

1. 다음 글의 내용과 가장 관계 없는 것은?1)

Dear Jackie,

I was pleased to receive your request for a letter of recommendation for admission and a scholarship to the University of Andew. Of course, I've known your parents for years through various projects in the community, but I'm afraid my knowledge of your own academic abilities, character, and goals is extremely limited. Although I'd be happy to comment about the fine relationship I have with your parents, I hesitate to pass judgment on someone I've had very little association with at all. Perhaps you could find someone who could give you a much better recommendation than I could. I wish you the best in your academic pursuits at the University of Andew.

Mark Harris

- ① The writer is acquainted with the receiver's parents.
- ② He's much pleased to reject a request from someone.
- ③ The writer has no confidence to recommend the receiver.
- ④ The writer wants the receiver to make it in the future.
- ⑤ The receiver will get the message suggesting finding another recommender.

2. What is the main purpose of the above letter?2)

- ① to recommend ② to request
- ③ to decline ④ to propose
- ⑤ to find references

3. What is the writer's suggestion to the receiver?3)

- ① to wait for a while until he finishes his urgent task.
- ② to understand the unpredictability of the job markets.
- ③ to look for another who's well acquainted with him.
- ④ to find the best way to enter the university.
- ⑤ to praise his parents for their commitment to the community.

4. 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?4)

One of the most difficult things many successful people do is to _____. Convictions that may have once been true and useful may change. Friedrich Nietzsche said it well when he said, "It's not simply a question of having the courage of one's convictions, but at times having the courage to attack one's convictions." That's how you grow. That's how you mature. That's how you develop. Look at Tolstoy himself, a great example of a man who was willing to grow because he realized that he had to attack, at times, his own convictions. Socrates said it well when he said, "The unexamined life is not worth living." But we need to add that the examined life is painful, risky, full of vulnerability. And, yet, to revitalize public conversation, we have to ensure that self-criticism and self-correction are accented in our individual lives, as well as in our society and world.

- challenge their own beliefs
- ② question what others say in front of you.
- ③ grow and mature with eagerness to doubt others.
- ④ try to remove your own vulnerability.
- ⑤ examine all the other things around us.

5. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 알맞은 곳은?5)

That's how you grow. That's how you mature. That's how you develop.

One of the most difficult things many successful people do is to challenge their own beliefs. ①Convictions that may have once been true and useful may change. ② Friedrich Nietzsche said it well when he said, "It's not simply a question of having the courage of one's convictions, but at times having the courage to attack one's convictions." ③Look at Tolstoy himself, a great example of a man who was willing to grow because he realized that he had to attack, at times, his own convictions. ④Socrates said it well when he said, "The unexamined life is not worth living." But we need to add that the examined life is painful, risky, full of vulnerability. ⑤And, yet, to revitalize public conversation, we have to ensure that self-criticism and self-correction are accented in our individual lives, as well as in our society and world.

6. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 알맞은 것은?6)

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Successful people should face the reality with confidence.

- ② Convictions are one of the destructive features.
③ Challenge your own convictions: self-criticism, self-correction.
④ Needn't examine your life in the others' viewpoints
⑤ Unnecessary to attack your own convictions.

7. 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?7)

Why do we need to routinely have the oil changed in our automobiles? Why do we need to see our dentist twice a year? The simple answer to these questions is _____. How many times have you heard of stories where people ignored the warning signs and adverse situations seemed to present themselves overnight? A friend of mine knew there was a nail in one of his front tires, but there didn't seem to be any obvious damage to the tire. He chose to ignore the nail until he found himself on the side of the highway with a flat tire. He later told me that before he experienced the embarrassment of having a flat, he "planned on getting it fixed when he had the time". If he would have only taken a few minutes to get the nail removed, he most likely would not have received a flat tire on that particular day.

- ① preventative maintenance ② stable operation
③ relief of embarrassment ④ useful information
⑤ dietary needs for being healthy

8. 다음중 문맥상 가장 어색한 곳을 고르시오.8)

Why do we need to routinely have the oil changed in our automobiles? Why do we need to see our dentist twice a year? The simple answer to these questions is ①preventative maintenance. How many times have you heard of stories where people ignored the warning signs and ②favorable situations seemed to present themselves overnight? A friend of mine knew there was a nail in one of his front tires, but there didn't seem to be any obvious damage to the tire. He chose to ③ignore the nail until he found himself on the side of the highway with a ④flat tire. He later told me that before he experienced the embarrassment of having a flat, he "planned on getting it fixed when he had the time". If he would have only taken a few minutes to get the nail ⑤removed, he most likely would not have received a flat tire on that particular day.

9. 다음 글을 다음과 같이 요약할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.9)

Why do we need to routinely have the oil changed in our automobiles? Why do we need to see our dentist twice a year? The simple answer to these questions is preventative maintenance. How many times have you heard of stories where people ignored the warning signs and adverse situations seemed to present themselves overnight? A friend of mine knew there was a nail in one of his front tires, but there didn't seem to be any obvious damage to the tire. He chose to ignore the nail until he found himself on the side of the highway with a flat tire. He later told me that before he experienced the embarrassment of having a flat, he "planned on getting it fixed when he had the time". If he would have only taken a few minutes to get the nail removed, he most likely would not have received a flat tire on that particular day.



It is very important to ___ A ___ adverse situations like ___ B ___ in advance.

- ① remove - getting the flat tire removed.
② prevent - having a flat tire
③ change - having a flat tire
④ prevent - getting the flat tire fixed
⑤ challenge - getting the flat tire removed

10. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 알맞은 곳은?¹⁰⁾

The body's energy needs change throughout the day.

One of the reasons for difficulty in achieving one's optimal weight is poor nutrient timing. ①When you eat is almost as important as what you eat, because the same nutrients have different effects on the body when consumed at different times. ②It's important to concentrate your food intake during those times when your body's energy needs are greatest and not to consume more calories than your body needs to meet its immediate energy needs at any time.③ When you consume calories at times of peak energy need, most of them are used to fuel your muscles and nervous system, to synthesize muscle tissue, and to replenish muscle fuel stores. ④When you consume more calories than you need at any time, those excess calories will be stored as body fat.⑤

* replenish: 다시 채우다

11. 다음을 요약하여 나타내려고 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.¹¹⁾

One of the reasons for difficulty in achieving one's optimal weight is poor nutrient timing. When you eat is almost as important as what you eat, because the same nutrients have different effects on the body when consumed at different times. The body's energy needs change throughout the day. It's important to concentrate your food intake during those times when your body's energy needs are greatest and not to consume more calories than your body needs to meet its immediate energy needs at any time. When you consume calories at times of peak energy need, most of them are used to fuel your muscles and nervous system, to synthesize muscle tissue, and to replenish muscle fuel stores. When you consume more calories than you need at any time, those excess calories will be stored as body fat.



Maintaining _____ is as important as _____.

- optimal weight - nutritional timing
- ② immediate energy - high calories
- ③ muscle - fuel storage
- ④ excessive calories - body fat
- ⑤ consumptive habits - nervous system

12. 다음 빈 칸에 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.¹²⁾

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- ① be burnt to fuel your muscle and nervous system
- ② be stored as body fat
- ③ have a positive effect on your body
- ④ be consumed at different times
- ⑤ concentrate on your food intake

13. 다음 글을 다음과 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 가장 적절한 것은?¹³⁾

The words you speak to someone may have the potential to make or break that person, so it is important to choose words carefully. When it comes to benefitting the talk you intend to have with others, this becomes even more important. If you are someone who just says whatever crosses your mind without thinking about how those words might be taken by others, then you are setting yourself up for failure as a small talker. Most people keep away from people they consider too blunt and some will be even brave enough to leave your company if you are insensitive. Careful choice of words means that you would have thought about what you are going to say beforehand. Besides helping you keep the small talk going, thinking before speaking also helps prevent you from saying some embarrassing things you may end up wishing you could swallow.



Be _____ before you say something _____ resulting in people leaving your company.

- ① grateful - necessary
- ② sorrowful - inevitable
- ③ mindful - embarrassing
- ④ informative - necessary
- ⑤ careful - inevitable

14. 다음 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁴⁾

The words you speak to someone may have the potential to make or break that person, so it is important to choose words carefully. When it comes to benefitting the talk you intend to have with others, this becomes even more important.

[A]

If you are someone who just says whatever crosses your mind without thinking about how those words might be taken by others, then you are setting yourself up for failure as a small talker.

[B]

Besides helping you keep the small talk going, thinking before speaking also helps prevent you from saying some embarrassing things you may end up wishing you could swallow.

[C]

Most people keep away from people they consider too blunt and some will be even brave enough to leave your company if you are insensitive. Careful choice of words means that you would have thought about what you are going to say beforehand.

A - C - B ② A - B - C ③ B - A - C ④ B - C - A ⑤ C - B - A

15. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?¹⁵⁾

The words you speak to someone may have the potential to make or break that person, so it is important to choose words carefully. When it comes to benefitting the talk you intend to have with others, this becomes even more important. If you are someone who just says whatever crosses your mind without thinking about _____, then you are setting yourself up for failure as a small talker. Most people keep away from people they consider too blunt and some will be even brave enough to leave your company if you are insensitive. Careful choice of words means that you would have thought about what you are going to say beforehand. Besides helping you keep the small talk going, thinking before speaking also helps prevent you from saying some embarrassing things you may end up wishing you could swallow.

- ① what words would be suitable for the grammatical completion
- ② how those words might be taken by others
- ③ how those sayings could persuade others to comply with you
- ④ which sentences should be omitted to get a good grade
- ⑤ how well you could deceive what you want to say

16. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁶⁾

Stepping off the plane, Kara let the heat sink into her bones. Breathing in the new air, she felt the kind of excitement that only new beginnings could offer. With the phone number of a professional surfer from her flight folded in her pocket, she felt the promise of an exciting new life. She grabbed a cab to her new apartment, one that she'd found online—just close enough to campus that she could walk, but far enough that she didn't feel she'd be overwhelmed by campus events. She looked happily out the window, welcoming the warm air and hot sun on her face, and at the palm trees and sidewalks full of athletic people running, skateboarding, and casually hanging out with friends. She couldn't wait to get to the beach to start making friends.

- ① She currently has the contact number of an expert.
- ② She obtained a shelter online
- ③ Her new place of residence is located near an institute.
- ④ She imagined there were crowded streets with palm trees.
- ⑤ She felt excited and wished to rush out to the beach to make friends.

17. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁷⁾

In early modern Europe, transport by water was usually much cheaper than transport by land. An Italian printer calculated in 1550 that to send a load of books from Rome to Lyons would cost 18 scudi by land compared with 4 by sea. Letters were normally carried overland, but a system of transporting letters and newspapers, as well as people, by canal boat developed in the Dutch Republic in the seventeenth century. The average speed of the boats was a little over four miles an hour, slow compared to a rider on horseback. On the other hand, the service was regular, frequent and cheap, and allowed communication not only between Amsterdam and the smaller towns, but also between one small town and another, thus equalizing accessibility to information. It was only in 1837, with the invention of the electric telegraph, that the traditional link between transport and the communication of messages were broken.

* scudi: 이탈리아의 옛 은화 단위(scudo)의 복수형

- ① It was cheaper to send parcels by water than overland.
- ② It cost 18 *scudi* to send a parcel in old Italy by water.
- ③ Netherlands launched transporting system by water.
- ④ Despite the low speed, Dutch system had some merits.
- ⑤ It was from 19th century that the separation of transport from the communication of messages started.

18. 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?18)

In early modern Europe, transport by water was usually much cheaper than transport by land. An Italian printer calculated in 1550 that to send a load of books from Rome to Lyons would cost 18 scudi by land compared with 4 by sea. Letters were normally carried overland, but a system of transporting letters and newspapers, as well as people, by canal boat developed in the Dutch Republic in the seventeenth century. The average speed of the boats was a little over four miles an hour, slow compared to a rider on horseback. On the other hand, the service was regular, frequent and cheap, and allowed communication not only between Amsterdam and the smaller towns, but also between one small town and another, thus equalizing accessibility to information. It was only in 1837, with the invention of the electric telegraph, that the traditional link between transport and the communication of messages _____ .

- ① were broken
- ② were much more close to each other.
- ③ were introduced to facilitate its distribution
- ④ were developed into a modernized transportation.
- ⑤ were made available for the public to take advantage of.

19. 다음 글이 들어갈 위치로 가장 알맞은 곳은?19)

On the other hand, the service was regular, frequent and cheap, and allowed communication not only between Amsterdam and the smaller towns, but also between one small town and another, thus equalizing accessibility to information.

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20. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?20)

You can use a third party to compliment a person you want to befriend and still get the “credit” for making the target of your compliment feel good about themselves and, by extension, feel good about you. When you directly compliment other people, particularly anybody who suspects you might want something from them, they tend to discount your efforts because they suspect you are intentionally trying to influence them through flattery. A third-party compliment _____. To construct a third-party compliment you will need to find a mutual friend or acquaintance who knows both you and your person of interest. Further, you should be relatively certain that the third-party individual you choose will be likely to pass along your compliment to the person for whom it was intended. If this transmission of information is successful, the next time you meet your person of interest, he or she will see you from a positive perspective.

- ① tends to make you a man of flattery.
- ② eliminates this skepticism.
- ③ should be used to distort your intention.
- ④ is frequently being used to deceive others around you.
- ⑤ is the best way to transmit any information of mutual interest.

21. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 알맞은 곳은?21)

Further, you should be relatively certain that the third-party individual you choose will be likely to pass along your compliment to the person for whom it was intended.

You can use a third party to compliment a person you want to befriend and still get the “credit” for making the target of your compliment feel good about themselves and, by extension, feel good about you. ① When you directly compliment other people, particularly anybody who suspects you might want something from them, they tend to discount your efforts because they suspect you are intentionally trying to influence them through flattery. ②A third-party compliment eliminates this skepticism. ③To construct a third-party compliment you will need to find a mutual friend or acquaintance who knows both you and your person of interest. ④ If this transmission of information is successful, the next time you meet your person of interest, he or she will see you from a positive perspective.⑤

22. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 알맞은 곳은?22)

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23. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?23)

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- consider you one of the victims being damaged by the rumor.
- ② suspect you may find faults with them without being noticed.
- ③ see you from a positive perspective.
- ④ intentionally keep away from seeing you personally.
- ⑤ be eager to revenge sooner or later.

24. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 mechanic 을 묘사하는 가장 적당한 표현을 고르시오.24)

A mechanic had a shop student who was wanting to acquire the knowledge of what it truly meant to be a mechanic. Taking the student in, the mechanic showed him the ins and outs of being a mechanic in that shop. When he asked the student a question, he always congratulated him when the answer he provided was correct. Even when the answer was not, he encouraged the student to think of the right answer. In the rare events when he could not think of the right answer, the mechanic told him to go look in his book instead. The mechanic also said that the student had someone who believed in him and his ability to become a mechanic.

- ① negative and discouraging
- ② neutral and indifferent
- ③ nervous and furious
- ④ positive and motivating
- ⑤ sentimental and sensitive

25. 글의 흐름상 가장 어색한 곳은?25)

A mechanic had a shop student who was wanting to acquire the knowledge of what it truly meant to be a mechanic. Taking the student in, the mechanic showed him ①the ins and outs of being a mechanic in that shop. When he asked the student a question, he always congratulated him when the answer he provided was ② correct. Even when the answer was not, he ③ encouraged the student to think of the right answer. In the rare events when he could not think of the ④wrong answer, the mechanic told him to go look in his book instead. The mechanic also said that the student had someone who believed in him and ⑤his ability to become a mechanic.

26. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 알맞은 곳은?26)

Even when the answer was not, he encouraged the student to think of the right answer

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27. 다음을 요약할 때 빈 칸에 가장 적당한 것은? 27)

In psychology, a 'model' of something should never be taken as an exact copy of the thing being described, but rather as a representation of it. A map of the London Underground, for example, is a representation of the Underground layout that helps us appreciate how it works and where it goes. Of course direction, scale, etc. must be distorted somewhat to make it all fit neatly on the page. A model of memory is also a representation. Based on the evidence available, a model provides us with an analogy of how memory works. Describing memory in terms of 'stores' or 'levels' or 'loops' makes our understanding more concrete, and simply conveys to a reader an approximate idea of how a particular psychologist has attempted to understand and explain the available evidence. These models change as the available evidence changes, so should not be seen as permanent fixtures.

* analogy: 비유

A model psychologists frequently use doesn't illustrate what it really is, but rather is _____ of the reality, as is often the case with describing how _____ works.

- a representation - the memory
- ② a direction - the memory
- ③ an exact mapping - the model
- ④ a real copy - the model
- ⑤ a field distortion - the field survey

28. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 알맞은 곳은? 28)

These models change as the available evidence changes, so should not be seen as permanent fixtures.

In psychology, a 'model' of something should never be taken as an exact copy of the thing being described, but rather as a representation of it. ①A map of the London Underground, for example, is a representation of the Underground layout that helps us appreciate how it works and where it goes. ②Of course direction, scale, etc. must be distorted somewhat to make it all fit neatly on the page. ③A model of memory is also a representation. Based on the evidence available, a model provides us with an analogy of how memory works. ④ Describing memory in terms of 'stores' or 'levels' or 'loops' makes our understanding more concrete, and simply conveys to a reader an approximate idea of how a particular psychologist has attempted to understand and explain the available evidence.⑤

29. 다음글의 흐름상 빈 칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? 29)

In psychology, a 'model' of something should never be taken as an exact copy of the thing being described, but rather as a representation of it. A map of the London Underground, for example, is _____ A _____ of the Underground layout that helps us appreciate how it works and where it goes. Of course direction, scale, etc. must be _____ B _____ somewhat to make it all fit neatly on the page. A model of memory is also a representation. Based on the evidence available, a model provides us with an analogy of how memory works. Describing memory in terms of 'stores' or 'levels' or 'loops' makes our understanding more concrete, and simply conveys to a reader an approximate idea of how a particular psychologist has attempted to understand and explain the available evidence. These models change as the available evidence changes, so should not be seen as _____ C _____

- ① an imitation - illustrated - permanent fixtures
- ② an exact copy - omitted - changeable features
- ③ a representation - distorted - permanent fixtures
- ④ an expansion - left out - transient parameters
- ⑤ a rough draft - added - changeable features

30. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적당한 곳은? 30)

Naming helps you identify so that you don't get identified.

Whenever you feel yourself triggered by a passing thought, emotion, or sensation, you have a simple choice: to identify or get identified. ①You can observe the thought and "identify" it. Or you can let yourself get caught up in the thought, in other words, "get identified" with it. ②As you observe your passing thoughts, emotions, and sensations, naming them — Oh, that is my old friend Fear; there goes the Inner Critic — neutralizes their effect on you and helps you to maintain your state of balance and calm. ③My friend Donna even likes to give humorous names to her reactive emotions such as "Freddy Fear," "Judge Judy," and "Anger Annie." (Humor, incidentally, can be a great ally in helping you regain perspective from the balcony.) ④As soon as you name the character in the play, you distance yourself from him or her.⑤

31. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?³¹⁾

Whenever you feel yourself triggered by a passing thought, emotion, or sensation, you have a simple choice: to identify or get identified. You can observe the thought and “identify” it. Or you can let yourself get caught up in the thought, in other words, “get identified” with it. Naming helps you identify so that you don’t get identified. As you observe your passing thoughts, emotions, and sensations, naming them — Oh, that is my old friend Fear; there goes the Inner Critic — neutralizes their effect on you and helps you to maintain your state of balance and calm. My friend Donna even likes to give humorous names to her reactive emotions such as “Freddy Fear,” “Judge Judy,” and “Anger Annie.” (Humor, incidentally, can be a great ally in helping you regain perspective from the balcony.) As soon as you _____ in the play, you distance yourself from him or her.

- ① name the character
- ② directly take the role
- ③ let your furious emotions down
- ④ are get identified
- ⑤ get caught up in the role

32. 다음 글을 요약하여 다음과 같이 나타내고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.³²⁾

Whenever you feel yourself triggered by a passing thought, emotion, or sensation, you have a simple choice: to identify or get identified. You can observe the thought and “identify” it. Or you can let yourself get caught up in the thought, in other words, “get identified” with it. Naming helps you identify so that you don’t get identified. As you observe your passing thoughts, emotions, and sensations, naming them — Oh, that is my old friend Fear; there goes the Inner Critic — neutralizes their effect on you and helps you to maintain your state of balance and calm. My friend Donna even likes to give humorous names to her reactive emotions such as “Freddy Fear,” “Judge Judy,” and “Anger Annie.” (Humor, incidentally, can be a great ally in helping you regain perspective from the balcony.) As soon as you name the character in the play, you distance yourself from him or her.

_____ A _____ can be helpful to keep us from getting caught in a passing thought, emotion, or sensation and _____ B _____ useful to keep us neutralized.

- ① A simple choice - calmness
- ② A simple choice - deep thought

- ③ Naming - humorous naming
- ④ Naming - taking a new role
- ⑤ Humor - keeping a company

33. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적합한 것은?³³⁾

Whenever you feel yourself triggered by a passing thought, emotion, or sensation, you have a simple choice: to identify or get identified. You can observe the thought and “identify” it. Or you can let yourself get caught up in the thought, in other words, “get identified” with it. Naming helps you identify so that you don’t get identified. As you observe your passing thoughts, emotions, and sensations, naming them — Oh, that is my old friend Fear; there goes the Inner Critic — neutralizes their effect on you and helps you to maintain your state of balance and calm. My friend Donna even likes to give humorous names to her reactive emotions such as “Freddy Fear,” “Judge Judy,” and “Anger Annie.” (Humor, incidentally, can be a great ally in helping you regain perspective from the balcony.) As soon as you name the character in the play, you distance yourself from him or her.

- ① 지나가는 생각 등에 이름을 붙여 확인하면 그 생각에 사로잡히지 않을 수 있으며 때론 유머적 명명이 유익하다.
- ② 생각과 감정, 기분을 확인하는 것은 우리가 마음의 평정을 회복하는데 악영향을 끼칠 수 있다.
- ③ 올바른 연극감상을 위해 극중 출연자의 이름을 사전에 확인하는 것이 좋다.
- ④ 유머를 포함한 이름짓기는 긍정적 사회관계의 기초가 될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 자신의 감정과 일정 거리를 유지하기 위해서는 올바른 연극감상 태도 형성이 필요하다.

34. 다음 글의 요지를 다음과 같이 표현할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?34)

Here's something I learned growing up in a military family and living overseas as a child. Being in environments where people did not look like me or even speak the same language as me forced me out of the comfort zone of obvious similarities. When you walk out of your house knowing that most of the people on your street speak a different language, you can either get hung up on that fact or you can open your eyes and begin to notice the larger human commonalities you share. Perhaps your nationality and language and culture and skin color are not the same, but your love of family and strawberries and holiday traditions are undeniably alike. It was a training ground for spotting commonalities. And there began my intrigue with cultures and language and people. Overfocusing on differences narrows your influence. But when you focus on commonalities, your influence grows.



Based on the experience of living out of comfort zone, it's better to focus on A rather than on B in order to increase your influence.

- ① living abroad - living domestically
- ② training foreign culture - driving out commonalities
- ③ commonalities - differences
- ④ concealing your ability - revealing yours
- ⑤ similarities - commonalities

35. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 알맞은 곳은?35)

It was a training ground for spotting commonalities.

Here's something I learned growing up in a military family and living overseas as a child. ①Being in environments where people did not look like me or even speak the same language as me forced me out of the comfort zone of obvious similarities. ②When you walk out of your house knowing that most of the people on your street speak a different language, you can either get hung up on that fact or you can open your eyes and begin to notice the larger human commonalities you share. ③Perhaps your nationality and language and culture and skin color are not the same, but your love of family and strawberries and holiday traditions are undeniably alike. ④And there began my intrigue with cultures and language and people. ⑤Overfocusing on differences narrows your influence. But when you focus on commonalities, your influence grows.

36. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?36)

Here's something I learned growing up in a military family and living overseas as a child. Being in environments where people did not look like me or even speak the same language as me forced me out of the comfort zone of obvious similarities.

[A]

And there began my intrigue with cultures and language and people. Overfocusing on differences narrows your influence. But when you focus on commonalities, your influence grows.

[B]

When you walk out of your house knowing that most of the people on your street speak a different language, you can either get hung up on that fact or you can open your eyes and begin to notice the larger human commonalities you share.

[C]

Perhaps your nationality and language and culture and skin color are not the same, but your love of family and strawberries and holiday traditions are undeniably alike. It was a training ground for spotting commonalities.

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

37. 글의 흐름상 어색한 곳은?37)

Here's something I learned growing up in a military family and living overseas as a child. Being in environments where people did not look like me or even speak the ①different language as me forced me out of the comfort zone of obvious ②similarities. When you walk out of your house knowing that most of the people on your street speak a different language, you can either get hung up on that fact or you can open your eyes and begin to notice the larger human commonalities you ③share. Perhaps your nationality and language and culture and skin color are ④not the same, but your love of family and strawberries and holiday traditions are undeniably alike. It was a training ground for spotting commonalities. And there began my intrigue with cultures and language and people. Overfocusing on differences ⑤narrows your influence. But when you focus on commonalities, your influence grows.

38. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?³⁸⁾

For almost every location in the world, there is an “optimal” temperature at which deaths are the lowest. On either side of this temperature—both when it gets colder and warmer—death rates increase. However, what the optimal temperature is is a different issue. If you live in Helsinki, your optimal temperature is about 59°F, whereas in Athens you do best at 75°F. The important point to notice is that the best temperature is typically very similar to the average summer temperature. Thus, the actual temperature will only rarely go above the optimal temperature, but very often it will be below. In Helsinki, the optimal temperature is typically exceeded only 18 days per year, whereas it is below that temperature a full 312 days. Research shows that although 55 extra people die each year from it being too hot in Helsinki, some 1,655 people die from it being too cold.

- ① 최적기온은 사망자수와 관련이 있다.
- ② 최적기온은 평균여름온도와 유사하다.
- ③ 실제온도가 최적기온보다 높은 사례가 드물다
- ④ 헬싱키에서 매년 더위로 인한 사망자가 더 많다.
- ⑤ 헬싱키와 아테네의 연구사례에서 최적온도는 상대적인 기준임을 알 수 있다.

39. 다음 문장의 위치로 가장 알맞은 곳은?³⁹⁾

However, what the optimal temperature is is a different issue.

For almost every location in the world, there is an “optimal” temperature at which deaths are the lowest. ①On either side of this temperature—both when it gets colder and warmer—death rates increase. ②If you live in Helsinki, your optimal temperature is about 59°F, whereas in Athens you do best at 75°F. ③The important point to notice is that the best temperature is typically very similar to the average summer temperature. Thus, the actual temperature will only rarely go above the optimal temperature, but very often it will be below. ④In Helsinki, the optimal temperature is typically exceeded only 18 days per year, whereas it is below that temperature a full 312 days. ⑤Research shows that although 55 extra people die each year from it being too hot in Helsinki, some 1,655 people die from it being too cold.

40. 다음 글의 내용을 다음과 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.⁴⁰⁾

For almost every location in the world, there is an “optimal” temperature at which deaths are the lowest. On either side of this temperature—both when it gets colder and warmer—death rates increase. However, what the optimal temperature is is a different issue. If you live in Helsinki, your optimal temperature is about 59°F, whereas in Athens you do best at 75°F. The important point to notice is that the best temperature is typically very similar to the average summer temperature. Thus, the actual temperature will only rarely go above the optimal temperature, but very often it will be below. In Helsinki, the optimal temperature is typically exceeded only 18 days per year, whereas it is below that temperature a full 312 days. Research shows that although 55 extra people die each year from it being too hot in Helsinki, some 1,655 people die from it being too cold.

Even though there is a optimal temperature where the death rate is _____ A _____, the frequency of the actual temperature going over is very rare, with that of going under _____ B _____

- ① the highest - very rare
- ② the lowest - very common
- ③ the highest - very obvious
- ④ the lowest - very rare
- ⑤ noticeable - very cognitive

41. 글의 흐름상 가장 어색한 곳은?⁴¹⁾

For almost every location in the world, there is an “optimal” temperature at which deaths are ①the lowest. On either side of this temperature—both when it gets colder and warmer—death rates ②decrease. However, what the optimal temperature is is a different issue. If you live in Helsinki, your optimal temperature is about 59°F, whereas in Athens you do ③best at 75°F. The important point to notice is that the best temperature is typically very ④similar to the average summer temperature. Thus, the actual temperature will only rarely go above the optimal temperature, but very often it will be ⑤below. In Helsinki, the optimal temperature is typically exceeded only 18 days per year, whereas it is below that temperature a full 312 days. Research shows that although 55 extra people die each year from it being too hot in Helsinki, some 1,655 people die from it being too cold.

42. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 알맞은 곳은?42)

Now, what would happen if you played the notes of “Happy Birthday” in the correct order, but at a rate of one per hour?

Imagine that you just played “Happy Birthday” on a tuba. ①Next, you play it on a high-pitched violin. None of the tuba’s sounds are duplicated by the violin. ②Yet, we notice something interesting: The melody is still recognizable—as long as the relationship between notes remains the same. ③What would we have? Nothing! The separate notes would no longer be a melody. Perceptually, the melody is somehow more than the individual notes that define it. ④It was observations like these that launched the Gestalt school of thought. The German word Gestalt means form, pattern, or whole. Gestalt psychologists studied thinking, learning, and perception in whole units, not by analyzing experiences into parts. ⑤Their slogan was, “The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.”

* tuba: 튜바(금관 악기의 일종)

43. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?43)

Imagine that you just played “Happy Birthday” on a tuba. Next, you play it on a high-pitched violin. None of the tuba’s sounds are duplicated by the violin. Yet, we notice something interesting: The melody is still recognizable—as long as the relationship between notes remains the same. Now, what would happen if you played the notes of “Happy Birthday” in the correct order, but at a rate of one per hour? What would we have? Nothing! The separate notes would no longer be a melody. Perceptually, the melody is somehow more than the individual notes that define it. It was observations like these that launched the Gestalt school of thought. The German word Gestalt means form, pattern, or whole. Gestalt psychologists studied thinking, learning, and perception in whole units, not by analyzing experiences into parts. Their slogan was, “The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.”

* tuba: 튜바(금관 악기의 일종)

- ① Gestalt School: Not in Parts But in Whole Units
- ② How to Tune with Two Different Instruments
- ③ How to Play the Melody Recognizable to Audience
- ④ Reasons Two Instruments Conflicts While Playing
- ⑤ Germanic Psychological Trends similar to Music Notes

44. 다음 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 알맞은 것은?44)

Imagine that you just played “Happy Birthday” on a tuba. Next, you play it on a high-pitched violin. None of the tuba’s sounds are duplicated by the violin. Yet, we notice something interesting: The melody is still recognizable—as long as the relationship between notes remains the same.

[A]

Now, what would happen if you played the notes of “Happy Birthday” in the correct order, but at a rate of one per hour? What would we have? Nothing! The separate notes would no longer be a melody.

[B]

The German word Gestalt means form, pattern, or whole. Gestalt psychologists studied thinking, learning, and perception in whole units, not by analyzing experiences into parts. Their slogan was, “The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.”

[C]

Perceptually, the melody is somehow more than the individual notes that define it. It was observations like these that launched the Gestalt school of thought.

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

45. 글의 흐름상 어색한 부분은?45)

Imagine that you just played “Happy Birthday” on a tuba. Next, you play it on a high-pitched violin. None of the tuba’s sounds are ①duplicated by the violin. Yet, we notice something interesting: The melody is still ②recognizable—as long as the relationship between notes remains ③the same. Now, what would happen if you played the notes of “Happy Birthday” in the correct order, but at a rate of one per hour? What would we have? Nothing! The ④continuous notes would no longer be a melody. Perceptually, the melody is somehow more than the individual notes that define it. It was observations like these that launched the Gestalt school of thought. The German word Gestalt means form, pattern, or whole. Gestalt psychologists studied thinking, learning, and perception in whole units, not by ⑤analyzing experiences into parts. Their slogan was, “The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.”

46. 다음 문장이 들어갈 가장 적절한 곳은?46)

In addition, there are also seasonal changes of a few milliseconds per year.

The Earth is a somewhat irregular clock. Some years the length of the day is found to vary by as much as one part in 10 million, or three seconds in a year of 31.5 million seconds. ①In the winter the Earth slows down, and in the summer it speeds up. ②Think of the Earth as a spinning skater. ③During the winter in the northern hemisphere, water evaporates from the ocean and accumulates as ice and snow on the high mountains. ④This movement of water from the oceans to the mountaintops is similar to the skater's extending her arms. ⑤So the Earth slows down in winter; by the summer the snow melts and runs back to the seas, and the Earth speeds up again. This effect is not compensated by the opposite effect in the southern hemisphere because most of the land mass is north of the equator.

47. 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?47)

The Earth is a somewhat irregular clock. Some years the length of the day is found to vary by as much as one part in 10 million, or three seconds in a year of 31.5 million seconds. In addition, there are also seasonal changes of a few milliseconds per year. In the winter the Earth slows down, and in the summer it speeds up. Think of the Earth as a spinning skater. During the winter in the northern hemisphere, water evaporates from the ocean and accumulates as ice and snow on the high mountains. This movement of water from the oceans to the mountaintops is similar to the skater's extending her arms. So the Earth slows down in winter; by the summer the snow melts and runs back to the seas, and the Earth speeds up again. This effect is not compensated by the opposite effect in the southern hemisphere because _____.

- ① the Earth can not stop by itself.
② the Earth planet moves round the Sun.
③ the axis of its revolving is a little tilted.
④ most of the land mass is north of the equator.
⑤ the evaporating speed isn't like that of skater's.

48. 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 연결사를 고르시오.48)

The Earth is a somewhat irregular clock. Some years the length of the day is found to vary by as much as one part in 10 million, or three seconds in a year of 31.5 million seconds. A , there are also seasonal changes of a few milliseconds per year. In the winter the Earth slows down, and in the summer it speeds up. Think of the Earth as a spinning skater. During the winter in the northern hemisphere, water evaporates from the ocean and accumulates as ice and snow on the high mountains. This movement of water from the oceans to the mountaintops is similar to the skater's extending her arms. B the Earth slows down in winter; by the summer the snow melts and runs back to the seas, and the Earth speeds up again. This effect is not compensated by the opposite effect in the southern hemisphere because most of the land mass is north of the equator.

- ① For example - In contrast
② In addition - For example
③ In addition - Thus
④ To sum up - To be frank
⑤ For example - In addition

49. 글의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은?49)

The Earth is a somewhat irregular clock. Some years the length of the day is found to ①remain as same by as much as one part in 10 million, or three seconds in a year of 31.5 million seconds. In addition, there are also ②seasonal changes of a few milliseconds per year. In the winter the Earth ③slows down, and in the summer it speeds up. Think of the Earth as a spinning skater. During the winter in the northern hemisphere, water ④evaporates from the ocean and accumulates as ice and snow on the high mountains. This movement of water from the oceans to the mountaintops is similar to the skater's extending her arms. So the Earth slows down in winter; by the summer the snow melts and runs back to the seas, and the Earth ⑤speeds up again. This effect is not compensated by the opposite effect in the southern hemisphere because most of the land mass is north of the equator.

50. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적합한 것은?50)

Almost all of science is fitting models to data. Scientists — such as Galileo, Newton, and Mendel — designed experiments, made observations, and collected data. They then tried to extract knowledge by devising theories, that is, building models to explain the data they observed. They then used these theories to make predictions and if they didn't work, they collected more data and revised the theories. This process of data collection and theory/model building continued until they got models that had enough explanation power. We are now at a point where this type of data analysis can no longer be done manually, because people who can do such analysis are rare. Furthermore, the amount of data is huge and manual analysis is not possible. There is thus a growing interest in computer programs that can analyze data and extract information automatically from them — in other words, learn.

- ① Shift in collecting and analyzing data in science.
- ② Effective method to explain how science works.
- ③ Model building is the first step to study science.
- ④ Advance in computer technology
- ⑤ Good attitude for researchers to take in a study

51. 다음 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?51)

Almost all of science is fitting models to data. Scientists — such as Galileo, Newton, and Mendel — designed experiments, made observations, and collected data. They then tried to extract knowledge by devising theories, that is, building models to explain the data they observed.

[A]

There is thus a growing interest in computer programs that can analyze data and extract information automatically from them — in other words, learn.

[B]

They then used these theories to make predictions and if they didn't work, they collected more data and revised the theories. This process of data collection and theory/model building continued until they got models that had enough explanation power.

[C]

We are now at a point where this type of data analysis can no longer be done manually, because people who can do such analysis are rare. Furthermore, the amount of data is huge and manual analysis is not possible.

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

52. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적합한 곳은?52)

This process of data collection and theory/model building continued until they got models that had enough explanation power.

Almost all of science is fitting models to data. Scientists — such as Galileo, Newton, and Mendel — designed experiments, made observations, and collected data. ① They then tried to extract knowledge by devising theories, that is, building models to explain the data they observed. ② They then used these theories to make predictions and if they didn't work, they collected more data and revised the theories. ③ We are now at a point where this type of data analysis can no longer be done manually, because people who can do such analysis are rare. ④ Furthermore, the amount of data is huge and manual analysis is not possible. ⑤ There is thus a growing interest in computer programs that can analyze data and extract information automatically from them — in other words, learn.

53. 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 알맞은 연결사는?53)

Almost all of science is fitting models to data. Scientists — such as Galileo, Newton, and Mendel — designed experiments, made observations, and collected data. They then tried to extract knowledge by devising theories, A , building models to explain the data they observed. They then used these theories to make predictions and if they didn't work, they collected more data and revised the theories. This process of data collection and theory/model building continued until they got models that had enough explanation power. We are now at a point where this type of data analysis can no longer be done manually, because people who can do such analysis are rare. B , the amount of data is huge and manual analysis is not possible. There is thus a growing interest in computer programs that can analyze data and extract information automatically from them — in other words, learn.

- ① for example - In addition
- ② for instance - In contrast
- ③ that is - Furthermore
- ④ that is - To the contrary
- ⑤ Otherwise - Once

54. 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 연결사를 고르시오.54)

Cooperative tendencies cannot evolve (biologically) unless they present a competitive advantage on the cooperators. Imagine, _____ A _____, two groups of herders, one cooperative and one not. The cooperative herders limit the sizes of their individual herds, and thus preserve their commons, which allows them to maintain a sustainable food supply. The members of the uncooperative group follow the logic of self-interest, adding more and more animals to their respective herds. _____ B _____, they use up their commons, leaving themselves with very little food. As a result, the first group, thanks to their cooperative tendencies, can take over. They can wait for the uncooperative herders to starve, or, if they are more enterprising, they can wage an unequal war of the well fed against the hungry. Once the cooperative group has taken over, they can raise even more animals, feed more children, and thus increase the proportion of cooperators in the next generation.

* common: 공유지

- ① For example - To the contrary
- ② For instance - Consequently
- ③ In contrast - For example
- ④ However - For instance
- ⑤ Consequently - As a result

55. 다음 문장이 들어갈 알맞은 위치는?55)

Consequently, they use up their commons, leaving themselves with very little food.

Cooperative tendencies cannot evolve (biologically) unless they present a competitive advantage on the cooperators. ①Imagine, for example, two groups of herders, one cooperative and one not. ②The cooperative herders limit the sizes of their individual herds, and thus preserve their commons, which allows them to maintain a sustainable food supply. ③The members of the uncooperative group follow the logic of self-interest, adding more and more animals to their respective herds. ④As a result, the first group, thanks to their cooperative tendencies, can take over. They can wait for the uncooperative herders to starve, or, if they are more enterprising, they can wage an unequal war of the well fed against the hungry. ⑤Once the cooperative group has taken over, they can raise even more animals, feed more children, and thus increase the proportion of cooperators in the next generation.

* common: 공유지

56. 다음 글의 빈 칸에 가장 알맞은 것은?56)

Cooperative tendencies cannot evolve (biologically) unless they _____ Imagine, for example, two groups of herders, one cooperative and one not. The cooperative herders limit the sizes of their individual herds, and thus preserve their commons, which allows them to maintain a sustainable food supply. The members of the uncooperative group follow the logic of self-interest, adding more and more animals to their respective herds. Consequently, they use up their commons, leaving themselves with very little food. As a result, the first group, thanks to their cooperative tendencies, can take over. They can wait for the uncooperative herders to starve, or, if they are more enterprising, they can wage an unequal war of the well fed against the hungry. Once the cooperative group has taken over, they can raise even more animals, feed more children, and thus increase the proportion of cooperators in the next generation.

* common: 공유지

- ① maintain a sustainable food supply.
- ② present a competitive advantage on the cooperators.
- ③ protect their commons to feed themselves.
- ④ can't beat their opponents by cooperative actions.
- ⑤ produce a high quality of genes in time.

57. 빈 칸에 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.57)

Cooperative tendencies cannot evolve (biologically) unless they present a competitive advantage on the cooperators. Imagine, for example, two groups of herders, one cooperative and one not. The cooperative herders limit the sizes of their individual herds, and thus preserve their commons, which allows them to maintain a sustainable food supply. The members of the uncooperative group _____, adding more and more animals to their respective herds. Consequently, they use up their commons, leaving themselves with very little food. As a result, the first group, thanks to their cooperative tendencies, can take over. They can wait for the uncooperative herders to starve, or, if they are more enterprising, they can wage an unequal war of the well fed against the hungry. Once the cooperative group has taken over, they can raise even more animals, feed more children, and thus increase the proportion of cooperators in the next generation.

* common: 공유지

- ① follow the logic of self-interest
- ② develop their own economic theory
- ③ begin to regulate their community
- ④ tend to rely on the democratic system
- ⑤ produce more children by obtaining more commons

58. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?58)

The growing seasons for tea in different geographic areas vary greatly. In a few locations with prime conditions, particularly at latitudes near the equator, tea can be harvested year-round. At higher elevations in areas farther from the equator, the productive season may be limited to only one or two flushes of new growth. For example, Kenya, which lies on the equator, is one of the countries with the potential of year-round harvests, while farmers in areas of Shandong Province, the most northern tea farms in China, begin harvest in April and end in September. Throughout the more than forty countries that grow tea commercially, there is a wide range in conditions that lead to the great variations of harvest times and in the flavors of the teas they produce.

* flush: (새잎이) 돋아남

- ① Shanddong Province Developing New Teas
- ② Tea Growing For New Income
- ③ Different Conditions and Various Flavors of Teas
- ④ The Fittest Time to Harvest Teas
- ⑤ Conditions for Year-round Tea Growing

59. 다음 글의 내용을 다음과 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?59)

The growing seasons for tea in different geographic areas vary greatly. In a few locations with prime conditions, particularly at latitudes near the equator, tea can be harvested year-round. At higher elevations in areas farther from the equator, the productive season may be limited to only one or two flushes of new growth. For example, Kenya, which lies on the equator, is one of the countries with the potential of year-round harvests, while farmers in areas of Shandong Province, the most northern tea farms in China, begin harvest in April and end in September. Throughout the more than forty countries that grow tea commercially, there is a wide range in conditions that lead to the great variations of harvest times and in the flavors of the teas they produce.

* flush: (새잎이) 돋아남



Different conditions of growing teas can have considerable impact on their A and B .

- ① growing regions - harvest time
- ② income potential - growing period
- ③ harvest period - flavors
- ④ latitude - equator
- ⑤ commercial value - promotional timing

60. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?60)

The growing seasons for tea in different geographic areas vary greatly. In a few locations with prime conditions, particularly at latitudes near the equator, tea can be harvested year-round. At higher elevations in areas farther from the equator, the productive season may be limited to only one or two flushes of new growth. For example, Kenya, which lies on the equator, is one of the countries with the potential of year-round harvests, while farmers in areas of Shandong Province, the most northern tea farms in China, begin harvest in April and end in September. Throughout the more than forty countries that grow tea commercially, there is a wide range in conditions that lead to the great variations of harvest times and in the flavors of the teas they produce.

- ① 차 생산을 위한 최적의 지역은 적도인접지역이다.
- ② 일부 고산지역의 차 생산시기는 년중 1~2회로 제한된다.
- ③ Kenya는 적도부근에 위치하여 연중 차생산이 가능하다.
- ④ 중국 최 북단지역에 위치한 산둥지역도 차를 생산하다.
- ⑤ 상업적 차생산 국가는 40개국 이상이다.

61. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞은 것은?61)

The growing seasons for tea in different geographic areas vary greatly. In a few locations with prime conditions, particularly at latitudes near the equator, tea can be harvested year-round.

[A]

Throughout the more than forty countries that grow tea commercially, there is a wide range in conditions that lead to the great variations of harvest times and in the flavors of the teas they produce.

[B]

For example, Kenya, which lies on the equator, is one of the countries with the potential of year-round harvests, while farmers in areas of Shandong Province, the most northern tea farms in China, begin harvest in April and end in September.

[C]

At higher elevations in areas farther from the equator, the productive season may be limited to only one or two flushes of new growth.

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

62. 다음 글이 들어갈 가장 적절한 곳은?62)

That such “rewarding” email comes unpredictably does not dim its attractiveness or keep us from looking for it.

According to Skinner, we, too, in most aspects of our lives, are like pigeons pecking at a button to receive little snacks. ①And this, according to the cognitive scientist Tom Stafford, explains the check-in impulse behind email and other online technologies. ②Unlike food, email isn’t always rewarding; in fact, it is often annoying. Once upon a time, there could be no new email for days at a time. ③Much of what we get is uninteresting or indeed difficult to deal with. ④But every so often we get a message we are very glad to have. ⑤On the contrary, the most effective way of maintaining a behavior is not with a consistent, predictable reward, but rather with what is termed “variable reinforcement”—that is, rewards that vary in their frequency or magnitude.

63. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?63)

According to Skinner, we, too, in most aspects of our lives, are like pigeons pecking at a button to receive little snacks. And this, according to the cognitive scientist Tom Stafford, explains the check-in impulse behind email and other online technologies.

(A)

But every so often we get a message we are very glad to have. That such “rewarding” email comes unpredictably does not dim its attractiveness or keep us from looking for it.

(B)

Unlike food, email isn’t always rewarding; in fact, it is often annoying. Once upon a time, there could be no new email for days at a time. Much of what we get is uninteresting or indeed difficult to deal with.

(C)

On the contrary, the most effective way of maintaining a behavior is not with a consistent, predictable reward, but rather with what is termed “variable reinforcement”—that is, rewards that vary in their frequency or magnitude.

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

64. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?64)

According to Skinner, we, too, in most aspects of our lives, are like pigeons pecking at a button to receive little snacks. And this, according to the cognitive scientist Tom Stafford, explains the check-in impulse behind email and other online technologies. Unlike food, email isn’t always rewarding; in fact, it is often annoying. Once upon a time, there could be no new email for days at a time. Much of what we get is uninteresting or indeed difficult to deal with. But every so often we get a message we are very glad to have. That such “rewarding” email comes unpredictably does not dim its attractiveness or keep us from looking for it. On the contrary, the most effective way of maintaining a behavior is not with a consistent, predictable reward, but rather with what is termed “variable reinforcement”—that is, rewards that vary in their frequency or magnitude.

- ① 우리의 행동욕구는 예측할 수 없는 경우 더 추구한다.
- ② 인지과학에서 충동억제는 가장 중요한 실험기반이다.
- ③ 인지과학실험의 예측가능한 변수는 제거해야한다.
- ④ 이메일의 보상효과는 인지과학과 밀접한 관련이 있다.
- ⑤ 음식과 이메일에 대한 충동은 유사하다.

65. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 연결사는?65)

According to Skinner, we, too, in most aspects of our lives, are like pigeons pecking at a button to receive little snacks. And this, according to the cognitive scientist Tom Stafford, explains the check-in impulse behind email and other online technologies. Unlike food, email isn’t always rewarding; _____ A _____, it is often annoying. Once upon a time, there could be no new email for days at a time. Much of what we get is uninteresting or indeed difficult to deal with. But every so often we get a message we are very glad to have. That such “rewarding” email comes unpredictably does not dim its attractiveness or keep us from looking for it. _____ B _____, the most effective way of maintaining a behavior is not with a consistent, predictable reward, but rather with what is termed “variable reinforcement”—that is, rewards that vary in their frequency or magnitude.

- ① For example - To the contrary
- ② For instance - Consequently
- ③ In fact - On the contrary
- ④ However - For instance
- ⑤ Consequently - As a result

[41 ~ 42] 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Have you ever found yourself speaking to someone at length only to realize they haven't heard a single thing you've said? As remarkable as our ability to see or hear is our capacity to disregard. This capacity, along with the inherent need to pay attention to something, has dictated the development of the attention industries.

Every instant of every day we are overloaded with information. In fact, all complex organisms, especially those with brains, suffer from information overload. Our eyes and ears receive lights and sounds across the spectrums of visible and audible wavelengths. All told, every second, our senses transmit an estimated 11 million bits of information to our poor brains, as if a giant fiber-optic cable were plugged directly into them, firing information at full speed. In light of this, it is rather incredible that we are even capable of boredom. Fortunately, we have a valve by which to turn the flow on or off at will. To use another term, we can both "tune in" and "tune out." When we shut the valve, we ignore almost everything, while focusing on just one discrete stream of information out of the millions of bits coming in. In fact, we can even shut out everything external to us, and concentrate on an internal dialogue, as when we are "lost in thought." This ability—to block out most everything, and focus—is what neuroscientists and psychologists refer to as paying attention.

41. 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① How Do Humans Handle Information Overload?
 - ② Increase Your Attention Span with Practice!
 - ③ The More Information, The Better Results
 - ④ Promising Future of the Information Society
 - ⑤ Information Overload: An Obstacle to Remembering

42. 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]
- ① criticize ② intervene ③ sympathize
 - ④ generalize ⑤

41~42 이해 / 41. [출제의도] 글의 제목 추론하기 42. [출제의도] 빈칸 내용 추론하기

[해석] 여러분은 누군가에게 길게 이야기를 했는데 그들이 여러분이 한 말을 한마디도 듣지 않았다는 것을 깨달은 자신을 발견한 적이 있는가? 보거나 듣는 우리의 능력만큼 놀라운 것이 우리의 무시하는 능력이다. 어떤 것에 관심을 기울이는 선천적 욕구와 함께 이 능력은 관심을 활용한 산업의 발달에 영향을 끼쳐 왔다. 매일 매 순간 우리는 정보로 과부하를 겪는다. 사실 모든 복잡한 생명체, 특히 뇌를 가진 것들은 정보 과부하로 고통을 겪는다. 우리의 눈과 귀는 볼 수 있고 들을 수 있는 파장의 스펙트럼 전체에 걸쳐 있는 빛과 소리를 받아들인다. 마치 거대한 광섬유 케이블이 그것들[너]에 직접 연결된 것처럼 우리의 감각은 모두 합쳐서 매초 천백만 비트로 추

정되는 정보를 우리의 불쌍한 뇌로 전송하여, 전속력으로 정보를 쏘아댄다. 이 점에 비추어 보면 우리가 심지어는 지루해할 수도 있다는 것은 오히려 믿기 힘들다. 다행히도 우리는 마음대로 그 흐름을 지속하게 하거나 차단할 수 있는 밸브를 가지고 있다. 다른 말로 표현하자면 우리는 ‘(정보를) 받아들일’ 수도 ‘차단할’ 수도 있다. 우리가 밸브를 잠그면, 들어오고 있는 수백만 비트 중 단지 하나의 별개 정보 흐름에 집중하면서 우리는 거의 모든 것을 무시한다. 사실, 우리가 ‘사색에 잠겼을’ 때처럼 우리는 심지어 우리 외부에 있는 모든 것을 차단하고 내부의 대화에 집중할 수 있다. 거의 모든 것을 차단하고 집중하는 이 능력은 신경과학자들과 심리학자들이 관심을 기울이는 것이라고 말하는 것이다.

[어휘] inherent 선천적인 overload 과부하 discrete 별개의

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Jeremy was a humble man who cleaned the floors of the king and was always smiling and happy. The king complained to his advisor, "How come I'm the richest man in the kingdom, and I'm always unhappy, yet (a) he's always beaming with happiness?" That night, the advisor visited a little hut where Jeremy lived happily with his family. He placed a bag with forty-nine gold coins in front of the poor man's house and left.

(B)

"How could this be?" Jeremy whispered. He was missing one. He asked his son if (b) he hadn't taken one of the coins. He didn't understand where the fiftieth coin had gone. He had forty-nine. That was incredible. But if he just could get to fifty! That should be the goal. If he could round out to fifty gold coins, he'd be immensely rich. He hid the coins under the earth and went to work.

(C)

Next morning Jeremy's son found the bag and asked his father to come and see it. Jeremy came out and opened it. He was in shock. Gold coins. Just one of these gold coins was more than (c) he could have ever hoped to see in his life. He counted them, and it was FORTY-NINE! "Wait a second," he thought to himself. "That is an odd number. I must have miscounted." So (d) he counted again and found, again, only forty-nine coins.

(D)

Throughout the day Jeremy was obsessed with how he was going to save enough money to get to the fiftieth coin. (e) He needed more working hours, so he took on two, and then three, shifts at work. This made Jeremy so exhausted that he lost his health and could not work any longer. While he was in his little hut, watching his family care for him, he regretted being greedy and realized that there were more important things than being rich.

정답

- 1) 2
- 2) 3
- 3) 3
- 4) 1
- 5) 3
- 6) 3
- 7) 1
- 8) 2
- 9) 2
- 10) 2
- 11) 1
- 12) 2
- 13) 3
- 14) 1
- 15) 2
- 16) 4
- 17) 2
- 18) 1
- 19) 4
- 20) 2
- 21) 4
- 22) 2
- 23) 3
- 24) 4
- 25) 4
- 26) 3
- 27) 1
- 28) 5
- 29) 3
- 30) 2
- 31) 1
- 32) 3
- 33) 1
- 34) 3
- 35) 4
- 36) 4
- 37) 1 different ⇔ same
- 38) 4
- 39) 2
- 40) 2
- 41) 2
- 42) 3
- 43) 1
- 44) 2
- 45) 4
- 46) 1
- 47) 4
- 48) 3
- 49) 1, >> vary
- 50) 2
- 51) 4
- 52) 3
- 53) 3
- 54) 2
- 55) 4
- 56) 2
- 57) 1
- 58) 3
- 59) 3

60) 4 지리적으로 최북단이 아니라 차를 생산하는 지역중 최북단이다.

- 61) 5
- 62) 5
- 63) 3
- 64) 1
- 65) 3