

2016 6월 고2 모의고사 변형문제

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

As a recent college graduate, I am very excited to move forward with my career in marketing and gain additional experience in a food sales environment specifically. I have heard wonderful things about your company and would love (A) to join / joining your team. While my prior experience has been in retail, I have always wanted to move in the direction of food sales. My volunteer experience has allowed me (B) to work / work with people from all walks of life, and I know how much they appreciate your company's contributions to the local charity. If hired as a member of your Marketing Department, my goal would be to get new clients and to ensure (C) that / what current customers continue to feel excited about their purchases.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-------------|----------|
| ① | to join | ... work | ... what |
| ② | to join | ... to work | ... that |
| ③ | to join | ... to work | ... what |
| ④ | joining | ... to work | ... that |
| ⑤ | joining | ... work | ... what |

18.2 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?2)

As a recent college graduate, I am very excited to move forward with my career in marketing and gain additional experience in a food sales environment specifically. ㉠ I have heard wonderful things about your company and would love to join your team. ㉡ While my prior experience has been in retail, I have always wanted to move in the direction of food sales. ㉢ My volunteer experience has allowed me to work with people from all walks of life, and I know how much they appreciate your company's contributions to the local charity. ㉣ Of course they are also devoted to their work in your company. ㉤ If hired as a member of your Marketing Department, my goal would be to get new clients and to ensure that current customers continue to feel excited about their purchases.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

As a recent college graduate, I am very ㉠ excited to move forward with my career in marketing and ㉡ gain additional experience in a food sales environment specifically. I have heard wonderful things about your company and would love to join your team. While my prior experience has been in retail, I have always wanted to move in the direction of food sales. My volunteer experience ㉢ has been allowed me to work with people from all walks of life, and I (appreciate company's how they your contributions know to much) the local charity. If ㉣ hired as a member of your Marketing Department, my goal would be to get new clients and to ensure that current customers continue ㉤ to feel excited about their purchases.

18.3 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?3)

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

18.4 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오.4)

→ _____

18.5 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉢ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.5)

As a recent college graduate, I am very excited to move forward with my career in marketing and gain additional experience in a food sales environment ㉠ specific. I have heard wonderful things about your company and would love to join your team. While my prior experience has been in retail, I have always wanted to move in the direction of food sales. My volunteer experience has allowed me to work with people from all walks of life, and I know how much they ㉡ appropriate your company's contributions to the local charity. If hired as a member of your Marketing Department, my goal would be to get new clients and to ensure that ㉢ currently customers continue to feel excited about their purchases.

① → _____

② → _____

③ → _____

19.1 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁶⁾

A shivery feeling shot through Billy. It was a good feeling at first. He tried to locate his father among the sea of heads, but he couldn't.

(A) And then the good feeling turned bad. He had an odd sensation that the world around him was moving in all directions. His mouth was dry.

(B) She was smiling and nodding, urging him on with her wide eyes. Should he walk over to her to get a copy of his poem? She seemed about a mile away. And he didn't think he could make his legs move.

(C) His heart was pounding. He forgot every word of his poem, including the title, but he didn't have a copy of it to read from. He saw Ms. Silver in the fringes of his vision.

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

19.2 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.⁷⁾

He saw Ms. Silver in the fringes of his vision.

A shivery feeling shot through Billy. It was a good feeling at first. He tried to locate his father among the sea of heads, but he couldn't. (①) And then the good feeling turned bad. (②) He had an odd sensation that the world around him was moving in all directions. His mouth was dry. (③) His heart was pounding. He forgot every word of his poem, including the title, but he didn't have a copy of it to read from. (④) She was smiling and nodding, urging him on with her wide eyes. Should he walk over to her to get a copy of his poem? (⑤) She seemed about a mile away. And he didn't think he could make his legs move.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

19.3 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?⁸⁾

A shivery feeling shot through Billy. It was a good feeling at first. He tried to (A) [locate / be located] his father among the sea of heads, but he couldn't. And then the good feeling turned bad. He had an odd sensation that the world around him was moving in all directions. His mouth was dry. His heart was pounding. He forgot every word of his poem, including the title, but he didn't have a copy of it to (B) [read from / read]. He saw Ms. Silver in the fringes of his vision. She was smiling and nodding, urging him on with her wide eyes. Should he walk over to

her to get a copy of his poem? She (C) [seemed / was seemed] about a mile away. And he didn't think he could make his legs move.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----|-----------|-----|------------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | locate | ... | read from | ... | seemed |
| ② | locate | ... | read from | ... | was seemed |
| ③ | locate | ... | read | ... | seemed |
| ④ | be located | ... | read | ... | was seemed |
| ⑤ | be located | ... | read | ... | seemed |

19.4 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?⁹⁾

A shivery feeling shot through Billy. It was a good feeling at first. He tried to locate his father among the sea of heads, but he couldn't. And then the good feeling ㉠ turned bad. He had an odd sensation ㉡ which the world around him was moving in all directions. His mouth was dry. His heart was pounding. He forgot every word of his poem, ㉢ including the title, but he didn't have a copy of it to read from. He saw Ms. Silver in the fringes of his vision. She was smiling and nodding, ㉣ urging him on with her wide eyes. Should he walk over to her to get a copy of his poem? She seemed about a mile away. And he didn't think he could make his legs ㉤ move.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

19.5 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?¹⁰⁾

A shivery feeling shot through Billy. It was a good feeling at first. He tried to locate his father among the sea of heads, but he couldn't. And then the good feeling turned bad. He had an odd sensation that the world around him was moving in all directions. ㉠ His mouth was dry. His heart was pounding. ㉡ He forgot every word of his poem, including the title, but he didn't have a copy of it to read from. ㉢ He didn't want to get help from her. He saw Ms. Silver in the fringes of his vision. ㉣ She was smiling and nodding, urging him on with her wide eyes. Should he walk over to her to get a copy of his poem? ㉤ She seemed about a mile away. And he didn't think he could make his legs move.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A shivery feeling shot through Billy. It was a good feeling at first. He tried to locate his father among the sea of heads, but he couldn't. And then the good feeling turned bad. He had an odd sensation **that** the world around him was moving in all directions. His mouth was dry. His heart was pounding. He forgot every word of his poem, including the title, but he didn't have a copy of it to read from. He saw Ms. Silver in the fringes of his vision. She was smiling and nodding, urging him on with her wide eyes. Should he walk over to her to get a copy of his poem? She seemed about a mile away. And he didn't think he could make his legs move.

19.7 밑줄 친 'that'와 쓰임이 같은 것을 고르시오. 11)

- 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.

19.8 밑줄의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. 12)

- ① 오싹하게 하는 느낌이 Billy에게 전해졌는데 처음에는 좋은 느낌이었다.
- ② Billy는 인파 속에서 그의 아버지의 위치를 찾으려 했지만, 찾을 수 없었다.
- ③ Billy는 일이 마르고, 심장은 두근거렸다.
- ④ Billy는 그의 시야의 가장 자리에 Mr. Silver가 보였다.
- ⑤ Billy는 다리를 움직여 걸어갈 수 있을 거라는 생각이 들지 않았다.

20.1 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? 13)

㉠ **Engaged** in procrastination, how do you move from being stuck to ㉡ **do** the day's most difficult tasks? I say, "Eat the frogs!" The idea comes from a Mark Twain quote: "Eat a live frog first thing in the morning, and ㉢ **nothing worse** will happen to you the rest of the day." Every morning, commit to dealing with the item on your to-do list that you're dreading the most, and do it before anything else. Mornings are especially ideal for when you need to be productive on creative tasks, such as writing, because you have ㉣ **fewer** distractions and your mind is free of the stresses that accumulate over the course of a workday. While diving into undesirable tasks first thing, imagine how ㉤ **good** it will feel to have gotten over that hurdle and still have a whole day ahead of you.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

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

Engaged in procrastination, how do you move from being stuck to doing the day's most difficult tasks? I say, "Eat the frogs!" The idea comes from a Mark Twain quote: "Eat a (A) **[live / alive]** frog first thing in the morning, and nothing worse will happen to you the rest of the day." Every morning, commit to (B) **[dealing / deal]** with the item on your to-do list that you're dreading the most, and do it before anything else. Mornings are especially ideal for when you need to be productive on creative tasks, such as writing, because you have fewer distractions and your mind is (C) **[free / full]** of the stresses that accumulate over the course of a workday. While diving into undesirable tasks first thing, imagine how good it will feel to have gotten over that hurdle and still have a whole day ahead of you.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-------------|----------|
| ① | alive | ... deal | ... full |
| ② | alive | ... dealing | ... free |
| ③ | live | ... dealing | ... full |
| ④ | live | ... dealing | ... free |
| ⑤ | live | ... deal | ... full |

20.3 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 15)

The idea comes from a Mark Twain quote: "Eat a live frog first thing in the morning, and nothing worse will happen to you the rest of the day."

Engaged in procrastination, how do you move from being stuck to doing the day's most difficult tasks? (①) I say, "Eat the frogs!" (②) Every morning, commit to dealing with the item on your to-do list that you're dreading the most, and do it before anything else. (③) Mornings are especially ideal for when you need to be productive on creative tasks, such as writing, because you have fewer distractions and your mind is free of the stresses that accumulate over the course of a workday. (④) While diving into undesirable tasks first thing, imagine how good it will feel to have gotten over that hurdle and still have a whole day ahead of you. (⑤)

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Engaged in procrastination, how do you move from ㉠ **being stuck** to doing the day's most difficult tasks? I say, "Eat the frogs!" The idea comes from a Mark Twain quote: "Eat a live frog first thing in the morning, ㉡ **and** nothing worse will happen to you the rest of the day." Every morning, commit to dealing with the item on your to-do list that you're dreading the most, and do it ㉢ **before** anything else. Mornings are especially ideal for when you need to be productive on creative tasks, such as writing, because you have ㉣ **more** distractions and your mind is free of the stresses that accumulate over the course of a workday. While ㉤ **diving** into undesirable tasks first thing, **(feel imagine it will to good have how gotten hurdle over that)** and still have a whole day ahead of you.

20.4 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? 16)

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

20.5 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오. 17)

→ _____

20.6 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 18)

Engaged in procrastination, how do you move from being stuck to doing the day's most difficult tasks? I say, "Eat the frogs!" The idea comes from a Mark Twain quote: "Eat a live frog first thing in the morning, and nothing worse will happen to you the rest of the day." Every morning, commit to dealing with the item on your to-do list that you're dreading the most, and do it before anything else. Mornings are especially ideal for when you need to be productive on creative tasks, such as writing, because you have fewer distractions and your mind is free of the stresses that accumulate over the course of a workday. While diving into undesirable tasks first thing, imagine how good it will feel to have gotten over that hurdle and still have a whole day ahead of you.

- ① Do first what you hate to do
- ② Sometimes you may procrastinate
- ③ Eating a live frog is nonsense.
- ④ Avoid distractions ahead of you
- ⑤ Make a to-do list before starting

20.7 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 19)

I say, "Eat the frogs!"

Engaged in procrastination, how do you move from being stuck to doing the day's most difficult tasks? (①) The idea comes from a Mark Twain quote: "Eat a live frog first thing in the morning, and nothing worse will happen to you the rest of the day." (②) Every morning, commit to dealing with the item on your to-do list that you're dreading the most, and do it before anything else. (③) Mornings are especially ideal for when you need to be productive on creative tasks, such as writing, because you have fewer distractions and your mind is free of the stresses that accumulate over the course of a workday. (④) While diving into undesirable tasks first thing, imagine how good it will feel to have gotten over that hurdle and still have a whole day ahead of you. (⑤)

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

20.8 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 20)

Engaged in procrastination, how do you move from being stuck to doing the day's most difficult tasks? I say, "Eat the frogs!" The idea comes from a Mark Twain quote: "Eat a live frog first thing in the morning, and nothing worse will happen to you the rest of the day." Every morning, commit to dealing with the item on your to-do list that you're dreading the most, and do it before anything else. Mornings are especially ideal for when you need to be productive on creative tasks, such as writing, because you have fewer distractions and your mind is free of the stresses that accumulate over the course of a workday. While diving into undesirable tasks first thing, imagine how good it will feel to have gotten over that hurdle and _____.

- ① can dread eating a frog
- ② still have a lot of work to do
- ③ can start to do another thing
- ④ still have a whole day ahead of you
- ⑤ still have nothing good to do ahead of you

21.1 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(21)

We began helping in the kitchen when we each turned three years old. We're sure that, at that age, we were more of a hindrance than help, but because our mom thought cooking was a good learning tool, she tolerated all of the mess that we made. Of course, we didn't care about any of that learning stuff, we just thought it was fun, and we still do. We learned to cook _____.

We can't tell you how many times we have dropped eggs on the floor, coated the kitchen in flour, or boiled things over on the stove. The point is, if there is a mistake that could be made, we have made it. But, as our mom always says, mistakes are the best teachers. Through those mistakes we have learned what works and definitely what doesn't.

- ① through cook books
- ② from our grandmother
- ③ through mom's recipes
- ④ by searching for the internet
- ⑤ through trial and many errors

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

We began helping in the kitchen when we each turned three years old. We're sure that, at that age, we were more of a hindrance than help, but (A) [because / though] our mom thought cooking was a good learning tool, she tolerated all of the mess that we made. Of course, we didn't care about any of that learning stuff, we just thought it was fun, and we still (B) [do / are]. We learned to cook through trial and many errors. We can't tell you how many times we have dropped eggs on the floor, (C) [coated / coating] the kitchen in flour, or boiled things over on the stove. The point is, if there is a mistake that could be made, we have made it. But, as our mom always says, mistakes are the best teachers. Through those mistakes we have learned what works and definitely what doesn't.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	because	... are	... coating
②	because	... do	... coated
③	because	... do	... coating
④	though	... do	... coated
⑤	though	... are	... coating

21.3 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.(23)

We began helping in the kitchen when we each turned three years old. We're sure that, at that age, we were more of a hindrance than help, but because our mom thought cooking was a good learning tool, she tolerated all of the mess that we made. Of course, we didn't care about any of that learning stuff, we just thought it was fun, and we still do. We learned to cook through trial and many errors. We can't tell you how many times we have dropped eggs on the floor, coated the kitchen in flour, or boiled things over on the stove. The point is, if there is a mistake that could be made, we have made it. But, as our mom always says, _____. Through those mistakes we have learned what works and definitely what doesn't.

- ① the early bird catches worms
- ② mistakes are the best teachers
- ③ a rolling stone gathers no moss
- ④ every cloud has a silver lining
- ⑤ you cannot eat your cake and have it

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

We began helping in the kitchen when we each turned three years old. We're sure that, at that age, we were more of a ㉠hindrance than help, but because our mom thought cooking was a good learning tool, she ㉡tolerated all of the mess that we made. Of course, we didn't care about any of that learning stuff, we just thought it was fun, and we still do. We learned ㉢to cook through trial and many errors. We can't tell you how many times we have dropped eggs on the floor, coated the kitchen in flour, or boiled things over on the stove. The point is, if there is a mistake that could ㉣made, we have made it. But, as our mom always says, mistakes are the best teachers. Through those mistakes we have learned what works and ㉤definitely what doesn't.

21.4 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?24)

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

21.5 밑글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?25)

- ① Avoid Mistakes As Early As Possible
- ② Trial And Error Helpful in Learning
- ③ Mistakes Are to Be Avoided
- ④ Cooking Which Is Real Fun
- ⑤ Mom's Cooking

21.6 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.²⁶⁾

But, as our mom always says, mistakes are the best teachers.

We began helping in the kitchen when we each turned three years old. (①) We're sure that, at that age, we were more of a hindrance than help, but because our mom thought cooking was a good learning tool, she tolerated all of the mess that we made. (②) Of course, we didn't care about any of that learning stuff, we just thought it was fun, and we still do. (③) We learned to cook trial and many errors. (④) We can't tell you how many times we have dropped eggs on the floor, coated the kitchen in flour, or boiled things over on the stove. The point is, if there is a mistake that could be made, we have made it. (⑤) Through those mistakes we have learned what works and definitely what doesn't.

- ① (㉠) ② (㉡) ③ (㉢) ④ (㉣) ⑤ (㉤)

21.7 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.²⁷⁾

We began helping in the kitchen when we each turned three years old. We're sure that, at that age, we were more of a hindrance than help, but because our mom thought cooking was a good learning tool, she tolerated all of the mess that we made.

- (A) But, as our mom always says, mistakes are the best teachers. Through those mistakes we have learned what works and definitely what doesn't.
 (B) Of course, we didn't care about any of that learning stuff, we just thought it was fun, and we still do. We learned to cook trial and many errors.
 (C) We can't tell you how many times we have dropped eggs on the floor, coated the kitchen in flour, or boiled things over on the stove. The point is, if there is a mistake that could be made, we have made it.

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

22.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?²⁸⁾

In some sense, tea played a life-changing role for herdsmen and hunters after it spread to China's grasslands and pasture lands. (A) **[It / This]** is often said that people make a living according to given circumstances. On high mountains and grasslands in the northwest part of China, a large quantity of cattle, sheep, camels, and horses are raised. The milk and meat provide people with much fat and protein but (B) **[few / a few]** vitamins. Tea, therefore, supplements the basic needs of the nomadic tribes, whose diet lacks vegetables. Therefore, the herdsmen from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia autonomous regions follow the tea culture system (C) **[in which / which]** they drink tea with milk. And they make milky tea the most precious thing for the people in the northwest part of China.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-----------|--------------|
| ① | This | ... a few | ... which |
| ② | This | ... few | ... in which |
| ③ | It | ... few | ... which |
| ④ | It | ... few | ... in which |
| ⑤ | It | ... a few | ... which |

22.2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.²⁹⁾

In some sense, tea played a life-changing role for herdsmen and hunters after it spread to China's grasslands and pasture lands.

- (A) Therefore, the herdsmen from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia autonomous regions follow the tea culture system in which they drink tea with milk. And they make milky tea the most precious thing for the people in the northwest part of China.
 (B) It is often said that people make a living according to given circumstances. On high mountains and grasslands in the northwest part of China, a large quantity of cattle, sheep, camels, and horses are raised.
 (C) The milk and meat provide people with much fat and protein but few vitamins. Tea, therefore, supplements the basic needs of the nomadic tribes, whose diet lacks vegetables.

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

22.3 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.³⁰⁾

Tea, therefore, supplements the basic needs of the nomadic tribes, whose diet lacks vegetables.

In some sense, tea played a life-changing role for herdsmen and hunters after it spread to China's grasslands and pasture lands. ① It is often said that people make a living according to given circumstances. ② On high mountains and grasslands in the northwest part of China, a large quantity of cattle, sheep, camels, and horses are raised. ③ The milk and meat provide people with much fat and protein but few vitamins. ④ Therefore, the herdsmen from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia autonomous regions follow the tea culture system in which they drink tea with milk. ⑤ And they make milky tea the most precious thing for the people in the northwest part of China.

- ① ① ② ② ③ ③ ④ ④ ⑤ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In some sense, tea played a life-changing role for herdsmen and hunters after ㉠it spread to China's grasslands and pasture lands. It **(said is often make according a living that to given people circumstances)**. On high mountains and grasslands in the northwest part of China, a large quantity of cattle, sheep, camels, and horses are raised. The milk and meat provide people ㉡with much fat and protein but few vitamins. Tea, therefore, supplements the basic needs of the nomadic tribes, ㉢whom diet lacks vegetables. _____, the herdsmen from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia autonomous regions ㉣follow the tea culture system in which they drink tea with milk. And they make milky tea ㉤the most precious thing for the people in the northwest part of China.

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

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

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

→ _____

22.6 뒷글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.³³⁾

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

22.7 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.³⁴⁾

In some sense, tea played a life-changing role for herdsmen and hunters after it spread to China's grasslands and pasture lands. It is often said that people make a living according to given circumstances. On high mountains and grasslands in the northwest part of China, a large quantity of cattle, sheep, camels, and horses are raised. The milk and meat provide people with much fat and protein but few vitamins. Tea, therefore, supplements the basic needs of the nomadic tribes, whose diet _____. Therefore, the herdsmen from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia autonomous regions follow the tea culture system in which they drink tea with milk. And they make milky tea the most precious thing for the people in the northwest part of China.

- ① lacks vegetables
 ② is rich in vitamins
 ③ should be improved
 ④ contains a lot of protein
 ⑤ leaves nothing to be desired

22.8 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.³⁵⁾

In some sense, tea played a life-changing role for herdsmen and hunters after it spread to China's grasslands and pasture lands. It is often said that people make a living according to given circumstances. On high mountains and grasslands in the northwest part of China, a large quantity of cattle, sheep, camels, and horses are raised. The milk and meat provide people with much fat and protein but few vitamins. Tea, therefore, supplements the basic needs of the nomadic tribes, whose diet lacks vegetables. Therefore, the herdsmen from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia autonomous regions follow the tea culture system in which they drink tea with milk. And they make milky tea the most precious thing for the people in the northwest part of China.

- ① 차는 유목민들과 사냥꾼들에게 삶을 바꿀 정도의 중요한 역할을 했다.
 ② 인간은 주어진 환경에 따라 생계를 유지하게 된다고들 말한다.
 ③ 중국 동서 지역의 고원과 초원에서는, 많은 소, 양, 낙타, 그리고 말이 길러진다.
 ④ 고기는 다양한 지방과 단백질을 제공하지만 비타민에 대해서는 그렇지 못하다.
 ⑤ 차는 채소가 부족한 유목민들의 식단에 기본적인 필수 요소들을 보충해준다.

23.1 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.³⁶⁾

A bridge is normally constructed to last one hundred years in a natural or manmade environment. Its presence makes a lasting mark that shows the evolution of society. It should, then, be an agreeable addition to the local environment. Therefore, one of the first qualities a bridge must exhibit concerns how it harmonizes with its surroundings. It must not upset the balance of the environment; it must either adapt to or indeed reinforce this balance. Depending on the type of bridge and the site, it is subordinate to the surroundings, or it makes a strong statement. In the latter case the bridge must possess an intrinsic beauty that works within its surroundings. It is not acceptable to create a bridge that is spectacular in itself but spoils its local environment.

- ① 다리는 사회의 변화과정을 보여준다.
- ② 다리는 주변 환경에 종속되어야 한다.
- ③ 다리는 오래 지속되도록 건축되어야 한다.
- ④ 다리는 그 자체의 미적 가치가 있어야 한다.
- ⑤ 다리는 주변 환경에 통합되어 조화를 이루어야 한다.

23.2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.³⁷⁾

A bridge is normally constructed to last one hundred years in a natural or manmade environment. Its presence makes a lasting mark that shows the evolution of society.

(A) It must not upset the balance of the environment; it must either adapt to or indeed reinforce this balance. Depending on the type of bridge and the site, it is subordinate to the surroundings, or it makes a strong statement.

(B) It should, then, be an agreeable addition to the local environment. Therefore, one of the first qualities a bridge must exhibit concerns how it harmonizes with its surroundings.

(C) In the latter case the bridge must possess an intrinsic beauty that works within its surroundings. It is not acceptable to create a bridge that is spectacular in itself but spoils its local environment.

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

23.3 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.³⁸⁾

In the latter case the bridge must possess an intrinsic beauty that works within its surroundings.

A bridge is normally constructed to last one hundred years in a natural or manmade environment. (①) Its presence makes a lasting mark that shows the evolution of society. It should, then, be an agreeable addition to the local environment. (②) Therefore, one of the first qualities a bridge must exhibit concerns how it harmonizes with its surroundings. (③) It must not upset the balance of the environment; it must either adapt to or indeed reinforce this balance. (④) Depending on the type of bridge and the site, it is subordinate to the surroundings, or it makes a strong statement. (⑤) It is not acceptable to create a bridge that is spectacular in itself but spoils its local environment.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

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

A bridge is normally constructed to last one hundred years in a natural or manmade environment. Its presence makes a lasting mark that (A) [shows / is shown] the evolution of society. It should, then, be an agreeable addition to the local environment. Therefore, one of the first qualities a bridge must exhibit (B) [concerns / concern] how it harmonizes with its surroundings. It must not upset the balance of the environment; it must either adapt to or indeed reinforce this balance. Depending on the type of bridge and the site, it is subordinate to the surroundings, or it makes a strong statement. In the latter case the bridge must possess an intrinsic beauty that works within (C) [its / their] surroundings. It is not acceptable to create a bridge that is spectacular in itself but spoils its local environment.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-----|----------|-----|-------|
| ① | shows | ... | concern | ... | their |
| ② | shows | ... | concerns | ... | its |
| ③ | shows | ... | concerns | ... | their |
| ④ | is shown | ... | concerns | ... | its |
| ⑤ | is shown | ... | concern | ... | their |

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A bridge is normally constructed ㉠ **to last** one hundred years in a natural or manmade environment. Its presence makes a lasting mark that shows the evolution of society. It should, then, be an ㉡ **agreeable** addition to the local environment. _____, one of the first qualities a bridge must exhibit concerns how it ㉢ **harmonizes** with its surroundings. It must not upset the balance of the environment; it must either ㉣ **adept** to or indeed reinforce this balance. Depending on the type of bridge and the site, it is subordinate to the surroundings, or it makes a strong statement. In the ㉤ **latter** case the bridge must possess an intrinsic beauty that works within its surroundings. It is not acceptable to create a bridge that is spectacular in itself but spoils its local environment.

23.5 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?40)

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

23.6 뒷글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.41)

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

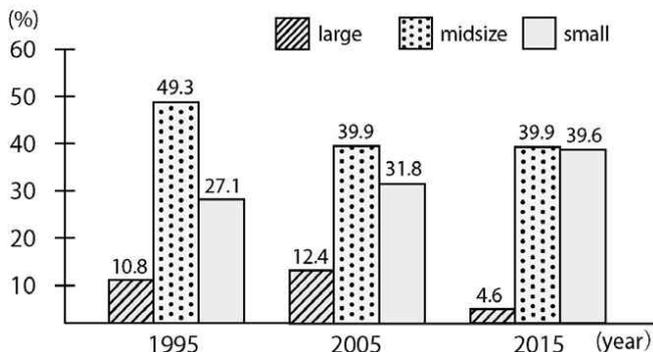
23.7 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.42)

A bridge is normally constructed to last one hundred years in a natural or manmade environment. Its presence makes a lasting mark that shows the evolution of society. It should, then, be an agreeable addition to the local environment. Therefore, one of the first qualities a bridge must exhibit concerns how it harmonizes with its surroundings. It must not upset the ㉠ _____ of the environment; it must either adapt to or indeed reinforce this balance. Depending on the type of bridge and the site, it is ㉡ _____ to the surroundings, or it makes a strong statement. In the latter case the bridge must possess an intrinsic beauty that works within its surroundings. It is not acceptable to create a bridge that is spectacular in itself but ㉢ _____ its local environment.

- ① spoils ② balance ③ subordinate

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

U.S. Retail Car Sales by Vehicle Size, 1995-2015



24.1 위 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?43)

The above graph shows the percentage of retail car sales by vehicle size from 1995 to 2015 in the U.S. ① Among the given three years, midsize cars recorded the highest percentage of retail car sales each year despite a decrease from 1995 to 2005. ② Large cars were the least preferred among the three categories during the given period. ③ Regarding small cars, the percentage of sales increased over the past two decades, and peaked in 2015. ④ The percentage gap between large car sales from 1995 to 2005 was the same as that of small car sales in the same period. ⑤ In 2005 and 2015, midsize cars accounted for the same percentage of retail sales.

24.2 위 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?44)

The above graph shows the percentage of retail car sales by vehicle size from 1995 to 2015 in the U.S. ① Among the given three years, midsize cars recorded the highest percentage of retail car sales each year despite a decrease from 1995 to 2005. ② Large cars were the least preferred among the three categories during the given period. ③ Regarding large cars, the percentage of sales increased over the past two decades, and peaked in 2015. ④ The percentage gap between small car sales from 1995 to 2005 was bigger than that of large car sales in the same period. ⑤ In 2005 and 2015, midsize cars accounted for the same percentage of retail sales.

25.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?⁴⁵⁾

Tarsiers are little primates not much bigger than rats. Their resemblance to the rat is exaggerated by their thin tail, (A) [which / in which] is much longer than their overall body length. All tarsiers are completely nocturnal and have a number of remarkable physical adaptations for this lifestyle. They have an excellent sense of hearing. Tarsiers also have enormous eyes in comparison with their body size; their eyes (B) [make / have made] up nearly one-fourth the size of their faces. The habitat of the tarsier is generally tropical rain forest and they are found in dense bamboo thickets. During the day, they lie in holes in tree trunks and in dark, thickly tangled vegetation. At night, they hunt for insects, spiders, and small lizards. Tarsiers can rotate their heads at least 180 degrees, which (C) [gives / give] them a wide field of vision for spotting prey.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-----|-----------|-----|-------|
| ① | in which | ... | have made | ... | give |
| ② | in which | ... | make | ... | gives |
| ③ | which | ... | make | ... | give |
| ④ | which | ... | make | ... | gives |
| ⑤ | which | ... | have made | ... | give |

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

They have an excellent sense of hearing.

Tarsiers are little primates not much bigger than rats. Their resemblance to the rat is exaggerated by their thin tail, which is much longer than their overall body length. (①) All tarsiers are completely nocturnal and have a number of remarkable physical adaptations for this lifestyle. (②) Tarsiers also have enormous eyes in comparison with their body size; their eyes make up nearly one-fourth the size of their faces. (③) The habitat of the tarsier is generally tropical rain forest and they are found in dense bamboo thickets. (④) During the day, they lie in holes in tree trunks and in dark, thickly tangled vegetation. (⑤) At night, they hunt for insects, spiders, and small lizards. Tarsiers can rotate their heads at least 180 degrees, which gives them a wide field of vision for spotting prey.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

25.3 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?⁴⁷⁾

Tarsiers are little primates not much bigger than rats. Their resemblance to the rat is ㉠ exaggerated by their thin tail, which is much longer than their overall body length. All tarsiers are completely ㉡ diurnal and have a number of remarkable physical adaptations for this lifestyle. They have an excellent sense of hearing. Tarsiers also have ㉢ enormous eyes in comparison with their body size; their eyes make up nearly one-fourth the size of their faces. The habitat of the tarsier is generally tropical rain forest and they are ㉣ found in dense bamboo thickets. During the day, they lie in holes in tree trunks and in dark, thickly tangled vegetation. At night, they hunt for insects, spiders, and small lizards. Tarsiers can rotate their heads at least 180 degrees, which gives them a wide field of vision for ㉤ spotting prey.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

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

Tarsiers are little primates not much bigger than rats. Their resemblance to the rat is exaggerated by their thin tail, which is much longer than their overall body length.

(A) During the day, they lie in holes in tree trunks and in dark, thickly tangled vegetation. At night, they hunt for insects, spiders, and small lizards. Tarsiers can rotate their heads at least 180 degrees, which gives them a wide field of vision for spotting prey.

(B) Tarsiers also have enormous eyes in comparison with their body size; their eyes make up nearly one-fourth the size of their faces. The habitat of the tarsier is generally tropical rain forest and they are found in dense bamboo thickets.

(C) All tarsiers are completely nocturnal and have a number of remarkable physical adaptations for this lifestyle. They have an excellent sense of hearing.

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

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

Tarsiers are little primates not much bigger than rats. Their resemblance to the rat is exaggerated by their thin tail, which is much longer than their overall body length. All tarsiers are completely ㉠ _____ and have a number of remarkable physical adaptations for this lifestyle. They have an excellent sense of hearing. Tarsiers also have ㉡ _____ eyes in comparison with their body size; their eyes make up nearly one-fourth the size of their faces. The habitat of the tarsier is generally tropical rain forest and they are found in dense bamboo thickets. During the day, they lie in holes in tree trunks and in dark, thickly tangled vegetation. At night, they hunt for insects, spiders, and small lizards. Tarsiers can rotate their heads at least 180 degrees, which gives them ㉢ _____ for spotting prey.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| ① a wide field of vision | ② nocturnal |
| ③ enormous | ④ diurnal |

25.6 tarsier에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁵⁰⁾

Tarsiers are little primates not much bigger than rats. Their resemblance to the rat is exaggerated by their thin tail, which is much longer than their overall body length. All tarsiers are completely nocturnal and have a number of remarkable physical adaptations for this lifestyle. They have an excellent sense of hearing. Tarsiers also have enormous eyes in comparison with their body size; their eyes make up nearly one-fourth the size of their faces. The habitat of the tarsier is generally tropical rain forest and they are found in dense bamboo thickets. During the day, they lie in holes in tree trunks and in dark, thickly tangled vegetation. At night, they hunt for insects, spiders, and small lizards. Tarsiers can rotate their heads at least 180 degrees, which gives them a wide field of vision for spotting prey.

- ① 쥐보다 크지 않은 작은 영장류이다.
- ② 꼬리가 몸통보다 더 길다.
- ③ 완전히 야행성 동물이다.
- ④ 대나무 숲속에서 발견되기도 한다.
- ⑤ 안구를 적어도 180도 돌릴 수 있다.

26. Science Camp에 관한 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁵¹⁾

Science Camp for Girls - Day Camp

In the University of Chicago, we offer special day-only sessions of our science camps. These programs feature a convenient 5-day schedule, with classes from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day. Please note that day camp students attend a shortened version of the program offered at the overnight camps.

- Date: July 4 - July 8
- Location: Michigan Science Hall
- Grade: 9th -11th
- Price: \$795
- Each girl will choose a science major that will be the focus of her morning or afternoon classes.
 - Beginning Level: Marine Science, Engineering, Physics
 - Intermediate Level: Astronomy, Marine Biology, Chemistry
- Reservations: The participants should make a reservation no later than May 31.

- ① 낮 동안에만 진행되는 특별한 과학 캠프 프로그램이다.
- ② 7월 4일부터 7월 8일까지 진행된다.
- ③ 대상은 9학년에서 11학년까지이다.
- ④ 중급 과정에 물리학 수업이 있다.
- ⑤ 예약은 늦어도 5월 31일까지 해야 한다.

27. Campus Tour에 관한 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁵²⁾

CAMPUS TOUR

California State University, Channel Islands(CI)

Just 10 minutes from the beach and downtown Camarillo, the CI campus provides what you need in your educational endeavors.

- CI offers walking tours of the campus led by a student guide.
- The tour lasts approximately 1 hour.
- Reservations are strongly recommended.

WEEKDAY TOURS

- Tours are offered Monday through Friday at 11:30a.m.
- Tours begin in Sage Hall.

SATURDAY TOURS

- Saturday tours are available only on the first Saturday of each month and begin at 11:00 a.m.
- Tours begin in the enrollment center located in Malibu Hall.

PARKING

- Free parking permits will be provided only to those who have registered in advance.
- If you do not have a permit, you will be required to pay the \$6 daily parking fee.

- ① 학생 도우미가 안내하는 캠퍼스 도보 투어이다.
- ② 예약이 권장되는 캠퍼스 투어이다.
- ③ 평일 투어는 월요일부터 금요일까지 실시된다.
- ④ 매달 첫 번째 토요일마다 오전 11시에 시작된다.
- ⑤ 사전에 등록한 경우에 6달러 주차권을 제공한다.

28.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?⁵³⁾

Architecture is generally conceived, designed, and realized in response to an existing set of conditions. These conditions may be purely (A) [functional / function] in nature, or they may also reflect in varying degrees the social, political, and economic climate. In any case, it is assumed that the existing set of conditions is much (B) [less / more] satisfactory and that a new set of conditions would be desirable. The initial phase of any design process is the recognition of a problematic condition and the decision to find a solution to it. Design is above all a purposeful endeavor. A designer must first document the existing conditions of a problem and collect relevant data to (C) [be analyzed / analyze]. This is the critical phase of the design process since the nature of a solution is related to how a problem is defined.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	function	... more	... analyze
②	function	... less	... be analyzed
③	functional	... less	... analyze
④	functional	... less	... be analyzed
⑤	functional	... more	... analyze

28.2 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.⁵⁴⁾

A designer must first document the existing conditions of a problem and collect relevant data to be analyzed.

Architecture is generally conceived, designed, and realized in response to an existing set of conditions. (①) These conditions may be purely functional in nature, or they may also reflect in varying degrees the social, political, and economic climate. (②) In any case, it is assumed that the existing set of conditions is much less satisfactory and that a new set of conditions would be desirable. (③) The initial phase of any design process is the recognition of a problematic condition and the decision to find a solution to it. (④) Design is above all a purposeful endeavor. (⑤) This is the critical phase of the design process since the nature of a solution is related to how a problem is defined.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

28.3 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.55)

Architecture is generally conceived, designed, and realized in response to an existing set of conditions. These conditions may be purely functional in nature, or they may also reflect in varying degrees the social, political, and economic climate. In any case, it is assumed that the existing set of conditions is much less satisfactory and that a new set of conditions would be desirable. The initial phase of any design process is the recognition of a problematic condition and the decision to find a solution to it. Design is above all a purposeful endeavor. A designer must first document the existing conditions of a problem and collect relevant data to be analyzed. This is the critical phase of the design process since the nature of a solution is related to how a problem is defined.

- ① 건축은 일반적으로 기존 상황에 대한 반응으로써 구상되고, 디자인되고, 실현된다.
- ② 기존의 상황들은 사회적, 정치적, 경제적 상황을 다양하게 반영하기도 한다.
- ③ 현재 상황은 훨씬 덜 만족스럽고, 새로운 상황이 바람직할 것이라고 여겨진다.
- ④ 디자인 과정의 첫 번째 단계는 문제 상황을 인식하고 해결책을 찾아내려는 결정이다.
- ⑤ 디자이너는 현재 상황을 무시하고, 분석되어야 할 관련 자료를 먼저 수집해야 한다.

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

Architecture is generally conceived, designed, and realized in response to an existing set of conditions.

- (A) This is the critical phase of the design process since the nature of a solution is related to how a problem is defined.
- (B) These conditions may be purely functional in nature, or they may also reflect in varying degrees the social, political, and economic climate. In any case, it is assumed that the existing set of conditions is much less satisfactory and that a new set of conditions would be desirable.
- (C) The initial phase of any design process is the recognition of a problematic condition and the decision to find a solution to it. Design is above all a purposeful endeavor. A designer must first document the existing conditions of a problem and collect relevant data to be analyzed.

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

28.5 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.57)

Architecture is generally conceived, designed, and realized in response to an existing set of conditions. These conditions may be purely functional in nature, or they may also reflect in varying degrees the social, political, and economic climate. In any case, it is assumed that the existing set of conditions _____ and that a new set of conditions would be desirable. The initial phase of any design process is the recognition of a problematic condition and the decision to find a solution to it. Design is above all a purposeful endeavor. A designer must first document the existing conditions of a problem and collect relevant data to be analyzed. This is the critical phase of the design process since the nature of a solution is related to how a problem is defined.

- ① is much better
- ② has more functions
- ③ is much less satisfactory
- ④ leaves nothing to be improved
- ⑤ is preferred by a lot of architects

28.6 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.58)

Architecture is generally ㉠ _____, designed, and realized in response to an existing set of conditions. These conditions may be purely functional in nature, or they may also reflect in varying degrees the social, political, and economic climate. In any case, it is assumed that the existing set of conditions is much less satisfactory and that a new set of conditions would be ㉡ _____. The initial phase of any design process is the recognition of a problematic condition and the decision to find a solution to it. Design is above all a ㉢ _____ endeavor. A designer must first document the existing conditions of a problem and collect relevant data to be analyzed. This is the critical phase of the design process since the nature of a solution is related to how a problem is defined.

- ① purposeful
- ② conceived
- ③ desirable

29.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?⁵⁹⁾

The discovery (A) [that / which] attitudes don't always reflect actions came as a great surprise. Richard LaPiere, a professor at Standford University, gave a powerful demonstration of the disconnect between attitude and behavior in the 1930s. He traveled around the US with some colleagues from China. At the time, many people in the US had a negative opinion of Chinese people. LaPiere wrote to hotels and restaurants along the route, (B) [asking / asked] whether they would accommodate him and his Chinese guests. Of the 128 who wrote back, 92 percent told him that they would refuse to serve Chinese customers. But when he traveled around the country, (C) [visiting / visited] the same hotels and restaurants, the Chinese travelers were treated with courtesy in 249 out of 250 establishments. Remarkably, the powerful unfavorable attitudes didn't predict actual behavior.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-----|--------|-----|----------|
| ① | that | ... | asking | ... | visiting |
| ② | that | ... | asking | ... | visited |
| ③ | that | ... | asked | ... | visiting |
| ④ | which | ... | asked | ... | visited |
| ⑤ | which | ... | asked | ... | visiting |

29.2 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.⁶⁰⁾

He traveled around the US with some colleagues from China.

The discovery that attitudes don't always reflect actions came as a great surprise. (①) Richard LaPiere, a professor at Standford University, gave a powerful demonstration of the disconnect between attitude and behavior in the 1930s. (②) At the time, many people in the US had a negative opinion of Chinese people. (③) LaPiere wrote to hotels and restaurants along the route, asking whether they would accommodate him and his Chinese guests. (④) Of the 128 who wrote back, 92 percent told him that they would refuse to serve Chinese customers. (⑤) But when he traveled around the country, visiting the same hotels and restaurants, the Chinese travelers were treated with courtesy in 249 out of 250 establishments. Remarkably, the powerful unfavorable attitudes didn't predict actual behavior.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

29.3 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁶¹⁾

The discovery that _____ came as a great surprise. Richard LaPiere, a professor at Standford University, gave a powerful demonstration of the disconnect between attitude and behavior in the 1930s. He traveled around the US with some colleagues from China. At the time, many people in the US had a negative opinion of Chinese people. LaPiere wrote to hotels and restaurants along the route, asking whether they would accommodate him and his Chinese guests. Of the 128 who wrote back, 92 percent told him that they would refuse to serve Chinese customers. But when he traveled around the country, visiting the same hotels and restaurants, the Chinese travelers were treated with courtesy in 249 out of 250 establishments. Remarkably, the powerful unfavorable attitudes didn't predict actual behavior.

- ① travelers are treated with courtesy
- ② attitudes don't always reflect actions
- ③ actions are always reflected by attitudes
- ④ actions should be done only after careful thoughts
- ⑤ many people have a negative thought of some people

29.4 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁶²⁾

The discovery that attitudes don't always reflect actions came as a great surprise.

(A) At the time, many people in the US had a negative opinion of Chinese people. LaPiere wrote to hotels and restaurants along the route, asking whether they would accommodate him and his Chinese guests. Of the 128 who wrote back, 92 percent told him that they would refuse to serve Chinese customers.
 (B) Richard LaPiere, a professor at Standford University, gave a powerful demonstration of the disconnect between attitude and behavior in the 1930s. He traveled around the US with some colleagues from China.
 (C) But when he traveled around the country, visiting the same hotels and restaurants, the Chinese travelers were treated with courtesy in 249 out of 250 establishments. Remarkably, the powerful unfavorable attitudes didn't predict actual behavior.

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

29.5 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁶³⁾

The discovery that attitudes don't always reflect actions came as a great surprise. Richard LaPiere, a professor at Stanford University, gave a powerful demonstration of the disconnect between attitude and behavior in the 1930s. He traveled around the US with some colleagues from China. At the time, many people in the US had a negative opinion of Chinese people. LaPiere wrote to hotels and restaurants along the route, asking whether they would accommodate him and his Chinese guests. Of the 128 who wrote back, 92 percent told him that they would refuse to serve Chinese customers. But when he traveled around the country, visiting the same hotels and restaurants, the Chinese travelers were treated with courtesy in 249 out of 250 establishments. Remarkably, the powerful unfavorable attitudes didn't predict actual behavior.

- ① Attitudes lead to actions.
- ② Actions are known by attitudes.
- ③ Attitudes don't always reflect actions.
- ④ Travellers are to be treated with courtesy.
- ⑤ Powerful unfavorable attitudes predict actual behavior.

29.6 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?⁶⁴⁾

The discovery that attitudes don't always reflect actions (A) came / coming as a great surprise. Richard LaPiere, a professor at Stanford University, gave a powerful demonstration of the disconnect between attitude and behavior in the 1930s. He traveled around the US with some colleagues from China. At the time, many people in the US had a negative opinion of Chinese people. LaPiere wrote to hotels and restaurants along the route, asking whether / that they would accommodate him and his Chinese guests. Of the 128 who wrote back, 92 percent told him that they would refuse to serve Chinese customers. But when he traveled around the country, visiting the same hotels and restaurants, the Chinese travelers were treated / treated with courtesy in 249 out of 250 establishments. Remarkably, the powerful unfavorable attitudes didn't predict actual behavior.

- | | (A) | ... | (B) | ... | (C) |
|---|--------|-----|---------|-----|--------------|
| ① | came | ... | that | ... | treated |
| ② | came | ... | whether | ... | were treated |
| ③ | came | ... | whether | ... | treated |
| ④ | coming | ... | whether | ... | were treated |
| ⑤ | coming | ... | that | ... | treated |

30.1 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.⁶⁵⁾

He also sees a stuffed giraffe in a closet and peers into drawers full of feathers and glass eyeballs.

Paul is a tall freckled six-year-old with poor eyesight. One day, his father sends him on a children's tour of the museum where he works. (①) The guide is a gray-haired old man. He taps the tip of his cane against the floor for attention. (②) Paul watches engineers use pulleys to lift a fossilized dinosaur. (③) The guide shows him rare objects from Brazil and a meteorite in a glass case that he claims is as ancient as the solar system itself. (④) After leading Paul down two twisting staircases and along several corridors, he stops outside an iron door with a single keyhole. (⑤) "End of tour. This is the way out," he says.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

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

Paul is a tall freckled six-year-old with poor eyesight. One day, his father sends him on a children's tour of the museum where he works.

(A) After leading Paul down two twisting staircases and along several corridors, he stops outside an iron door with a single keyhole. "End of tour. This is the way out," he says.

(B) He also sees a stuffed giraffe in a closet and peers into drawers full of feathers and glass eyeballs. The guide shows him rare objects from Brazil and a meteorite in a glass case that he claims is as ancient as the solar system itself.

(C) The guide is a gray-haired old man. He taps the tip of his cane against the floor for attention. Paul watches engineers use pulleys to lift a fossilized dinosaur.

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

30.3 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?⁶⁷⁾

Paul is a tall freckled six-year-old with poor eyesight. One day, his father sends him on a children's tour of the museum (A) [where / which] he works. The guide is a gray-haired old man. He taps the tip of his cane against the floor for attention. Paul watches engineers use pulleys to lift a fossilized dinosaur. He also sees a stuffed giraffe in a closet and (B) [peers / peering] into drawers full of feathers and glass eyeballs. The guide shows him rare objects from Brazil and a meteorite in a glass case that he claims is as (C) [ancient / anciently] as the solar system itself. After leading Paul down two twisting staircases and along several corridors, he stops outside an iron door with a single keyhole. "End of tour. This is the way out," he says.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-------------|-----------|
| ① | where | ... peers | ancient |
| ② | where | ... peers | anciently |
| ③ | where | ... peering | ancient |
| ④ | which | ... peering | anciently |
| ⑤ | which | ... peering | ancient |

30.4 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.⁶⁸⁾

Paul is a tall freckled six-year-old with poor eyesight. One day, his father sends him on a children's tour of the museum where he works. The guide is a gray-haired old man. He taps the tip of his cane against the floor for attention. Paul watches engineers use pulleys to lift a fossilized dinosaur. He also sees a stuffed giraffe in a closet and peers into drawers full of feathers and glass eyeballs. The guide shows him rare objects from Brazil and a meteorite in a glass case that he claims is as ancient as the solar system itself. After leading Paul down two twisting staircases and along several corridors, he stops outside an iron door with a single keyhole. "End of tour. This is the way out," he says.

- ① Paul은 키가 크고 주근깨가 많으며 시력이 좋지 않은 여섯 살 아이이다.
- ② Paul의 아버지는 자신이 일하는 박물관의 어린이 투어에 Paul을 보냈다.
- ③ 가이드는 주의를 끌기 위하여 지팡이로 바닥을 두드렸다.
- ④ Paul은 장식장 속에 박제된 기린도 보았고, 깃털과 유리로 된 눈알도 보았다.
- ⑤ 가이드는 Paul에게 태양만큼이나 오래되었다는 운석을 보여 주었다.

30.5 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.⁶⁹⁾

Paul is a tall freckled six-year-old with poor eyesight. One day, his father sends him on a children's tour of the museum where he works. The guide is a gray-haired old man. He taps the tip of his cane against the floor for attention. Paul watches engineers use pulleys to lift a fossilized dinosaur. He also sees a stuffed giraffe in a closet and peers into drawers full of feathers and glass eyeballs. The guide shows him rare objects from Brazil and a meteorite in a glass case that he claims is as ancient as the solar system itself. After leading Paul down two twisting staircases and along several corridors, he stops outside an iron door with a single keyhole. "End of tour. This is the way out," he says.

- ① Paul is sent on a children's tour of the museum.
- ② The guide taps the tip of his cane against the floor.
- ③ Engineers use pulleys to lift a fossilized dinosaur.
- ④ Paul peers into drawers full of feathers and glass.
- ⑤ Paul claims a meteorite is as old as the solar system.

30.6 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?⁷⁰⁾

Paul is a tall freckled ㉠ six-year-old with poor eyesight. One day, his father sends him on a children's tour of the museum where he works. The guide is a gray-haired old man. He taps the tip of his cane ㉡ against the floor for attention. Paul watches engineers use pulleys to lift a ㉢ fossilized dinosaur. He also sees a stuffed giraffe in a closet and peers into drawers ㉣ that full of feathers and glass eyeballs. The guide shows him rare objects from Brazil and a meteorite in a glass case that he claims is as ancient as the solar system ㉤ itself. After leading Paul down two twisting staircases and along several corridors, he stops outside an iron door with a single keyhole. "End of tour. This is the way out," he says.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

31.1 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.71)

The English political scientist John Stuart Mill realized that it is not only within the goods market that a lack of competition is able to push prices up.

(A) This created a significant barrier to entry so that those working with gold could demand a monopoly price for their services. Mill realized that the goldsmiths' situation was not an isolated case. He noted that large sections of the working classes were barred from entering skilled professions because they entailed many years of education and training.

(B) The cost of supporting someone through this process was out of reach for most families, so those who could afford it were able to enjoy wages far above what might be expected.

(C) Monopoly effects can also emerge in the labor market. He pointed to the case of goldsmiths, who earned much higher wages than workers of a similar skill because they were perceived to be trustworthy — a characteristic that is rare and not easily provable.

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

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

This created a significant barrier to entry so that those working with gold could demand a monopoly price for their services.

The English political scientist John Stuart Mill realized that it is not only within the goods market that a lack of competition is able to push prices up. (①) Monopoly effects can also emerge in the labor market. (②) He pointed to the case of goldsmiths, who earned much higher wages than workers of a similar skill because they were perceived to be trustworthy — a characteristic that is rare and not easily provable. (③) Mill realized that the goldsmiths' situation was not an isolated case. (④) He noted that large sections of the working classes were barred from entering skilled professions because they entailed many years of education and training. (⑤) The cost of supporting someone through this process was out of reach for most families, so those who could afford it were able to enjoy wages far above what might be expected.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

31.3 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?73)

The English political scientist John Stuart Mill realized that it is not only within the goods market that a lack of competition is (A) **[able / capable]** to push prices up. Monopoly effects can also emerge in the labor market. He pointed to the case of goldsmiths, who earned much higher wages than workers of a similar skill because they were perceived to be trustworthy — a characteristic that is rare and not easily provable. This created a significant barrier to entry so that those (B) **[working / worked]** with gold could demand a monopoly price for their services. Mill realized that the goldsmiths' situation was not an isolated case. He noted that large sections of the working classes were barred from entering skilled professions because they entailed many years of education and training. The cost of supporting someone through this process was out of reach for most families, so those who could afford it (C) **[were / was]** able to enjoy wages far above what might be expected.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-------------|----------|
| ① | able | ... worked | ... was |
| ② | able | ... working | ... were |
| ③ | able | ... working | ... was |
| ④ | capable | ... working | ... were |
| ⑤ | capable | ... worked | ... was |

31.4 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?74)

The English political scientist John Stuart Mill realized that it is not only within the goods market that a ㉠ **lack** of competition is able to push prices up. Monopoly effects can also emerge in the labor market. He pointed to the case of goldsmiths, who earned much higher wages than workers of a similar skill because they were perceived to be ㉡ **trustworthy** — a characteristic that is ㉢ **common** and not easily provable. This created a significant barrier to entry so that those working with gold could demand a monopoly price for their services. Mill realized that the goldsmiths' situation was not an ㉣ **isolated** case. He noted that large sections of the working classes were barred from entering skilled professions because they entailed many years of education and training. The cost of supporting someone through this process was out of reach for most families, so those who could afford it were able to enjoy wages far ㉤ **above** what might be expected.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

31.5 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?75)

The English political scientist John Stuart Mill realized that it is not only within the goods market that a lack of ㉠ **competition** is able to push prices up. Monopoly effects can also ㉡ **emerge** in the labor market. He pointed to the case of goldsmiths, who earned much higher wages than workers of a similar skill because they were perceived to be trustworthy — a characteristic that is rare and not easily ㉢ **provable**. This created a significant barrier to entry so that those working with gold could demand a monopoly price for their services. Mill realized that the goldsmiths' situation was not an isolated case. He noted that large sections of the working classes were barred from entering ㉣ **skilled** professions because they entailed many years of education and training. The cost of supporting someone through this process was ㉤ **within** reach for most families, so those who could afford it were able to enjoy wages far above what might be expected.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

31.6 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?76)

The English political scientist John Stuart Mill realized that it is not only within the goods market that a lack of competition is able to push prices up. Monopoly effects can also emerge in the labor market. He pointed to the case of goldsmiths, who earned much higher wages than workers of a similar skill because they were perceived to be trustworthy — a characteristic that is rare and not easily provable. This created a significant barrier to entry so that those working with gold could demand a monopoly price for their services. Mill realized that the goldsmiths' situation was not an isolated case. He noted that large sections of the working classes were barred from entering skilled professions because they entailed many years of education and training. The cost of supporting someone through this process was out of reach for most families, so those who could afford it were able to enjoy wages far above what might be expected.

- ① Monopoly Effects in the Goods Market
 ② Wages Far above What May Be Expected
 ③ Working Classes Barred from Entering Professions
 ④ Impacts of a Lack of Competition on the Labor Market
 ⑤ Cost of Supporting Laborers through Years of Training

31.7 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.77)

The English political scientist John Stuart Mill realized that it is not only within the goods market that a lack of competition is able to push prices up. _____ effects can also emerge in the labor market. He pointed to the case of goldsmiths, who earned much higher wages than workers of a similar skill because they were perceived to be trustworthy — a characteristic that is rare and not easily provable. This created a significant barrier to entry so that those working with gold could demand a monopoly price for their services. Mill realized that the goldsmiths' situation was not an isolated case. He noted that large sections of the working classes were barred from entering skilled professions because they entailed many years of education and training. The cost of supporting someone through this process was out of reach for most families, so those who could afford it were able to enjoy wages far above what might be expected.

- ① Placebo ② Side ③ Long-term
 ④ Halo ⑤ Monopoly

31.8 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.78)

The English political scientist John Stuart Mill realized that it is not only within the goods market that _____. Monopoly effects can also emerge in the labor market. He pointed to the case of goldsmiths, who earned much higher wages than workers of a similar skill because they were perceived to be trustworthy — a characteristic that is rare and not easily provable. This created a significant barrier to entry so that those working with gold could demand a monopoly price for their services. Mill realized that the goldsmiths' situation was not an isolated case. He noted that large sections of the working classes were barred from entering skilled professions because they entailed many years of education and training. The cost of supporting someone through this process was out of reach for most families, so those who could afford it were able to enjoy wages far above what might be expected.

- ① competitive prices are desirable
 ② competition is able to push prices up
 ③ the goods of poor quality is not competitive
 ④ the quality of products lead to higher prices
 ⑤ a lack of competition is able to push prices up

32.1 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?79)

Although people most commonly think of persuasion as deep processing, it is actually shallow processing that is the more common way to influence behavior. (A) _____, Facebook started inserting advertisements in the middle of users' webpages. Many users didn't like this change and, on principle, refused to click on the ads. (B) _____, this approach displays a fundamental misunderstanding of the psychology behind the ads. The truth is that Facebook never expected anyone to click on the ads. All the company wants is to expose you to those product brands and images. The more times you're exposed to something, in general, the more you like it. Everyone is influenced by the familiarity of an image. So, even though you can ignore the ads, by simply being in front of your eyes, they're doing their work.

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

32.2 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?80)

Although people most commonly think of persuasion as deep processing, it is (A) _____ shallow processing that is the more common way to influence behavior. For example, Facebook started inserting advertisements in the middle of users' webpages. Many users didn't like this change and, on principle, refused to click on the ads. However, this approach displays a fundamental misunderstanding of the psychology behind the ads. The truth is that Facebook never expected anyone to click on the ads. All the company wants is to expose you to those product brands and images. The more times you're exposed to something, in general, the more you like it. Everyone is influenced by the familiarity of an image. (B) _____, even though you can ignore the ads, by simply being in front of your eyes, they're doing their work.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-----------|-------|-------------|
| ① | therefore | ..... | For example |
| ② | actually | ..... | Instead |
| ③ | actually | ..... | So |
| ④ | besides | ..... | So |
| ⑤ | otherwise | ..... | For example |

32.3 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?81)

Although people most commonly think of persuasion as deep processing, it is actually shallow processing that is the more (A) [common / uncommon] way to influence behavior. For example, Facebook started inserting advertisements in the middle of users' webpages. Many users didn't like this change and, on principle, refused (B) [to click / clicking] on the ads. However, this approach displays a fundamental misunderstanding of the psychology behind the ads. The truth is that Facebook never expected anyone to click on the ads. All the company wants is to expose you to those product brands and images. The more times you're (C) [exposed / exposing] to something, in general, the more you like it. Everyone is influenced by the familiarity of an image. So, even though you can ignore the ads, by simply being in front of your eyes, they're doing their work.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| ① | common | ... | to click | ... | exposed |
| ② | common | ... | to click | ... | exposing |
| ③ | common | ... | clicking | ... | exposed |
| ④ | uncommon | ... | clicking | ... | exposing |
| ⑤ | uncommon | ... | clicking | ... | exposed |

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Although people most commonly think of persuasion as deep processing, it is actually ㉠ **shallow** processing that is the more common way to influence behavior. For example, Facebook started inserting advertisements in the middle of users' webpages. Many users didn't like this change and, on principle, ㉡ **refused** to click on the ads. However, this approach displays a fundamental ㉢ **misunderstanding** of the psychology behind the ads. The truth is that Facebook never expected anyone to click on the ads. All the company wants is to ㉣ **expose** you to those product brands and images. (**The are something exposed times you more to**), in general, the more you like it. Everyone is influenced by the familiarity of an image. So, even though you can ㉤ **read** the ads, by simply being in front of your eyes, they're doing their work.

32.4 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?82)

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

32.5 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오.83)

→ _____

32.6 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.⁸⁴⁾

However, this approach displays a fundamental misunderstanding of the psychology behind the ads.

Although people most commonly think of persuasion as deep processing, it is actually shallow processing that is the more common way to influence behavior. (①) For example, Facebook started inserting advertisements in the middle of users' webpages. (②) Many users didn't like this change and, on principle, refused to click on the ads. (③) The truth is that Facebook never expected anyone to click on the ads. All the company wants is to expose you to those product brands and images. (④) The more times you're exposed to something, in general, the more you like it. Everyone is influenced by the familiarity of an image. (⑤) So, even though you can ignore the ads, by simply being in front of your eyes, they're doing their work.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

32.7 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁸⁵⁾

Although people most commonly think of persuasion as deep processing, it is actually shallow processing that is the more common way to influence behavior.

(A) However, this approach displays a fundamental misunderstanding of the psychology behind the ads. The truth is that Facebook never expected anyone to click on the ads. All the company wants is to expose you to those product brands and images.
 (B) For example, Facebook started inserting advertisements in the middle of users' webpages. Many users didn't like this change and, on principle, refused to click on the ads.
 (C) The more times you're exposed to something, in general, the more you like it. Everyone is influenced by the familiarity of an image. So, even though you can ignore the ads, by simply being in front of your eyes, they're doing their work.

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

32.8 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁸⁶⁾

Although people most commonly think of persuasion as deep processing, it is actually shallow processing that is the more common way to influence behavior. For example, Facebook started inserting advertisements in the middle of users' webpages. Many users didn't like this change and, on principle, refused to click on the ads. However, this approach displays a fundamental misunderstanding of the psychology behind the ads. The truth is that Facebook never expected anyone to click on the ads. All the company wants is to expose you to those product brands and images. The more times you're exposed to something, in general, the more you like it. Everyone is influenced by the familiarity of an image. So, even though you can ignore the ads, by simply being in front of your eyes, _____.

- ① they're doing their work
 ② they actually get nowhere
 ③ eventually they are useless
 ④ actually you don't read them
 ⑤ you are interrupted by them

32.9 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.⁸⁷⁾

Although people most commonly think of persuasion as deep processing, it is actually shallow processing that is the more common way to ㉠ _____. For example, Facebook started inserting advertisements in the middle of users' webpages. Many users didn't like this change and, on principle, refused to click on the ads. However, this approach displays a fundamental misunderstanding of the psychology behind the ads. The truth is that Facebook ㉡ _____ anyone to click on the ads. All the company wants is to expose you to those product brands and images. The more times you're exposed to something, in general, the more you like it. Everyone is ㉢ _____ by the familiarity of an image. So, even though you can ignore the ads, by simply being in front of your eyes, they're doing their work.

- ① influenced
 ② influence behavior
 ③ never expected

33.1 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁸⁸⁾

In science, we can never really prove that a theory is true. All we can do in science is use evidence to reject a hypothesis. Experiments never directly prove that a theory is right; all they can do is provide indirect support by rejecting all the other theories until only one likely theory remains. (A) _____, sometimes you hear people say things like 'evolution is only a theory: science has never proved it.' Well, that's true, but only in the sense that science never proves that any theory is positively true. (B) _____ the theory of evolution has assembled an enormous amount of convincing data proving that other competing theories are false. So though it hasn't been proved, overwhelmingly, evolution is the best theory that we have to explain the data we have.

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

33.2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?⁸⁹⁾

In science, we can never really prove that a theory is true. All we can do in science (A) [is / being] use evidence to reject a hypothesis. Experiments never directly prove that a theory is right; all they can do is provide indirect support by rejecting all the other theories until only one likely theory remains. For example, sometimes you hear people (B) [say / to say] things like 'evolution is only a theory: science has never proved it.' Well, that's true, but only in the sense that science never proves that any theory is positively true. But the theory of evolution has assembled an enormous amount of convincing data (C) [proving / proved] that other competing theories are false. So though it hasn't been proved, overwhelmingly, evolution is the best theory that we have to explain the data we have.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-----|--------|-----|---------|
| ① | being | ... | to say | ... | proved |
| ② | being | ... | say | ... | proving |
| ③ | is | ... | say | ... | proved |
| ④ | is | ... | say | ... | proving |
| ⑤ | is | ... | to say | ... | proved |

33.3 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?⁹⁰⁾

In science, we can never really prove that a theory is true. All we can do in science ㉠ is use evidence to reject a hypothesis. Experiments never directly prove that a theory is right; all they can do is provide indirect support by ㉡ rejecting all the other theories until only one likely theory remains. For example, sometimes you hear people say things like 'evolution is only a theory: science has never ㉢ proved it.' Well, that's true, but only in the sense that science never proves that any theory is positively true. But the theory of evolution has assembled an enormous amount of convincing data proving that other competing theories are false. ㉣ Yet though it hasn't been proved, overwhelmingly, evolution is the best theory ㉤ that we have to explain the data we have.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

33.4 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁹¹⁾

In science, we can never really prove that a theory is true.

(A) But the theory of evolution has assembled an enormous amount of convincing data proving that other competing theories are false. So though it hasn't been proved, overwhelmingly, evolution is the best theory that we have to explain the data we have.

(B) All we can do in science is use evidence to reject a hypothesis. Experiments never directly prove that a theory is right; all they can do is provide indirect support by rejecting all the other theories until only one likely theory remains.

(C) For example, sometimes you hear people say things like 'evolution is only a theory: science has never proved it.' Well, that's true, but only in the sense that science never proves that any theory is positively true.

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

33.5 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?⁹²⁾

In science, we can never really prove that a theory is true. All we can do in science is ㉠ use evidence to reject a hypothesis. Experiments never directly prove that a theory is right; all they can do is provide indirect support by ㉡ accepting all the other theories until only one likely theory remains. For example, sometimes you hear people

say things like 'evolution is only a theory: science has never proved it.' Well, that's true, but only in the sense that science never proves that any theory is ㉠ **positively true**. But the theory of evolution has assembled an enormous amount of convincing data proving that other competing theories are ㉡ **false**. So though it hasn't been proved, overwhelmingly, evolution is the ㉢ **best** theory that we have to explain the data we have.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

33.6 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.93)

But the theory of evolution has assembled an enormous amount of convincing data proving that other competing theories are false.

In science, we can never really prove that a theory is true. ① All we can do in science is use evidence to reject a hypothesis. ② Experiments never directly prove that a theory is right; all they can do is provide indirect support by rejecting all the other theories until only one likely theory remains. ③ For example, sometimes you hear people say things like 'evolution is only a theory: science has never proved it.' ④ Well, that's true, but only in the sense that science never proves that any theory is positively true. ⑤ So though it hasn't been proved, overwhelmingly, evolution is the best theory that we have to explain the data we have.

- ① ① ② ② ③ ③ ④ ④ ⑤ ⑤

33.7 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.94)

In science, we can never really prove that a theory is true. All we can do in science is use evidence to ㉠ _____ a hypothesis. Experiments never directly prove that a theory is right; all they can do is provide indirect support by rejecting all the other theories until only one ㉡ _____ theory remains. For example, sometimes you hear people say things like 'evolution is only a theory: science has never proved it.' Well, that's true, but only in the sense that science never proves that any theory is positively true. But the theory of evolution has assembled an enormous amount of ㉢ _____ data proving that other competing theories are false. So though it hasn't been proved, overwhelmingly, evolution is the best theory that we have to explain the data we have.

- ① likely ② convincing ③ reject

34.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?95)

There is no known cure for the ills of ownership. As Adam Smith said, ownership is woven into our lives. But being aware of it might help. Everywhere around us we see the temptation (A) **[to improve / improve]** the quality of our lives by buying a larger home, a second car, a new dishwasher, a lawn mower, and so on. But, once we upgrade our possessions we have a very hard time (B) **[going / to go]** back down. Ownership simply changes our perspective. Suddenly, moving backward to our pre-ownership state is a loss, one that we cannot accept. And so, while moving up in life, we fall into the fantasy (C) **[that / which]** we can always return to the previous state, but in reality, it's unlikely. Downgrading to a smaller home, for instance, is experienced as a loss, it is psychologically painful, and we are willing to make all kinds of sacrifices in order to avoid such losses.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|
| ① | improve | ... to go | ... which |
| ② | improve | ... going | ... that |
| ③ | to improve | ... going | ... which |
| ④ | to improve | ... going | ... that |
| ⑤ | to improve | ... to go | ... which |

34.2 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.96)

But, once we upgrade our possessions we have a very hard time going back down.

There is no known cure for the ills of ownership. As Adam Smith said, ownership is woven into our lives. But being aware of it might help. ① Everywhere around us we see the temptation to improve the quality of our lives by buying a larger home, a second car, a new dishwasher, a lawn mower, and so on. ② Ownership simply changes our perspective. ③ Suddenly, moving backward to our pre-ownership state is a loss, one that we cannot accept. ④ And so, while moving up in life, we fall into the fantasy that we can always return to the previous state, but in reality, it's unlikely. ⑤ Downgrading to a smaller home, for instance, is experienced as a loss, it is psychologically painful, and we are willing to make all kinds of sacrifices in order to avoid such losses.

- ① ① ② ② ③ ③ ④ ④ ⑤ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

There is no known cure for the ills of ownership. As Adam Smith said, ownership is woven into our lives. But being aware of it might help. Everywhere around us we see the ① **temptation** to improve the quality of our lives by buying a larger home, a second car, a new dishwasher, a lawn mower, and so on. But, once we ② **upgrade** our possessions we have a very hard time going back down. Ownership simply changes our perspective. Suddenly, ③ **moving backward** to our pre-ownership state is a loss, one that we cannot accept. And so, while moving up in life, we fall into the fantasy that we can always return to the previous state, but in reality, it's ④ **likely**. Downgrading to a smaller home, _____, is experienced as a loss, it is psychologically painful, and we are willing to make all kinds of sacrifices in order to ⑤ **avoid** such losses.

34.3 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?97)

- ① ① ② ② ③ ③ ④ ④ ⑤ ⑤

34.4 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.98)

- ① therefore ② for instance ③ however
 ④ besides ⑤ in short

34.5 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.99)

There is no known cure for the ills of ownership. As Adam Smith said, ownership is woven into our lives.

(A) Downgrading to a smaller home, for instance, is experienced as a loss, it is psychologically painful, and we are willing to make all kinds of sacrifices in order to avoid such losses.

(B) But being aware of it might help. Everywhere around us we see the temptation to improve the quality of our lives by buying a larger home, a second car, a new dishwasher, a lawn mower, and so on. But, once we upgrade our possessions we have a very hard time going back down.

(C) Ownership simply changes our perspective. Suddenly, moving backward to our pre-ownership state is a loss, one that we cannot accept. And so, while moving up in life, we fall into the fantasy that we can always return to the previous state, but in reality, it's unlikely.

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

34.6 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.100)

There is no known cure for the ills of ownership. As Adam Smith said, ownership is woven into our lives. But being aware of it might help. Everywhere around us we see the temptation to improve the quality of our lives by buying a larger home, a second car, a new dishwasher, a lawn mower, and so on. But, once we upgrade our possessions _____. Ownership simply changes our perspective. Suddenly, moving backward to our pre-ownership state is a loss, one that we cannot accept. And so, while moving up in life, we fall into the fantasy that we can always return to the previous state, but in reality, it's unlikely. Downgrading to a smaller home, for instance, is experienced as a loss, it is psychologically painful, and we are willing to make all kinds of sacrifices in order to avoid such losses.

- ① we tend to want more
 ② we are never satisfied with that
 ③ we are usually satisfied with that
 ④ we have a very hard time going back down
 ⑤ we have difficulty finding another possession

34.7 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.101)

There is no known cure for the ills of ownership. As Adam Smith said, ownership is woven into our lives. But being aware of it might help. Everywhere around us we see the temptation to improve the quality of our lives by buying a larger home, a second car, a new dishwasher, a lawn mower, and so on. But, once we upgrade our possessions we have a very hard time going back down. Ownership simply changes our perspective. Suddenly, moving backward to our pre-ownership state is a loss, one that we cannot accept. And so, while moving up in life, we fall into the fantasy that we can always return to the previous state, but in reality, it's unlikely. Downgrading to a smaller home, for instance, is experienced as a loss, it is psychologically painful, and we are willing to make all kinds of sacrifices in order _____.

- ① to ignore the losses
 ② to avoid such losses
 ③ not to forget about the losses
 ④ not to experience such losses
 ⑤ to find a solution to the losses

34.8 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.¹⁰²⁾

And so, while moving up in life, we fall into the fantasy that we can always return to the previous state, but in reality, it's unlikely.

There is no known cure for the ills of ownership. As Adam Smith said, ownership is woven into our lives. But being aware of it might help. (①) Everywhere around us we see the temptation to improve the quality of our lives by buying a larger home, a second car, a new dishwasher, a lawn mower, and so on. (②) But, once we upgrade our possessions we have a very hard time going back down. (③) Ownership simply changes our perspective. (④) Suddenly, moving backward to our pre-ownership state is a loss, one that we cannot accept. (⑤) Downgrading to a smaller home, for instance, is experienced as a loss, it is psychologically painful, and we are willing to make all kinds of sacrifices in order to avoid such losses.

34.8 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁰³⁾

There is no known cure for the ills of ownership. As Adam Smith said, ownership is woven into our lives.

(A) Downgrading to a smaller home, for instance, is experienced as a loss, it is psychologically painful, and we are willing to make all kinds of sacrifices in order to avoid such losses.

(B) Ownership simply changes our perspective. Suddenly, moving backward to our pre-ownership state is a loss, one that we cannot accept. And so, while moving up in life, we fall into the fantasy that we can always return to the previous state, but in reality, it's unlikely.

(C) But being aware of it might help. Everywhere around us we see the temptation to improve the quality of our lives by buying a larger home, a second car, a new dishwasher, a lawn mower, and so on. But, once we upgrade our possessions we have a very hard time going back down.

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

35.1 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.¹⁰⁴⁾

But we can still learn about them, asking questions and using instruments that let us see or hear far better than with our eyes or ears alone.

There are things we simply cannot see or hear. (①) Many stars are beyond our gaze, and we can't see atoms, or even the tiny creatures in puddles of rain water. (②) We can't hear sounds that many birds or mice can. (③) Just as telescopes let us see further into space, microscopes help us see further into the tiny building blocks of living creatures. (④) In the seventeenth century, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek used his small microscopes to look at blood cells and the hairs on a fly's legs. (⑤) A century later, more advanced microscopes were allowing naturalists to examine these finer details of anatomy and the wonderful array of tiny life.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

35.2 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁰⁵⁾

There are things we simply cannot see or hear. Many stars are beyond our gaze, and we can't see atoms, or even the tiny creatures in puddles of rain water. We can't hear sounds that many birds or mice can. But we can still learn about them, asking questions and using instruments that let us see or hear far better than with our eyes or ears alone. Just as telescopes let us see further into space, microscopes help us see further into the tiny building blocks of living creatures. In the seventeenth century, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek used his small microscopes to look at blood cells and the hairs on a fly's legs. A century later, more advanced microscopes were allowing naturalists to examine these finer details of anatomy and the wonderful array of tiny life.

- ① microscopes helping us to see better
 ② telescopes being developed for centuries
 ③ advanced microscopes allowing us see better
 ④ humans using instruments to see or hear better
 ⑤ asking questions about instruments used to see or hear

35.3 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?¹⁰⁶

There are things we simply cannot see or hear. Many stars are beyond our gaze, and we can't see atoms, or even the tiny creatures in puddles of rain water. We can't hear sounds that many birds or mice (A) [can / are]. But we can still learn about them, asking questions and using instruments that let us see or hear far better than with our eyes or ears alone. Just as telescopes let us see further into space, microscopes help us (B) [see / seeing] further into the tiny building blocks of living creatures. In the seventeenth century, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek used his small microscopes to look at blood cells and the hairs on a fly's legs. A century later, more advanced microscopes were allowing naturalists (C) [to examine / examine] these finer details of anatomy and the wonderful array of tiny life.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|------------|----------------|
| ① | can | ... see | ... to examine |
| ② | can | ... see | ... examine |
| ③ | can | ... seeing | ... to examine |
| ④ | are | ... seeing | ... examine |
| ⑤ | are | ... seeing | ... to examine |

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

There are things we simply cannot see or hear. Many stars are beyond our gaze, and we can't see atoms, or even the tiny creatures in puddles of rain water. We can't hear sounds that many birds or mice can. But we can still learn about them, ㉠ asking questions and ㉡ using instruments that let us see or ㉢ hearing far better than with our eyes or ears alone. Just as telescopes let us ㉣ see further into space, microscopes help us see further into the tiny building blocks of ㉤ living creatures. In the seventeenth century, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek used his small microscopes to look at blood cells and the hairs on a fly's legs. A century later, more advanced microscopes were allowing naturalists to examine these finer details of anatomy and the wonderful array of tiny life.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

35.5 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.¹⁰⁸

Just as telescopes let us see further into space, microscopes help us see further into the tiny building blocks of living creatures.

There are things we simply cannot see or hear. (①) Many stars are beyond our gaze, and we can't see atoms, or even the tiny creatures in puddles of rain water. (②) We can't hear sounds that many birds or mice can. (③) But we can still learn about them, asking questions and using instruments that let us see or hear far better than with our eyes or ears alone. (④) In the seventeenth century, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek used his small microscopes to look at blood cells and the hairs on a fly's legs. (⑤) A century later, more advanced microscopes were allowing naturalists to examine these finer details of anatomy and the wonderful array of tiny life.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

35.6 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?¹⁰⁹

There are things we simply cannot see or hear. Many stars are beyond our gaze, and we can't see atoms, or even the tiny creatures in puddles of rain water. We can't hear sounds ㉠ that many birds or mice can. But we can still learn about them, asking questions and using instruments ㉡ that let us see or hear ㉢ far better than with our eyes or ears ㉣ alone. Just as telescopes let us see further into space, microscopes help us see further into the tiny building blocks of living creatures. In the seventeenth century, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek used his small microscopes to look at blood cells and the hairs on a fly's legs. A century later, more advanced microscopes were ㉤ allowed naturalists to examine these finer details of anatomy and the wonderful array of tiny life.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

36.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?110)

To learn about the nature and location of memory, scientists in the 1940s (A) [began / beginning] their search for memory in the most obvious place: within the cells of our brains — our neurons. They cut out parts of rats' brains, trying to make them forget a maze, and found that it didn't matter (B) [what / that] part of the brain they chose; the rats never forgot. In 1950, the researchers gave up, concluding that memory must be somewhere else. Researchers eventually turned their search for memories to the wiring between neurons rather than within the cells themselves. Each of the hundred billion neurons in our brains (C) [is / are] connected to seven thousand other neurons, in a dense web of nerve fibers. These interconnected webs are intricately involved in our memories. The memory the rats had of the maze was spread throughout their brains. Whenever the scientists cut out a piece, they damaged only a small portion of the involved connections.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|----------|---------|
| ① | beginning | ... that | ... are |
| ② | beginning | ... what | ... is |
| ③ | began | ... what | ... are |
| ④ | began | ... what | ... is |
| ⑤ | began | ... that | ... are |

36.2 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.111)

These interconnected webs are intricately involved in our memories.

To learn about the nature and location of memory, scientists in the 1940s began their search for memory in the most obvious place: within the cells of our brains — our neurons. (①) They cut out parts of rats' brains, trying to make them forget a maze, and found that it didn't matter what part of the brain they chose; the rats never forgot. (②) In 1950, the researchers gave up, concluding that memory must be somewhere else. (③) Researchers eventually turned their search for memories to the wiring between neurons rather than within the cells themselves. (④) Each of the hundred billion neurons in our brains is connected to seven thousand other neurons, in a dense web of nerve fibers. (⑤) The memory the rats had of the maze was spread throughout their brains. Whenever the scientists cut out a piece, they damaged only a small portion of the involved connections.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

36.3 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.112)

To learn about the nature and _____ of memory, scientists in the 1940s began their search for memory in the most obvious place: within the cells of our brains — our neurons. They cut out parts of rats' brains, trying to make them forget a maze, and found that it didn't matter what part of the brain they chose; the rats never forgot. In 1950, the researchers gave up, concluding that memory must be somewhere else. Researchers eventually turned their search for memories to the wiring between neurons rather than within the cells themselves. Each of the hundred billion neurons in our brains is connected to seven thousand other neurons, in a dense web of nerve fibers. These interconnected webs are intricately involved in our memories. The memory the rats had of the maze was spread throughout their brains. Whenever the scientists cut out a piece, they damaged only a small portion of the involved connections.

- ① retrieval ② speed ③ accuracy
 ④ location ⑤ improvement

36.4 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.113)

To learn about the nature and location of memory, scientists in the 1940s began their search for memory in the most obvious place: within the cells of our brains — our neurons. They cut out parts of rats' brains, trying to make them forget a maze, and found that it didn't matter what part of the brain they chose; _____. In 1950, the researchers gave up, concluding that memory must be somewhere else. Researchers eventually turned their search for memories to the wiring between neurons rather than within the cells themselves. Each of the hundred billion neurons in our brains is connected to seven thousand other neurons, in a dense web of nerve fibers. These interconnected webs are intricately involved in our memories. The memory the rats had of the maze was spread throughout their brains. Whenever the scientists cut out a piece, they damaged only a small portion of the involved connections.

- ① their trials worked
 ② the rats never forgot
 ③ the rats improved their memory
 ④ the rats eventually forgot the maze
 ⑤ the memory was completely erased

36.5 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?114)

To learn about the nature and location of memory, scientists in the 1940s began their search for memory in the most obvious place: within the cells of our brains — our neurons. They cut out parts of rats' brains, ㉠**trying** to make them forget a maze, and found that it didn't matter what part of the brain they chose; the rats never forgot. In 1950, the researchers gave up, ㉡**concluding** that memory must be somewhere else. Researchers eventually turned their search for memories to ㉢**the wiring** between neurons rather than within the cells themselves. Each of the hundred billion neurons in our brains is connected to seven thousand other neurons, in a dense web of nerve fibers. These ㉣**interconnected** webs are intricately involved in our memories. The memory the rats had of the maze was spread throughout their brains. Whenever the scientists cut out a piece, they damaged only a ㉤**large** portion of the involved connections.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

36.6 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.115)

Researchers eventually turned their search for memories to the wiring between neurons rather than within the cells themselves.

To learn about the nature and location of memory, scientists in the 1940s began their search for memory in the most obvious place: within the cells of our brains — our neurons. (①) They cut out parts of rats' brains, trying to make them forget a maze, and found that it didn't matter what part of the brain they chose; the rats never forgot. (②) In 1950, the researchers gave up, concluding that memory must be somewhere else. (③) Each of the hundred billion neurons in our brains is connected to seven thousand other neurons, in a dense web of nerve fibers. (④) These interconnected webs are intricately involved in our memories. The memory the rats had of the maze was spread throughout their brains. (⑤) Whenever the scientists cut out a piece, they damaged only a small portion of the involved connections.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

37.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?116)

Reading resembles driving on the road. You learn not to speed in the cities because (A) **[it's / they're]** dangerous. You also learn that driving slowly on the highway is as dangerous as racing in the cities. Reading operates in the same way. It is harmful to use the same reading speed to handle different types of books. In reading, crashes (B) **[happen / are happened]** when your reading speed is not appropriate for the type of book you're reading. When you experience a reading crash, you feel sleepy after a short time, get lost in the big picture, or cannot link together the information. To avoid such symptoms, you need to consider the type and density of the book. Different types of books demand different gears and speeds. Applying the right gear for the right type of book helps keep you (C) **[safe / safely]** on your reading trip.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------------------|------------|
| ① | it's | ... happen | ... safe |
| ② | it's | ... happen | ... safely |
| ③ | it's | ... are happened | ... safe |
| ④ | they're | ... are happened | ... safely |
| ⑤ | they're | ... are happened | ... safe |

37.2 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.117)

_____. You learn not to speed in the cities because it's dangerous. You also learn that driving slowly on the highway is as dangerous as racing in the cities. Reading operates in the same way. It is harmful to use the same reading speed to handle different types of books. In reading, crashes happen when your reading speed is not appropriate for the type of book you're reading. When you experience a reading crash, you feel sleepy after a short time, get lost in the big picture, or cannot link together the information. To avoid such symptoms, you need to consider the type and density of the book. Different types of books demand different gears and speeds. Applying the right gear for the right type of book helps keep you safe on your reading trip.

- ① Reading is not required to vary
 ② Reading resembles driving on the road
 ③ Different types of books are to be read
 ④ Reading behind the wheel is a crazy thing
 ⑤ You are required to speed up and slow down

37.3 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹¹⁸⁾

Reading resembles driving on the road. You learn not to speed in the cities because it's dangerous.

(A) In reading, crashes happen when your reading speed is not appropriate for the type of book you're reading. When you experience a reading crash, you feel sleepy after a short time, get lost in the big picture, or cannot link together the information.

(B) You also learn that driving slowly on the highway is as dangerous as racing in the cities. Reading operates in the same way. It is harmful to use the same reading speed to handle different types of books.

(C) To avoid such symptoms, you need to consider the type and density of the book. Different types of books demand different gears and speeds. Applying the right gear for the right type of book helps keep you safe on your reading trip.

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

37.4 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?¹¹⁹⁾

Reading resembles driving on the road. You learn ㉠ **not to speed** in the cities because it's dangerous. You also learn that driving slowly on the highway is as dangerous as racing in the cities. Reading operates in the same way. It is ㉡ **harmful** to use the same reading speed to handle different types of books. In reading, crashes happen when your reading speed is not ㉢ **appropriate** for the type of book you're reading. When you experience a reading crash, you feel sleepy after a short time, ㉣ **getting lost** in the big picture, or cannot link together the information. To avoid such symptoms, you need to consider the type and density of the book. Different types of books demand different gears and speeds. Applying the ㉤ **right gear** for the right type of book helps keep you safe on your reading trip.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

37.5 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹²⁰⁾

Reading resembles driving on the road. You learn not to speed in the cities because it's dangerous. You also learn that driving slowly on the highway is as dangerous as racing in the cities. Reading operates in the same way. It is harmful _____ to handle different types of books. In reading, crashes happen when your reading speed is not appropriate for the type of book you're reading. When you experience a reading crash, you feel sleepy after a short time, get lost in the big picture, or cannot link together the information. To avoid such symptoms, you need to consider the type and density of the book. Different types of books demand different gears and speeds. Applying the right gear for the right type of book helps keep you safe on your reading trip.

- ① to read fast
 ② to read too slowly
 ③ to use the same reading speed
 ④ to read the books that are tedious
 ⑤ to use the efficient reading method

37.6 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹²¹⁾

Reading resembles driving on the road. You learn not to speed in the cities because it's dangerous.

(A) To avoid such symptoms, you need to consider the type and density of the book. Different types of books demand different gears and speeds. Applying the right gear for the right type of book helps keep you safe on your reading trip.

(B) You also learn that driving slowly on the highway is as dangerous as racing in the cities. Reading operates in the same way. It is harmful to use the same reading speed to handle different types of books.

(C) In reading, crashes happen when your reading speed is not appropriate for the type of book you're reading. When you experience a reading crash, you feel sleepy after a short time, get lost in the big picture, or cannot link together the information.

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

38.1 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹²²⁾

In primitive agricultural systems, the difference in productivity between male and female agricultural labor is roughly proportional to the difference in physical strength.

(A) Nevertheless, the productivity gap tends to widen because men dominate the use of the new equipment and modern agricultural methods. Thus, in the course of agricultural development, women's labor productivity remains unchanged compared to men's.

(B) As agriculture becomes less dependent upon human muscular power, the difference in labor productivity between the two genders might be expected to narrow. However, this is far from being so.

(C) It is usually the men who learn to operate new types of equipment while women continue to work with old hand tools. With the introduction of improved agricultural equipment, there is less need for male muscular strength.

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

38.2 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.¹²³⁾

In primitive agricultural systems, the difference in productivity between male and female agricultural labor is roughly proportional to the difference in ㉠ _____. As agriculture becomes less dependent upon human muscular power, the difference in labor productivity between the two genders might be expected to ㉡ _____. However, this is far from being so. It is usually the men who learn to operate new types of equipment while women continue to work with old hand tools. With the introduction of improved agricultural equipment, there is less need for male muscular strength. Nevertheless, the productivity gap tends to ㉢ _____ because men dominate the use of the new equipment and modern agricultural methods. Thus, in the course of agricultural development, women's labor productivity remains unchanged compared to men's.

- ① widen ② physical strength ③ narrow

38.3 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?¹²⁴⁾

In primitive agricultural systems, the difference in productivity between male and female agricultural labor (A) [is / are] roughly proportional to the difference in physical strength. As agriculture becomes less dependent upon human muscular power, the difference in labor productivity between the two genders might (B) [be expected / expect] to narrow. However, this is far from being so. It is usually the men who learn to operate new types of equipment while women continue to work with old hand tools. With the introduction of improved agricultural equipment, there is less need for male muscular strength. Nevertheless, the productivity gap tends to widen (C) [because / although] men dominate the use of the new equipment and modern agricultural methods. Thus, in the course of agricultural development, women's labor productivity remains unchanged compared to men's.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----|-----|-------------|-----|----------|
| ① | are | ... | expect | ... | although |
| ② | are | ... | be expected | ... | because |
| ③ | is | ... | be expected | ... | although |
| ④ | is | ... | be expected | ... | because |
| ⑤ | is | ... | expect | ... | although |

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

In primitive agricultural systems, the difference in productivity between male and female agricultural labor is ㉠ _____ to the difference in physical strength. As agriculture becomes ㉡ _____ upon human muscular power, the difference in labor productivity between the two genders might be expected to narrow. However, this is far from being so. It is usually the men who learn to operate new types of equipment while women continue to work with ㉢ _____. With the introduction of improved agricultural equipment, there is less need for male muscular strength. Nevertheless, the productivity gap tends to widen because men dominate the use of the new equipment and modern agricultural methods. Thus, in the course of agricultural development, women's labor productivity remains unchanged compared to men's.

- ① less dependent ② old hand tools
 ③ roughly proportional

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In primitive agricultural systems, the difference in productivity between male and female agricultural labor is ㉠ **roughly** proportional to the difference in physical strength. As agriculture becomes less dependent upon human muscular power, the difference in labor productivity between the two genders might be expected to narrow. However, this is ㉡ **far from being so**. It is usually the men who learn to operate new types of equipment while women continue to work with old hand tools. With the introduction of ㉢ **improved** agricultural equipment, there is less need for male muscular strength. Nevertheless, the productivity gap tends to widen because men dominate the use of the new equipment and modern agricultural methods. _____, in the course of agricultural development, women's labor productivity remains ㉣ **unchanged** compared to ㉤ **men**.

38.5 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? ¹²⁶⁾

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

38.6 뒷글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ¹²⁷⁾

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

38.7 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ¹²⁸⁾

In primitive agricultural systems, the difference in productivity between male and female agricultural labor is roughly proportional to the difference in physical strength.

(A) Nevertheless, the productivity gap tends to widen because men dominate the use of the new equipment and modern agricultural methods. Thus, in the course of agricultural development, women's labor productivity remains unchanged compared to men's.

(B) However, this is far from being so. It is usually the men who learn to operate new types of equipment while women continue to work with old hand tools. With the introduction of improved agricultural equipment, there is less need for male muscular strength.

(C) As agriculture becomes less dependent upon human muscular power, the difference in labor productivity between the two genders might be expected to narrow.

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

38.8 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. ¹²⁹⁾

In primitive agricultural systems, the difference in productivity between male and female agricultural labor is roughly proportional to the difference in physical strength. As agriculture becomes less dependent upon human muscular power, the difference in labor productivity between the two genders might be expected to narrow. However, this is far from being so. It is usually the men who learn to operate ㉠ _____ while women continue to work with old hand tools. With the introduction of improved agricultural equipment, there is ㉡ _____ for male muscular strength. Nevertheless, the productivity gap tends to widen because men dominate the use of the new equipment and modern agricultural methods. Thus, in the course of agricultural development, women's labor productivity ㉢ _____ compared to men's.

- ① remains unchanged ② new types of equipment
 ③ less need

38.9 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? ¹³⁰⁾

In primitive agricultural systems, the difference in productivity between male and female agricultural labor is roughly proportional to the difference in physical strength. As agriculture becomes less dependent upon human muscular power, the difference in labor productivity between the two genders might be expected to narrow. (A) _____, this is far from being so. It is usually the men who learn to operate new types of equipment while women continue to work with old hand tools. With the introduction of improved agricultural equipment, there is less need for male muscular strength. (B) _____, the productivity gap tends to widen because men dominate the use of the new equipment and modern agricultural methods. Thus, in the course of agricultural development, women's labor productivity remains unchanged compared to men's.

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

38.10 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹³¹⁾

In primitive agricultural systems, the difference in productivity between male and female agricultural labor is roughly proportional to the difference in physical strength.

(A) As agriculture becomes less dependent upon human muscular power, the difference in labor productivity between the two genders might be expected to narrow. However, this is far from being so.

(B) Nevertheless, the productivity gap tends to widen because men dominate the use of the new equipment and modern agricultural methods. Thus, in the course of agricultural development, women's labor productivity remains unchanged compared to men's.

(C) It is usually the men who learn to operate new types of equipment while women continue to work with old hand tools. With the introduction of improved agricultural equipment, there is less need for male muscular strength.

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

38.11 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.¹³²⁾

In primitive agricultural systems, the difference in productivity between male and female agricultural labor is roughly proportional to the difference in physical strength. As agriculture becomes less dependent upon human muscular power, the difference in labor productivity between the two genders might be expected to narrow. However, this is far from being so. It is usually the men who learn to operate new types of equipment while women continue to work with old hand tools. With the introduction of improved agricultural equipment, there is less need for male muscular strength. Nevertheless, the productivity gap tends to widen because men dominate the use of the new equipment and modern agricultural methods. Thus, in the course of agricultural development, women's labor productivity remains unchanged compared to men's.

- ① 원시 농업 체제에서 남성과 여성의 농업 노동력의 생산성의 차이점은 물리적인 힘의 차이에 대략 비례한다.
 ② 농업이 점차 인간의 근력에 의존을 덜하게 됨에 따라 양성간의 노동 생산성의 차이는 좁혀질 것이라 예상되지만 전혀 그렇지 않다.
 ③ 새로운 유형의 장비를 사용하는 법을 배우는 것은 주로 남성인 반면 여성은 옛날의 손 도구로 계속 일한다.
 ④ 향상된 농업 장비가 도입됨에 따라 남성의 근력에 대한 필요가 줄었다.
 ⑤ 남성이 새로운 장비와 현대적인 농업 방식의 사용을 지배하지만, 생산성의 차이가 변함이 없는 경향이 있다.

39.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?¹³³⁾

There is growing evidence (A) [that / which] dependence on automobile travel contributes to insufficient physical activity, transport-related carbon dioxide emissions, and traffic congestion. The city of Freiburg in Germany has been successful in (B) [applying / being applied] sustainable transport policies that may influence car-oriented countries around the world. Over the last three decades, transport policies in Freiburg have encouraged more walking, cycling, and use of public transport. During this period, the number of bicycle trips has tripled, travel by public transport has doubled, and the proportion of journeys by automobile has declined from 38% to 32%. Since 1990, motorization rates have stayed the same and carbon dioxide emissions from transport (C) [have / has] fallen, despite strong economic growth.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-----|---------------|-----|------|
| ① | that | ... | applying | ... | have |
| ② | that | ... | applying | ... | has |
| ③ | that | ... | being applied | ... | have |
| ④ | which | ... | being applied | ... | has |
| ⑤ | which | ... | being applied | ... | have |

39.2 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?¹³⁴⁾

There is growing evidence that dependence on automobile travel contributes to ㉠ sufficient physical activity, transport-related carbon dioxide emissions, and traffic congestion. The city of Freiburg in Germany has been ㉡ successful in applying ㉢ sustainable transport policies that may influence car-oriented countries around the world. Over the last three decades, transport policies in Freiburg have encouraged more walking, cycling, and use of public transport. During this period, the number of bicycle trips has tripled, travel by public transport has doubled, and the proportion of journeys by automobile ㉣ has declined from 38% to 32%. Since 1990, motorization rates have stayed ㉤ the same and carbon dioxide emissions from transport have fallen, despite strong economic growth.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

39.3 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.¹³⁵⁾

There is growing evidence that dependence on automobile travel contributes to insufficient physical activity, transport-related carbon dioxide emissions, and traffic congestion. The city of Freiburg in Germany has been successful in applying sustainable transport policies that may influence car-oriented countries around the world. Over the last three decades, transport policies in Freiburg have ① **discouraged** more walking, cycling, and use of public transport. During this period, the number of bicycle trips ② **have** tripled, travel by public transport has doubled, and the proportion of journeys by automobile has ③ **increased** from 38% to 32%. Since 1990, motorization rates have stayed the same and carbon dioxide emissions from transport have fallen, despite strong economic growth.

- ① → _____
- ② → _____
- ③ → _____

39.4 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹³⁶⁾

There is growing evidence that dependence on automobile travel contributes to insufficient physical activity, transport-related carbon dioxide emissions, and traffic congestion.

- (A) During this period, the number of bicycle trips has tripled, travel by public transport has doubled, and the proportion of journeys by automobile has declined from 38% to 32%. Since 1990, motorization rates have stayed the same and carbon dioxide emissions from transport have fallen, despite strong economic growth.
- (B) The city of Freiburg in Germany has been successful in applying sustainable transport policies that may influence car-oriented countries around the world.
- (C) Over the last three decades, transport policies in Freiburg have encouraged more walking, cycling, and use of public transport.

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

39.5 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?¹³⁷⁾

There is growing evidence that dependence on automobile travel contributes to insufficient physical activity, transport-related carbon dioxide emissions, and traffic congestion. The city of Freiburg in Germany has been successful in applying sustainable transport policies that may influence car-oriented countries around the world. Over the last three decades, transport policies in Freiburg have encouraged more walking, cycling, and use of public transport. During this period, the number of bicycle trips has tripled, travel by public transport has doubled, and the proportion of journeys by automobile has declined from 38% to 32%. Since 1990, motorization rates have stayed the same and carbon dioxide emissions from transport have fallen, despite strong economic growth.

- ① Freiburg encouraging working and cycling
- ② transport-related carbon dioxide emissions
- ③ carbon dioxide emissions from transport
- ④ automobile travel contributing to insufficient physical activity
- ⑤ Freiburg successful in applying sustainable transport policies

39.6 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹³⁸⁾

There is growing evidence that dependence on automobile travel contributes to insufficient physical activity, transport-related carbon dioxide emissions, and traffic congestion.

- (A) During this period, the number of bicycle trips has tripled, travel by public transport has doubled, and the proportion of journeys by automobile has declined from 38% to 32%.
- (B) Since 1990, motorization rates have stayed the same and carbon dioxide emissions from transport have fallen, despite strong economic growth.
- (C) The city of Freiburg in Germany has been successful in applying sustainable transport policies that may influence car-oriented countries around the world. Over the last three decades, transport policies in Freiburg have encouraged more walking, cycling, and use of public transport.

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

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

You'd think that whenever more than one person makes a decision, they'd draw on collective wisdom. Surely, a group of minds can do better than an individual. Unfortunately, that's not always the case. The wisdom of a crowd partly relies on the fact (A) **[that / which]** all judgments are independent. If people guess the weight of a cow and put it on a slip of paper, or estimate the likelihood of a revolution in Pakistan and enter it into a website, the average of their views (B) **[is / are]** highly accurate. But, surprisingly, if those people talk about these questions in a group, the answers that they come to are increasingly incorrect. More specifically, researchers have found an effect of group polarization. Whatever bias people may have as individuals (C) **[gets / get]** multiplied when they discuss things as a group. If individuals lean slightly toward taking a risk, the group leaps toward it.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|---------|----------|
| ① | that | ... is | ... gets |
| ② | that | ... is | ... get |
| ③ | that | ... are | ... gets |
| ④ | which | ... are | ... get |
| ⑤ | which | ... are | ... gets |

40.2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.140)

You'd think that whenever more than one person makes a decision, they'd draw on collective wisdom. Surely, a group of minds can do better than an individual.

- (A) Whatever bias people may have as individuals gets multiplied when they discuss things as a group. If individuals lean slightly toward taking a risk, the group leaps toward it.
- (B) Unfortunately, that's not always the case. The wisdom of a crowd partly relies on the fact that all judgments are independent. If people guess the weight of a cow and put it on a slip of paper, or estimate the likelihood of a revolution in Pakistan and enter it into a website, the average of their views is highly accurate.
- (C) But, surprisingly, if those people talk about these questions in a group, the answers that they come to are increasingly incorrect. More specifically, researchers have found an effect of group polarization.

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

40.3 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.141)

You'd think that whenever more than one person makes a decision, they'd draw on collective wisdom. Surely, a group of minds can do better than an individual. Unfortunately, _____. The wisdom of a crowd partly relies on the fact that all judgments are independent. If people guess the weight of a cow and put it on a slip of paper, or estimate the likelihood of a revolution in Pakistan and enter it into a website, the average of their views is highly accurate. But, surprisingly, if those people talk about these questions in a group, the answers that they come to are increasingly incorrect. More specifically, researchers have found an effect of group polarization. Whatever bias people may have as individuals gets multiplied when they discuss things as a group. If individuals lean slightly toward taking a risk, the group leaps toward it.

- ① that's always ridiculous
 ② that's not always the case
 ③ an individual can do better
 ④ an individual hates to discuss things
 ⑤ a group of minds always will do better

40.4 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?142)

You'd think that whenever more than one person makes a decision, they'd draw on collective wisdom. Surely, a group of minds can do better than an individual. Unfortunately, that's not always the case. The wisdom of a crowd partly relies on the fact ㉠ **that** all judgments are independent. If people guess the weight of a cow and ㉡ **putting** it on a slip of paper, or estimate the likelihood of a revolution in Pakistan and enter it into a website, the average of their views is highly accurate. But, surprisingly, if those people talk about these questions in a group, the answers that they come to are increasingly incorrect. More specifically, researchers have found an effect of group ㉢ **polarization**. Whatever ㉣ **bias** people may have as individuals gets multiplied when they discuss things as a group. If individuals ㉤ **lean** slightly toward taking a risk, the group leaps toward it.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

40.5 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?143)

You'd think that whenever more than one person makes a decision, they'd draw on collective wisdom. Surely, a group of minds can do better than an individual. Unfortunately, that's not always the case. The wisdom of a crowd partly relies on the fact that all judgments are (A) [independent / dependent]. If people guess the weight of a cow and put it on a slip of paper, or estimate the likelihood of a revolution in Pakistan and enter it into a website, the average of their views is highly (B) [accurate / inaccurate]. But, surprisingly, if those people talk about these questions in a group, the answers that they come to are increasingly (C) [incorrect / correct]. More specifically, researchers have found an effect of group polarization. Whatever bias people may have as individuals gets multiplied when they discuss things as a group. If individuals lean slightly toward taking a risk, the group leaps toward it.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|
| ① | independent | ... | accurate | ... | incorrect |
| ② | independent | ... | accurate | ... | correct |
| ③ | independent | ... | inaccurate | ... | incorrect |
| ④ | dependent | ... | inaccurate | ... | correct |
| ⑤ | dependent | ... | inaccurate | ... | incorrect |

40.6 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.144)

But, surprisingly, if those people talk about these questions in a group, the answers that they come to are increasingly incorrect.

You'd think that whenever more than one person makes a decision, they'd draw on collective wisdom. (①) Surely, a group of minds can do better than an individual. (②) Unfortunately, that's not always the case. The wisdom of a crowd partly relies on the fact that all judgments are independent. (③) If people guess the weight of a cow and put it on a slip of paper, or estimate the likelihood of a revolution in Pakistan and enter it into a website, the average of their views is highly accurate. (④) More specifically, researchers have found an effect of group polarization. (⑤) Whatever bias people may have as individuals gets multiplied when they discuss things as a group. If individuals lean slightly toward taking a risk, the group leaps toward it.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

40.7 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.145)

You'd think that whenever more than one person makes a decision, they'd draw on collective wisdom.

(A) If people guess the weight of a cow and put it on a slip of paper, or estimate the likelihood of a revolution in Pakistan and enter it into a website, the average of their views is highly accurate. But, surprisingly, if those people talk about these questions in a group, the answers that they come to are increasingly incorrect.

(B) More specifically, researchers have found an effect of group polarization. Whatever bias people may have as individuals gets multiplied when they discuss things as a group. If individuals lean slightly toward taking a risk, the group leaps toward it.

(C) Surely, a group of minds can do better than an individual. Unfortunately, that's not always the case. The wisdom of a crowd partly relies on the fact that all judgments are independent.

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

40.8 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.146)

You'd think that whenever more than one person makes a decision, they'd draw on collective wisdom. Surely, a group of minds can do better than an individual. Unfortunately, that's not always the case. The wisdom of a crowd partly relies on the fact that all judgments are independent. If people guess the weight of a cow and put it on a slip of paper, or estimate the likelihood of a revolution in Pakistan and enter it into a website, the average of their views is highly accurate. But, surprisingly, if those people talk about these questions in a group, the answers that they come to are _____. More specifically, researchers have found an effect of group polarization. Whatever bias people may have as individuals gets multiplied when they discuss things as a group. If individuals lean slightly toward taking a risk, the group leaps toward it.

- ① really interesting ② increasingly incorrect
 ③ completely the same ④ absolutely correct
 ⑤ extremely polarized

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Eye-blocking is a nonverbal behavior that can occur when we feel threatened or don't like what we see. Squinting and closing or shielding our eyes are actions that have evolved to protect the brain from seeing undesirable images.

(A) Unfortunately, while he was gone, the arsonists entered the area he should have been guarding and started the fire. In this case, the guard's eye-blocking behavior gave us the insight we needed to pursue a line of questioning that eventually broke the case open.

(B) As an investigator, I used eye-blocking behaviors to assist in the arson investigation of a tragic hotel fire in Puerto Rico. A security guard came under immediate suspicion because the blaze broke out in an area where he was assigned. One of the ways we determined he had nothing to do with starting the fire was by asking him some specific questions as to where he was before the fire, at the time of the fire, and whether or not he set the fire.

(C) After each question I observed his face for any telltale signs of eye-blocking behavior. He blocked his eyes only when questioned about where he was when the fire started. Oddly, _____ in contrast, he did not seem troubled by the question, "Did you set the fire?" This told me the real issue was his location at the time of the fire. He was questioned further by the investigators and eventually admitted to leaving his post to visit his girlfriend, who also worked at the hotel.

41-42.1 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르시오. 147)

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

41-42.3 뒷글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 148)

- ① therefore ② for example ③ in contrast
 ④ besides ⑤ in short

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Oddly, in contrast, he did not seem troubled by the question, "Did you set the fire?"

Eye-blocking is a nonverbal behavior that can occur when we feel threatened or don't like what we see. Squinting and closing or shielding our eyes are actions that have evolved to protect the brain from seeing ㉠ **undesirable** images. ① As an investigator, I used eye-blocking behaviors to assist in the arson investigation of a tragic hotel fire in Puerto Rico. A security guard came under immediate suspicion because the blaze broke out in an area ㉡ **where** he was assigned. ② One of the ways we determined he had nothing to do with starting the fire was by asking him some specific questions as to where he was before the fire, at the time of the fire, and whether or not he set the fire. ③ After each question I observed his face for any ㉢ **telltale** signs of eye-blocking behavior. He blocked his eyes only when ㉣ **questioning** about where he was when the fire started. ④ This told me the real issue was his location at the time of the fire. He was questioned further by the investigators and eventually admitted to leaving his post to visit his girlfriend, who also worked at the hotel. Unfortunately, while he was gone, the arsonists entered the area he should have been guarding and started the fire. ⑤ In this case, the guard's eye-blocking behavior gave us the insight we needed to pursue a line of questioning that eventually broke the case open.

41-42.3 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉣ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? 149)

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

41-42.4 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 150)

- ① ① ② ② ③ ③ ④ ④ ⑤ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Elvis Summers, 38, met Kenneth McGhee, 60, in September 2015, when Kenneth appeared at Elvis' Los Angeles apartment building **㉠** looking for cans and bottles to recycle. As they chatted, Kenneth, who is also known as Smokie, revealed that he had been homeless since his wife died about a decade ago. Elvis was moved to help. "I couldn't ignore the human **㉢** suffering right next to me," he says.

(A) Elvis had read about the tiny-house movement, in which people construct homes **㉡** measuring 500 square feet or fewer, and believed he had the construction know-how to build a similar structure for Smokie. He spent \$500 on building supplies and, in five days, built a 3.5-by-8-foot house, at the curb in front of his apartment. The tiny house sits on wheels so it can be moved every 72 hours to comply with city law. A sign reading "Home Sweet Home" hangs from one of the wooden walls.

(B) With the funds he has raised, he's building several more houses, including one for a homeless elderly woman and her dog. Eventually, Elvis wants to hire homeless people to help with construction, and he already has his first employee **㉣** lined up: Smokie. "I'm ready to start building," he says. The way Elvis Summers helped Smokie can help hundreds more.

(C) On the first night in his new home, Smokie "felt so relaxed, I think I **㉤** should have slept half the day," he told a local news station. In April, Elvis posted on YouTube a video of the house as it was being built, getting six million views in four days. He began fundraising online to build more tiny houses for the needy, and in a month, he had collected more than \$80,000.

43-45.1 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁵¹⁾

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

43-45.2 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?¹⁵²⁾

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A sign reading "Home Sweet Home" hangs from one of the wooden walls. On the first night in his new home, Smokie "felt so relaxed, I think I should have slept half the day," he told a local news station.

Elvis Summers, 38, met Kenneth McGhee, 60, in September 2015, when Kenneth appeared at Elvis' Los Angeles apartment building looking for cans and bottles to recycle. **①** As they chatted, Kenneth, who is also known as Smokie, revealed that he had been homeless since his wife died about a decade ago. **②** Elvis was moved to help. "I couldn't ignore the human suffering right next to me," he says. Elvis had read about the tiny-house movement, **(A)** [in which / which] people construct homes measuring 500 square feet or fewer, and believed he had the construction know-how to build a similar structure for Smokie. **③** He spent \$500 on building supplies and, in five days, built a 3.5-by-8-foot house, at the curb in front of his apartment. The tiny house sits on wheels so it can be moved every 72 hours to comply with city law. **④** In April, Elvis posted on YouTube a video of the house as it was being built, **(B)** [getting / got] six million views in four days. He began fundraising online to build more tiny houses for the needy, and in a month, he had collected more than \$80,000. With the funds he has raised, he's building several more houses, including one for a homeless elderly woman and her dog. **⑤** Eventually, Elvis wants to **(C)** [hire / be hired] homeless people to help with construction, and he already has his first employee lined up: Smokie. "I'm ready to start building," he says. The way Elvis Summers helped Smokie can help hundreds more.

43-45.3 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.¹⁵³⁾

- ① ① ② ② ③ ③ ④ ④ ⑤ ⑤

43-45.4 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 적절한 것은?¹⁵⁴⁾

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	in which	got	be hired
②	in which	getting	hire
③	in which	getting	be hired
④	which	getting	hire
⑤	which	got	be hired

정답

- 1) ②
- 2) ④
- 3) ③
- 4) know how much they appreciate your company's contributions to
- 5) ① specifically ② appreciate ③ current
- 6) ①
- 7) ④
- 8) ①
- 9) ②
- 10) ③
- 11) ④
- 12) ④
- 13) ②
- 14) ④
- 15) ②
- 16) ④
- 17) imagine how good it will feel to have gotten over that hurdle
- 18) ①
- 19) ①
- 20) ④
- 21) ⑤
- 22) ②
- 23) ②
- 24) ④
- 25) ②
- 26) ⑤
- 27) ③
- 28) ④
- 29) ③
- 30) ④
- 31) ③
- 32) is often said that people make a living according to given circumstances
- 33) ①
- 34) ①
- 35) ③
- 36) ⑤
- 37) ②
- 38) ⑤
- 39) ②
- 40) ④
- 41) ①
- 42) A-② B-③ C-①
- 43) ④
- 44) ③
- 45) ④
- 46) ②
- 47) ②
- 48) ⑤
- 49) A-② B-③ C-①
- 50) ⑤
- 51) ④
- 52) ⑤
- 53) ④
- 54) ⑤
- 55) ⑤
- 56) ③
- 57) ③
- 58) A-② B-③ C-①
- 59) ①
- 60) ②
- 61) ②
- 62) ②
- 63) ③
- 64) ②
- 65) ③
- 66) ⑤
- 67) ①
- 68) ⑤
- 69) ⑤

- 70) ④
- 71) ④
- 72) ③
- 73) ②
- 74) ③
- 75) ⑤
- 76) ④
- 77) ⑤
- 78) ⑤
- 79) ④
- 80) ③
- 81) ①
- 82) ⑤
- 83) The more times you are exposed to something
- 84) ③
- 85) ②
- 86) ①
- 87) A-② B-③ C-①
- 88) ⑤
- 89) ④
- 90) ④
- 91) ③
- 92) ②
- 93) ⑤
- 94) A-③ B-① C-②
- 95) ④
- 96) ②
- 97) ④
- 98) ②
- 99) ③
- 100) ④
- 101) ②
- 102) ⑤
- 103) ⑤
- 104) ③
- 105) ④
- 106) ①
- 107) ③
- 108) ④
- 109) ⑤
- 110) ④
- 111) ⑤
- 112) ④
- 113) ②
- 114) ⑤
- 115) ③
- 116) ①
- 117) ②
- 118) ②
- 119) ④
- 120) ③
- 121) ③
- 122) ③
- 123) A-② B-③ C-①
- 124) ④
- 125) A-③ B-① C-②
- 126) ⑤
- 127) ①
- 128) ⑤
- 129) A-② B-③ C-①
- 130) ④
- 131) ①
- 132) ⑤
- 133) ①
- 134) ①
- 135) ① encouraged ② has ③ declined
- 136) ③
- 137) ⑤
- 138) ④
- 139) ①
- 140) ③
- 141) ②
- 142) ②
- 143) ①
- 144) ④
- 145) ④

- 146) ②
- 147) ③
- 148) ③
- 149) ④
- 150) ④
- 151) ①
- 152) ⑤
- 153) ④
- 154) ②