors and biases will always occur in science, the peer review system and the open discussion of ideas and results can (A) [minimize / maximize] their effects and lead the scientific community toward the truth. Thus, although scientists make many errors, science can be self-correcting. However, in order (B) [for / of] the mechanism of peer review to work, it is important that scientists do not avoid this process. Research should be evaluated by other members of the scientific profession before it is applied or made public. There are many studies that (C) [contain / are contained] errors because the researchers did not allow their work to be evaluated by peers before they published it.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|---------|-------------------|
| ① | minimize | ... of | ... are contained |
| ② | minimize | ... for | ... contain |
| ③ | minimize | ... for | ... are contained |
| ④ | maximize | ... for | ... contain |
| ⑤ | maximize | ... of | ... are contained |

21.6 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.26]

Although errors and biases will always occur in science, the peer review system and the open discussion of ideas and results can minimize their effects and lead the scientific community toward the truth. Thus, although scientists make many errors, science can be self-correcting. However, in order for the mechanism of peer review to work, it is important that scientists do not avoid this process. Research should be evaluated by other members of the scientific profession before it is applied or made public. There are many studies that contain errors because the researchers _____ before they published it.

- ① did not proofread their work
- ② asked peers to review them
- ③ never reviewed their own work
- ④ never asked peers to publish their work
- ⑤ did not allow their work to be evaluated by peers

21.7 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.27]

Although errors and biases will always occur in science, the peer review system and the open discussion of ideas and results can minimize their effects and lead the scientific community toward the truth. Thus, although scientists make many errors, science can be self-correcting. However, in order for the mechanism of peer review to work, it is important that scientists do not avoid this process. Research should be evaluated by other members of the scientific profession before it is applied or made public. There are many studies that contain errors because the researchers did not allow their work to be evaluated by peers before they published it.

- ① 오류와 편견이 과학에서 언제나 발생한다.
- ② 동료 검토 체제와 오류와 편견을 최소화할 수 있다.
- ③ 과학자들이 많은 오류를 범하지만 과학은 스스로 수정할 수 있다.
- ④ 연구는 적용된 후에는 집단의 다른 구성원들에 의해 평가되어야 한다.
- ⑤ 동료에 의해 평가되지 않았기 때문에 오류를 포함한 많은 연구들이 있다.

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Although errors and biases will always occur in science, the peer review system and the open discussion of ideas and results can minimize their effects and lead the scientific community toward the truth. Thus, although scientists make many errors, science can be self-correcting. However, (in work for the order peer mechanism of review to), it is important that scientists do not avoid this process. Research should be _____ by other members of the scientific profession before it is applied or made public. There are many studies that contain errors because the researchers did not allow their work to be _____ by peers before they published it.

21.8 밑줄의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?28]

- ① impacts of the peer review system
- ② errors and biases occurring in science
- ③ researchers evaluated by other members
- ④ effects of errors and biases in science on us
- ⑤ how to minimize errors and biases in science

21.9 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.29]

→ _____

21.10 밑글의 두 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 한 단어를 쓰시오.30]

→ _____

22.1 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.^{31]}

Results such as these are part of the reason people make mistakes on the witness stand when they are asked months later to describe a crime they witnessed.

One day after the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded, Ulric Neisser asked a class of 106 students to write down exactly where they were when they heard the news. (①) Two and a half years later, he asked them the same question. (②) In that second interview, 25 percent of the students gave completely different accounts of where they were. (③) Half had significant errors in their answers and less than 10 percent remembered with any real accuracy. (④) Between 1989 and 2007, 201 prisoners in the United States were proven innocent on the basis of DNA evidence. (⑤) Seventy-five percent of those prisoners had been declared guilty on the basis of mistaken eyewitness accounts.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

22.2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{32]}

One day after the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded, Ulric Neisser asked a class of 106 students to write down exactly where they were when they heard the news.

(A) Between 1989 and 2007, 201 prisoners in the United States were proven innocent on the basis of DNA evidence. Seventy-five percent of those prisoners had been declared guilty on the basis of mistaken eyewitness accounts.

(B) Two and a half years later, he asked them the same question. In that second interview, 25 percent of the students gave completely different accounts of where they were.

(C) Half had significant errors in their answers and less than 10 percent remembered with any real accuracy. Results such as these are part of the reason people make mistakes on the witness stand when they are asked months later to describe a crime they witnessed.

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

22.3 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?^{33]}

One day after the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded, Ulric Neisser asked a class of 106 students to write down exactly (A) **[where / what]** they were when they heard the news. Two and a half years later, he asked them the same question. In that second interview, 25 percent of the students gave completely different accounts of where they were. Half had significant errors in their answers and less than 10 percent (B) **[remembered / remembering]** with any real accuracy. Results such as these are part of the reason people make mistakes on the witness stand when they are asked months later to describe a crime they witnessed. Between 1989 and 2007, 201 prisoners in the United States (C) **[were / was]** proven innocent on the basis of DNA evidence. Seventy-five percent of those prisoners had been declared guilty on the basis of mistaken eyewitness accounts.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-----------------|----------|
| ① | where | ... remembered | ... were |
| ② | where | ... remembered | ... was |
| ③ | where | ... remembering | ... were |
| ④ | what | ... remembering | ... was |
| ⑤ | what | ... remembering | ... were |

22.4 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?^{34]}

One day after the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded, Ulric Neisser asked a class of 106 students ㉠**to write** down exactly where they were when they heard the news. Two and a half years later, he asked them the same question. In that second interview, 25 percent of the students gave completely different accounts of where ㉡**they were**. Half had significant errors in their answers and less than 10 percent remembered with any real ㉢**accuracy**. Results such as these are part of the reason people make mistakes on the witness stand when they ㉣**asked** months later to describe a crime they witnessed. Between 1989 and 2007, 201 prisoners in the United States were proven innocent on the basis of DNA evidence. Seventy-five percent of those prisoners had been declared guilty on the basis of ㉤**mistaken** eyewitness accounts.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

22.5 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?35]

One day after the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded, Ulric Neisser asked a class of 106 students to write down exactly where they were when they heard the news. Two and a half years later, he asked them the ㉠same question. In that second interview, 25 percent of the students gave completely ㉡different accounts of where they were. Half had significant errors in their answers and ㉢less than 10 percent remembered with any real accuracy. Results such as these are part of the reason people make ㉣mistakes on the witness stand when they are asked months later to describe a crime they witnessed. Between 1989 and 2007, 201 prisoners in the United States were proven innocent on the basis of DNA evidence. Seventy-five percent of those prisoners had been declared ㉤innocent on the basis of mistaken eyewitness accounts.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

22.6 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.36]

One day after the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded, Ulric Neisser asked a class of 106 students to write down exactly where they were when they heard the news. Two and a half years later, he asked them the same question. In that second interview, 25 percent of the students gave completely different accounts of where they were. Half had significant errors in their answers and less than 10 percent remembered with any real accuracy. Results such as these are part of the reason people make mistakes on the witness stand when they are asked months later to _____ . Between 1989 and 2007, 201 prisoners in the United States were proven innocent on the basis of DNA evidence. Seventy-five percent of those prisoners had been declared guilty on the basis of mistaken eyewitness accounts.

- ① prove their innocence
 ② depend the defendant
 ③ be on the plaintiff's side
 ④ describe a crime they witnessed
 ⑤ pass a sentence on the accused

22.7 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?37]

One day after the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded, Ulric Neisser asked a class of 106 students to write down exactly where they were when they heard the news. Two and a half years later, he asked them the same question. In that second interview, 25 percent of the students gave completely different accounts of where they were. Half had significant errors in their answers and less than 10 percent remembered with any real accuracy. Results such as these are part of the reason people make mistakes on the witness stand when they are asked months later to describe a crime they witnessed. Between 1989 and 2007, 201 prisoners in the United States were proven innocent on the basis of DNA evidence. Seventy-five percent of those prisoners had been declared guilty on the basis of mistaken eyewitness accounts.

- ① Prisoners Proven Innocent
 ② Is Human Memory Reliable?
 ③ The Space Shuttle *Challenger*
 ④ Mistaken Eyewitness Accounts
 ⑤ Describing a Crime We Witness

22.8 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.38]

One day after the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded, Ulric Neisser asked a class of 106 students to write down exactly where ①were they when they heard the news. Two and a half years later, he asked them the same question. In that second interview, 25 percent of the students gave completely different accounts of where ①were they. Half had significant errors in their answers and less than 10 percent remembered with any real accuracy. Results such as these are part of the reason people make mistakes on the witness stand when they are asked months later ②describing a crime they witnessed. Between 1989 and 2007, 201 prisoners in the United States were proven innocent on the basis of DNA evidence. Seventy-five percent of those prisoners ③declared guilty on the basis of mistaken eyewitness accounts.

- ① → _____
 ② → _____
 ③ → _____

23.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?39]

In 2000, the government in Glasgow, Scotland, appeared to (A) [stumble / stumbling] on a remarkable crime prevention strategy. Officials hired a team to beautify the city by installing a series of blue lights in various noticeable locations. In theory, blue lights are more attractive and (B) [calming / calmed] than the yellow and white lights that illuminate much of the city at night, and indeed the blue lights seemed to cast a soothing glow. Months passed and the city's crime statisticians noticed a striking trend: The locations that were newly bathed in blue (C) [experienced / experiencing] a dramatic decline in criminal activity. The blue lights in Glasgow, which mimicked the lights atop police cars, seemed to imply that the police were always watching. The lights were never designed to reduce crime, but that's exactly what they appeared to be doing.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------|-----|---------|-----|--------------|
| ① | stumble | ... | calming | ... | experienced |
| ② | stumble | ... | calming | ... | experiencing |
| ③ | stumble | ... | calmed | ... | experienced |
| ④ | stumbling | ... | calmed | ... | experiencing |
| ⑤ | stumbling | ... | calmed | ... | experienced |

23.2 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?40]

In 2000, the government in Glasgow, Scotland, appeared to stumble on a remarkable crime ㉠prevention strategy. Officials hired a team to beautify the city by installing a series of blue lights in various noticeable locations. In theory, blue lights are more attractive and calming than the yellow and white lights that illuminate much of the city at night, and ㉡indeed the blue lights seemed to cast a soothing glow. Months passed and the city's crime statisticians noticed a striking trend: The locations that were newly bathed in blue experienced a dramatic ㉢decline in criminal activity. The blue lights in Glasgow, which mimicked the lights atop police cars, seemed ㉣to imply that the police were always watching. The lights were never designed to ㉤induce crime, but that's exactly what they appeared to be doing.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

23.3 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.41]

In 2000, the government in Glasgow, Scotland, appeared to stumble on a remarkable crime prevention strategy. Officials hired a team to beautify the city by installing a series of blue lights in various noticeable locations.

- (A) The blue lights in Glasgow, which mimicked the lights atop police cars, seemed to imply that the police were always watching. The lights were never designed to reduce crime, but that's exactly what they appeared to be doing.
- (B) In theory, blue lights are more attractive and calming than the yellow and white lights that illuminate much of the city at night, and indeed the blue lights seemed to cast a soothing glow.
- (C) Months passed and the city's crime statisticians noticed a striking trend: The locations that were newly bathed in blue experienced a dramatic decline in criminal activity.

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

23.4 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.42]

In theory, blue lights are more attractive and calming than the yellow and white lights that illuminate much of the city at night, and indeed the blue lights seemed to cast a soothing glow.

In 2000, the government in Glasgow, Scotland, appeared to stumble on a remarkable crime prevention strategy. (①) Officials hired a team to beautify the city by installing a series of blue lights in various noticeable locations. (②) Months passed and the city's crime statisticians noticed a striking trend: (③) The locations that were newly bathed in blue experienced a dramatic decline in criminal activity. (④) The blue lights in Glasgow, which mimicked the lights atop police cars, seemed to imply that the police were always watching. (⑤) The lights were never designed to reduce crime, but that's exactly what they appeared to be doing.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

23.5 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?43]

In 2000, the government in Glasgow, Scotland, appeared to stumble on a remarkable crime prevention strategy. Officials hired a team ㉠to beautify the city by installing a series of blue lights in various noticeable locations. In theory, blue lights are more attractive and calming than the yellow and white lights that illuminate much of the city at night, and indeed the blue lights seemed ㉡to cast a soothing glow. Months passed and the city's crime statisticians noticed a striking trend: The locations that were newly bathed in blue experienced a dramatic decline in criminal activity. The blue lights in Glasgow, ㉢which mimicked the lights atop police cars, seemed to imply that the police ㉣was always watching. The lights were never designed to reduce crime, but that's exactly ㉤what they appeared to be doing.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

23.6 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.44]

In 2000, the government in Glasgow, Scotland, appeared to _____. Officials hired a team to beautify the city by installing a series of blue lights in various noticeable locations. In theory, blue lights are more attractive and calming than the yellow and white lights that illuminate much of the city at night, and indeed the blue lights seemed to cast a soothing glow. Months passed and the city's crime statisticians noticed a striking trend: The locations that were newly bathed in blue experienced a dramatic decline in criminal activity. The blue lights in Glasgow, which mimicked the lights atop police cars, seemed to imply that the police were always watching. The lights were never designed to reduce crime, but that's exactly what they appeared to be doing.

- ① identify why bright lights prevent crimes
 ② struggle to reduce the criminal activities
 ③ notice where the crimes happened frequently
 ④ decide to illuminate all the city using bright lights
 ⑤ stumble on a remarkable crime prevention strategy

23.7 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.45]

In 2000, the government in Glasgow, Scotland, appeared to stumble on a remarkable crime prevention strategy. Officials hired a team to beautify the city by installing a series of blue lights in various noticeable locations. In theory, blue lights are more attractive and calming than the yellow and white lights that illuminate much of the city at night, and indeed the blue lights seemed to cast a soothing glow. Months passed and the city's crime statisticians noticed a striking trend: The locations that were newly bathed in blue experienced a dramatic decline in criminal activity. The blue lights in Glasgow, which mimicked the lights atop police cars, seemed to imply that the police were always watching. The lights _____, but that's exactly what they appeared to be doing.

- ① were installed in the places
 ② illuminated much of the park
 ③ reduced the criminal activities there
 ④ were never designed to reduce crime
 ⑤ were to protect the citizens of Glasgow

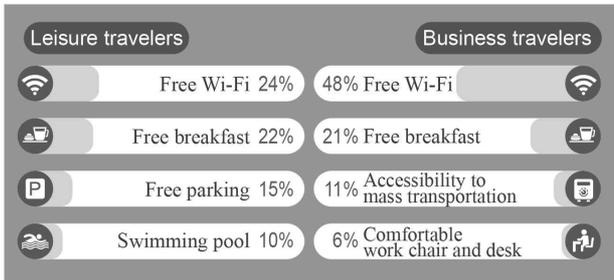
23.8 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?46]

In 2000, the government in Glasgow, Scotland, appeared to stumble on a remarkable crime prevention strategy. Officials hired a team to beautify the city by installing a series of blue lights in various noticeable locations. In theory, blue lights are more attractive and calming than the yellow and white lights that illuminate much of the city at night, and indeed the blue lights seemed to cast a soothing glow. Months passed and the city's crime statisticians noticed a striking trend: The locations that were newly bathed in blue experienced a dramatic decline in criminal activity. The blue lights in Glasgow, which mimicked the lights atop police cars, seemed to imply that the police were always watching. The lights were never designed to reduce crime, but that's exactly what they appeared to be doing.

- ① how to prevent criminal activities
 ② the places newly bathed in yellow
 ③ various lights beautifying Glasgow
 ④ the blue lights reducing criminal activities
 ⑤ effects of the yellow and white lights on crimes

24.1 아래 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. 47]

The graph above shows the top four hotel amenities leisure and business travelers selected as the deciding factor when choosing a hotel. ① For both types of traveler, free Wi-Fi is the most popular choice. ② Free breakfast ranks second for both types of traveler, with 22 percent of leisure travelers and 21 percent of business travelers selecting it. ③ Accessibility to mass transportation is as popular as free breakfast for business travelers. ④ Fifteen percent of leisure travelers chose free parking as their top amenity while ten percent selected a swimming pool. ⑤ Having a comfortable work chair and desk is the least popular choice on the list of the top four amenities for business stays.



24.2 위 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. 48]

The graph above shows the top four hotel amenities leisure and business travelers selected as the deciding factor when choosing a hotel. ① For both types of traveler, free Wi-Fi is the most popular choice. ② Free breakfast ranks second for both types of traveler, with 22 percent of leisure travelers and 21 percent of business travelers selecting it. ③ Accessibility to mass transportation is not as popular as free breakfast for business travelers. ④ Fifteen percent of leisure travelers chose free parking as their top amenity while ten percent selected a swimming pool. ⑤ Having a comfortable work chair and desk is the second most popular choice on the list of the top four amenities for business stays.

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

Edith Wharton was born into a wealthy family in 1862 in New York City. Educated by private tutors at home, she enjoyed (A) reading / to read and writing early on. After her first novel, *The Valley of Decision*, was published in 1902, she wrote many novels and some gained her a wide audience. Wharton also had a great love of architecture, and she designed and built her first real home. During World War I, she devoted much of her time to (B) assisting / assist orphans from France and Belgium and helped raise funds to support them. After the war, she settled in Provence, France, and she finished writing *The Age of Innocence* there. This novel won Wharton the 1921 Pulitzer Prize, (C) making / made her the first woman to win the award.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|---------------|------------|
| ① | reading | ... assist | ... made |
| ② | reading | ... assisting | ... making |
| ③ | reading | ... assisting | ... made |
| ④ | to read | ... assisting | ... making |
| ⑤ | to read | ... assist | ... made |

25.2 Edith Wharton에 관한 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오. 50]

Edith Wharton was born into a wealthy family in 1862 in New York City. Educated by private tutors at home, she enjoyed reading and writing early on. After her first novel, *The Valley of Decision*, was published in 1902, she wrote many novels and some gained her a wide audience. Wharton also had a great love of architecture, and she designed and built her first real home. During World War I, she devoted much of her time to assisting orphans from France and Belgium and helped raise funds to support them. After the war, she settled in Provence, France, and she finished writing *The Age of Innocence* there. This novel won Wharton the 1921 Pulitzer Prize, making her the first woman to win the award.

- ① Edith Wharton은 1872년에 뉴욕시의 한 부유한 가정에서 태어났다.
- ② 학교 교육을 받은 그녀는 일찍이 독서와 글쓰기를 즐겼다.
- ③ 두 번째 소설인 *The Valley of Decision*이 1902년에 출판되었다.
- ④ 자신의 첫 번째 실제 집을 설계하여 건축했다.
- ⑤ 소설 *The Valley of Decision*은 Pulitzer상을 받을 수 있게 했다.

25.3 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?51]

Edith Wharton was born into a wealthy family in 1862 in New York City. Educated by private tutors at home, she enjoyed reading and writing early on. After her first novel, *The Valley of Decision*, was published in 1902, she wrote many novels and some (A) [gained / gaining] her a wide audience. Wharton also had a great love of architecture, and she designed and built her first real home. During World War I, she (B) [devoted / was devoted] much of her time to assisting orphans from France and Belgium and helped (C) [raise / arise] funds to support them. After the war, she settled in Provence, France, and she finished writing *The Age of Innocence* there. This novel won Wharton the 1921 Pulitzer Prize, making her the first woman to win the award.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| ① | gained | ... devoted | ... raise |
| ② | gaining | ... devoted | ... raise |
| ③ | gained | ... devoted | ... arise |
| ④ | gaining | ... was devoted | ... arise |
| ⑤ | gained | ... was devoted | ... arise |

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Edith Wharton was born into a wealthy family in 1862 in New York City. ① **Educate** by private tutors at home, she enjoyed reading and writing early on. After her first novel, *The Valley of Decision*, was published in 1902, she wrote many novels and some gained her a wide audience. Wharton also had a great love of _____, and she designed and ② **building** her first real home. During World War I, she devoted much of her time to assisting orphans from France and Belgium and helped raise funds to support them. After the war, she settled in Provence, France, and she finished ③ **write** *The Age of Innocence* there. This novel won Wharton the 1921 Pulitzer Prize, making her the first woman to win the award.

25.4 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.52]

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| ① psychology | ② architecture |
| ③ anthropology | ④ geology |
| ⑤ statistics | |

25.5 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.53]

- ① → _____
 ② → _____
 ③ → _____

26.1 아래의 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.54]

- ① 참가자는 Wisconsin주에 거주해야 한다.
- ② 참가자 당 단 한 개의 작품만 제출한다.
- ③ 자신이 만든 의상을 입고 있는 자신의 사진 한 장만 받는다.
- ④ 사진은 10월 25일까지 제출되어야 한다.
- ⑤ 상위 10개를 패션 디자이너들이 결정한다.



Show off your creativity by creating a DIY (do-it-yourself) Halloween costume.

Who Can Enter:

- Contestants must live in the state of Wisconsin.

Rules & Guidelines:

- Only one entry per contestant
- We will accept only one photo of you wearing the costume you made. (Videos are NOT allowed.)
- Photos must be submitted by October 25.

Prizes:

- The top 10 entries will be picked through public online voting, and our fashion designers will decide the final winners.
- First place: Tablet PC & Halloween costume set
- Second & Third places: \$100 Goodtime gift certificate

26.2 위 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.55]

- ① 참가자의 거주지는 제한이 없다.
- ② 자신의 모습이 담긴 비디오도 가능하다.
- ③ 누가 만들었는지는 문제되지 않는다.
- ④ 상위 10개의 작품은 온라인 투표로 결정된다.
- ⑤ 2등은 상금 100달러를 받는다.

27.1 아래 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.^{56]}

- ① Seedy Sunday는 2002년 이후로 매년 개최되고 있다.
- ② 여분의 씨앗을 새로운 품종으로 교환하기를 원하는 사람들을 위한 행사이다.
- ③ Amherst Avenue Community Hall에서 열린다.
- ④ 씨앗은 봉투에 담아야 한다.
- ⑤ 참가 인원은 105명으로 제한된다.

Seedy Sunday

Seedy Sunday is a seed exchange event that has taken place every year since 2002. It's an event for those who want to exchange their extra seeds for new varieties.

When & Where

- 🌱 Sunday, March 20, 2016 (11 a.m. - 4 p.m.)
- 🌱 Amherst Avenue Community Hall

Bring Your Seeds to Trade

- 🌱 Package your seeds in envelopes (about 20 seeds per envelope) with the seeds' names written on the outside.

Not Just about Exchange

- 🌱 Talks with gardening experts on harvesting and storing seeds
- 🌱 Cookery demonstrations

Want to Come?

- 🌱 A limited enrollment of 100 participants
- 🌱 Registration Fee: \$5 per person

27.2 위 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.^{57]}

- ① 새로운 품종을 구매하기를 원하는 사람들을 위한 행사입니다.
- ② 3월 20일 일요일 오전 10시에서 오후 4시까지 열린다.
- ③ 씨앗은 봉투에 20개를 담아야 한다.
- ④ 등록인원은 제한이 없다.
- ⑤ 등록비는 1인당 15달러이다.

28.1 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?^{58]}

What could be wrong with the compliment "I'm so proud of you"? Plenty. Just as it is misguided to offer your child false praise, it is also a mistake to reward all of his accomplishments. Although rewards sound so positive, they can often lead to negative consequences. It is because they can take away from the love of learning. If you consistently reward a child for her accomplishments, she starts to focus more on getting the reward than on what she did to earn it. The focus of her excitement shifts from enjoying learning itself to pleasing you. If you applaud every time your child identifies a letter, she may become a praise lover who eventually becomes less interested in learning the alphabet for its own sake than for hearing you applaud.

- ① Importance of Consistent Reward
- ② Effects of Compliment on Children
- ③ Making Children Interested in Learning
- ④ Rewarding Children's Accomplishments
- ⑤ Is Compliment Always Good to Children?

28.2 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{59]}

What could be wrong with the compliment "I'm so proud of you"? Plenty. Just as it is misguided to offer your child false praise, it is also a mistake to _____. Although rewards sound so positive, they can often lead to negative consequences. It is because they can take away from the love of learning. If you consistently reward a child for her accomplishments, she starts to focus more on getting the reward than on what she did to earn it. The focus of her excitement shifts from enjoying learning itself to pleasing you. If you applaud every time your child identifies a letter, she may become a praise lover who eventually becomes less interested in learning the alphabet for its own sake than for hearing you applaud.

- ① listen to what he says to you
- ② scold all the mistakes he made
- ③ get him to do whatever he can do
- ④ reward all of his accomplishments
- ⑤ make him identify all the letters at a time

28.3 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{60]}

What could be wrong with the compliment “I’m so proud of you”? Plenty. Just as it is misguided to offer your child false praise, it is also a mistake to reward all of his accomplishments. Although rewards sound so positive, they can often lead to negative consequences. It is because they can take away from the love of learning. If you consistently reward a child for her accomplishments, she starts to focus more on getting the reward than on what she did to earn it. The focus of her excitement shifts from enjoying learning itself to pleasing you. If you applaud every time your child identifies a letter, she may become a _____ who eventually becomes less interested in learning the alphabet for its own sake than for hearing you applaud.

- ① bully
- ② telltale
- ③ copycat
- ④ fence sitter
- ⑤ praise lover

28.4 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?^{61]}

What could be wrong with the compliment “I’m so proud of you”? Plenty. Just as it is misguided to offer your child false praise, it is also a mistake to reward all of his accomplishments. (A) [Though / Because] rewards sound so positive, they can often lead to negative consequences. It is (B) [because / why] they can take away from the love of learning. If you consistently reward a child for her accomplishments, she starts to focus more on getting the reward than on what she did to earn it. The focus of her excitement (C) [shifts / shifting] from enjoying learning itself to pleasing you. If you applaud every time your child identifies a letter, she may become a praise lover who eventually becomes less interested in learning the alphabet for its own sake than for hearing you applaud.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-----|---------|-----|----------|
| ① | Though | ... | because | ... | shifts |
| ② | Though | ... | because | ... | shifting |
| ③ | Though | ... | why | ... | shifts |
| ④ | Because | ... | why | ... | shifting |
| ⑤ | Because | ... | why | ... | shifts |

28.5 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?^{62]}

What could be wrong with the ㉠**complement** “I’m so proud of you”? Plenty. Just as it is misguided to offer your child ㉡**false** praise, it is also a mistake to reward all of his accomplishments. Although rewards sound so positive, they can often lead to ㉢**negative** consequences. It is because they can take away from the love of learning. If you consistently reward a child for her accomplishments, she starts to focus more on getting the reward than on what she did to earn it. The focus of her excitement shifts from enjoying learning itself to ㉣**pleasing** you. If you applaud every time your child identifies a letter, she may become a praise lover who eventually becomes ㉤**less** interested in learning the alphabet for its own sake than for hearing you applaud.

- ① ㉠
- ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣
- ⑤ ㉤

28.6 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.^{63]}

It is because they can take away from the love of learning.

What could be wrong with the compliment “I’m so proud of you”? Plenty. (①) Just as it is misguided to offer your child false praise, it is also a mistake to reward all of his accomplishments. (②) Although rewards sound so positive, they can often lead to negative consequences. (③) If you consistently reward a child for her accomplishments, she starts to focus more on getting the reward than on what she did to earn it. (④) The focus of her excitement shifts from enjoying learning itself to pleasing you. (⑤) If you applaud every time your child identifies a letter, she may become a praise lover who eventually becomes less interested in learning the alphabet for its own sake than for hearing you applaud.

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

28.7 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?64]

What could be wrong with the compliment “I’m so proud of you”? Plenty. Just as it is ㉠**misguided** to offer your child false praise, it is also a mistake to reward all of his accomplishments. Although rewards sound so ㉡**positive**, they can often lead to negative consequences. It is because they can take away from the love of learning. If you ㉢**consistent** reward a child for her accomplishments, she starts to focus more on getting the reward than on what she did to earn it. The focus of her excitement shifts from enjoying ㉣**learning** itself to pleasing you. If you applaud every time your child identifies a letter, she may become a praise lover who eventually becomes less interested in learning the alphabet ㉤**for its own sake** than for hearing you applaud.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

28.8 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.65]

What could be wrong with the compliment “I’m so proud of you”? Plenty. Just as it is misguided to offer your child false praise, it is also a mistake to reward all of his accomplishments. Although rewards sound so positive, they can often lead to negative consequences. It is because they _____. If you consistently reward a child for her accomplishments, she starts to focus more on getting the reward than on what she did to earn it. The focus of her excitement shifts from enjoying learning itself to pleasing you. If you applaud every time your child identifies a letter, she may become a praise lover who eventually becomes less interested in learning the alphabet for its own sake than for hearing you applaud.

- ① cause your child to do little
 ② will never listen to what you say
 ③ can make your child do his own will
 ④ can take away from the love of learning
 ⑤ can lead your child to be satisfied with everything

28.9 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.66]

What could be wrong with the compliment “I’m so proud of you”?

- (A) If you applaud every time your child identifies a letter, she may become a praise lover who eventually becomes less interested in learning the alphabet for its own sake than for hearing you applaud.
 (B) Plenty. Just as it is misguided to offer your child false praise, it is also a mistake to reward all of his accomplishments. Although rewards sound so positive, they can often lead to negative consequences.
 (C) It is because they can take away from the love of learning. If you consistently reward a child for her accomplishments, she starts to focus more on getting the reward than on what she did to earn it. The focus of her excitement shifts from enjoying learning itself to pleasing you.

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

28.10 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.67]

What could be wrong with the compliment “I’m so proud of you”? Plenty. Just as it is misguided to offer your child false praise, it is also a mistake to reward all of his accomplishments. Although rewards sound so positive, they can often lead to negative consequences. It is because they can take away from the love of learning. If you consistently reward a child for her accomplishments, she starts to focus more on getting the reward than on what she did to earn it. The focus of her excitement shifts from enjoying learning itself to pleasing you. If you applaud every time your child identifies a letter, she may become a praise lover who eventually becomes less interested in learning the alphabet for its own sake than for hearing you applaud.

- ① Save the rod, you spoil your child.
 ② Don't take away the love of learning.
 ③ Children should learn one thing at a time.
 ④ Children's accomplishments are to be praised.
 ⑤ Too much compliment can do harm rather than good.

29.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?68]

When we *don't* want to believe a certain claim, we ask ourselves, "Must I believe it?" Then we search for contrary evidence, and (A) [if / unless] we find a single reason to doubt the claim, we can dismiss the claim. Psychologists now have numerous findings on "motivated reasoning," (B) [showing / show] the many tricks people use to reach the conclusions they want to reach. When subjects are told that an intelligence test gave them a low score, they choose to read articles criticizing the validity of IQ tests. When people read a (fictitious) scientific study (C) [reporting / reported] heavy caffeine consumption is associated with an increased risk of breast cancer, women who are heavy coffee drinkers find more errors in the study than do less caffeinated women.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|-------------|---------------|
| ① | unless | ... show | ... reported |
| ② | unless | ... showing | ... reporting |
| ③ | if | ... showing | ... reported |
| ④ | if | ... showing | ... reporting |
| ⑤ | if | ... show | ... reported |

29.2 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?69]

When we *don't* want to believe a certain claim, we ask ourselves, "Must I believe it?" Then we search for contrary evidence, and if we find a single reason to doubt the claim, we can dismiss the claim. Psychologists now have numerous findings on "motivated reasoning," showing the many tricks people use to reach the conclusions they want to reach. When subjects are told that an intelligence test gave them a low score, they choose to read articles criticizing the validity of IQ tests. When people read a (fictitious) scientific study reporting heavy caffeine consumption is associated with an increased risk of breast cancer, women who are heavy coffee drinkers find more errors in the study than do less caffeinated women.

- ① Heavy Coffee Drinkers
- ② Reliable Intelligence Tests
- ③ Psychologists Finding Contrary Evidence
- ④ Why Do We Search for Contrary Evidence?
- ⑤ Numerous Findings on Motivated Reasoning

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

When we *don't* want to believe a certain claim, we ask ourselves, "Must I believe it?"

- (A) When people read a (fictitious) scientific study reporting heavy caffeine consumption is associated with an increased risk of breast cancer, women who are heavy coffee drinkers find more errors in the study than do less caffeinated women.
- (B) Then we search for contrary evidence, and if we find a single reason to doubt the claim, we can dismiss the claim.
- (C) Psychologists now have numerous findings on "motivated reasoning," showing the many tricks people use to reach the conclusions they want to reach. When subjects are told that an intelligence test gave them a low score, they choose to read articles criticizing the validity of IQ tests.

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

29.4 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.71]

When we *don't* want to believe a certain claim, we _____ Then we search for contrary evidence, and if we find a single reason to doubt the claim, we can dismiss the claim. Psychologists now have numerous findings on "motivated reasoning," showing the many tricks people use to reach the conclusions they want to reach. When subjects are told that an intelligence test gave them a low score, they choose to read articles criticizing the validity of IQ tests. When people read a (fictitious) scientific study reporting heavy caffeine consumption is associated with an increased risk of breast cancer, women who are heavy coffee drinkers find more errors in the study than do less caffeinated women.

- ① don't care about the claim.
- ② never seek help from others.
- ③ ask ourselves, "Must I believe it?"
- ④ say that has nothing to do with me.
- ⑤ ask ourselves, "Who cares about that?"

29.5 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?72]

When we *don't* want to believe a certain claim, we ask ourselves, "Must I believe it?" Then we search for ㉠**contrary** evidence, and if we find a single reason to doubt the claim, we can ㉡**dismiss** the claim. Psychologists now have numerous findings on "motivated reasoning," showing the many tricks people ㉢**are used** to reach the conclusions they want to reach. When subjects are told that an intelligence test gave them a low score, they choose to read articles criticizing the ㉣**validity** of IQ tests. When people read a (fictitious) scientific study reporting heavy caffeine consumption is associated with an increased risk of breast cancer, women who are heavy coffee drinkers find ㉤**more** errors in the study than do less caffeinated women.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

29.6 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.73]

When we *don't* want to believe a certain claim, we ask ourselves, "Must I believe it?" Then we _____, and if we find a single reason to doubt the claim, we can dismiss the claim. Psychologists now have numerous findings on "motivated reasoning," showing the many tricks people use to reach the conclusions they want to reach. When subjects are told that an intelligence test gave them a low score, they choose to read articles criticizing the validity of IQ tests. When people read a (fictitious) scientific study reporting heavy caffeine consumption is associated with an increased risk of breast cancer, women who are heavy coffee drinkers find more errors in the study than do less caffeinated women.

- ① accept the claim without hesitation
 ② find out who suggested the claim
 ③ search for contrary evidence
 ④ try to be in others' shoes
 ⑤ ignore the claim

29.7 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.74]

When we *don't* want to believe a certain claim, we ask ourselves, "Must I believe it?" Then we search for contrary evidence, and if we find a single reason to doubt the claim, we can dismiss the claim. Psychologists now have numerous findings on "motivated reasoning," showing the many tricks people use to reach the conclusions they want to reach. When subjects are told that an intelligence test gave them a low score, they choose to read _____. When people read a (fictitious) scientific study reporting heavy caffeine consumption is associated with an increased risk of breast cancer, women who are heavy coffee drinkers find more errors in the study than do less caffeinated women.

- ① articles associated with learning
 ② science books to learn new things
 ③ cook books showing various foodstuffs
 ④ articles criticizing the validity of IQ tests
 ⑤ materials to help us develop our reading skills

29.8 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?75]

When we *don't* want to believe a certain claim, we ask ourselves, "Must I believe it?" Then we search for contrary evidence, and if we find a single reason to (A) **[doubt / accept]** the claim, we can dismiss the claim. Psychologists now have numerous findings on "motivated reasoning," showing the many tricks people use to reach the conclusions they want to reach. When subjects are told that an intelligence test (B) **[gave / was given]** them a low score, they choose to read articles criticizing the validity of IQ tests. When people read a (fictitious) scientific study reporting heavy caffeine consumption is associated with an increased risk of breast cancer, women who are heavy coffee drinkers find more errors in the study than (C) **[do / are]** less caffeinated women.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|---------------|---------|
| ① | doubt | ... gave | ... do |
| ② | accept | ... gave | ... do |
| ③ | doubt | ... gave | ... are |
| ④ | accept | ... was given | ... are |
| ⑤ | doubt | ... was given | ... are |

29.9 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.76]

When we *don't* want to believe a certain claim, we ask ourselves, "Must I believe it?" Then we search for contrary ㉠ _____, and if we find a single reason to doubt the claim, we can dismiss the claim. Psychologists now have numerous findings on "motivated reasoning," showing the many tricks people use to reach the conclusions they want to reach. When ㉢ _____ are told that an intelligence test gave them a low score, they choose to read articles criticizing the ㉡ _____ of IQ tests. When people read a (fictitious) scientific study reporting heavy caffeine consumption is associated with an increased risk of breast cancer, women who are heavy coffee drinkers find more errors in the study than do less caffeinated women.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| ① validity | ② evidence | ③ subjects |
| ④ objects | ⑤ falsehood | |

30.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?77]

The CEO of a large company stepped out of a big black limousine. As usual, he walked up the stairs to the main entrance. He was just about to (A) [step / stepping] through the large glass doors when he heard a voice say, "I'm very sorry, sir, but I cannot let you in without ID." The security guard, who had worked for the company for many years, (B) [looked / looking] his boss straight in the eyes, showing no sign of emotion on his face. The CEO was speechless. He felt his pockets to no avail. He had probably left his ID at home. He took another look at the motionless security guard, and scratched his chin, (C) [thinking / thought]. Then he turned on his heels and went back to his limousine. The security guard was left standing, not knowing that by this time tomorrow, he was going to be promoted to head of security.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-------------|--------------|
| ① | stepping | ... looking | ... thought |
| ② | stepping | ... looked | ... thinking |
| ③ | step | ... looked | ... thought |
| ④ | step | ... looked | ... thinking |
| ⑤ | step | ... looking | ... thought |

30.2 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.78]

He felt his pockets to no avail.

The CEO of a large company stepped out of a big black limousine. As usual, he walked up the stairs to the main entrance. (①) He was just about to step through the large glass doors when he heard a voice say, "I'm very sorry, sir, but I cannot let you in without ID." (②) The security guard, who had worked for the company for many years, looked his boss straight in the eyes, showing no sign of emotion on his face. The CEO was speechless. (③) He had probably left his ID at home. He took another look at the motionless security guard, and scratched his chin, thinking. (④) Then he turned on his heels and went back to his limousine. (⑤) The security guard was left standing, not knowing that by this time tomorrow, he was going to be promoted to head of security.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

30.3 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.79]

The CEO of a large company stepped out of a big black limousine.

(A) The security guard, who had worked for the company for many years, looked his boss straight in the eyes, showing no sign of emotion on his face. The CEO was speechless. He felt his pockets to no avail. He had probably left his ID at home.
 (B) As usual, he walked up the stairs to the main entrance. He was just about to step through the large glass doors when he heard a voice say, "I'm very sorry, sir, but I cannot let you in without ID."
 (C) He took another look at the motionless security guard, and scratched his chin, thinking. Then he turned on his heels and went back to his limousine. The security guard was left standing, not knowing that by this time tomorrow, he was going to be promoted to head of security.

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

30.4 CEO의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁸⁰

The CEO of a large company stepped out of a big black limousine. As usual, he walked up the stairs to the main entrance. He was just about to step through the large glass doors when he heard a voice say, "I'm very sorry, sir, but I cannot let you in without ID." The security guard, who had worked for the company for many years, looked his boss straight in the eyes, showing no sign of emotion on his face. The CEO was speechless. He felt his pockets to no avail. He had probably left his ID at home. He took another look at the motionless security guard, and scratched his chin, thinking. Then he turned on his heels and went back to his limousine. The security guard was left standing, not knowing that by this time tomorrow, he was going to be promoted to head of security.

- ① irritated ② disappointed ③ angry
- ④ frustrated ⑤ satisfied

30.5 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.⁸¹

The CEO of a large company stepped out of a big black limousine. As usual, he walked up the stairs to the main entrance. He was just about to step through the large glass doors when he heard a voice say, "I'm very sorry, sir, but I cannot ①let in you without ID." The security guard, who had worked for the company for many years, looked his boss straight in the eyes, ②showed no sign of emotion on his face. The CEO was speechless. He felt his pockets to no avail. He had probably left his ID at home. He took another look at the motionless security guard, and scratched his chin, thinking. Then he turned on his heels and went back to his limousine. The security guard was left standing, not ③known that by this time tomorrow, he was going to be promoted to head of security.

- ① → _____
- ② → _____
- ③ → _____

30.6 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁸²

The CEO of a large company stepped out of a big black limousine. As usual, he walked up the stairs to the main entrance. He was just about to step through the large glass doors when he heard a voice say, "I'm very sorry, sir, but _____." The security guard, who had worked for the company for many years, looked his boss straight in the eyes, showing no sign of emotion on his face. The CEO was speechless. He felt his pockets to no avail. He had probably left his ID at home. He took another look at the motionless security guard, and scratched his chin, thinking. Then he turned on his heels and went back to his limousine. The security guard was left standing, not knowing that by this time tomorrow, he was going to be promoted to head of security.

- ① suit yourself
- ② you could help me out
- ③ I wonder where your ID is
- ④ I cannot let you in without ID
- ⑤ I don't know if I should let you in

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The CEO of a large company stepped out of a big black limousine. As usual, he walked up the stairs to the main entrance. He was just about to step through the large glass doors when he heard a voice ㉠said, "I'm very sorry, sir, but I cannot let you in without ID." The security guard, who ㉡had worked for the company for many years, looked his boss straight in the eyes, showing no sign of emotion on his face. The CEO was speechless. He felt his pockets to no avail. He had probably ㉢left his ID at home. He took another look at the motionless security guard, and scratched his chin, thinking. Then he turned on his heels and went back to his limousine. The security guard was left ㉣standing, not knowing that by this time tomorrow, he was going to be ㉤promoted to head of security.

30.7 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?⁸³

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

30.8 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.⁸⁴

- ① 큰 기업의 CEO가 정문으로 가는 계단을 올랐다.
- ② 신분증이 없으면 들어가실 수 없다는 말을 들었다.
- ③ 경비원은 수년 동안 그 회사에 근무해 왔었다.
- ④ 경비원은 얼굴에 감정을 전혀 드러내지 않았다.
- ⑤ CEO는 주머니를 더듬어 신분증을 꺼냈다.

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

Nor is some government agency directing them to satisfy your desires.

Consider your typical day. You wake up in the morning and pour yourself juice from oranges grown in Florida and coffee from beans grown in Brazil. (①) Over breakfast, you watch a news program broadcast from New York on your television made in Japan. (②) You get dressed in clothes made of cotton grown in Georgia and sewn in factories in Thailand. (③) Every day, you rely on many people, most of whom you do not know, to provide you with the goods and services that you enjoy. (④) Such interdependence is possible because people trade with one another. Those people providing you goods and services are not acting out of generosity. (⑤) Instead, people provide you and other consumers with the goods and services they produce because they get something in return.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

31.2 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁸⁶

Consider your typical day. You wake up in the morning and pour yourself juice from oranges grown in Florida and coffee from beans grown in Brazil. Over breakfast, you watch a news program broadcast from New York on your television made in Japan. You get dressed in clothes made of cotton grown in Georgia and sewn in factories in Thailand. Every day, you rely on many people, most of whom you do not know, to provide you with the goods and services that you enjoy. Such interdependence is possible because _____. Those people providing you goods and services are not acting out of generosity. Nor is some government agency directing them to satisfy your desires. Instead, people provide you and other consumers with the goods and services they produce because they get something in return.

- ① people trade with one another
 ② you watch a new program broadcast
 ③ you give away the things for nothing
 ④ people want you to produce the goods
 ⑤ you provide people with what they want

31.3 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?⁸⁷

Consider your typical day. You wake up in the morning and pour yourself juice from oranges grown in Florida and coffee from beans grown in Brazil. Over breakfast, you watch a news program broadcast from New York on your television (A) [made / that made] in Japan. You get dressed in clothes made of cotton grown in Georgia and sewn in factories in Thailand. Every day, you rely on many people, most of (B) [whom / them] you do not know, to provide you with the goods and services that you enjoy. Such interdependence is possible because people trade with one another. Those people providing you goods and services are not acting out of generosity. Nor is some government agency (C) [directing / direct] them to satisfy your desires. Instead, people provide you and other consumers with the goods and services they produce because they get something in return.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|----------|---------------|
| ① | made | ... whom | ... directing |
| ② | made | ... whom | ... direct |
| ③ | made | ... them | ... directing |
| ④ | that made | ... them | ... direct |
| ⑤ | that made | ... them | ... directing |

31.4 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁸⁸

Consider your typical day. You wake up in the morning and pour yourself juice from oranges grown in Florida and coffee from beans grown in Brazil. Over breakfast, you watch a news program broadcast from New York on your television made in Japan.

- (A) Nor is some government agency directing them to satisfy your desires. Instead, people provide you and other consumers with the goods and services they produce because they get something in return.
 (B) You get dressed in clothes made of cotton grown in Georgia and sewn in factories in Thailand. Every day, you rely on many people, most of whom you do not know, to provide you with the goods and services that you enjoy.
 (C) Such interdependence is possible because people trade with one another. Those people providing you goods and services are not acting out of generosity.

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

31.5 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?^{89]}

Consider your typical day. You wake up in the morning and pour (A) [yourself / yours] juice from oranges grown in Florida and coffee from beans grown in Brazil. Over breakfast, you watch a news program broadcast from New York on your television made in Japan. You get dressed in clothes made of cotton grown in Georgia and (B) [sewn / sewing] in factories in Thailand. Every day, you rely on many people, most of whom you do not know, to provide you with the goods and services that you enjoy. Such interdependence is possible because people trade with one another. Those people providing you goods and services are not acting out of generosity. Nor (C) [is / does] some government agency directing them to satisfy your desires. Instead, people provide you and other consumers with the goods and services they produce because they get something in return.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-----|--------|-----|------|
| ① | yourself | ... | sewing | ... | does |
| ② | yourself | ... | sewn | ... | is |
| ③ | yourself | ... | sewn | ... | does |
| ④ | yours | ... | sewn | ... | is |
| ⑤ | yours | ... | sewing | ... | does |

31.6 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{90]}

Consider your typical day. You wake up in the morning and pour yourself juice from oranges grown in Florida and coffee from beans grown in Brazil. Over breakfast, you watch a news program broadcast from New York on your television made in Japan. You get dressed in clothes made of cotton grown in Georgia and sewn in factories in Thailand. Every day, you rely on many people, most of whom you do not know, to provide you with the goods and services that you enjoy. Such interdependence is possible because people trade with one another. Those people providing you goods and services are not acting out of generosity. Nor is some government agency directing them to satisfy your desires. Instead, people provide you and other consumers with the goods and services they produce because they _____.

- ① feel good doing so
- ② are asked to do so
- ③ have done so for long
- ④ get something in return
- ⑤ are good at making them

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Consider your typical day. You wake up in the morning and pour yourself juice from oranges grown in Florida and coffee from beans grown in Brazil. Over breakfast, you watch a news program ① **broadcasting** from New York on your television made in Japan. You get dressed in clothes made of cotton ② **growing** in Georgia and sewn in factories in Thailand. Every day, you rely on many people, most of whom you do not know, to provide you with the goods and services that you enjoy. Such interdependence is possible because people trade with one another. Those people ③ **provide** you goods and services are not acting out of generosity. Nor **(is directing some satisfy government to desires agency them your)**. _____, people provide you and other consumers with the goods and services they produce because they get something in return.

31.7 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.^{91]}

- ① → _____
- ② → _____
- ③ → _____

31.8 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오.^{92]}

→ _____

31.9 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{93]}

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

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

A study in the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* suggests a way to make negotiations (A) **[go / to go]** smoother. In this study, when college students who negotiated the purchase of a motorcycle over an online instant messenger (B) **[believed / believing]** they were physically far apart (more than 15 miles), negotiations were easier and showed more compromise than when participants believed they were closer (a few feet). The experimenters explain (C) **[that / what]** when people are farther apart, they consider the factors in a more abstract way, focusing on the main issues rather than getting hung up on less important points. So next time you have to work out a complex deal, the researchers say, it may be worthwhile to begin from a distance.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|---------------|----------|
| ① | to go | ... believing | ... what |
| ② | to go | ... believed | ... that |
| ③ | go | ... believed | ... what |
| ④ | go | ... believed | ... that |
| ⑤ | go | ... believing | ... what |

32.2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.95]

A study in the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* suggests a way to make negotiations go smoother.

(A) The experimenters explain that when people are farther apart, they consider the factors in a more abstract way, focusing on the main issues rather than getting hung up on less important points.

(B) In this study, when college students who negotiated the purchase of a motorcycle over an online instant messenger believed they were physically far apart (more than 15 miles), negotiations were easier and showed more compromise than when participants believed they were closer (a few feet).

(C) So next time you have to work out a complex deal, the researchers say, it may be worthwhile to begin from a distance.

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

32.3 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?96]

A study in the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* suggests a way to make negotiations go smoother. In this study, when college students who negotiated the purchase of a motorcycle over an online instant messenger believed they were physically far apart (more than 15 miles), negotiations were easier and showed more compromise than when participants believed they were closer (a few feet). The experimenters explain that when people are farther apart, they consider the factors in a more abstract way, focusing on the main issues rather than getting hung up on less important points. So next time you have to work out a complex deal, the researchers say, it may be worthwhile to begin from a distance.

- ① negotiations in the distance
 ② focusing on the main issues
 ③ the purchase of a motorcycle
 ④ negotiations brought to fruition
 ⑤ working out a complicated deal

32.4 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.97]

A study in the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* suggests a way to make negotiations go smoother. In this study, when college students who negotiated the purchase of a motorcycle over an online instant messenger believed they were physically far apart (more than 15 miles), negotiations were easier and showed more compromise than when participants believed they were closer (a few feet). The experimenters explain that when people _____, they consider the factors in a more abstract way, focusing on the main issues rather than getting hung up on less important points. So next time you have to work out a complex deal, the researchers say, it may be worthwhile to begin from a distance.

- ① anticipate fruition
 ② are farther apart
 ③ think positively
 ④ negotiate at night
 ⑤ are exhausted

32.5 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.^{98]}

A study in the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* suggests a way to make negotiations go smoother. In this study, when college students who negotiated the purchase of a motorcycle over an online instant messenger believed they were physically far apart (more than 15 miles), negotiations were easier and showed more ㉠ _____ than when participants believed they were closer (a few feet). The experimenters explain that when people are farther apart, they consider the factors in a more ㉡ _____ way, focusing on the main issues rather than getting hung up on less important points. So next time you have to work out a complex deal, the researchers say, it may be worthwhile to begin from a ㉢ _____.

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|
| ① distance | ② compromise | ③ abstract |
| ④ concrete | ⑤ composition | |

32.6 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?^{99]}

A study in the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* suggests a way to make negotiations go ㉠ smoother. In this study, when college students who negotiated the purchase of a motorcycle over an online instant messenger believed they were physically far apart (more than 15 miles), negotiations were ㉡ easier and showed more compromise than when participants believed they were closer (a few feet). The experimenters explain that when people are farther apart, they consider the factors in a more abstract way, ㉢ focus on the main issues rather than getting hung up on less important points. So next time you have to work out a ㉣ complex deal, the researchers say, it may be worthwhile to begin from a ㉤ distance.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

33.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?^{100]}

Millions of dollars and thousands of hours are spent each year (A) trying / tried to teach managers how to coach their employees and give them effective feedback. Yet much of this training is ineffective, and many managers remain poor coaches. Is that because this can't be trained? No, that's not the reason. Research sheds light on why corporate training often fails. Studies by Peter Hesling and his colleagues (B) show / showing that many managers do not believe in personal change. These managers judge employees as competent or incompetent at the start and that's that. They do relatively little developmental coaching and when employees do improve, they may fail to take notice, remaining stuck in their initial impression. What's more, they are far (C) less / more likely to seek or accept critical feedback from their employees. Why bother to coach employees if they can't change and why get feedback from them if you can't change?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|-------------|----------|
| ① | trying | ... show | ... less |
| ② | tried | ... show | ... less |
| ③ | trying | ... showing | ... less |
| ④ | tried | ... showing | ... more |
| ⑤ | trying | ... showing | ... more |

33.2 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.^{101]}

What's more, they are far less likely to seek or accept critical feedback from their employees.

Millions of dollars and thousands of hours are spent each year trying to teach managers how to coach their employees and give them effective feedback. (①) Yet much of this training is ineffective, and many managers remain poor coaches. (②) Is that because this can't be trained? No, that's not the reason. Research sheds light on why corporate training often fails. (③) Studies by Peter Hesling and his colleagues show that many managers do not believe in personal change. These managers judge employees as competent or incompetent at the start and that's that. (④) They do relatively little developmental coaching and when employees do improve, they may fail to take notice, remaining stuck in their initial impression. (⑤) Why bother to coach employees if they can't change and why get feedback from them if you can't change?

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

33.3 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?^{102]}

Millions of dollars and thousands of hours are spent each year trying to teach managers how to coach their employees and give them effective feedback. (A) _____ much of this training is ineffective, and many managers remain poor coaches. Is that because this can't be trained? No, that's not the reason. Research sheds light on why corporate training often fails. Studies by Peter Hesling and his colleagues show that many managers do not believe in personal change. These managers judge employees as competent or incompetent at the start and that's that. They do relatively little developmental coaching and when employees do improve, they may fail to take notice, remaining stuck in their initial impression. (B) _____, they are far less likely to seek or accept critical feedback from their employees. Why bother to coach employees if they can't change and why get feedback from them if you can't change?

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

33.4 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{103]}

Millions of dollars and thousands of hours are spent each year trying to teach managers how to coach their employees and give them effective feedback.

(A) What's more, they are far less likely to seek or accept critical feedback from their employees. Why bother to coach employees if they can't change and why get feedback from them if you can't change?

(B) Yet much of this training is ineffective, and many managers remain poor coaches. Is that because this can't be trained? No, that's not the reason. Research sheds light on why corporate training often fails. Studies by Peter Hesling and his colleagues show that many managers do not believe in personal change.

(C) These managers judge employees as competent or incompetent at the start and that's that. They do relatively little developmental coaching and when employees do improve, they may fail to take notice, remaining stuck in their initial impression.

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

33.5 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?^{104]}

Millions of dollars and thousands of hours are spent each year trying to teach managers how to coach their employees and give them effective feedback. Yet much of this training is ineffective, and many managers remain poor coaches. Is that (A) [because / why] this can't be trained? No, that's not the reason. Research sheds light on why corporate training often fails. Studies by Peter Hesling and his colleagues show (B) [that / what] many managers do not believe in personal change. These managers judge employees as competent or incompetent at the start and that's that. They do relatively little developmental coaching and (C) [when / unless] employees do improve, they may fail to take notice, remaining stuck in their initial impression. What's more, they are far less likely to seek or accept critical feedback from their employees. Why bother to coach employees if they can't change and why get feedback from them if you can't change?

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|------|-------|--------|
| | (A) | ..... | (B) | ..... | (C) |
| ① | why | ... | what | ... | when |
| ② | why | ... | what | ... | unless |
| ③ | because | ... | what | ... | when |
| ④ | because | ... | that | ... | unless |
| ⑤ | because | ... | that | ... | when |

33.6 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{105]}

Millions of dollars and thousands of hours are spent each year trying to teach managers how to coach their employees and give them effective feedback. Yet much of this training is _____, and many managers remain poor coaches. Is that because this can't be trained? No, that's not the reason. Research sheds light on why corporate training often fails. Studies by Peter Hesling and his colleagues show that many managers do not believe in personal change. These managers judge employees as competent or incompetent at the start and that's that. They do relatively little developmental coaching and when employees do improve, they may fail to take notice, remaining stuck in their initial impression. What's more, they are far less likely to seek or accept critical feedback from their employees. Why bother to coach employees if they can't change and why get feedback from them if you can't change?

- ① efficient ② ineffective ③ positive
 ④ fruitful ⑤ desirable

33.7 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 106]

Millions of dollars and thousands of hours are spent each year trying to teach managers how to coach their employees and give them effective feedback. Yet much of this training is ineffective, and many managers remain _____. Is that because this can't be trained? No, that's not the reason. Research sheds light on why corporate training often fails. Studies by Peter Hesling and his colleagues show that many managers do not believe in personal change. These managers judge employees as competent or incompetent at the start and that's that. They do relatively little developmental coaching and when employees do improve, they may fail to take notice, remaining stuck in their initial impression. What's more, they are far less likely to seek or accept critical feedback from their employees. Why bother to coach employees if they can't change and why get feedback from them if you can't change?

- ① competent managers ② poor coaches
- ③ satisfactory ④ generous leaders
- ⑤ influential employers

33.8 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 107]

Millions of dollars and thousands of hours are spent each year trying to teach managers how to coach their employees and give them effective feedback. Yet much of this training is ineffective, and many managers remain poor coaches. Is that because this can't be trained? No, that's not the reason. Research sheds light on why corporate training often fails. Studies by Peter Hesling and his colleagues show that many managers do not believe in personal change. These managers judge employees as competent or incompetent at the start and that's that. They do relatively little developmental coaching and when employees do improve, they may fail to take notice, remaining stuck in their initial impression. What's more, they are far less likely to seek or accept critical feedback from their employees. Why bother to coach employees if they can't change and why get feedback from them if you can't change?

- ① Seeking Critical Feedback
- ② Giving Effective Feedbacks
- ③ Employees Judged as Competent
- ④ Employers Believing in Personal Change
- ⑤ Managers Stuck in Their Initial Impression

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Millions of dollars and thousands of hours are spent each year trying ㉠to teach managers how to coach their employees and give them effective feedback. Yet much of this training is ineffective, and many managers remain poor coaches. Is that because this can't be trained? No, that's not the reason. Research sheds light on why corporate training often fails. Studies by Peter Hesling and his colleagues show that many managers do not ㉡believe in personal change. These managers judge employees as competent or incompetent at the start and that's that. They do relatively little developmental coaching and when employees ㉢do improve, they may fail to take notice, ㉣remain ㉤stick in their initial impression. What's more, they are far less likely to _____. Why bother ㉥to coach employees if they can't change and why get feedback from them if you can't change?

33.9 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? 108]

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉤ ⑤ ㉥

33.10 밑줄 친 ㉠ 'remain'을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. 109]

→ _____

33.11 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 110]

- ① remain behind the times
- ② get along with their employers
- ③ be ungenerous and inflexible employers
- ④ try to improve their employees' work conditions
- ⑤ seek or accept critical feedback from their employees

34.1 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [111]

Those conclusions go against a linguistic view that the structure of language is independent of its environment.

Opera singers and dry air don't get along. In fact, the best professional singers require humid settings to help them achieve the right pitch. (①) If the amount of moisture in the air influences musical pitch, linguist Caleb Everett wondered, has that translated into the development of fewer tonal languages in locations lacking moisture? (②) In tonal languages, such as Mandarin Chinese, the same syllable spoken at a higher pitch can specify a different word if spoken at a lower pitch. (③) In a survey of more than 3,700 languages, he found that those with complex tones do occur less frequently in dry areas than in humid ones. (④) Overall, only one in 30 complex tonal languages flourished in dry areas; one in three non-tonal languages appeared in those same regions. (⑤)

- ① (㉠) ② (㉡) ③ (㉢) ④ (㉣) ⑤ (㉤)

34.2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [112]

Opera singers and dry air don't get along.

(A) In tonal languages, such as Mandarin Chinese, the same syllable spoken at a higher pitch can specify a different word if spoken at a lower pitch. In a survey of more than 3,700 languages, he found that those with complex tones do occur less frequently in dry areas than in humid ones.

(B) In fact, the best professional singers require humid settings to help them achieve the right pitch. If the amount of moisture in the air influences musical pitch, linguist Caleb Everett wondered, has that translated into the development of fewer tonal languages in locations lacking moisture?

(C) Overall, only one in 30 complex tonal languages flourished in dry areas; one in three non-tonal languages appeared in those same regions. Those conclusions go against a linguistic view that the structure of language is independent of its environment.

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

34.3 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [113]

Opera singers and dry air don't get along. In fact, the best professional singers _____ to help them achieve the right pitch. If the amount of moisture in the air influences musical pitch, linguist Caleb Everett wondered, has that translated into the development of fewer tonal languages in locations lacking moisture? In tonal languages, such as Mandarin Chinese, the same syllable spoken at a higher pitch can specify a different word if spoken at a lower pitch. In a survey of more than 3,700 languages, he found that those with complex tones do occur less frequently in dry areas than in humid ones. Overall, only one in 30 complex tonal languages flourished in dry areas; one in three non-tonal languages appeared in those same regions. Those conclusions go against a linguistic view that the structure of language is independent of its environment.

- ① practice a lot
 ② require humid settings
 ③ take care of their voice
 ④ are helped by various experts
 ⑤ are not influenced by their surroundings

34.4 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? [114]

Opera singers and dry air don't get along. In fact, the best professional singers require humid settings to help them achieve the right pitch. If the amount of moisture in the air influences musical pitch, linguist Caleb Everett wondered, has that translated into the development of fewer tonal languages in locations lacking moisture? In tonal languages, such as Mandarin Chinese, the ㉠same syllable spoken at a ㉡higher pitch can specify a ㉢different word if spoken at a lower pitch. In a survey of more than 3,700 languages, he found that those with complex tones do occur ㉣less frequently in dry areas than in humid ones. Overall, only one in 30 complex tonal languages flourished in dry areas; one in three non-tonal languages appeared in those same regions. Those conclusions ㉤support a linguistic view that the structure of language is independent of its environment.

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

34.5 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [115]

Opera singers and dry air don't get along. In fact, the best professional singers require humid settings to help them achieve the right pitch. If the amount of moisture in the air influences musical pitch, linguist Caleb Everett wondered, has that translated into the development of fewer tonal languages in locations (A) [lacking / lacked] moisture? In tonal languages, such as Mandarin Chinese, the same syllable spoken at a higher pitch can specify a different word if spoken at a lower pitch. In a survey of more than 3,700 languages, he found (B) [that / what] those with complex tones do occur less frequently in dry areas than in humid ones. Overall, only one in 30 complex tonal languages (C) [flourished / perished] in dry areas; one in three non-tonal languages appeared in those same regions. Those conclusions go against a linguistic view that the structure of language is independent of its environment.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|
| ① | lacking | ... that | ... flourished |
| ② | lacking | ... that | ... perished |
| ③ | lacking | ... what | ... flourished |
| ④ | lacked | ... what | ... perished |
| ⑤ | lacked | ... what | ... flourished |

34.6 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? [116]

Opera singers and dry air don't get along. In fact, the best professional singers require humid settings to help them ㉠ achieving the right pitch. If the amount of moisture in the air influences musical pitch, linguist Caleb Everett wondered, has that translated into the development of ㉡ fewer tonal languages in locations lacking moisture? In tonal languages, such as Mandarin Chinese, the same syllable ㉢ spoken at a higher pitch can specify a different word if spoken at a lower pitch. In a survey of more than 3,700 languages, he found that ㉣ those with complex tones do occur less frequently in dry areas than in humid ones. Overall, only one in 30 complex tonal languages flourished in dry areas; one in three non-tonal languages appeared in those ㉤ same regions. Those conclusions go against a linguistic view that the structure of language is independent of its environment.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Opera singers and dry air don't get along. In fact, the best professional singers require humid settings to help them achieve the right pitch. If the amount of moisture in the air influences musical pitch, linguist Caleb Everett wondered, has that translated into the development of fewer tonal languages in locations lacking moisture? In tonal languages, such as Mandarin Chinese, the same syllable spoken at a higher pitch can specify a different word if ① speak at a lower pitch. In a survey of more than 3,700 languages, he found that those with complex tones do occur less ② frequent in dry areas than in humid ones. Overall, only one in 30 complex tonal languages flourished in dry areas; one in three non-tonal languages appeared in those same regions. Those conclusions go against a linguistic view that the structure of language is ③ depend of its environment.

34.7 밑글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [117]

- ① 성조언어의 기원은 중국이다.
- ② 가수들은 습한 환경이 필요하다.
- ③ 성조언어가 비성조언어보다 많다.
- ④ 언어 구조는 환경과 관련이 있다.
- ⑤ 언어는 성조언어와 비성조언어로 구분된다.

34.8 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. [118]

- ① → _____
- ② → _____
- ③ → _____

34.9 밑글의 친 'that'와 쓰임이 같은 것을 고르시오. [119]

- 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.

35.1 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [120]

Frank Barrett, an organizational behavior expert, explains that disrupting routines and looking at a situation from another's perspective can lead to new solutions.

(A) While everyone else was in meetings on the first day of the workshop, the airline's vice president of marketing had the beds in each leader's hotel room replaced with airline seats. After having spent that night in airline seats, the company's leaders came up with some "radical innovations."

(B) In a lecture, Barrett shares the story of an airline that was dealing with many complaints about their customer service. The airline's leaders held a workshop to focus on how to create a better experience for their customers.

(C) If he had not disrupted their sleeping routines and allowed them to experience their customers' discomfort, the workshop may have ended without any noteworthy changes.

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

35.2 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [121]

After having spent that night in airline seats, the company's leaders came up with some "radical innovations."

Frank Barrett, an organizational behavior expert, explains that disrupting routines and looking at a situation from another's perspective can lead to new solutions. (①) In a lecture, Barrett shares the story of an airline that was dealing with many complaints about their customer service. (②) The airline's leaders held a workshop to focus on how to create a better experience for their customers. (③) While everyone else was in meetings on the first day of the workshop, the airline's vice president of marketing had the beds in each leader's hotel room replaced with airline seats. (④) If he had not disrupted their sleeping routines and allowed them to experience their customers' discomfort, the workshop may have ended without any noteworthy changes. (⑤)

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

35.3 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [122]

Frank Barrett, an organizational behavior expert, explains that disrupting routines and _____ can lead to new solutions. In a lecture, Barrett shares the story of an airline that was dealing with many complaints about their customer service. The airline's leaders held a workshop to focus on how to create a better experience for their customers. While everyone else was in meetings on the first day of the workshop, the airline's vice president of marketing had the beds in each leader's hotel room replaced with airline seats. After having spent that night in airline seats, the company's leaders came up with some "radical innovations." If he had not disrupted their sleeping routines and allowed them to experience their customers' discomfort, the workshop may have ended without any noteworthy changes.

- ① launching new products
 ② meeting old customers often
 ③ allowing customers new seats
 ④ holding workshops with customers
 ⑤ looking at a situation from another's perspective

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

Frank Barrett, an organizational behavior expert, explains that disrupting routines and looking at a situation from another's (A) [perspective / prospective] can lead to new solutions. In a lecture, Barrett shares the story of an airline that was dealing with many complaints about their customer service. The airline's leaders held a workshop to focus on (B) [how / what] to create a better experience for their customers. While everyone else was in meetings on the first day of the workshop, the airline's vice president of marketing had the beds in each leader's hotel room replaced with airline seats. After (C) [having / being] spent that night in airline seats, the company's leaders came up with some "radical innovations." If he had not disrupted their sleeping routines and allowed them to experience their customers' discomfort, the workshop may have ended without any noteworthy changes.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|----------|------------|
| ① | perspective | ... what | ... being |
| ② | perspective | ... how | ... having |
| ③ | perspective | ... how | ... being |
| ④ | perspective | ... how | ... having |
| ⑤ | perspective | ... what | ... being |

35.5 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [24]

Frank Barrett, an organizational behavior expert, explains that disrupting routines and looking at a situation from another's perspective can lead to new solutions. In a lecture, Barrett shares the story of an airline that was dealing with many complaints about their customer service. The airline's leaders held a workshop to focus on how to create a better experience for their customers. While everyone else was in meetings on the first day of the workshop, the airline's vice president of marketing had the beds in each leader's hotel room replaced with airline seats. After having spent that night in airline seats, the company's leaders came up with some "radical innovations." If he had not _____ and allowed them to experience their customers' discomfort, the workshop may have ended without any noteworthy changes.

- ① created a better experience
- ② disrupted their sleeping routines
- ③ spent the night in the airline seats
- ④ provided the customers with the new seats
- ⑤ cooperated with the customers and the leaders

35.6 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [25]

Frank Barrett, an organizational behavior expert, explains that disrupting routines and looking at a situation from (A) [another's / the other's] perspective can lead to new solutions. In a lecture, Barrett shares the story of an airline that was dealing with many complaints about their customer service. The airline's leaders held a workshop to focus on how to create a better experience for their customers. While everyone else was in meetings on the first day of the workshop, the airline's vice president of marketing had the beds in each leader's hotel room (B) [replaced / replacing] with airline seats. After having spent that night in airline seats, the company's leaders came up with some "radical innovations." If he had not disrupted their sleeping routines and allowed them to experience their customers' discomfort, the workshop may (C) [have ended / end] without any noteworthy changes.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------------|-----|-----------|-----|------------|
| ① | another's | ... | replaced | ... | have ended |
| ② | another's | ... | replaced | ... | end |
| ③ | another's | ... | replacing | ... | have ended |
| ④ | the other's | ... | replacing | ... | end |
| ⑤ | the other's | ... | replacing | ... | have ended |

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Frank Barrett, an organizational behavior expert, explains that disrupting routines and looking at a situation from another's perspective can lead to ㉠ _____. In a lecture, Barrett shares the story of an airline that was dealing with many complaints about their customer service. The airline's leaders held a workshop to focus on how to create ㉡ _____ for their customers. While everyone else was in meetings on the first day of the workshop, the airline's vice president of marketing had the beds in each leader's hotel room replaced with airline seats. After having spent that night in airline seats, the company's leaders came up with some "radical innovations." **If he had not disrupted** their sleeping routines and allowed them to experience their ㉢ _____, the workshop may have ended without any noteworthy changes.

35.7 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. [26]

- ① customers' discomfort
- ② new solutions
- ③ a better experience

35.8 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 같게 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오. [27]

= _____ disrupted

36.1 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [28]

Perhaps injured fish do not release these special chemicals to benefit others, but rather to help themselves.

As is true of some fish, fathead minnows that have been attacked release chemicals from specialized cells in the skin. (①) Traditionally, these chemicals have been considered alarm signals designed to alert other members of the species to the presence of a predator. (②) In some cases, fish exposed to these chemicals do indeed appear to hide. (③) However, observations of this sort raise a question about this conventional view: How can an injured fish benefit from helping others of its species to escape from a predator? (④) They might be attracting additional predators that may interfere with the initial attacker, occasionally resulting in the release of the captured prey. (⑤)

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

36.2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [29]

As is true of some fish, fathead minnows that have been attacked release chemicals from specialized cells in the skin.

(A) Perhaps injured fish do not release these special chemicals to benefit others, but rather to help themselves. They might be attracting additional predators that may interfere with the initial attacker, occasionally resulting in the release of the captured prey.

(B) Traditionally, these chemicals have been considered alarm signals designed to alert other members of the species to the presence of a predator. In some cases, fish exposed to these chemicals do indeed appear to hide.

(C) However, observations of this sort raise a question about this conventional view: How can an injured fish benefit from helping others of its species to escape from a predator?

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

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

As is true of some fish, fathead minnows that **a** have been attacked release chemicals from specialized cells in the skin. Traditionally, these chemicals **b** have been considered alarm signals designed to alert other members of the species to the presence of a predator. In some cases, fish exposed to these chemicals do indeed appear to hide. _____, observations of this sort **c** raise a question about this conventional view: How can an injured fish benefit from helping others of its species **d** to escape from a predator? Perhaps injured fish do not release these special chemicals to benefit others, but rather to help themselves. They might be attracting additional predators that may interfere with the initial attacker, occasionally **e** result in the release of the captured prey.

36.3 밑줄 친 a~e 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? [30]

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

36.4 뒷글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [31]

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

36.5 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. [32]

As is true of some fish, fathead minnows that have been attacked release chemicals from specialized cells in the skin. Traditionally, these chemicals have been considered alarm signals designed to alert other members of the species to the presence of a predator. In some cases, fish exposed to these chemicals do indeed appear to hide. However, observations of this sort raise a question about this conventional view: How can an injured fish benefit from helping others of its species to escape from a predator? Perhaps injured fish do not release these special chemicals to benefit others, but rather to help themselves. They might be **A** _____ that may **B** _____, occasionally resulting in **C** _____.

- ① the release of the captured prey
 ② attracting additional predators
 ③ interfere with the initial attacker

36.6 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [33]

As is true of some fish, fathead minnows that have been attacked release chemicals from specialized cells in the skin. Traditionally, these chemicals have been considered alarm signals (A) designed / design to alert other members of the species to the presence of a predator. In some cases, fish (B) exposed / exposing to these chemicals do indeed appear to hide. However, observations of this sort raise a question about this conventional view: How can an injured fish benefit from helping others of (C) its / their species to escape from a predator? Perhaps injured fish do not release these special chemicals to benefit others, but rather to help themselves. They might be attracting additional predators that may interfere with the initial attacker, occasionally resulting in the release of the captured prey.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------------|-----------|
| ① | design | ... exposed | ... its |
| ② | design | ... exposed | ... their |
| ③ | designed | ... exposed | ... its |
| ④ | designed | ... exposing | ... their |
| ⑤ | designed | ... exposing | ... its |

37.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?¹³⁴

The goal in anger management is to increase the options you have to express anger in a healthy way. By learning a variety of anger management strategies, you develop control, choices, and flexibility in (A) [how / what] you respond to angry feelings. A person who has learned a variety of ways to handle anger is more competent and confident. And with competence and confidence comes the strength (B) [needed / needing] to cope with situations that cause frustration and anger. The development of a set of such skills further enhances our sense of optimism that we can effectively handle the challenges that come our way. In contrast, the individual who responds to anger in the same way every time has (C) [little / a little] capacity to constructively adapt his responses to different situations. Such individuals are more likely to feel frustrated and to have conflicts with others and themselves.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|-----|---------|-----|----------|
| ① | how | ... | needing | ... | a little |
| ② | how | ... | needed | ... | little |
| ③ | how | ... | needed | ... | a little |
| ④ | what | ... | needed | ... | little |
| ⑤ | what | ... | needing | ... | a little |

37.2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹³⁵

The goal in anger management is to increase the options you have to express anger in a healthy way.

(A) And with competence and confidence comes the strength needed to cope with situations that cause frustration and anger. The development of a set of such skills further enhances our sense of optimism that we can effectively handle the challenges that come our way.

(B) By learning a variety of anger management strategies, you develop control, choices, and flexibility in how you respond to angry feelings. A person who has learned a variety of ways to handle anger is more competent and confident.

(C) In contrast, the individual who responds to anger in the same way every time has little capacity to constructively adapt his responses to different situations. Such individuals are more likely to feel frustrated and to have conflicts with others and themselves.

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

37.3 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.¹³⁶

And with competence and confidence comes the strength needed to cope with situations that cause frustration and anger.

The goal in anger management is to increase the options you have to express anger in a healthy way. (①) By learning a variety of anger management strategies, you develop control, choices, and flexibility in how you respond to angry feelings. (②) A person who has learned a variety of ways to handle anger is more competent and confident. (③) The development of a set of such skills further enhances our sense of optimism that we can effectively handle the challenges that come our way. (④) In contrast, the individual who responds to anger in the same way every time has little capacity to constructively adapt his responses to different situations. (⑤) Such individuals are more likely to feel frustrated and to have conflicts with others and themselves.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The goal in anger management is to ㉠increase the options you have to express anger in a healthy way. By learning a variety of anger management strategies, you develop control, choices, and flexibility in how you respond to angry feelings. A person who has learned a variety of ways to handle anger ㉡is more competent and confident. And with competence and confidence comes the strength needed to cope with situations that cause frustration and anger. The development of a set of such skills further ㉢enhances our sense of optimism that we can effectively handle the challenges that come our way. _____, the individual who responds to anger in the same way every time has little capacity to constructively ㉣adept his responses to different situations. Such individuals are more likely to feel ㉤frustrated and to have conflicts with others and themselves.

37.4 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?¹³⁷

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

37.5 밑글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹³⁸

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

37.6 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. [39]

The goal in anger management is to increase the options you have to express anger in a healthy way. By learning a variety of ㉠ _____, you develop control, choices, and flexibility in how you respond to angry feelings. A person who has learned a variety of ways to handle anger is more competent and confident. And with competence and confidence comes the strength needed to cope with situations that cause frustration and anger. The development of a set of such skills further enhances our ㉡ _____ that we can effectively handle the challenges that come our way. In contrast, the individual who responds to anger in the same way every time has little capacity to constructively adapt his responses to different situations. Such individuals are more likely ㉢ _____ with others and themselves.

- ① to feel frustrated and to have conflicts
- ② anger management strategies
- ③ sense of optimism

38.1 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [40]

But at the beginning of the twentieth century, a new technology was introduced: the airplane. And all those big railroad companies eventually went out of business.

In the late 1800s, the railroads were the biggest companies in the U.S.. ① Having achieved such a huge success, even changing the landscape of America, remembering WHY they started doing this business stopped being important to them. ② Instead, they became obsessed with WHAT they did – they were in the railroad business. ③ This narrowing of perspective influenced their decision-making – they invested all their money in tracks and engines. ④ What if they had defined themselves as being in the mass transportation business? ⑤ Perhaps they would have seen opportunities that they otherwise missed; they would own all the airlines today.

- ① (1) ② (2) ③ (3) ④ (4) ⑤ (5)

38.2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [41]

In the late 1800s, the railroads were the biggest companies in the U.S..

- (A) And all those big railroad companies eventually went out of business. What if they had defined themselves as being in the mass transportation business? Perhaps they would have seen opportunities that they otherwise missed; they would own all the airlines today.
- (B) Having achieved such a huge success, even changing the landscape of America, remembering WHY they started doing this business stopped being important to them. Instead, they became obsessed with WHAT they did – they were in the railroad business.
- (C) This narrowing of perspective influenced their decision-making – they invested all their money in tracks and engines. But at the beginning of the twentieth century, a new technology was introduced: the airplane.

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

38.3 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [42]

In the late 1800s, the railroads were the biggest companies in the U.S.. Having achieved such a huge success, even (A) [changing / changed] the landscape of America, remembering WHY they started doing this business stopped being important to them. Instead, they became obsessed with WHAT they did – they were in the railroad business. This narrowing of perspective influenced their decision-making – they invested all their money in tracks and engines. But at the beginning of the twentieth century, a new technology (B) [was / had] introduced: the airplane. And all those big railroad companies eventually went out of business. What if they had defined (C) [themselves / them] as being in the mass transportation business? Perhaps they would have seen opportunities that they otherwise missed; they would own all the airlines today.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	changing	...	had	...	them
②	changing	...	was	...	themselves
③	changing	...	was	...	them
④	changed	...	was	...	themselves
⑤	changed	...	had	...	them

38.4 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?143]

In the late 1800s, the railroads were the biggest companies in the U.S.. Having achieved such a huge success, even changing the landscape of America, remembering WHY they started doing this business stopped being important to them. (A) _____, they became obsessed with WHAT they did – they were in the railroad business. This narrowing of perspective influenced their decision-making – they invested all their money in tracks and engines. But at the beginning of the twentieth century, a new technology was introduced: the airplane. And all those big railroad companies eventually went out of business. What if they had defined themselves as being in the mass transportation business? Perhaps they would have seen opportunities that they (B) _____ missed; they would own all the airlines today.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|--------------|
| ① For example | ..... | therefore |
| ② Therefore | ..... | instead |
| ③ Instead | ..... | otherwise |
| ④ However | ..... | for example |
| ⑤ For example | ..... | nevertheless |

38.5 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.144]

In the late 1800s, the railroads were the biggest companies in the U.S.. Having achieved such a huge success, even changing the landscape of America, remembering WHY they started doing this business stopped being important to them. Instead, they became obsessed with WHAT they did – they were in the railroad business. This ① _____ influenced their decision-making – they invested all their money in tracks and engines. But at the beginning of the twentieth century, ② _____ was introduced: the airplane. And all those big railroad companies eventually went out of business. What if they had defined themselves as being in ③ _____? Perhaps they would have seen opportunities that they otherwise missed; they would own all the airlines today.

- ① the mass transportation business
- ② narrowing of perspective
- ③ a new technology

38.6 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?145]

In the late 1800s, the railroads were the biggest companies in the U.S.. ㉠Having achieved such a huge success, even changing the landscape of America, remembering WHY they started doing this business stopped ㉡being important to them. Instead, they became ㉢obsessed with WHAT they did – they were in the railroad business. This narrowing of perspective influenced their decision-making – they invested all their money in tracks and engines. But at the beginning of the twentieth century, a new technology was introduced: the airplane. And all those big railroad companies eventually went out of business. ㉣What if they had defined themselves as being in the mass transportation business? Perhaps they ㉤would see opportunities that they otherwise missed; they would own all the airlines today.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In the late 1800s, the railroads were the biggest companies in the U.S.. Having achieved such a huge success, even changing the landscape of America, remembering _____ stopped being important to them. Instead, they became obsessed with WHAT they did – they were in the railroad business. This narrowing of perspective influenced their decision-making – they invested all their money in tracks and engines. But at the beginning of the twentieth century, a new technology was introduced: the airplane. And all those big railroad companies eventually went out of business. What if they define themselves as being in the mass transportation business? Perhaps they would have seen opportunities that they otherwise missed; they would own all the airlines today.

38.7 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.146]

- ① How they did the business
- ② Whom they cooperated with
- ③ WHY they started doing this business
- ④ helping the people travel conveniently
- ⑤ contributing to their employees' well-being

38.8 밑줄 친 'define'을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.147]

→ _____

38.9 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [148]

In the late 1800s, the railroads were the biggest companies in the U.S.. Having achieved such a huge success, even changing the landscape of America, remembering WHY they started doing this business stopped being important to them. Instead, they became obsessed with WHAT they did – they were in the railroad business. This narrowing of perspective influenced their decision-making – they invested all their money in tracks and engines. But at the beginning of the twentieth century, a new technology was introduced: the _____. And all those big railroad companies eventually went out of business. What if they had defined themselves as being in the mass transportation business? Perhaps they would have seen opportunities that they otherwise missed; they would own all the airlines today.

- ① bus ② smart phone ③ airplane
 ④ computer ⑤ microwave

38.10 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [149]

In the late 1800s, the railroads were the biggest companies in the U.S.. Having achieved such a huge success, even changing the landscape of America, remembering WHY they started doing this business stopped being important to them. Instead, they became obsessed with WHAT they did – they were in the railroad business. This narrowing of perspective influenced their decision-making – they invested all their money in tracks and engines. But at the beginning of the twentieth century, a new technology was introduced: the airplane. And all those big railroad companies eventually _____. What if they had defined themselves as being in the mass transportation business? Perhaps they would have seen opportunities that they otherwise missed; they would own all the airlines today.

- ① seize the initiative
 ② went out of business
 ③ distinguished themselves
 ④ benefited their customers
 ⑤ merge different corporations

39.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [150]

A snowy owl's ears are not visible from the outside, but it has incredible hearing. The feathers on a snowy owl's face (A) [guide / guides] sounds to its ears, giving it the ability to hear things humans cannot. Each of its ears is a different size, and (B) [one / the one] is higher than the other. The differing size and location of each ear helps the owl (C) [distinguish / extinguish] between sounds. It can hear at the same time the distant hoofbeats of a large deer, the flap of a bird's wings above it, and the digging of a small animal below it. After choosing which sound interests it most, the snowy owl moves its head like a large circular antenna to pick up the best reception.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|-------------|-----------------|
| ① | guides | ... the one | ... extinguish |
| ② | guides | ... one | ... distinguish |
| ③ | guide | ... one | ... extinguish |
| ④ | guide | ... one | ... distinguish |
| ⑤ | guide | ... the one | ... extinguish |

39.2 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [151]

The differing size and location of each ear helps the owl distinguish between sounds.

A snowy owl's ears are not visible from the outside, but it has incredible hearing. (①) The feathers on a snowy owl's face guide sounds to its ears, giving it the ability to hear things humans cannot. (②) Each of its ears is a different size, and one is higher than the other. (③) It can hear at the same time the distant hoofbeats of a large deer, the flap of a bird's wings above it, and the digging of a small animal below it. (④) After choosing which sound interests it most, the snowy owl moves its head like a large circular antenna to pick up the best reception. (⑤)

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

39.3 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [152]

A snowy owl's ears are not visible from the outside, but it has incredible hearing.

- (A) After choosing which sound interests it most, the snowy owl moves its head like a large circular antenna to pick up the best reception.
- (B) The feathers on a snowy owl's face guide sounds to its ears, giving it the ability to hear things humans cannot. Each of its ears is a different size, and one is higher than the other.
- (C) The differing size and location of each ear helps the owl distinguish between sounds. It can hear at the same time the distant hoofbeats of a large deer, the flap of a bird's wings above it, and the digging of a small animal below it.

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

39.4 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [153]

A snowy owl's ears are not visible from the outside, but it has incredible hearing. The feathers on a snowy owl's face guide sounds to its ears, (A) [giving / give] it the ability to hear things humans cannot. Each of its ears is a different size, and one is higher than (B) [the other / another]. The differing size and location of each ear helps the owl distinguish between sounds. It can hear at the same time the distant hoofbeats of a large deer, the flap of a bird's wings above (C) [it / them], and the digging of a small animal below it. After choosing which sound interests it most, the snowy owl moves its head like a large circular antenna to pick up the best reception.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|---------------|----------|
| ① | giving | ... another | ... them |
| ② | giving | ... the other | ... it |
| ③ | giving | ... the other | ... them |
| ④ | give | ... the other | ... it |
| ⑤ | give | ... another | ... them |

39.5 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [154]

A snowy owl's ears are not visible from the outside, but it _____. The feathers on a snowy owl's face guide sounds to its ears, giving it the ability to hear things humans cannot. Each of its ears is a different size, and one is higher than the other. The differing size and location of each ear helps the owl distinguish between sounds. It can hear at the same time the distant hoofbeats of a large deer, the flap of a bird's wings above it, and the digging of a small animal below it. After choosing which sound interests it most, the snowy owl moves its head like a large circular antenna to pick up the best reception.

- ① can use its sight
 ② has incredible hearing
 ③ sometimes exposure them
 ④ has survived for a long time
 ⑤ is able to get along by other senses

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A snowy owl's ears are not (a) **visible** from the outside, but it has incredible hearing. The feathers on a snowy owl's face guide sounds to its ears, giving it the ability to hear things humans cannot. Each of its ears (b) **are** a different size, and one is higher than the other. The (c) **differing** size and location of each ear helps the owl distinguish between sounds. It can hear at the same time the (d) **distant** hoofbeats of a large deer, the flap of a bird's wings above it, and the digging of a small animal below it. After choosing (e) **which** sound interests it most, the snowy owl moves its head like a large circular antenna to pick up the best reception.

39.6 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [155]

- ① 흰올빼미의 귀는 외부에서는 보이지 않는다.
 ② 흰올빼미의 얼굴 털은 소리를 귀로 인도한다.
 ③ 양쪽 귀는 크기가 다르다.
 ④ 양쪽 귀의 다른 크기와 위치는 소리들을 구별하는데 도움이 된다.
 ⑤ 여러 소리를 동시에 듣지는 못한다.

39.7 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? [156]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

39.8 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 157]

Each of its ears is a different size, and one is higher than the other.

A snowy owl's ears are not visible from the outside, but it has incredible hearing. (①) The feathers on a snowy owl's face guide sounds to its ears, giving it the ability to hear things humans cannot. (②) The differing size and location of each ear helps the owl distinguish between sounds. (③) It can hear at the same time the distant hoofbeats of a large deer, the flap of a bird's wings above it, and the digging of a small animal below it. (④) After choosing which sound interests it most, the snowy owl moves its head like a large circular antenna to pick up the best reception. (⑤)

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

39.9 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 158]

A snowy owl's ears are not visible from the outside, but it has incredible hearing. The feathers on a snowy owl's face guide sounds to its ears, giving it the ability to hear things humans cannot. Each of its ears is a different size, and one is higher than the other. The differing size and location of each ear helps the owl distinguish between sounds. It can hear at the same time the distant hoofbeats of a large deer, the flap of a bird's wings above it, and the digging of a small animal below it. After choosing which sound interests it most, the snowy owl moves its head like a large circular antenna to pick up the best reception.

- ① small animals' ears
 ② birds' sense of sight
 ③ a snowy owl's wings
 ④ a snowy owl's hearing
 ⑤ a snowy owl's feathers

40.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? 159]

Timothy Wilson did an experiment (A) [in which / which] he gave students a choice of five different art posters, and then later surveyed to see if they still liked their choices. People who were told to consciously examine their choices were least happy with their posters weeks later. People who looked at the poster briefly and then chose later (B) [were / was] happiest. Another researcher then replicated the results in the real world with a study set in a furniture store. Furniture selection is one of the most cognitively demanding choices any consumer makes. The people who had made their selections of a study set after (C) [less / more] conscious examination were happier than those who made their purchase after a lot of careful examination.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	in which	... were	... less
②	in which	... were	... more
③	in which	... was	... less
④	which	... was	... more
⑤	which	... was	... less

40.2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 160]

Timothy Wilson did an experiment in which he gave students a choice of five different art posters, and then later surveyed to see if they still liked their choices.

(A) Another researcher then replicated the results in the real world with a study set in a furniture store. Furniture selection is one of the most cognitively demanding choices any consumer makes.

(B) People who were told to consciously examine their choices were least happy with their posters weeks later. People who looked at the poster briefly and then chose later were happiest.

(C) The people who had made their selections of a study set after less conscious examination were happier than those who made their purchase after a lot of careful examination.

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

40.3 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [161]

Furniture selection is one of the most cognitively demanding choices any consumer makes.

Timothy Wilson did an experiment in which he gave students a choice of five different art posters, and then later surveyed to see if they still liked their choices. (①) People who were told to consciously examine their choices were least happy with their posters weeks later. (②) People who looked at the poster briefly and then chose later were happiest. (③) Another researcher then replicated the results in the real world with a study set in a furniture store. (④) The people who had made their selections of a study set after less conscious examination were happier than those who made their purchase after a lot of careful examination. (⑤)

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

40.4 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [162]

Timothy Wilson did an experiment in which he gave students a choice of five different art posters, and then later surveyed to see if they still liked their choices. People who (A) were told / told to consciously examine their choices were least happy with their posters weeks later. People who looked at the poster briefly and then chose later were happiest. (B) Another / The other researcher then replicated the results in the real world with a study set in a furniture store. Furniture selection is one of the most cognitively demanding choices any consumer makes. The people who had made their selections of a study set after less conscious examination (C) were / was happier than those who made their purchase after a lot of careful examination.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|------|
| ① | told | ... | The other | ... | were |
| ② | told | ... | The other | ... | was |
| ③ | were told | ... | The other | ... | were |
| ④ | were told | ... | Another | ... | was |
| ⑤ | were told | ... | Another | ... | were |

40.5 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [163]

Timothy Wilson did an experiment in which he gave students a choice of five different art posters, and then later surveyed to see if they still liked their choices. People who were told to consciously examine their choices were least happy with their posters weeks later. People who looked at the poster briefly and then chose later were happiest. Another researcher then replicated the results in the real world with a study set in a furniture store. Furniture selection is one of the most cognitively demanding choices any consumer makes. The people who had made their selections of a study set after less conscious examination were happier than those who made their purchase after a lot of careful examination.

- ① how to select study sets
 ② why it takes long to select posters
 ③ analyzing the results of experiments
 ④ products customers prefer to purchase
 ⑤ influences of ways of selection on satisfaction

40.6 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? [164]

Timothy Wilson did an experiment in which he gave students a choice of five different art posters, and then later surveyed to see ㉠if they still liked their choices. People who were told to ㉡consciously examine their choices were ㉢least happy with their posters weeks later. People who looked at the poster ㉣briefly and then chose later were happiest. Another researcher then replicated the results in the real world with a study set in a furniture store. Furniture selection is one of the most cognitively demanding choices any consumer makes. The people who ㉤made their selections of a study set after less conscious examination were happier than those who made their purchase after a lot of careful examination.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

40.7 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. 165]

Timothy Wilson did an experiment in which he gave students a choice of five different art posters, and then later surveyed to see if they still liked their choices. People who were told to ① conscious examine their choices were least happy with their posters weeks later. People who looked at the poster ② brief and then chose later were happiest. Another researcher then replicated the results in the real world with a study set in a furniture store. Furniture selection is one of the most ③ cognitive demanding choices any consumer makes. The people who had made their selections of a study set after less conscious examination were happier than those who made their purchase after a lot of careful examination.

- ① → _____
- ② → _____
- ③ → _____

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Timothy Wilson did an experiment in which he gave students a choice of five different art posters, and then later surveyed to see if they still liked their choices. People who were told to consciously examine their choices were ① _____ with their posters weeks later. People who looked at the poster briefly and then chose later were ② _____. Another researcher then ③ _____ the results in the real world with a study set in a furniture store. Furniture selection is one of the most cognitively demanding choices any consumer makes. The people who had made their selections of a study set _____ were happier than those who made their purchase after a lot of careful examination.

40.8 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 166]

- ① with an expert in the field
- ② after they were in need of it
- ③ after long time reconsideration
- ④ after less conscious examination
- ⑤ before it looked good at first glance

40.9 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. 167]

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| ① replicated | ② least happy | ③ happiest |
|--------------|---------------|------------|

40.10 위 실험이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 168]

- ① 최선의 선택은 시간이 오래 걸린다.
- ② 선택은 다른 사람의 도움이 필요하다.
- ③ 너무 신중한 선택은 후에 만족도가 낮다.
- ④ 짧은 시간 검토 후에 선택하는 것은 후회를 초래한다.
- ⑤ 만족도는 제작자의 능력과 소비자의 필요성에 의해 좌우된다.

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Imagine Jaws without a hungry white shark, Superman without Kryptonite, or the tale of Little Red Riding Hood without a scary wolf: The teenagers would have had a great summer at the beach, Superman would not have had a worry in the world, and Little Red Riding Hood would visit her grandmother and then go home. Words like “boring” and “predictable” spring to mind! Movie director Nils Malmros once said, “Paradise on a Sunday afternoon sounds great, but it sure is boring on film.” (A) _____ In other words, too much harmony and not enough _____ makes for a story that is about as exciting as watching paint dry.

_____ is the driving force of a good story. No conflict, no story. But why is this the case? The answer lies in human nature. As humans, we instinctively look for balance and harmony in our lives. We simply don't like being out of tune with our surroundings and ourselves. So, as soon as harmony is disrupted, we do whatever we can to restore it. We avoid unpleasant situations, feelings of stress or anxiety. If we have an unresolved problem with our loved ones, or our colleagues, it bothers us until we clear the air and return to a state of harmony. When faced with a problem – a _____ – we instinctively seek to find a solution. _____ forces us to act. (B) _____ Thus, a story is set in motion by a change that disturbs this sense of harmony.

41-42.1 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 한 단어를 쓰시오. (대소문자 무시) 169]

→ _____

41-42.2 위 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 170]

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

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Imagine Jaws without a hungry white shark, Superman without Kryptonite, or the tale of Little Red Riding Hood without a scary wolf: The teenagers would have had a great summer at the beach, Superman would not have had a worry in the world, and Little Red Riding Hood would visit her grandmother and then go home.

(A) So, as soon as harmony is disrupted, we do whatever we can to restore it. We avoid unpleasant situations, feelings of stress or anxiety. If we have an unresolved problem with our loved ones, or our colleagues, it bothers us until we clear the air and return to a state of harmony. When (A) [faced / facing] with a problem – a conflict – we instinctively seek to find a solution. Conflict forces us to act. Thus, a story is set in motion by a change that disturbs this sense of harmony.

(B) Words like “boring” and “predictable” spring to mind! Movie director Nils Malmros once said, “Paradise on a Sunday afternoon sounds (B) [great / greatly], but it sure is boring on film.” In other words, too much harmony and not enough conflict makes for a story that is about as exciting as watching paint dry.

(C) Conflict is the driving force of a good story. No conflict, no story. But why is this the case? The answer (C) [lies / lays] in human nature. As humans, we instinctively look for balance and harmony in our lives. We simply don't like being out of tune with our surroundings and ourselves.

41-42.3 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르시오. [171]

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

41-42.4 (A),(B),(C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [172]

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|-------------|----------|
| ① | facing | ... greatly | ... lays |
| ② | facing | ... great | ... lies |
| ③ | faced | ... great | ... lays |
| ④ | faced | ... great | ... lies |
| ⑤ | faced | ... greatly | ... lays |

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Imagine Jaws without a hungry white shark, Superman without Kryptonite, or the tale of Little Red Riding Hood without a scary wolf: The teenagers **㉠would have had** a great summer at the beach, Superman would not have had a worry in the world, and Little Red Riding Hood would visit her grandmother and then go home. Words like “boring” and “predictable” spring to mind! Movie director Nils Malmros once said, “Paradise on a Sunday afternoon sounds great, but it sure is **㉢bored** on film.” In other words, too much harmony and not enough conflict makes for a story that is about as exciting as watching paint dry.

Conflict is the **㉡driving force** of a good story. No conflict, no story. But why is this the case? The answer lies in human nature. As humans, we instinctively look for **㉣balance and harmony** in our lives. We simply don't like being out of tune with our surroundings and ourselves. So, as soon as harmony is disrupted, we do whatever we can to _____ it. We avoid unpleasant situations, feelings of stress or anxiety. If we have an unresolved problem with our loved ones, or our colleagues, it bothers us until we clear the air and return to a state of harmony. When faced with a problem – a conflict – we instinctively seek to find a **㉤solution**. Conflict forces us to act. Thus, a story is set in motion by a change that disturbs this sense of harmony.

41-42.5 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? [173]

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

41-42.6 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [174]

- ① remove ② restore ③ weaken
 ④ break ⑤ reorganize

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Captain Charlie Plumb was a U.S. Navy jet pilot. He flew many successful combat missions. _____, on his 75th mission, his fighter plane was shot down. He ejected, and safely parachuted to the ground. But he was captured and spent six years in a Vietnamese prison. He survived the ordeal and in 1973, returned to his hometown, ㉠where he was awarded the Silver Star Medal. Then, he lectured on lessons (A) [learned / learning] from his war experience. *ordeal: 시련

One day, while traveling for a lecture, he was in a restaurant. A man came up to his table and said: "You're Plumb! You flew jet fighters in Vietnam from the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk. You were shot down." Plumb looked at the man and asked: "How ㉡in the world did you know that?" He replied: "I was a sailor on the Kitty Hawk. I packed your parachute that day." Plumb shook the man's hand and thanked him.

Plumb couldn't sleep that night (B) [thinking / thought] about the sailor. He felt sorry because he neither recognized him ㉢nor remembered his name. He realized that as a fighter pilot, he had never thought about who packed his parachute. Plumb also thought about the long hours this sailor and others had spent carefully ㉣folding and packing the parachutes for his personal safety.

After that experience, Plumb would ask the audiences of his lectures, "Who's packing your parachute?" He would go on to explain (C) [that / what] we all have someone who has performed services for us that we ㉤take it for granted. He inspired thousands of people through his lectures and was even selected as one of the ten top speakers in a poll of U.S. meeting planners.

43-45.1 밑글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [175]

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

43-45.2 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? [176]

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

43-45.3 (A),(B),(C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [177]

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------------|----------|
| ① | learned | ... thinking | ... that |
| ② | learning | ... thinking | ... that |
| ③ | learned | ... thinking | ... what |
| ④ | learning | ... thought | ... what |
| ⑤ | learned | ... thought | ... what |

정답

- 1] ①
- 2] ②
- 3] ③
- 4] ⑤
- 5] ⑤
- 6] ③
- 7] ① (to) improve ② comfortable ③ changed
- 8] ④
- 9] ④
- 10] ②
- 11] ②
- 12] ①
- 13] ②
- 14] ④
- 15] ②
- 16] ②
- 17] ①
- 18] ②
- 19] ① how ② drink ③ surprised
- 20] ①
- 21] ③
- 22] ③
- 23] ①
- 24] A-② B-③ C-①
- 25] ②
- 26] ⑤
- 27] ④
- 28] ⑤
- 29] in order for the mechanism of peer review to work
- 30] evaluated
- 31] ④
- 32] ③
- 33] ①
- 34] ④
- 35] ⑤
- 36] ④
- 37] ②
- 38] ① they were ② to describe ③ had been declared
- 39] ①
- 40] ⑤
- 41] ③
- 42] ②
- 43] ④
- 44] ⑤
- 45] ④
- 46] ④
- 47] ③
- 48] ⑤
- 49] ②
- 50] ④
- 51] ①
- 52] ②
- 53] ① Educated ② built ③ writing
- 54] ⑤
- 55] ④
- 56] ⑤
- 57] ③
- 58] ⑤
- 59] ④
- 60] ⑤
- 61] ①
- 62] ①
- 63] ③
- 64] ③
- 65] ④
- 66] ③
- 67] ⑤
- 68] ④
- 69] ④
- 70] ③
- 71] ③
- 72] ③
- 73] ③

- 74] ④
- 75] ①
- 76] A-② B-③ C-①
- 77] ④
- 78] ③
- 79] ②
- 80] ⑤
- 81] ① let you in ② showing ③ knowing
- 82] ④
- 83] ①
- 84] ⑤
- 85] ⑤
- 86] ①
- 87] ①
- 88] ③
- 89] ②
- 90] ④
- 91] ① broadcast ② grown ③ providing
- 92] is some government agency directing them to satisfy
 your desires
- 93] ④
- 94] ④
- 95] ②
- 96] ①
- 97] ②
- 98] A-② B-③ C-①
- 99] ③
- 100] ①
- 101] ⑤
- 102] ④
- 103] ③
- 104] ⑤
- 105] ②
- 106] ②
- 107] ⑤
- 108] ④
- 109] remaining
- 110] ⑤
- 111] ⑤
- 112] ②
- 113] ②
- 114] ⑤ → go against
- 115] ①
- 116] ①
- 117] ④
- 118] ① spoken ② frequently ③ independent
- 119] ④
- 120] ②
- 121] ④
- 122] ⑤
- 123] ④
- 124] ②
- 125] ①
- 126] A-② B-③ C-①
- 127] had he not
- 128] ④
- 129] ③
- 130] ⑤
- 131] ③
- 132] A-② B-③ C-①
- 133] ③
- 134] ②
- 135] ②
- 136] ③
- 137] ④
- 138] ③
- 139] A-② B-③ C-①
- 140] ④
- 141] ③
- 142] ②
- 143] ③
- 144] A-② B-③ C-①
- 145] ⑤
- 146] ③
- 147] had defined

- 148] ③
- 149] ②
- 150] ④
- 151] ③
- 152] ③
- 153] ②
- 154] ②
- 155] ⑤
- 156] ②
- 157] ②
- 158] ④
- 159] ①
- 160] ②
- 161] ④
- 162] ⑤
- 163] ⑤
- 164] ⑤
- 165] ① consciously ② briefly ③ cognitively
- 166] ④
- 167] A-② B-③ C-①
- 168] ③
- 169] conflict
- 170] ①
- 171] ③
- 172] ④
- 173] ②
- 174] ②
- 175] ③
- 176] ⑤
- 177] ①