

1. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

Dear Customer Service,

I am writing in regard to my magazine subscription. Currently, I have just over a year to go on my subscription to Economy Tomorrow and would like to continue my subscription as I have enjoyed the magazine for many years. Unfortunately, due to my bad eyesight, I have trouble reading your magazine. My doctor has told me that I need to look for large print magazines and books. I'd like to know whether there's a large print version of your magazine. Please contact me if this is something you offer. Thank you for your time. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Martin Gray

- ① 잡지 기삿거리를 제보하려고
- ② 구독 기간 변경을 신청하려고
- ③ 구독료 인상에 대해 항의하려고
- ④ 잡지의 큰 글자판이 있는지 문의하려고
- ⑤ 잡지 기사 내용에 대한 정정을 요구하려고

2. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

Dear City Council Members,

My name is Celina Evans and I am a lifelong Woodridge resident. The Woodridge Children's Theater has been the pride of our community since 1975. My daughter Katie has been participating in the theater's activities for six years. The theater has meant so much to so many in our community. However, I have been made aware that you are considering cutting the budget of the theater. The experiences and life lessons children gain at the theater are invaluable. Not only do kids learn about the arts there, but they also learn skills that will last for a lifetime. To reduce funding would be a huge loss to future generations and thus I strongly object to it. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely, Celina Evans

- ① 지역 어린이 극장 이용료 인하를 건의하려고
- ② 지역 문화 시설 이용 시간 연장을 제안하려고
- ③ 지역 어린이 극장 설립을 위한 기부를 요청하려고
- ④ 지역 어린이 극장에 대한 예산 삭감을 반대하려고
- ⑤ 지역 주민들을 위한 문화 공간 부족에 대해 항의하려고

3. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

Dear local business owners,

My name is Carol Williams, president of the student council at Yellowstone High School. We are hosting our annual quiz night on March 30 and plan to give prizes to the winning team. However, this event won't be possible without the support of local businesses who provide valuable products and services. Would you be willing to donate a gift certificate that we can use as a prize? We would be grateful for any amount on the certificate. In exchange for your generosity, we would place an advertisement for your business on our answer sheets. Thank you for taking time to read this letter and consider our request. If you'd like to donate or need more information, please call or email me. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Carol Williams

- ① 행사 홍보물 게시가 가능한지를 문의하려고
- ② 학교 퀴즈 행사에 사용할 물품 제작을 의뢰하려고
- ③ 우승 상품으로 사용할 상품권을 기부해 줄 것을 요청하려고
- ④ 학교 행사로 예상되는 소음 발생에 대해 양해를 구하려고
- ⑤ 퀴즈 행사 개최를 위한 장소 사용 허가를 받으려고

4. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

I'm Maggie Morgan, a long-time fan of the Wakefield Community Theatre. I'm well aware that in this difficult economy, organisations such as the Wakefield Community Theatre are facing financial difficulties and therefore an increase in ticket prices is inevitable. But in my opinion, a 50 percent increase to the price of individual tickets seems totally unreasonable. It would mean that ordinary residents like myself will have fewer opportunities to enjoy a quality drama performance. Pricing tickets out of the range of local residents is not a good option, because it'll hurt your organisation in years to come. I'm sure there will be other ways to get financial support instead of raising ticket prices so much. I hope to hear from you soon on this matter.

- ① 공연 관람권 가격 인상률에 이의를 제기하려고
- ② 지역 주민을 위한 공연장 건립을 제안하려고
- ③ 자선 연극 공연 개최에 감사하려고
- ④ 공연 관람료의 단체 할인 가능 여부를 문의하려고
- ⑤ 공연 취소로 입은 손실에 대해 보상을 요구하려고

5. 다음 글에 나타난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

There was no choice next morning but to turn in my private reminiscence of Belleville. Two days passed before Mr. Fleagle returned the graded papers, and he returned everyone's but mine. I was anxiously expecting for a command to report to Mr. Fleagle immediately after school for discipline when I saw him lift my paper from his desk and rap for the class's attention. "Now, boys," he said, "I want to read you an essay. This is titled 'The Art of Eating Spaghetti.'" And he started to read. My words! He was reading my words out loud to the entire class. What's more, the entire class was listening attentively. Then somebody laughed, then the entire class was laughing, and not in contempt and ridicule, but with openhearted enjoyment. I did my best to avoid showing pleasure, but what I was feeling was pure ecstasy at this startling demonstration that my words had the power to make people laugh.

* reminiscence: 회상

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| ① relieved → scared | ② nervous → delighted |
| ③ bored → confident | ④ satisfied → depressed |
| ⑤ confused → ashamed | |

6. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dan and I were supposed to make a presentation that day. Right after the class started, my phone buzzed. It was a text from Dan saying, "I can't make it on time. There's been a car accident on the road!" I almost fainted. 'What should I do?' Dan didn't show up before our turn, and soon I was standing in front of the whole class. I managed to finish my portion, and my mind went blank for a few seconds, wondering what to do. 'Hold yourself together!' I quickly came to my senses and worked through Dan's part of the presentation as best as I could. After a few moments, I finished the entire presentation on my own. Only then did the tension vanish. I could see our professor's beaming face.

- ① panicked → relieved
- ② sorrowful → indifferent
- ③ sympathetic → content
- ④ jealous → delighted
- ⑤ confused → humiliated

7. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The day for my teaching evaluation arrived. The principal was present to grade my teaching. My heart pounded heavily. I said a little prayer quietly before stepping into the classroom. As I entered the classroom, the tense atmosphere turned into wild laughter. I stood at the front of the classroom wearing my funny dress instead of my formal work clothes, which helped me to get the students' attention. I took a deep breath and started the language activity with a catchy song that students love. Soon, the magic took off and all the students were blown away. When the class ended, all the students and even the principal started clapping. The class was a success! All my time and effort had finally paid off.

- ① excited → confused
- ② jealous → relaxed
- ③ nervous → satisfied
- ④ hopeful → terrified
- ⑤ regretful → delighted

8. 다음 글에 드러난 'Tavil'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tavil feels he understands this buried world and he is ready to leave. But when he turns, the hole he'd climbed through no longer exists. In its place is a smooth wall of white tile, a continuation of the unending pattern throughout the tunnel. The broken scraps of debris that had littered the base of the hole are gone as well. And this is when he feels the horrifying truth of where he is: so deep underground that the climb down made the muscles in his legs and arms tremble. He is trapped. Brutally so. As if in a grave, in a tomb. Frightened, he claws at the tiles. He screams, not caring if someone hears; hoping they do and will cast him out.

- ① bored and lonely
- ② relieved and hopeful
- ③ thrilled and joyful
- ④ terrified and desperate
- ⑤ touched and grateful

9. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We have already seen that learning is much more efficient when done at regular intervals: rather than cramming an entire lesson into one day, we are better off spreading out the learning. The reason is simple: every night, our brain consolidates what it has learned during the day. This is one of the most important neuroscience discoveries of the last thirty years: sleep is not just a period of inactivity or a garbage collection of the waste products that the brain accumulated while we were awake. Quite the contrary: while we sleep, our brain remains active; it runs a specific algorithm that replays the important events it recorded during the previous day and gradually transfers them into a more efficient compartment of our memory.

consolidate: 통합 정리하다

- ① how to get an adequate amount of sleep
- ② the role that sleep plays in the learning process
- ③ a new method of stimulating engagement in learning
- ④ an effective way to keep your mind alert and active
- ⑤ the side effects of certain medications on brain function

10. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Native Americans often sang and danced in preparation for launching an attack. The emotional and neurochemical excitement that resulted from this preparatory singing gave them stamina to carry out their attacks. What may have begun as an unconscious, uncontrolled act—rushing their victims with singing and beating drums in a frenzy—could have become a strategy as the victors saw firsthand the effect their actions had on those they were attacking. Although war dances risk warning an enemy of an upcoming attack, the arousal and synchronizing benefits for the attackers may compensate for the loss of surprise. Humans who sang, danced, and marched may have enjoyed a strong advantage on the battlefield as well as intimidated enemies who witnessed such a spectacle. Nineteenth- and twentieth-century Germans feared no one more than the Scots—the bagpipes and drums were disturbing in their sheer loudness and visual spectacle.

*frenzy: 격분 **synchronize: 동시에 움직이게 하다

- ① cultural differences in honoring war victims
- ② benefits of utilizing sound and motion in warfare
- ③ functions of music in preventing or resolving conflicts
- ④ strategies of analyzing an enemy's vulnerable points in war
- ⑤ effects of religious dances on lowering anxiety on the battlefield

11. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Early astronomers saw and learned more from eclipses and other forms of shadow than from direct observation. In Galileo's time, the empiricist's insistence on direct observation as the only legitimate way of knowing limited what could be learned about the cosmos, and the medievalist allowance for extraperceptual insights had nothing to contribute to what we would consider scientific inquiry. Galileo's breakthroughs came in part from his understanding of how to use shadows to extend his powers of observation. At the time he trained his telescope on Venus, it was believed the planet shone with its own light and moved in an orbit independent of the sun. Galileo saw that the planet was in partial shadow as it went through its phases, and thus had to be a dark body. He also realized from the logic of the shadow that Venus orbited the sun, since all phases from new to full could be observed from earth. The end of the Ptolemaic system came quickly thereafter, a shadow thus shedding light on the ordering of the cosmos.

*Ptolemaic system: 천동설

- ① difficulties in observing and tracking shadows
- ② lack of various devices used to observe the universe
- ③ consistency in human aspiration toward space exploration
- ④ ways to record planetary movements with early technology
- ⑤ importance of shadow in making new discoveries in astronomy

12. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

More recently there have been attempts to argue that unpaid work is work because 'it is an activity that combines labour with raw materials to produce goods and services with enhanced economic value'. Economists such as Duncan Ironmonger have attempted to impute a dollar value on volunteering to enable its 'economic' value to be counted. Yet despite this, unpaid work and volunteering still remain outside the defined economic framework of our capitalist system because capitalism has competition and financial reward as its cornerstones and volunteering does not. Having said that, it has been estimated that volunteering contributes about \$42 billion a year to the Australian economy. Although attempts to quantify and qualify the financial importance of volunteering in supporting our economic structures and enhancing our social capital continue to be made, it is slow going. And while volunteering remains outside the GDP, its true value and importance is neglected. Governments continue to pay lip service to the importance of volunteering but ultimately deny it official recognition.

*impute 귀속시키다

- ① efforts to utilise volunteering as a business strategy
- ② mistaken view of identifying volunteering with labour
- ③ obstacles to our understanding of the capitalist system
- ④ governmental endeavours to involve volunteers in public service
- ⑤ lack of appreciation for the economic significance of volunteering

13. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

From the earliest times, healthcare services have been recognized to have two equal aspects, namely clinical care and public healthcare. In classical Greek mythology, the god of medicine, Asklepios, had two daughters, Hygiea and Panacea. The former was the goddess of preventive health and wellness, or hygiene, and the latter the goddess of treatment and curing. In modern times, the societal ascendancy of medical professionalism has caused treatment of sick patients to overshadow those preventive healthcare services provided by the less heroic figures of sanitary engineers, biologists, and governmental public health officers. Nevertheless, the quality of health that human populations enjoy is attributable less to surgical dexterity, innovative pharmaceutical products, and bioengineered devices than to the availability of public sanitation, sewage management, and services which control the pollution of the air, drinking water, urban noise, and food for human consumption. The human right to the highest attainable standard of health depends on public healthcare services no less than on the skills and equipment of doctors and hospitals.

*ascendancy: 우세 **dexterity: 기민함

- ① Public Healthcare: A Co-Star, Not a Supporting Actor
- ② The Historical Development of Medicine and Surgery
- ③ Clinical Care Controversies: What You Don't Know
- ④ The Massive Similarities Between Different Mythologies
- ⑤ Initiatives Opening up Health Innovation Around the World

14. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The recent "cycling as a lifestyle" craze has expressed itself in an increase in the number of active cyclists and in growth of cycling club membership in several European, American, Australian and Asian urban areas. It has also been accompanied by a symbolic reinterpretation of the bicycle. After the bicycle had been associated with poverty for many years, expensive recreational bicycles or recreationally-inspired commuting bicycles have suddenly become aspirational products in urban environments. In present times, cycling has become an activity which is also performed for its demonstrative value, its role in identity construction and its effectiveness in impressing others and signaling social status. To a certain extent, cycling has turned into a symbolic marker of the well-off. Obviously, value-laden consumption behavior is by no means limited to cycling. However, the link with identity construction and conspicuous consumption has become particularly manifest in the case of cycling.

*conspicuous: 눈에 잘 띄는

- ① Cycling Contributes to a City's Atmosphere and Identity
- ② The Rise of Cycling: A New Status Symbol of City Dwellers
- ③ Cycling Is Wealth-Building but Worsens Social Inequality
- ④ How to Encourage and Sustain the Bicycle Craze in Urban Areas
- ⑤ Expanding Bike Lane Networks Can Lead to More Inclusive Cities

15. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Moral philosophy textbooks often proclaim that we can discern if a claim is ethical by attending to the use of the words "is" and "ought." On this suggestion, the claim "You ought to keep your promises," because it uses "ought," is ethical. "An atom is small," because it uses "is," is nonethical. Yet, despite being commonly invoked, this is-ought test is seriously deficient. Some is-statements have ethical content and some ought-statements do not. For example, consider the claims "Murder is wrong" and "Friendship is good." These claims obviously have ethical content. Whatever the is-ought test is tracking, these claims clearly fall on the ought side of that divide. Yet they both use "is." Similarly, consider the claim "The train ought to arrive in an hour." This statement is clearly nonethical, the use of "ought" notwithstanding. There is an important distinction between ethical and nonethical claims. But we can't simply rely on "is" and "ought" to make it. Instead we need to attend to the substance of the claim.

*invoke 예로서 인용하다

- ① Mutually Exclusive Relationship Between "Is" and "Ought"
- ② Sounds Unethical to You? Check Your Moral Standard First
- ③ What Determines Ethicality of a Claim, Word Choice or Content?
- ④ How We Can Get to Harmony of Linguistic Forms and Functions
- ⑤ To Use "Is" or "Ought," That Is the Key to Ethical Statements!

16. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Amazingly, many businesses evaluate their customer service strategy by the number of complaints they get. 'We have very few complaints from our customers, so we don't need customer service training at the moment.' I am told this regularly when prospecting for new clients. Either that or, 'The number of complaints has dramatically decreased this year and we are very pleased, it seems our customer service initiatives are working'. Companies using this type of measure are in denial. Although it is tempting to bury your head in the sand and believe no news is good news, trust me, if customers are not complaining to you, then they are complaining to other people or they are just never using your business again. The concerning thing is that customers who don't complain there and then increasingly post their views on the Internet and through the social networking sites; they are no longer telling nine or so people but are probably telling thousands!

- ① Customers May Not Know What's Best for Them
- ② Customer Silence Is Not Golden for Your Business
- ③ Dos and Don'ts of Processing Customer Complaints
- ④ Customer Service Improvement: No Laughing Matter
- ⑤ Empathy: A Key to Collecting Meaningful Consumer Feedback

17. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We usually take time out only when we really need to switch off, and when this happens we are often overtired, sick, and in need of recuperation. Me time is complicated by negative associations with escapism, guilt, and regret as well as overwhelm, stress, and fatigue. All these negative connotations mean we tend to steer clear of it. Well, I am about to change your perception of the importance of me time, to persuade you that you should view it as vital for your health and wellbeing. Take this as permission to set aside some time for yourself! Our need for time in which to do what we choose is increasingly urgent in an overconnected, overwhelmed, and overstimulated world.

* recuperation 회복

- ① 나를 위한 시간의 중요성을 인식해야 한다.
- ② 자신의 잘못을 성찰하는 자세를 가져야 한다.
- ③ 어려운 일이라고 해서 처음부터 회피해서는 안 된다.
- ④ 사회의 건강과 행복을 위하여 타인과 연대해야 한다.
- ⑤ 급변하는 사회에서 가치 판단을 신속하게 할 수 있어야 한다.

18. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Clarity in an organization keeps everyone working in one accord and energizes key leadership components like trust and transparency. No matter who or what is being assessed in your organization, what they are being assessed on must be clear and the people must be aware of it. If individuals in your organization are assessed without knowing what they are being assessed on, it can cause mistrust and move your organization away from clarity. For your organization to be productive, cohesive, and successful, trust is essential. Failure to have trust in your organization will have a negative effect on the results of any assessment. It will also significantly hinder the growth of your organization. To conduct accurate assessments, trust is a must — which comes through clarity. In turn, assessments help you see clearer, which then empowers your organization to reach optimal success.

- ① 조직이 구성원에게 제공하는 보상은 즉각적이어야 한다.
- ② 조직의 발전을 위해 구성원은 동료의 능력을 신뢰해야 한다.
- ③ 조직 내 구성원의 능력에 맞는 명확한 목표를 설정해야 한다.
- ④ 조직의 신뢰 형성을 위해 구성원에 대한 평가 요소가 명확해야 한다.
- ⑤ 구성원의 의견 수용을 위해 신뢰에 기반한 조직 문화가 구축되어야 한다.

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

More often than not, modern parents are paralyzed by the fear that they will no longer be liked or even loved by their children if they scold them for any reason. They want their children's friendship above all, and are willing to sacrifice respect to get it. This is not good. A child will have many friends, but only two parents — if that — and parents are more, not less, than friends. Friends have very limited authority to correct. Every parent therefore needs to learn to tolerate the momentary anger or even hatred directed toward them by their children, after necessary corrective action has been taken, as the capacity of children to perceive or care about long-term consequences is very limited. Parents are the judges of society. They teach children how to behave so that other people will be able to interact meaningfully and productively with them.

- ① 부모는 두려워 말고 자녀의 잘못된 행동을 바로잡아 주어야 한다.
- ② 부모는 자녀의 신뢰를 얻기 위해 일관된 태도로 양육해야 한다.
- ③ 부모는 다양한 경험을 제공하여 자녀의 사회화를 도와야 한다.
- ④ 부모는 자녀의 친구 관계에 지나치게 개입하지 말아야 한다.
- ⑤ 부모는 자녀와 유대감을 쌓으며 친구의 역할을 해야 한다.

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Your brain doesn't recognize don't. No matter what I say, don't think of a giraffe with brown spots on it. No matter what I say, don't think of a clear glass vase with fresh red roses in it. What happens? It's automatic, isn't it? Your brain goes ahead and creates the picture all by itself. Your words — whether you think, say, read, or hear them — are a direct command to create. The more direct the order, the more diligent the response. Trickily, if you say you don't want to lose your temper, your brain doesn't recognize don't and sees it as a royal command to get you to lose your temper. If say you don't want to spill your drink, it's as good as an instruction to tip the contents. Change your words to support you. Create affirmations that suit you. Think and say precisely what you desire rather than what you don't want.

- ① 원하는 바를 긍정문으로 생각하고 말하라.
- ② 창의력 향상을 위해 상상하는 연습을 하라.
- ③ 일상 대화 시 명령조의 말투를 사용하지 마라.
- ④ 자신이 하고 싶지 않은 일을 남에게 시키지 마라.
- ⑤ 기대했던 결과가 바로 나오지 않더라도 포기하지 마라.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most parents think that if our child would just “behave,” we could stay calm as parents. The truth is that managing our own emotions and actions is what allows us to feel peaceful as parents. Ultimately we can’t control our children or the obstacles they will face—but we can always control our own actions. Parenting isn’t about what our child does, but about how we respond. In fact, most of what we call parenting doesn’t take place between a parent and child but within the parent. When a storm brews, a parent’s response will either calm it or trigger a full-scale tsunami. Staying calm enough to respond constructively to all that childish behavior—and the stormy emotions behind it—requires that we grow, too. If we can use those times when our buttons get pushed to reflect, not just react, we can notice when we lose equilibrium and steer ourselves back on track. This inner growth is the hardest work there is, but it’s what enables you to become a more peaceful parent, one day at a time.

- ① 자녀의 행동 변화를 위해 부모의 즉각적인 반응이 필요하다.
- ② 부모의 내적 성장을 통한 평정심 유지가 양육에 중요하다.
- ③ 부모와 자녀가 감정을 다스릴 수 있게 도와주어야 한다.
- ④ 부모와 자녀는 건설적인 의견을 나눌 수 있어야 한다.
- ⑤ 바람직한 양육은 자녀에게 모범을 보이는 것이다.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In one study, when researchers suggested that a date was associated with a new beginning (such as “the first day of spring”), students viewed it as a more attractive time to kick-start goal pursuit than when researchers presented it as an unremarkable day (such as “the third Thursday in March”). Whether it was starting a new gym habit or spending less time on social media, when the date that researchers suggested was associated with a new beginning, more students wanted to begin changes right then. And more recent research by a different team found that similar benefits were achieved by showing goal seekers modified weekly calendars. When calendars depicted the current day (either Monday or Sunday) as the first day of the week, people reported feeling more motivated to make immediate progress on their goals.

- ① 새로운 시작을 하기 전에 장기적인 계획을 세우는 것이 바람직하다.
- ② 자신이 해야 할 일을 일정표에 표시하는 것이 목표 달성에 효과적이다.
- ③ 문제 행동을 개선하기 위해 원인이 되는 요소를 파악할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 날짜가 시작이라는 의미와 관련지어질 때 목표 추구에 강한 동기가 부여된다.
- ⑤ 상세한 일정표를 작성하는 것은 여러 목표를 동시에 달성하는 데 도움이 된다.

23. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The way reduced prices are written during a sale will greatly affect people's attitude toward the products (and their likelihood of purchasing them). If the sale prices are easy to understand using percentages (for example, "-50%") or with the new prices already calculated (for example, "now only \$20"), shoppers will react in an automatic and positive fashion. However, if it is necessary for them to do complex mental calculations (for example, if a \$27.50 product is advertised at 12% off), they will switch to a more analytical style of thinking. This results in more attention spent on the calculation, and subsequently on the merits of the product. No longer feeling spontaneous, shoppers will start questioning whether it is actually a good deal or not, whether they really need another pair of shoes, etc. The more cognitive effort is demanded from shoppers, the more of a negative and suspicious reaction will be evoked, and the chances of making a sale diminish.

- ① 상품 할인율이 클수록 상품의 단점이 쉽게 노출될 수 있다.
- ② 경쟁 상품과 비교되는 품질 정보 제시는 판매에 효과적이다.
- ③ 상품에 대한 공인된 평가가 소비에 대한 심리적 장벽을 낮춘다.
- ④ 상품 판매율을 높이기 위해 다양한 소비 성향 분석이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 상품 할인가 제시 방식의 인지적 부담 정도가 판매에 영향을 준다.

24. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The immense improvement in the yield of farming during the twentieth century, as a result of innovations in mechanization, fertilizer, new varieties, pesticides and genetic engineering, has banished famine from the face of the planet almost entirely, and drastically reduced malnutrition, even while the human population has continued to expand. Few predicted this, yet many are concerned that this improvement has come at the expense of nature. In fact the evidence is strong that the opposite is the case. Innovation in food production has spared land and forest from the plough, the cow and the axe on a grand scale by increasing the productivity of the land we do farm. It turns out that this 'land sparing' has been much better for biodiversity than land sharing would have been — by which is meant growing crops at low yields in the hope that abundant wildlife lives in fields alongside crops.

- ① 친환경 농업이 자연에 해로운 경우도 있다.
- ② 식량 생산 증가가 인구 증가로 이어지지 않는다.
- ③ 생물 다양성이 높아지면서 생태계의 생산성도 높아졌다.
- ④ 대규모 경작보다 소규모 경작이 농업 생산성에 유리하다.
- ⑤ 농업 혁신이 식량 생산량을 늘리면서도 자연 훼손을 억제했다.

25. 밑줄 친 the innocent messenger who falls before a firing line이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Perhaps worse than attempting to get the bad news out of the way is attempting to soften it or simply not address it at all. This “Mum Effect” — a term coined by psychologists Sidney Rosen and Abraham Tesser in the early 1970s — happens because people want to avoid becoming the target of others’ negative emotions. We all have the opportunity to lead change, yet it often requires of us the courage to deliver bad news to our superiors. We don’t want to be the innocent messenger who falls before a firing line. When our survival instincts kick in, they can override our courage until the truth of a situation gets watered down. “The Mum Effect and the resulting filtering can have devastating effects in a steep hierarchy,” writes Robert Sutton, an organizational psychologist. “What starts out as bad news becomes happier and happier as it travels up the ranks — because after each boss hears the news from his or her subordinates, he or she makes it sound a bit less bad before passing it up the chain.”

- ① the employee being criticized for being silent
- ② the peacemaker who pursues non-violent solutions
- ③ the negotiator who looks for a mutual understanding
- ④ the subordinate who wants to get attention from the boss
- ⑤ the person who gets the blame for reporting unpleasant news

26. 밑줄 친 “eating my problems for breakfast”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Research in the science of peak performance and motivation points to the fact that different tasks should ideally be matched to our energy level. For example, analytical tasks are best accomplished when our energy is high and we are free from distractions and able to focus. I generally wake up energized. Over the years, I have consistently stuck to the habit of “eating my problems for breakfast.” I’m someone who tends to overthink different scenarios and conversations that haven’t happened yet. When I procrastinate on talking with an unhappy client or dealing with an unpleasant email, I find I waste too much emotional energy during the day. It’s as if the task hangs over my head, and I’ll spend more time worrying about it, talking about it, and avoiding it, than it would actually take to just take care of it. So for me, it’ll always be the first thing I get done. If you know you are not a morning person, be strategic about scheduling your difficult work later in the day.

* procrastinate 미루다

- ① thinking of breakfast as fuel for the day
- ② trying to reflect on pleasant events from yesterday
- ③ handling the most demanding tasks while full of energy
- ④ spending the morning time improving my physical health
- ⑤ preparing at night to avoid decision making in the morning

27. 밑줄 친 the mind's eye is blind가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

All any neuron in the brain ever "sees" is that some change occurred in the firing patterns of its upstream peers. It cannot tell whether such change is caused by an external disturbance or by the brain's constant self-organized activity. Thus, neurons located in networks of other neurons do not "know" what the brain's sensors are sensing; they simply respond to their upstream inputs. In other words, the neurons have no way of relating or comparing their spikes to anything else because they only receive retinal correspondences or processed "representations" of the sensory input. But establishing correspondences without knowing the rules by which those correspondences are constructed is like comparing Mansi words with Khanty words when we understand neither language. Only after we have defined the vocabulary of one language can we understand the corresponding meaning of words in the other. Similarly, without further information, sensory neurons can attach no meaning whatsoever to their spikes. Put simply, the mind's eye is blind.

*spike 전기 신호 **retinal 망막의

- ① The brain sees only by linking imagination and experience.
- ② Neurons respond to sensory input without understanding it.
- ③ Signals carried by neurons cannot be explained in experiments.
- ④ The brain stops imagining scenes and starts storing visual data.
- ⑤ Some visual inputs do not always need the brain for their processing.

28. 밑줄 친 innovation is a delicate and vulnerable flower, easily crushed underfoot이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로

가장 적절한 것은?

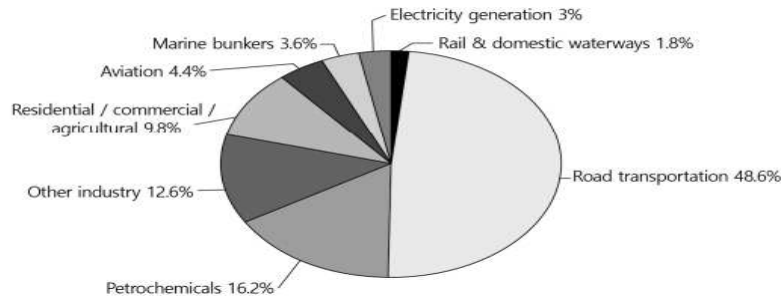
Perhaps the most puzzling aspect of innovation is how unpopular it is, for all the lip service we pay to it. Despite the abundant evidence that it has transformed almost everybody's lives for the better in innumerable ways, the kneejerk reaction of most people to something new is often worry, sometimes even disgust. Unless it is of obvious use to ourselves, we tend to imagine the bad consequences that might occur far more than the good ones. And we throw obstacles in the way of innovators, on behalf of those with a vested interest in the status quo: investors, managers and employees alike. History shows that innovation is a delicate and vulnerable flower, easily crushed underfoot, but quick to regrow if conditions allow.

*kneejerk 반사적인 **status quo 현 상태

- ① Innovation comes from the need for solving deficiency.
- ② Innovative people are usually very sensitive to criticism.
- ③ Innovation is often faced with disapproval and opposition.
- ④ A single misstep in planning could ruin innovation entirely.
- ⑤ Innovative ideas need a series of revision and refinement.

29. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

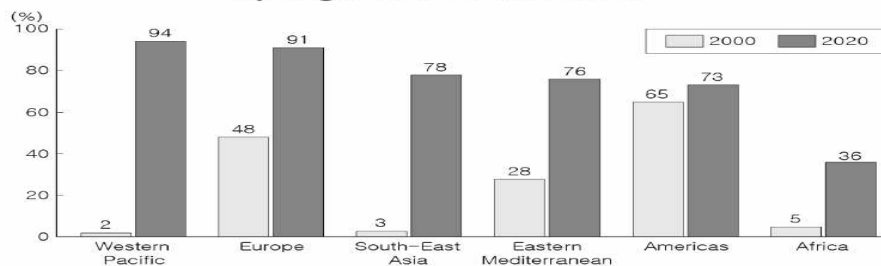
Distribution of oil demand in the OECD in 2020, by sector



The above graph shows the distribution of oil demand by sector in the OECD in 2020. ① The Road transportation sector, which took up 48.6%, was the greatest oil demanding sector in the OECD member states. ② The percentage of oil demand in the Petrochemicals sector was one-third that of the Road transportation sector. ③ The difference in oil demand between the Other industry sector and the Petrochemicals sector was smaller than the difference in oil demand between the Aviation sector and the Electricity generation sector. ④ The oil demand in the Residential, commercial and agricultural sector took up 9.8% of all oil demand in the OECD, which was the fourth largest among all the sectors. ⑤ The percentage of oil demand in the Marine bunkers sector was twice that of the oil demand in the Rail & domestic waterways sector.

30. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Second-Dose Measles Vaccinations among Children by Region in 2000 and in 2020



* measles 홍역

The graph above shows the percentage of children who received second-dose measles vaccinations in six regions in 2000 and in 2020. ① The percentage of vaccinated children in the Western Pacific was lower than that of Europe in 2000, but the vaccination percentage in 2020 of the Western Pacific exceeded that of Europe by 3 percentage points. ② Among all regions, South-East Asia achieved the second biggest increase in its percentage of vaccinated children over the two decades, and it ranked third in the percentage of vaccinated children among the six regions in 2020. ③ In the Eastern Mediterranean, the percentage of vaccinated children more than doubled from 2000 to 2020, but did not exceed that of the Americas in either year. ④ The percentage of vaccinated children in the Americas was the highest among the six regions in 2000, but it increased the least of all regions over the two decades. ⑤ In Africa, the percentage of children who received the vaccine in 2020 was more than seven times higher than in 2000, but was still the lowest among the six regions in 2020.

31. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

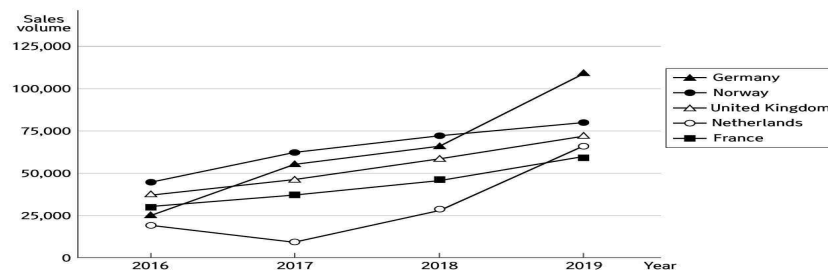
Perceived and Actual Food Waste in Households
by Country, 2017–2018

Country	Perceived food waste (%) (A)	Actual food waste (%) (B)	Gap (B-A)
U.S.	15	24	9
Canada	10	21	11
Poland	10	12	2
Denmark	10	4	-6
Mexico	6	13	7
Germany	6	12	6
Switzerland	5	18	13
Russia	5	6	1

The table above shows the percentage of perceived and actual food waste of household groceries and the gap between those percentages for selected countries from 2017 to 2018. ① The U.S. showed the highest percentage of actual food waste among the countries, and almost one quarter of all food there went to the bin. ② While Canada, Poland and Denmark recorded the same figures in the percentage of perceived food waste, Canada was the only country which exceeded twenty percent in actual food waste among those three countries. ③ In perceived food waste, Mexico was just one percentage point higher than Russia, but the percentage of actual food waste in Mexico was more than three times that in Russia. ④ Switzerland had the biggest gap between perceived and actual food waste percentages, and this gap was more than twice as big as that of Germany. ⑤ Of all the countries above, the only one where the percentage of actual food waste was lower than that of perceived food waste was Denmark.

32. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Sales Volume of Electric Vehicles (2016 – 2019)



The graph above shows the sales volume of electric vehicles in five selected European countries from 2016 to 2019. ① Between 2016 and 2018, Norway held the highest sales volume of electric vehicles among these countries, but it was outperformed by Germany in 2019. ② The United Kingdom ranked second in sales volume of electric vehicles among the five countries in 2016, but from 2017 to 2019 it ranked third. ③ Germany's sales volume rose between 2016 and 2019, and its sales volume in 2019 was more than five times that in 2016. ④ Despite its continual sales volume increase since 2016, France recorded the lowest sales volume among these countries in 2019. ⑤ The Netherlands did not record a continuously increasing sales volume between 2016 and 2019, with a drop in 2017 compared to the previous year.

33. Carl-Gustaf Rossby에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Carl-Gustaf Rossby was one of a group of notable Scandinavian researchers who worked with the Norwegian meteorologist Vilhelm Bjerknes at the University of Bergen. While growing up in Stockholm, Rossby received a traditional education. He earned a degree in mathematical physics at the University of Stockholm in 1918, but after hearing a lecture by Bjerknes, and apparently bored with Stockholm, he moved to the newly established Geophysical Institute in Bergen. In 1925, Rossby received a scholarship from the Sweden-America Foundation to go to the United States, where he joined the United States Weather Bureau. Based in part on his practical experience in weather forecasting, Rossby had become a supporter of the "polar front theory," which explains the cyclonic circulation that develops at the boundary between warm and cold air masses. In 1947, Rossby accepted the chair of the Institute of Meteorology, which had been set up for him at the University of Stockholm, where he remained until his death ten years later.

- ① Stockholm에서 성장하면서 전통적인 교육을 받았다.
- ② University of Stockholm에서 수리 물리학 학위를 받았다.
- ③ 1925년에 장학금을 받았다.
- ④ polar front theory를 지지했다.
- ⑤ University of Stockholm에 마련된 직책을 거절했다.

34. Janaki Ammal에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Janaki Ammal, one of India's most notable scientists, was born in 1897, and was expected to wed through an arranged marriage. Despite living at a time when literacy among women in India was less than one percent, she decided to reject tradition and attend college. In 1924, she went to the U.S. and eventually received a doctorate in botany from the University of Michigan. Ammal contributed to the development of the sweetest sugarcane variety in the world. She moved to England where she co-authored the Chromosome Atlas of Cultivated Plants. Following a series of famines, she returned to India to help increase food production at the request of the Prime Minister. However, Ammal disagreed with the deforestation taking place in an effort to grow more food. She became an advocate for the preservation of native plants and successfully saved the Silent Valley from the construction of a hydroelectric dam.

- ① 관습을 따르지 않고 대학에 입학하기로 결심했다.
- ② 세계에서 가장 단 사탕수수 품종 개발에 기여했다.
- ③ *Chromosome Atlas of Cultivated Plants*를 공동 집필했다.
- ④ 식량 생산을 증가시키는 데 도움을 주기 위해 인도로 돌아갔다.
- ⑤ 수력 발전 댐의 건설로부터 Silent Valley를 지키는 데 실패했다.

35. Donald Griffin에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Donald Griffin was an American biophysicist and animal behaviourist known for his research in animal navigation, acoustic orientation, and sensory biophysics. During his childhood, he was influenced by his uncle, who was a Harvard professor of biology. Griffin received a Ph.D. in zoology from Harvard University in 1942. He demonstrated that bats emit high-frequency sounds with which they can locate objects as small as flying insects. In 1965, he became a professor at Rockefeller University in New York and a research zoologist for the New York Zoological Society. After he retired from Rockefeller University in 1986, he didn't stop his research: he continued to present papers at national and international meetings. In the late 1970s Griffin argued that animals might possess the ability to think and reason. Although his claim sparked much controversy in the science community, there is no question that he radically opened up the field of animal cognition.

- ① 미국의 생물 물리학자이자 동물 행동학자이다.
- ② 어렸을 때 수학 교수인 삼촌에게 영향을 받았다.
- ③ 박쥐가 고주파음으로 사물의 위치를 파악함을 증명했다.
- ④ Rockefeller University 퇴직 후 연구를 멈추지 않았다.
- ⑤ 동물이 생각하고 추론하는 능력을 지녔을 수 있다고 주장했다.

36. Waldemar Haffkine에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Waldemar Haffkine was born on the 16th of March 1860 at Odessa in Russia. He graduated in the Science Faculty of Odessa University in 1884. In 1889, Haffkine went to Paris to work at the Pasteur Institute, and did research to prepare a vaccine against cholera. His initial work on developing a cholera vaccine was successful. After a series of animal trials, in 1892 he tested the cholera vaccine on himself, risking his own life. During the Indian cholera epidemic of 1893, at the invitation of the Government of India he went to Calcutta and introduced his vaccine. After initial criticism by the local medical bodies, it was widely accepted. Haffkine was appointed as the director of the Plague Laboratory in Bombay (now called the Haffkine Institute). After his retirement in 1914, he returned to France and occasionally wrote for medical journals. He revisited Odessa in 1927, but could not adapt to the tremendous changes after the revolution in the country of his birth. He moved to Switzerland in 1928 and remained there for the last two years of his life.

- ① Pasteur Institute에서 일한 적이 있다.
- ② 콜레라 백신을 자기 자신에게 시험했다.
- ③ Calcutta로 가서 자신의 백신을 소개했다.
- ④ 은퇴 후 의학 저널에 글을 기고하지 않았다.
- ⑤ 생애 마지막 2년 동안 스위스에 머물렀다.

37. The Colchester Zoo Charity Race에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Colchester Zoo Charity Race

Join us for a charity event to help endangered species.

You will be running through Colchester Zoo, home to over 260 species!

Date: Sunday, Sep. 25th, 2022

Time: 9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.

Registration Fee: \$50

- Registration fee includes a free pass to the zoo, food and drinks, and official photos.
- Register at www.info.colchesters.com.

- Register at www.info.colchesters.com.

Course Length: 10km

- Every runner will run 1km of the race through the zoo before going out to the main road.

Other Information

- Only the runners who complete the race will receive a medal at the finish line.
- Event T-shirts can be purchased at the zoo.

- Event T-shirts can be purchased at the zoo.

- ① 2시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 등록비에는 음식과 음료가 포함된다.
- ③ 코스 길이는 10km이다.
- ④ 모든 참가자는 메달을 받는다.
- ⑤ 행사 티셔츠는 동물원에서 구입할 수 있다.

② 등록비에는 음식과 음료가 포함된다.

③ 코스 길이는 10km이다.

④ 모든 참가자는 메달을 받는다.

⑤ 행사 티셔츠는 동물원에서 구입할 수 있다.

38. 7-Day Story Writing Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

7-Day Story Writing Competition

Is writing your talent? This is the stage for you.

When: From Monday, Dec. 5th to Sunday, Dec. 11th, 2022

Age: 17 and over

Content

- All participants will write about the same topic.
- You will be randomly assigned one of 12 literary genres for your story.
- You'll have exactly 7 days to write and submit your story.

- You will be randomly assigned one of 12 literary genres for your story.

- You'll have exactly 7 days to write and submit your story.

Submission

- Only one entry per person
- You can revise and resubmit your entry until the deadline.

- You can revise and resubmit your entry until the deadline.

Prize

- We will choose 12 finalists, one from each genre, and the 12 entries will be published online and shared via social media.
- From the 12 finalists, one overall winner will be chosen and awarded \$500.

- From the 12 finalists, one overall winner will be chosen and awarded \$500.

※ To register and for more information, visit our website at www.7challenge_globestory.com.

- ① 17세 미만 누구나 참여할 수 있다.
- ② 참가자들은 동일한 주제에 대하여 글을 쓴다.
- ③ 참가자들은 12가지 문학 장르 중 하나를 선택할 수 있다.
- ④ 1인당 출품작을 최대 3편까지 제출할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 결승 진출자 전원에게 상금이 수여된다.

② 참가자들은 동일한 주제에 대하여 글을 쓴다.

③ 참가자들은 12가지 문학 장르 중 하나를 선택할 수 있다.

④ 1인당 출품작을 최대 3편까지 제출할 수 있다.

⑤ 결승 진출자 전원에게 상금이 수여된다.

39. 2022 Strawberry Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2022 Strawberry Festival

Join us for a fun family festival. This year, we are back to hosting an in-person event in Berry Square!

- **Date:** November 26, 2022 (11:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m.)
- **Tickets:** \$20 per person
(Children 6 and under are FREE.)
- **Special Events**
 - 11:00 a.m. : Baking Class for Kids
 - 1:00 p.m. : Strawberry Pie-Eating Contest
 - 3:00 p.m. : Strawberry Costume Contest
- **Note**
 - The parking fee is \$5 and includes tram service to the ticket booth.
 - If you are interested in volunteering, complete an application form and email it to manager@strawberryfestival.org.

- ① 올해는 대면 행사로 개최된다.
- ② 6세 이하의 어린이에게는 입장료를 받지 않는다.
- ③ 딸기파이 먹기 대회가 오후에 열린다.
- ④ 매표소로 가는 트램 서비스는 주차비에 포함되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 자원봉사에 관심이 있다면 신청서를 이메일로 보내야 한다.

40. Maple Spring Light Art Exhibition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Maple Spring Light Art Exhibition

The Maple Spring Light Art Exhibition will illuminate you, with a route surrounded by light artwork. Admire the beautiful light artwork as you walk through Maple Spring.

- **Date:** December 1 — 31, 2022
(closed on the 2nd and 4th Monday of the month)
 - **Time:** 7 p.m. — 11 p.m.
 - **Entrance Fee:** \$5 per person
 - **Exhibition Route:** alongside the Bow River in central Maple Spring (Only digital maps of the route are available.)
 - Souvenirs will be available on site and online.
 - Local residents can get a 10% discount off the entrance fee.
- Please visit www.maplespringlight.com for more information.

- ① 매주 월요일은 운영하지 않는다.
- ② 밤 11시 이후에도 입장이 가능하다.
- ③ 관람 경로가 담긴 지도는 종이로만 제공한다.
- ④ 기념품은 현장에서만 구매 가능하다.
- ⑤ 지역 주민은 입장료의 10% 할인을 받을 수 있다.

41. Leather Craft Class에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Leather Craft Class

Learn how to make leather goods in our hands-on class!

The class is designed only for beginners.

- **When:** Saturday, May 22, 2021, 2 p.m. - 5 p.m.
- **Where:** Culture Room, Mayfair Museum
- **Participation Fee:** \$50
 - This includes leather, tools and snacks.
 - Participants take what they make on the day.
- **Note**
 - Each participant must choose one leather item to make among a wallet, a pencil case or a book cover.
 - Spaces are limited, so registration in advance is required.

Visit www.mayfairleathercraft.com for more information.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| ① 초보자를 위해 만들어진 수업이다. | ② 토요일에 3시간 동안 진행된다. |
| ③ 참가비에 가죽, 도구, 간식이 포함된다. | ④ 각 참가자는 최대 3개의 품목을 만들 수 있다. |
| ⑤ 사전 등록이 요구된다. | |

42. Handwriting Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Handwriting Competition

"Handwriting matters, no matter how old you are!"

- No Entry Fee
- Submission Deadline: 6 p.m. on May 31, 2021
- Submit your work to Room No. 205, 2nd floor, City Hall.

Age Groups

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| • Group A (ages 6-8) | • Group B (ages 9-11) |
| • Group C (ages 12-14) | • Group D (ages 15-17) |
| • Group E (anyone over 17) | |

Prizes

Two winners in each group

(First Place: \$50, Second Place: \$30)

Details

- Entrants will be asked to copy out a poem in their neatest handwriting.
- The poem must be copied on plain A4 paper without the aid of lines.
- All entries must be written in blue or black ink.

For additional information, email us at hwriting@citycompetition.org.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| ① 참가비가 있다. | ② 연령에 따라 세 그룹으로 나뉜다. |
| ③ 입상자는 현금을 상으로 받는다. | ④ 줄이 있는 종이에 시를 옮겨 써야 한다. |
| ⑤ 잉크 색에 상관없이 출품 가능하다. | |

43. 2021 Multicultural Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2021 Multicultural Festival

The 2021 Multicultural Festival is where you can enjoy different cultures of the world in one place and at one time. All profits from the festival will be donated to local charities.

Dates & Time: July 17 – 18, 1 p.m. – 6 p.m.

Place: St. Nicholas Park

Events

Day 1 (July 17)	Day 2 (July 18)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Dress Fashion Show • Hands-on Craft Making • Cooking Class (Thai, Jamaican, Nigerian and more) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Music Concert • Mini Olympics • Workshops on Cultural Diversity

Notices

- Parking fee: \$5 per day
- Some events may be canceled depending on weather conditions.

For more information, visit our website www.multiculture.org.

- ① 수익금 전액은 지역 자선 단체에 기부될 것이다.
- ② 오후 시간대에 진행된다.
- ③ 둘째 날에 전통 의상 패션쇼가 열린다.
- ④ 주차 요금은 하루에 5달러이다.
- ⑤ 날씨 상황에 따라 일부 행사가 취소될 수 있다.

44. The 5th Avila Yoga Summer Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The 5th Avila Yoga Summer Camp

Do you want to reduce stress, relax your body and enjoy the outdoors? Don't hesitate to join us!

Who: All ages

When & Where

- Friday, July 23, 2 p.m. – 10 p.m.
- Avila Beach campsite

Participation Fee

- \$40 per person (dinner included)
- Group discount offered to groups of 10 or more (5%)

This camp includes

- 15 classes for beginners.
- 20 classes for experienced practitioners.
- a range of therapies and meditation practices.

Preparations

- Wear comfortable clothes.
- Bring your own yoga mat.

- ① 참가자 연령에 제한이 있다.
- ② 저녁식사 비용은 참가비에 포함되어 있지 않다.
- ③ 5명부터 단체 할인이 적용된다.
- ④ 초급자를 위한 수업이 20개 있다.
- ⑤ 참가자는 요가 매트를 가져와야 한다.

45. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

By noticing the relation between their own actions and resultant external changes, infants develop self-efficacy, a sense ① that they are agents of the perceived changes. Although infants can notice the effect of their behavior on the physical environment, it is in early social interactions that infants most ② readily perceive the consequence of their actions. People have perceptual characteristics that virtually ③ assure that infants will orient toward them. They have visually contrasting and moving faces. They produce sound, provide touch, and have interesting smells. In addition, people engage with infants by exaggerating their facial expressions and inflecting their voices in ways that infants find ④ fascinated. But most importantly, these antics are responsive to infants' vocalizations, facial expressions, and gestures; people vary the pace and level of their behavior in response to infant actions. Consequentially, early social interactions provide a context ⑤ where infants can easily notice the effect of their behavior.

*inflect: (음성을) 조절하다 **antics: 익살스러운 행동

46. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Pre-emption means that a strategy is designed to prevent a rival from starting some particular activity. In some case a pre-emptive move may simply be an announcement of some intent ① that might discourage rivals from doing the same. The idea of pre-emption implies that timing is sometimes very important—a decision or an action at one point in time might be much more rewarding than ② doing it at a different time point. Pre-emption may involve up-weighting advertising for a period before and during ③ when a new entrant launches into a market. The intent is to make it more difficult for the new entrant's advertising to make an impression on potential buyers. Product proliferation is another potential pre-emption strategy. The general idea is to launch a large variety of product variants so that there is very little in the way of market demand that ④ are not accommodated. Arguably, if a market is already filled with product variants it is more difficult for competitors to find ⑤ untapped pockets of market demand.

*pre-emption: 선매 행위 **proliferation: 확산

47. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The world's first complex writing form, Sumerian cuneiform, followed an evolutionary path, moving around 3500 BCE from pictographic to ideographic representations, from the depiction of objects to ① that of abstract notions. Sumerian cuneiform was a linear writing system, its symbols usually ② set in columns, read from top to bottom and from left to right. This regimentation was a form of abstraction: the world is not a linear place, and objects do not organize ③ themselves horizontally or vertically in real life. Early rock paintings, thought to have been created for ritual purposes, were possibly shaped and organized ④ to follow the walls of the cave, or the desires of the painters, who may have organized them symbolically, or artistically, or even randomly. Yet after cuneiform, virtually every form of script that has emerged has been set out in rows with a clear beginning and endpoint. So ⑤ uniformly is this expectation, indeed, that the odd exception is noteworthy, and generally established for a specific purpose.

*cuneiform 췌기 문자 **regimentation 조직화

48. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The idea that people ① selectively expose themselves to news content has been around for a long time, but it is even more important today with the fragmentation of audiences and the proliferation of choices. Selective exposure is a psychological concept that says people seek out information that conforms to their existing belief systems and ② avoid information that challenges those beliefs. In the past when there were few sources of news, people could either expose themselves to mainstream news—where they would likely see beliefs ③ expressed counter to their own—or they could avoid news altogether. Now with so many types of news constantly available to a full range of niche audiences, people can easily find a source of news ④ that consistently confirms their own personal set of beliefs. This leads to the possibility of creating many different small groups of people with each strongly ⑤ believes they are correct and everyone else is wrong about how the world works.

*fragmentation 분열 **proliferation 급증 ***niche 틈새

49. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Adam Smith pointed out that specialization, where each of us focuses on one specific skill, leads to a general improvement of everybody's well-being. The idea is simple and powerful. By specializing in just one activity — such as food raising, clothing production, or home construction — each worker gains ① mastery over the particular activity. Specialization makes sense, however, only if the specialist can subsequently ② trade his or her output with the output of specialists in other lines of activity. It would make no sense to produce more food than a household needs unless there is a market outlet to exchange that ③ scarce food for clothing, shelter, and so forth. At the same time, without the ability to buy food on the market, it would not be possible to be a specialist home builder or clothing maker, since it would be ④ necessary to farm for one's own survival. Thus Smith realized that the division of labor is ⑤ limited by the extent of the market, whereas the extent of the market is determined by the degree of specialization.

50. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Countershading is the process of optical flattening that provides camouflage to animals. When sunlight illuminates an object from above, the object will be brightest on top. The color of the object will gradually shade darker toward the ① bottom. This shading gives the object ② depth and allows the viewer to distinguish its shape. Thus even if an animal is exactly, but uniformly, the same color as the substrate, it will be easily ③ visible when illuminated. Most animals, however, are darker above than they are below. When they are illuminated from above, the darker back is lightened and the lighter belly is shaded. The animal thus appears to be a ④ single color and easily blends in with the substrate. This pattern of coloration, or countershading, ⑤ reinforces the visual impression of shape in the organism. It allows the animal to blend in with its background.

* camouflage 위장 ** substrate 밑바탕, 기질(基質)

51. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

It's likely that for a very long time people managed to survive with draped animal pelts and then began roughly sewing these together. Ultimately, though, the ① advantages of using woven fabric for clothing would have become obvious. A fur pelt offers ② inadequate thermal protection if someone is sitting still, but once on the move or in strong winds, this is less true, because pelts aren't shaped close to the body. The more air gets between the body and the clothing, the less effective it is at trapping an insulating layer of air close to the skin. In fact, the insulating properties of clothing ③ decrease very much when walking quickly. Clothing also needs to be breathable, because damp clothes are bad at keeping the wearer warm and become very heavy. Woven fabrics are more breathable than fur and, when specifically tailored to the body, make excellent internal layers, ④ preventing cold air from getting direct access to the skin's surface. Thus the ability to create woven clothing would have offered material advantages to our early ancestors once they had left Africa for ⑤ cooler areas.

*drape 걸치다 **thermal 열의 ***insulate 단열하다

52. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Prior to the Industrial Revolution, the ① quantity of freight transported between nations was negligible by contemporary standards. For instance, during the Middle Ages, the totality of French imports via the Saint-Gothard Passage would not fill a freight train. The amount of freight transported by the Venetian fleet, which dominated Mediterranean trade, would not fill a ② modern container ship. The volume, but not the speed, of trade improved under mercantilism, notably for maritime transportation. In spite of all, distribution capacities were very limited and speeds ③ slow. For example, a stagecoach going through the English countryside in the sixteenth century had an average speed of 2 miles per hour; moving one ton of cargo 30 miles inland in the United States by the late eighteenth century was as costly as moving it across the Atlantic. The inland transportation system was thus very ④ limited. By the late eighteenth century, canal systems started to emerge in Europe. They permitted the large movements of bulk freight inland and expanded regional trade. Maritime and riverine transportation were consequently the ⑤ outdated modes of the pre-industrial era.

*fleet 선단, 배의 무리 **mercantilism 중상주의

53. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It is not the peasant's goal to produce the highest possible time-averaged crop yield, averaged over many years. If your time-averaged yield is marvelously high as a result of the combination of nine great years and one year of crop failure, you will still starve to death in that one year of crop failure before you can look back to congratulate yourself on your great time-averaged yield. Instead, the peasant's aim is to make sure to produce a yield above the starvation level in every single year, even though the time-averaged yield may not be highest. That's why _____ may make sense. If you have just one big field, no matter how good it is on the average, you will starve when the inevitable occasional year arrives in which your one field has a low yield. But if you have many different fields, varying independently of each other, then in any given year some of your fields will produce well even when your other fields are producing poorly.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| ① land leveling | ② weed trimming | ③ field scattering |
| ④ organic farming | ⑤ soil fertilization | |

54. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

No learning is possible without an error signal. Organisms only learn when events violate their expectations. In other words, surprise is one of the fundamental drivers of learning. Imagine hearing a series of identical notes, AAAAA. Each note draws out a response in the auditory areas of your brain — but as the notes repeat, those responses progressively decrease. This is called "adaptation," a deceptively simple phenomenon that shows that your brain is learning to anticipate the next event. Suddenly, the note changes: AAAAA#. Your primary auditory cortex immediately shows a strong surprise reaction: not only does the adaptation fade away, but additional neurons begin to vigorously fire in response to the unexpected sound. And it is not just repetition that leads to adaptation: what matters is whether the notes are _____. For instance, if you hear an alternating set of notes, such as ABABA, your brain gets used to this alternation, and the activity in your auditory areas again decreases. This time, however, it is an unexpected repetition, such as ABABB, that triggers a surprise response.

- ① audible
- ② predictable
- ③ objective
- ④ countable
- ⑤ recorded

55. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Contrary to popular opinion, woodpeckers don't restrict themselves to rotten trees, and they often start construction in healthy trees. Just like us, woodpeckers want the place where they bring up their families to be solid and durable. Even though the birds are well equipped to hammer away at healthy wood, it would be too much for them to complete the job all at once. And that's why they take a months-long break after making a hole that may be only an inch or two deep, hoping fungi will pitch in. As far as the fungi are concerned, this is the invitation they have been waiting for, because usually they can't get past the bark. In this case, the fungi quickly move into the opening and begin to break down the wood. What the tree sees as a coordinated attack, the woodpecker sees as a(n) _____. After a while, the wood fibers are so soft that it's much easier for the woodpecker to enlarge the hole.

*fungi fungus(균류)의 복수형

- ① division of labor
- ② act of sympathy
- ③ process of negotiation
- ④ competition for habitat
- ⑤ defense from predators

56. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Relatively undeveloped languages have no single word for plants. The lack of a term doesn't mean they don't perceive differences, and it doesn't mean they don't know the difference between spinach and a cactus; they just lack an all-encompassing term with which to refer to plants. We see cases like this in our own language. For example, English lacks a single basic term to refer to edible mushrooms. We also lack a term for all the people you would have to notify if you were going into the hospital for three weeks. These might include close relatives, friends, your employer, the newspaper delivery person, and anyone you had appointments with during that period. The lack of a term doesn't mean you don't understand the concept; it simply means that the _____ isn't reflected in our language. This could be because a need for it hasn't been so pressing that a word needed to be coined.

- ① category ② history ③ mood ④ frequency ⑤ preference

57. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

There are several reasons why support may not be effective. One possible reason is that receiving help could be a blow to self-esteem. A recent study by Christopher Burke and Jessica Goren at Lehigh University examined this possibility. According to the threat to self-esteem model, help can be perceived as supportive and loving, or it can be seen as threatening if that help is interpreted as implying incompetence. According to Burke and Goren, support is especially likely to be seen as threatening if it is in an area that is self-relevant or self-defining — that is, in an area where your own success and achievement are especially important. Receiving help with a self-relevant task can _____, and this can undermine the potential positive effects of the help. For example, if your self-concept rests, in part, on your great cooking ability, it may be a blow to your ego when a friend helps you prepare a meal for guests because it suggests that you're not the master chef you thought you were.

- ① make you feel bad about yourself
- ② improve your ability to deal with challenges
- ③ be seen as a way of asking for another favor
- ④ trick you into thinking that you were successful
- ⑤ discourage the person trying to model your behavior

58. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The connectedness of the global economic market makes it vulnerable to potential "infection." A financial failure can make its way from borrowers to banks to insurers, spreading like a flu. However, there are unexpected characteristics when it comes to such infection in the market. Infection can occur even without any contact. A bank might become insolvent even without having any of its investments fail. _____ to financial markets, just as cascading failures due to bad investments. If we all woke up tomorrow and believed that Bank X would be insolvent, then it would become insolvent. In fact, it would be enough for us to fear that others believed that Bank X was going to fail, or just to fear our collective fear! We might all even know that Bank X was well-managed with healthy investments, but if we expected others to pull their money out, then we would fear being the last to pull our money out. Financial distress can be self-fulfilling and is a particularly troublesome aspect of financial markets.

* insolvent 지급 불능의, 파산한 ** cascading 연속된

- ① Fear and uncertainty can be damaging
- ② Unaffordable personal loans may pose a risk
- ③ Ignorance about legal restrictions may matter
- ④ Accurate knowledge of investors can be poisonous
- ⑤ Strong connections between banks can create a scare

59. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The urban environment is generally designed so as not to make contact with our skin. We do not push through bushes on our way to school or work. Roads and sidewalks are kept clear of obstacles. Only once in a while are we reminded of the materiality of the environment, as when we feel the brush of an unexpected tree branch or nearly fall over a curb. Most of our time is not even spent outside. "Outside" is often just a space we go through to get "inside." Our time is largely spent indoors, where architecture and design collude to provide an environment as lacking as possible in tactile stimulation. In the modern university or office building, floors and walls are flat and smooth, corridors are clear, the air is still, the temperature is neutral, and elevators carry one effortlessly from one level to another. It is commonly assumed that we are best served by our tactile environment when_____.

*collude 결탁하다

- ① we accept its harsh elements
- ② we scarcely notice its presence
- ③ it does not hinder social interactions
- ④ we experience it using all the senses
- ⑤ its design reflects the natural environment

60. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Psychologists and neuroscientists warn that when we rely on technology to perform tasks such as navigation for us, _____ as we become immersed instead in an abstract, computerized world. Studies show that we tend to place too much faith in the accuracy of information from computer monitors, and to ignore or discount information from our own eyes and ears, an effect that has caused pilots to crash planes and GPS-following tourists to drive into the sea. A team led by the British neuroscientist Hugo Spiers found in 2017 that areas of the brain normally involved in navigation just don't engage when people use GPS. "When we have technology telling us which way to go," said Spiers, "these parts of the brain simply don't respond to the street network. In that sense our brain has switched off its interest in the streets around us."

- ① we analyze information too thoroughly
- ② our awareness of our physical environment fades
- ③ our knowledge of the real world is not shared with others
- ④ our ability to emotionally connect to others is lost
- ⑤ unskilled manual labor is not appreciated

61. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The conventional view of what the state should do to foster innovation is simple: it just needs to get out of the way. At best, governments merely facilitate the economic dynamism of the private sector; at worst, their lumbering, heavy-handed, and bureaucratic institutions actively inhibit it. The fast-moving, risk-loving, and pioneering private sector, by contrast, is what really drives the type of innovation that creates economic growth. According to this view, the secret behind Silicon Valley lies in its entrepreneurs and venture capitalists. The state can intervene in the economy—but only to fix market failures or level the playing field. It can regulate the private sector in order to account for the external costs companies may impose on the public, such as pollution, and it can invest in public goods, such as basic scientific research or the development of drugs with little market potential. It should not, however, _____.

* lumbering 느릿느릿 움직이는

- ① involve the private sector in shaping economic policies
- ② directly attempt to create and shape markets
- ③ regulate companies under any circumstances
- ④ take market failures into consideration
- ⑤ let the private sector drive innovation

62. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

As well as making sense of events through narratives, historians in the ancient world established the tradition of histor_____. The history writing of Livy or Tacitus, for instance, was in part designed to examine the behavior of heroes and villains, meditating on the strengths and weaknesses in the characters of emperors and generals, providing exemplars for the virtuous to imitate or avoid. This continues to be one of the functions of history. French chronicler Jean Froissart said he had written his accounts of chivalrous knights fighting in the Hundred Years' War "so that brave men should be inspired thereby to follow such examples." Today, historical studies of Lincoln, Churchill, Gandhi, or Martin Luther King, Jr. perform the same function.

* chivalrous 기사도적인

- ① source of moral lessons and reflections
- ② record of the rise and fall of empires
- ③ war against violence and oppression
- ④ means of mediating conflict
- ⑤ integral part of innovation

63. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Negative numbers are a lot more abstract than positive numbers — you can't see negative 4 cookies and you certainly can't eat them — but you can think about them, and you *have to*, in all aspects of daily life, from debts to contending with freezing temperatures and parking garages. Still, many of us haven't quite made peace with negative numbers. People have invented all sorts of funny little mental strategies to _____. On mutual fund statements, losses (negative numbers) are printed in red or stuck in parentheses with no negative sign to be found. The history books tell us that Julius Caesar was born in 100 B.C., not -100. The underground levels in a parking garage often have designations like B1 and B2. Temperatures are one of the few exceptions: folks do say, especially here in Ithaca, New York, that it's -5 degrees outside, though even then, many prefer to say 5 below zero. There's something about that negative sign that just looks so unpleasant.

* parentheses 괄호

- ① sidestep the dreaded negative sign
- ② resolve stock market uncertainties
- ③ compensate for complicated calculating processes
- ④ unify the systems of expressing numbers below zero
- ⑤ face the truth that subtraction can create negative numbers

64. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The ideal sound quality varies a lot in step with technological and cultural changes. Consider, for instance, the development of new digital audio formats such as MP3 and AAC. Various media feed us daily with data-compressed audio, and some people rarely experience CD-quality (that is, technical quality) audio. This tendency could lead to a new generation of listeners with other sound quality preferences. Research by Stanford University professor Jonathan Berger adds fuel to this thesis. Berger tested first-year university students' preferences for MP3s annually for ten years. He reports that each year more and more students come to prefer MP3s to CD-quality audio. These findings indicate that listeners gradually become accustomed to data-compressed formats and change their listening preferences accordingly. The point is that while technical improvements strive toward increased sound quality in a technical sense (e.g., higher resolution and greater bit rate), listeners' expectations do not necessarily follow the same path. As a result, "improved" technical digital sound quality may in some cases lead to a(n) _____.

* compress 압축하다

- ① decrease in the perceptual worth of the sound
- ② failure to understand the original function of music
- ③ realization of more sophisticated musical inspiration
- ④ agreement on ideal sound quality across generations
- ⑤ revival of listeners' preference for CD-quality audio

65. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Psychologist Christopher Bryan finds that _____, people evaluate choices differently. His team was able to cut cheating in half: instead of "Please don't cheat," they changed the appeal to "Please don't be a cheater." When you're urged not to cheat, you can do it and still see an ethical person in the mirror. But when you're told not to be a cheater, the act casts a shadow; immorality is tied to your identity, making the behavior much less attractive. Cheating is an isolated action that gets evaluated with the logic of consequence: Can I get away with it? Being a cheater evokes a sense of self, triggering the logic of appropriateness: What kind of person am I, and who do I want to be? In light of this evidence, Bryan suggests that we should embrace nouns more thoughtfully. "Don't Drink and Drive" could be rephrased as: "Don't Be a Drunk Driver." The same thinking can be applied to originality. When a child draws a picture, instead of calling the artwork creative, we can say "You are creative."

- ① ignore what experts say
- ② keep a close eye on the situation
- ③ shift our emphasis from behavior to character
- ④ focus on appealing to emotion rather than reason
- ⑤ place more importance on the individual instead of the group

66. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Observational studies of humans cannot be properly controlled. Humans live different lifestyles and in different environments. Thus, they are insufficiently homogeneous to be suitable experimental subjects. These *confounding factors* undermine our ability to draw sound causal conclusions from human epidemiological surveys. Confounding factors are variables (known or unknown) that make it difficult for epidemiologists to _____. For example, Taubes argued that since many people who drink also smoke, researchers have difficulty determining the link between alcohol consumption and cancer. Similarly, researchers in the famous Framingham study identified a significant correlation between coffee drinking and coronary heart disease. However, most of this correlation disappeared once researchers corrected for the fact that many coffee drinkers also smoke. If the confounding factors are known, it is often possible to correct for them. However, if they are unknown, they will undermine the reliability of the causal conclusions we draw from epidemiological surveys.

* homogeneous 동질적인 ** epidemiological 역학의

- ① distort the interpretation of the medical research results
- ② isolate the effects of the specific variable being studied
- ③ conceal the purpose of their research from subjects
- ④ conduct observational studies in an ethical way
- ⑤ refrain from intervening in their experiments

67. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Science shows that _____ like gear teeth in a bicycle chain. Rich and novel experiences, like the recollections of the summers of our youth, have lots of new information associated with them. During those hot days, we learned how to swim or traveled to new places or mastered riding a bike without training wheels. The days went by slowly with those adventures. Yet, our adult lives have less novelty and newness, and are full of repeated tasks such as commuting or sending email or doing paperwork. The associated information filed for those chores is smaller, and there is less new footage for the recall part of the brain to draw upon. Our brain interprets these days filled with boring events as shorter, so summers swiftly speed by. Despite our desire for better clocks, our measuring stick of time isn't fixed. We don't measure time with seconds, like our clocks, but by our experiences. For us, time can slow down or time can fly. * footage 장면

- ① the memory functions of our brain wear out with age
- ② the richness of experiences relies on intellectual capacity
- ③ the information storage system in our mind runs restlessly
- ④ the temporal context of an event pulls our emotions awake
- ⑤ the size of a memory and our perception of time are coupled

68. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The designer in the Age of Algorithms poses a threat to American jurisprudence because the algorithm is only as good as _____. The person designing the algorithm may be an excellent software engineer, but without the knowledge of all the factors that need to go into an algorithmic process, the engineer could unknowingly produce an algorithm whose decisions are at best incomplete and at worst discriminatory and unfair. Compounding the problem, an algorithm design firm might be under contract to design algorithms for a wide range of uses, from determining which patients awaiting transplants are chosen to receive organs, to which criminals facing sentencing should be given probation or the maximum sentence. That firm is not going to be staffed with subject matter experts who know what questions each algorithm needs to address, what databases the algorithm should use to collect its data, and what pitfalls the algorithm needs to avoid in churning out decisions.

*jurisprudence 법체계 **probation 집행 유예 ***churn out 잇달아 내다

- ① the amount of data that the public can access
- ② its capacity to teach itself to reach the best decisions
- ③ its potential to create a lasting profit for the algorithm users
- ④ the functionality of the hardware the designing company operates
- ⑤ the designer's understanding of the intended use of the algorithm

69. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Taking a stand is important because you become a beacon for those individuals who are your people, your tribe, and your audience. ① When you raise your viewpoint up like a flag, people know where to find you; it becomes a rallying point. ② Displaying your perspective lets prospective (and current) customers know that you don't just sell your products or services. ③ The best marketing is never just about selling a product or service, but about taking a stand — showing an audience why they should believe in what you're marketing enough to want it at any cost, simply because they agree with what you're doing. ④ If you want to retain your existing customers, you need to create ways that a customer can feel like another member of the team, participating in the process of product development. ⑤ Products can be changed or adjusted if they aren't functioning, but rallying points align with the values and meaning behind what you do.

* beacon 횃불 ** rallying point 집합 지점

70. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Of all the human emotions, none is trickier or more elusive than envy. It is very difficult to actually discern the envy that motivates people's actions. ① The reason for this elusiveness is simple: we almost never directly express the envy we are feeling. ② Envy entails the admission to ourselves that we are inferior to another person in something we value. ③ Not only is it painful to admit this inferiority, but it is even worse for others to see that we are feeling this. ④ Envy can cause illness because people with envy can cast the "evil eye" on someone they envy, even unwittingly, or the envious person can become ill from the emotion. ⑤ And so almost as soon as we experience the initial feelings of envy, we are motivated to disguise it to ourselves — it is not envy we feel but unfairness at the distribution of goods or attention, resentment at this unfairness, even anger.

* elusive 이해하기 어려운

71. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Research has shown that individuals — especially those who have benefited from a particular system — are prone to support and rationalize the status quo, even if there are clear problems. ① These people justify systemic inequity with familiar phrases like “If you just work hard enough you can pull yourself up by your bootstraps.” ② A branch of psychology called system justification theory describes how people tend to see social, economic, and political systems as good, fair, and legitimate if they have succeeded as a result of those systems. ③ According to Erin Godfrey, a professor of applied psychology at New York University, “The people who are at the top want to believe in meritocracy because it means that they deserve their successes.” ④ Indeed, it is not suprising that there exists a general consensus across social class about the definition and the results of meritocracy. ⑤ Those who are in an advantaged position in society are more likely to believe the system is fair and see no reason to change it.

* status quo 현재 상태 ** meritocracy 능력주의

72. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

While we believe we hold the power to raise our children, the reality is that our children hold the power to raise us into the parents they need us to become. ① For this reason, the parenting experience isn't one of parent versus child but of parent with child. ② The road to wholeness sits in our children's lap, and all we need do is take a seat. ③ As our children show us our way back to our own essence, they become our greatest awakeners. ④ This means that how much we pay attention to awakening our children's minds can make a difference in their lives. ⑤ If we fail to hold their hand and follow their lead as they guide us through the gateway of increased consciousness, we lose the chance to walk toward our own enlightenment.

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

If DNA were the only thing that mattered, there would be no particular reason to build meaningful social programs to pour good experiences into children and protect them from bad experiences.

- (A) This number came as a surprise to biologists: given the complexity of the brain and the body, it had been assumed that hundreds of thousands of genes would be required.
- (B) So how does the massively complicated brain, with its eighty-six billion neurons, get built from such a small recipe book? The answer relies on a clever strategy implemented by the genome: build incompletely and let world experience refine.
- (C) But brains require the right kind of environment if they are to correctly develop. When the first draft of the Human Genome Project came to completion at the turn of the millennium, one of the great surprises was that humans have only about twenty thousand genes.

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

74. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The right to be forgotten is a right distinct from but related to a right to privacy. The right to privacy is, among other things, the right for information traditionally regarded as protected or personal not to be revealed.

- (A) One motivation for such a right is to allow individuals to move on with their lives and not be defined by a specific event or period in their lives. For example, it has long been recognized in some countries, such as the UK and France, that even past criminal convictions should eventually be "spent" and not continue to affect a person's life.
- (B) The right to be forgotten, in contrast, can be applied to information that has been in the public domain. The right to be forgotten broadly includes the right of an individual not to be forever defined by information from a specific point in time.
- (C) Despite the reason for supporting the right to be forgotten, the right to be forgotten can sometimes come into conflict with other rights. For example, formal exceptions are sometimes made for security or public health reasons.

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

75. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Forget-me-nots can conquer new territory because they have an army of tiny allies: ants. It's not that ants are particularly fond of flowers — at least, they are not attracted by their aesthetic qualities.

- (A) This fat- and sugar-rich treat is like chips and chocolate to an ant. The tiny creatures quickly carry the seeds back to their nest, where the colony is waiting eagerly in the tunnels for the calorie boost. The tasty treat is bitten off and the seed itself is discarded.
- (B) Ants are motivated by their desire to eat them, and their interest is triggered when forget-me-nots form their seeds. The seeds are designed to make an ant's mouth water, for attached to the outside is a structure called an elaiosome, which looks like a tiny bit of cake.
- (C) Along come the trash collectors in the form of worker ants, which dispose of the seeds in the neighborhood — carrying them up to 200 feet away from home base. Wild strawberries and other plants also benefit from this distribution service: ants are nature's gardeners, as it were. * forget-me-not 물망초

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

76. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Regression fallacy is a mistake of causal reasoning due to the failure to consider how things fluctuate randomly, typically around some average condition. Intense pain, exceptional sports performance, and high stock prices are likely to be followed by more subdued conditions eventually due to natural fluctuation.

- (A) During a period of very intense pain, the patient decided to try alternative therapy like putting a magnetic patch on his back. He felt less pain afterward and concluded that the patch worked. But this could just be the result of regression.
- (B) Failure to recognize this fact can lead to wrong conclusions about causation. For example, someone might suffer from back pain now and then but nothing seems to solve the problem completely.
- (C) If he sought treatment when the pain was very intense, it is quite possible that the pain has already reached its peak and would lessen in any case as part of the natural cycle. Inferring that the patch was effective ignored a relevant alternative explanation. * subdued 약화된

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

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

One benefit of reasons and arguments is that they can foster humility. If two people disagree without arguing, all they do is yell at each other. No progress is made.

- (A) That is one way to achieve humility — on one side at least. Another possibility is that neither argument is refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. Even if neither person involved is convinced by the other's argument, both can still come to appreciate the opposing view.
- (B) Both still think that they are right. In contrast, if both sides give arguments that articulate reasons for their positions, then new possibilities open up. One of the arguments gets refuted — that is, it is shown to fail. In that case, the person who depended on the refuted argument learns that he needs to change his view.
- (C) They also realize that, even if they have some truth, they do not have the whole truth. They can gain humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons against their own view.

* humility: 겸손 ** articulate: 분명히 말하다

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

78. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

To an economist who succeeds in figuring out a person's preference structure — understanding whether the satisfaction gained from consuming one good is greater than that of another — explaining behavior in terms of changes in underlying likes and dislikes is usually highly problematic.

- (A) When income rises, for example, people want more children (or, as you will see later, more satisfaction derived from children), even if their inherent desire for children stays the same.
- (B) To argue, for instance, that the baby boom and then the baby bust resulted from an increase and then a decrease in the public's inherent taste for children, rather than a change in relative prices against a background of stable preferences, places a social scientist in an unsound position.
- (C) In economics, such an argument about birth rates would be equivalent to saying that a rise and fall in mortality could be attributed to an increase in the inherent desire change for death. For an economist, changes in income and prices, rather than changes in tastes, affect birth rates.

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

79. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Birds use many techniques to save energy when they are flying, most of which are tricks to stay aloft without flapping.

(A) When it reaches the top, the bird bends its wings and glides in the direction it wants to travel, searching for the next thermal. All soaring birds take advantage of thermals, but some species, like the Broad-winged Hawk, are specialists and in the right conditions can travel hundreds of miles with almost no flapping.

(B) Riding updrafts to gain altitude is one of the most conspicuous. Bare ground such as fields or parking lots absorbs more heat from the sun, and as air near the ground warms up it rises.

(C) This creates a column of rising warm air—a thermal—reaching hundreds or even thousands of feet high. A soaring bird can sense the air movement and fly in circles to stay in the column. It simply fans its wings and tail and lets the rising air carry it up like an elevator.

*aloft 높이 **thermal 상승 온난 기류 ***conspicuous 뚜렷한

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

80. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

There was a moment in research history when scientists wondered if the measure of choice—total minutes of sleep—was the wrong way of looking at the question of why sleep varies so considerably across species. Instead, they suspected that assessing sleep quality, rather than quantity (time), would shed some light on the mystery.

(A) When we can, our understanding of the relationship between sleep quantity and quality across the animal kingdom will likely explain what currently appears to be an incomprehensible map of sleep-time differences.

(B) In truth, the way quality is commonly assessed in these investigations (degree of unresponsiveness to the outside world and the continuity of sleep) is probably a poor index of the real biological measure of sleep quality: one that we cannot yet obtain in all these species.

(C) That is, species with superior quality of sleep should be able to accomplish all they need in a shorter time, and vice versa. It was a great idea, with the exception that, if anything, we've discovered the opposite relationship: those that sleep more have deeper, "higher"-quality sleep.

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

81. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

However, the capacity to produce skin pigments is inherited.

Adaptation involves changes in a population, with characteristics that are passed from one generation to the next. This is different from acclimation—an individual organism's changes in response to an altered environment. (①) For example, if you spend the summer outside, you may acclimate to the sunlight: your skin will increase its concentration of dark pigments that protect you from the sun. (②) This is a temporary change, and you won't pass the temporary change on to future generations. (③) For populations living in intensely sunny environments, individuals with a good ability to produce skin pigments are more likely to thrive, or to survive, than people with a poor ability to produce pigments, and that trait becomes increasingly common in subsequent generations. (④) If you look around, you can find countless examples of adaptation. (⑤) The distinctive long neck of a giraffe, for example, developed as individuals that happened to have longer necks had an advantage in feeding on the leaves of tall trees.

82. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

It does this by making your taste buds perceive these flavors as bad and even disgusting.

In the natural world, if an animal consumes a plant with enough antinutrients to make it feel unwell, it won't eat that plant again. Intuitively, animals also know to stay away from these plants. Years of evolution and information being passed down created this innate intelligence. (①) This "intuition," though, is not just seen in animals. (②) Have you ever wondered why most children hate vegetables? (③) Dr. Steven Gundry justifies this as part of our genetic programming, our inner intelligence. (④) Since many vegetables are full of antinutrients, your body tries to keep you away from them while you are still fragile and in development. (⑤) As you grow and your body becomes stronger enough to tolerate these antinutrients, suddenly they no longer taste as bad as before.

*taste bud: 미뢰(味蕾)

83. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Under such circumstances, recycling previously composed music was the only way to make it more durable.

In the classical period of European music, much musical material was de facto considered common property. (①) When Antonio Vivaldi presented in Venice his opera Rosmira fedele, the score was actually a pastiche in which, among his own ideas, musicologists later identified ideas by George Frederic Handel, Giovanni Battista Pergolesi and Johann Adolph Hasse, among others. (②) As far as recycling of segments of music initially written for other occasions into new pieces is concerned, it needs to be observed how today composers are discouraged from doing so for a number of reasons. (③) A practical one is that each new piece is sure to remain available, in score or as an audio file. (④) In the 18th century, on the contrary, once the particular occasion for performing a new piece was over, it became almost impossible to ever hear it again. (⑤) And if new pieces also contained ideas from other composers, that would re-enforce European musical traditions by increasing the circulation of melodies and harmonic patterns people loved to hear.

*de facto 사실상 **pastiche 혼성곡(混成曲) ***segment 부분

84. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Actually, it does, but there is more room for the moisture to be absorbed in these less densely packed areas before it shows.

Why does the skin on the extremities wrinkle after a bath? And why only the extremities? Despite its appearance, your skin isn't shrinking after your bath. Actually, it is expanding. (①) The skin on the fingers, palms, toes, and soles wrinkles only after it is soaked with water. (②) The stratum corneum—the thick, dead, rough layer of the skin that protects us from the environment and that makes the skin on our hands and feet tougher and thicker than that on our stomachs or faces—expands when it soaks up water. (③) This expansion causes the wrinkling effect. (④) So why doesn't the skin on other parts of the body also wrinkle when soaked? (⑤) One doctor we contacted said that soldiers whose feet are submerged in wet boots for a long period will exhibit wrinkling all over the covered area. *extremities 손발 **submerge (물에) 잠그다

85. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

This inequality produces the necessary conditions for the operation of a huge, global-scale engine that takes on heat in the tropics and gives it off in the polar regions.

On any day of the year, the tropics and the hemisphere that is experiencing its warm season receive much more solar radiation than do the polar regions and the colder hemisphere. (①) Averaged over the course of the year, the tropics and latitudes up to about 40° receive more total heat than they lose by radiation. (②) Latitudes above 40° receive less total heat than they lose by radiation. (③) Its working fluid is the atmosphere, especially the moisture it contains. (④) Air is heated over the warm earth of the tropics, expands, rises, and flows away both northward and southward at high altitudes, cooling as it goes. (⑤) It descends and flows toward the equator again from more northerly and southerly latitudes.

* latitude: 위도

86. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, the rigidity of rock means that land rises and falls with the tides by a much smaller amount than water, which is why we notice only the ocean tides.

The difference in the Moon's gravitational pull on different parts of our planet effectively creates a "stretching force." (①) It makes our planet slightly stretched out along the line of sight to the Moon and slightly compressed along a line perpendicular to that. (②) The tidal stretching caused by the Moon's gravity affects our entire planet, including both land and water, inside and out. (③) The stretching also explains why there are generally two high tides (and two low tides) in the ocean each day. (④) Because Earth is stretched much like a rubber band, the oceans bulge out both on the side facing toward the Moon and on the side facing away from the Moon. (⑤) As Earth rotates, we are carried through both of these tidal bulges each day, so we have high tide when we are in each of the two bulges and low tide at the midpoints in between.

*rigidity: 단단함 **perpendicular: 직각을 이루는 ***bulge: 팽창하다

87. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In this analogy, the microbes of mathematics are the earliest topics: numbers, shapes, and word problems.

The era of unicellular life lasted for about three and half billion years, dominating most of the Earth's history. But around half a billion years ago, during the Cambrian explosion, a diversity of multicellular life including major animal groups emerged in short period. Similarly, calculus was the Cambrian explosion for mathematics. (①) Once it arrived, an amazing diversity of mathematical fields began to evolve. (②) Their lineage is visible in their calculus-based names, in adjectives like differential and integral and analytic, as in differential geometry, integral equations, and analytic number theory. (③) These advanced branches of mathematics are like the many branches and species of multicellular life. (④) Like unicellular organisms, they dominated the mathematical scene for most of its history. (⑤) But after the Cambrian explosion of calculus three hundred and fifty years ago, new mathematical life forms began to flourish, and they altered the landscape around them.

*microbe 미생물 **calculus 미적분 ***lineage 계보

88. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This doesn't happen when you encounter this action in isolation ('The man threw the ball').

Whenever you perform a specific action (say, throwing a ball) your brain fires off in a very specific pattern. (①) Interestingly, whenever you imagine yourself performing this same action, your brain fires off in almost the same pattern. (②) This is why mental rehearsal is such a prominent technique in sports training: the brain doesn't draw a strict distinction between the real and the imagined. (③) Here's the best bit: whenever you hear a story about a person performing this same action (throwing a ball) your brain will fire off in almost the same pattern. (④) But as soon as it's embedded within a narrative your brain will respond largely as though you were performing the action. (⑤) This means we do not simply listen to stories—we experience stories.

89. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Greenwashing involves misleading a consumer into thinking a good or service is more environmentally friendly than it really is. Greenwashing ranges from making environmental claims required by law, and therefore irrelevant (CFC-free for example), to puffery (exaggerating environmental claims) to fraud. Researchers have shown that claims on products are often too vague or misleading. Some products are labeled “chemical-free,” when the fact is everything contains chemicals, including plants and animals. Products with the highest number of misleading or unverifiable claims were laundry detergents, household cleaners, and paints. Environmental advocates agree there is still a long way to go to ensure shoppers are adequately informed about the environmental impact of the products they buy. The most common reason for greenwashing is to attract environmentally conscious consumers. Many consumers do not find out about the false claims until after the purchase. Therefore, greenwashing may increase sales in the short term. However, this strategy can seriously backfire when consumers find out they are being deceived.

*CFC: 염화불화탄소 **fraud: 사기



While greenwashing might bring a company profits ____ (A) ____ by deceiving environmentally conscious consumers, the company will face serious trouble when the consumers figure out they were ____ (B) ____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|----------------|
| ① permanently | manipulated |
| ② temporarily | misinformed |
| ③ momentarily | advocated |
| ④ ultimately | underestimated |
| ⑤ consistently | analyzed |

90. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A study investigated the economic cost of prejudice based on blind assumptions. Researchers gave a group of Danish teenagers the choice of working with one of two people. The teenager had never met either of them. One of the people had a name that suggested they were from a similar ethnic or religious background to the teenager. The other had a name that suggested they were from a different ethnic or religious background. The study showed that the teenagers were prepared to earn an average of 8% less if they could work with someone they thought came from the same ethnic or religious background. And this prejudice was evident among teenagers with ethnic majority names as well as those with ethnic minority names. The teenagers were blindly making assumptions about the race of their potential colleagues. They then applied prejudice to those assumptions, to the point where they actually allowed that prejudice to reduce their own potential income. The job required the two teenagers to work together for just 90 minutes.



A study in which teenagers expressed a(n) ____ (A) ____ to work with someone of a similar background, even at a financial cost to themselves, suggests that an assumption-based prejudice can ____ (B) ____ rational economic behavior.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|------------|
| ① preference | outweigh |
| ② hesitation | reinforce |
| ③ preference | strengthen |
| ④ hesitation | overwhelm |
| ⑤ inability | underlie |

91. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a key difference between how humans and other intelligent animals learn. In a very telling experiment done by evolutionary psychologist Mike Tomasello at the Max Planck Institute in Germany, a puzzle box containing a treat is given to a human toddler and a chimpanzee. Neither is able to get the treat out. He then demonstrates a multistep process of pulling and pushing pegs that eventually releases the treat. Among the motions, he includes an obviously nonsensical step—patting his head three times before the last step. Both the toddler and the chimp are able to copy his actions and get the treat, but only the toddler includes the head-patting step. The chimp, seeing this is not relevant to getting the treat, omits it from the routine. The human, however, unquestioningly copies all the steps. The toddler trusts the human teaching her to have a reason for each step in this situation, and so she overcopies. In fact, the less clear the goal of the procedure, the more carefully and precisely the human child will imitate even irrelevant steps.

*peg 나무못 **omit 생략하다



According to the experiment above, when given multiple steps to get a treat, toddlers ____ (A) ____ every step of the procedure unlike chimpanzees, because toddlers do not doubt the ____ (B) ____ of each step.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|-------------|
| ① complete | relevance |
| ② complete | complexity |
| ③ evaluate | flexibility |
| ④ rearrange | variability |
| ⑤ rearrange | usefulness |

92. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A basic principle in economics is that when the supply of something goes up, its price should go down. The puzzle was that in the twentieth century, there were prolonged periods where the reverse appeared to happen in the world of work. In some countries, there was huge growth in the number of high-skilled people pouring out of colleges and universities, yet their wages appeared to rise rather than fall compared to those without this education. How could this be? The supply of high-skilled workers did grow, pushing their wages downward, but new technologies were skill-biased and so caused the demand for high-skilled workers to soar. The latter effect was so great that it overcame the former, so even though there were more educated people looking for work, the demand for them was so strong that the amount they were paid still went up.



In the twentieth century, there were times where the wages of high-skilled workers ____ (A) ____ when the supply of them increased, and it was because new technologies ____ (B) ____ them.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|--------------|
| ① escalated | avored |
| ② stabilized | replaced |
| ③ increased | devalued |
| ④ declined | alienated |
| ⑤ diminished | standardized |

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The driver of FOMO (the fear of missing out) is the social pressure to be at the right place with the right people, whether it's from a sense of duty or just trying to get ahead, we feel **(a) obligated** to attend certain events for work, for family and for friends. This pressure from society combined with FOMO can wear us down. According to a recent survey, 70 percent of employees admit that when they take a vacation, they still don't **(b) disconnect** from work. Our digital habits, which include constantly checking emails, and social media timelines, have become so firmly established, it is nearly impossible to simply enjoy the moment, along with the people with whom we are sharing these moments.

JOMO (the joy of missing out) is the emotionally intelligent antidote to FOMO and is essentially about being present and being **(c) content** with where you are at in life. You do not need to compare your life to others but instead, practice tuning out the background noise of the "shoulds" and "wants" and learn to let go of worrying whether you are doing something wrong. JOMO allows us to live life in the slow lane, to appreciate human connections, to be **(d) intentional** with our time, to practice saying "no," to give ourselves "tech-free breaks," and to give ourselves permission to acknowledge where we are and to feel emotions. Instead of constantly trying to keep up with the rest of society, JOMO allows us to be who we are in the present moment. When you **(e) activate** that competitive and anxious space in your brain, you have so much more time, energy, and emotion to conquer your true priorities.

*antidote: 해독제

93. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Missing Out Has Its Benefits
- ② JOMO: Another Form of Self-Deception
- ③ How to Catch up with Digital Technology
- ④ Being Isolated from Others Makes You Lonely
- ⑤ Using Social Media Wisely: The Dos and Don'ts

94. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

A neuropsychologist, Michael Gazzaniga conducted a study that shows that our brains (a)excel at creating coherent (but not necessarily true) stories that deceive us. In the study, split-brain patients were shown an image such that it was visible to only their left eye and asked to select a related card with their left hand. Left-eye vision and left-side body movement are controlled by the right hemisphere. In a split-brain patient, the connection between the right and left hemispheres has been broken, meaning no information can cross from one hemisphere to the other. Therefore, in this experiment, the right hemisphere was doing all of the work, and the left hemisphere was (b)aware of what was happening.

Gazzaniga then asked participants why they chose the card that they did. Because language is processed and generated in the left hemisphere, the left hemisphere is required to respond. However, because of the experiment's design, only the right hemisphere knew why the participant selected the card. As a result, Gazzaniga expected the participants to be (c)silent when asked to answer the question. But instead, every subject fabricated a response. The left hemisphere was being asked to provide a (d)rationalization for a behavior done by the right hemisphere. The left hemisphere didn't know the answer. But that didn't keep it from fabricating an answer. That answer, however, had no basis in reality. Now if this study had been limited to split-brain patients, it would be interesting but not very (e)relevant to us. It turns out split-brain patients aren't the only ones who fabricate reasons. We all do it. We all need a coherent story about ourselves, and when information in that story is missing, our brains simply fill in the details.

*coherent: 일관성 있는

95. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Which Side of the Brain Do We Tend to Use More?
- ② How Our Brain's Hemispheres Interact in Storytelling
- ③ The Deceptive Brain: Insights from a Split-Brain Patient Study
- ④ To Be Creative, Activate Both Hemispheres of Your Brain!
- ⑤ The Dominance of the Left Brain in Image Processing

96. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

When we place a given amount of liquid in a container and then close it, we observe that the amount of liquid at first drops slightly but eventually becomes constant. The (a) decrease occurs because there is a transfer of molecules from the liquid to the vapor phase. However, as the number of vapor molecules increases, it becomes more and more likely that some of them will (b) return to the liquid. The process by which vapor molecules form a liquid is called condensation. Eventually, the same number of molecules are leaving the liquid as are returning to it: the rate of condensation equals the rate of evaporation. At this point no further change occurs in the amounts of liquid or vapor, because the two (c) opposite processes exactly balance each other; the system is at equilibrium. Note that this system is highly (d) static on the molecular level. Molecules are constantly escaping from and entering the liquid. However, there is no net change because the two processes just balance each other. As an analogy, consider two island cities connected by a bridge. Suppose the traffic flow on the bridge is the same in both directions. There is motion—we can see the cars traveling across the bridge—but the number of cars in each city is not changing because an equal number enter and leave each one. The result is no net change in the number of autos in each city: an equilibrium (e) exists.

*condensation 응결

97. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What Happens to a Quantity of Liquid in a Sealed Container?
- ② Molecules: Small but Crucial for the Temperature of Liquid
- ③ Activate Molecular Movements by Shaking a Water Bottle!
- ④ The Thicker the Liquid Is, the Less It Evaporates
- ⑤ How Can We Stop Liquid from Evaporating?

98. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

There is something about a printed photograph or newspaper headline that makes the event it describes more real than in any other form of news reporting. Perhaps this is because there is an undeniable reality to the newspaper itself: it is a real material object. That **(a) authenticity** rubs off on the news. It can be pointed to, underlined, cut out, pinned on notice boards, stuck in a scrap-book, or archived in libraries. The news becomes an artifact, **(b) frozen** in time; the event may be long gone, but it lives on as an indisputable fact because of its material presence — even if it is untrue.

In contrast, news websites seem short-lived. Although they too are archived, there is no unique physical component to point to as **(c) evidence** of the information they convey. For this reason, there is a sense in which they can be more easily manipulated, and that history itself could be altered. At the same time, it is precisely this immediacy and **(d) rigidity** of content that makes the digital media so exciting. The news website is in tune with an age that sees history as much less monolithic than previous eras once did. Digital news websites are potentially much more **(e) democratic**, too, for while a physical newspaper requires huge printing presses and a distribution network linking trains, planes, trucks, shops, and ultimately newspaper sellers, in the digital world a single person can communicate with the whole world with the aid of a single computer and without requiring a single tree to be cut down.

*archive 보관하다

99. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Has Digital Media Pushed Out Printed Media?
- ② Is Media Doing Good or Harm in Our Modern Society?
- ③ Realism in Media Is Not Necessarily Based on Real Facts
- ④ Digital World: Where Any of Us Can Create and Deliver News
- ⑤ Material Presence: What Differentiates Printed and Digital Media

100. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

There was a very wealthy man who was bothered by severe eye pain. He consulted many doctors and was treated by several of them. He did not stop consulting a galaxy of medical experts; he was heavily medicated and underwent hundreds of injections. However, the pain persisted and was worse than before. At last, **(a) he** heard about a monk who was famous for treating patients with his condition. Within a few days, the monk was called for by the suffering man.

* monk: 수도사

(B)

In a few days everything around **(b) that man** was green. The wealthy man made sure that nothing around him could be any other colour. When the monk came to visit him after a few days, the wealthy man's servants ran with buckets of green paint and poured them all over him because he was wearing red clothes. **(c) He** asked the servants why they did that.

(C)

They replied, "We can't let our master see any other colour." Hearing this, the monk laughed and said "If only you had purchased a pair of green glasses for just a few dollars, you could have saved these walls, trees, pots, and everything else and you could have saved a large share of **(d) his** fortune. You cannot paint the whole world green."

(D)

The monk understood the wealthy man's problem and said that for some time **(e) he** should concentrate only on green colours and not let his eyes see any other colours. The wealthy man thought it was a strange prescription, but he was desperate and decided to try it. He got together a group of painters and purchased barrels of green paint and ordered that every object he was likely to see be painted green just as the monk had suggested.

101. 위 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

102. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

103. 위 글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 부자는 눈 통증으로 여러 명의 의사에게 치료받았다.
② 수도사는 붉은 옷을 입고 부자를 다시 찾아갔다.
③ 하인들은 녹색 안경을 구입했다.
④ 부자는 수도사의 처방이 이상하다고 생각했다.
⑤ 부자는 주변을 모두 녹색으로 칠하게 했다.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

The basketball felt like it belonged in Chanel's hands even though it was only a practice game. She decided not to pass the ball to her twin sister, Vasha. Instead, **(a) she** stopped, jumped, and shot the ball toward the basket, but it bounced off the backboard. Chanel could see that her teammates were disappointed. The other team got the ball and soon scored, ending the game.

(B)

The next day, Chanel played in the championship game against a rival school. It was an intense game and the score was tied when Chanel was passed the ball by Vasha, with ten seconds left in the game. **(b) She** leaped into the air and shot the ball. It went straight into the basket! Chanel's last shot had made her team the champions. Vasha and all her other teammates cheered for her.

(C)

At first, Chanel did not like practicing with Vasha because every time Vasha shot the ball, it went in. But whenever it was Chanel's turn, she missed. **(c) She** got frustrated at not making a shot. "Don't give up!" Vasha shouted after each missed shot. After twelve misses in a row, her thirteenth shot went in and she screamed, "I finally did it!" Her twin said, "I knew **(d) you** could! Now let's keep practicing!"

(D)

When the practice game ended, Chanel felt her eyes sting with tears. "It's okay," Vasha said in a comforting voice. Chanel appreciated her, but Vasha wasn't making her feel any better. Vasha wanted to help her twin improve. She invited her twin to practice with **(e) her**. After school, they got their basketball and started practicing their basketball shots.

104. 위 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

105. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

106. 윗글의 Chanel에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 연습 경기 중에 팀원들의 실망한 모습을 보았다.
② 라이벌 학교와의 챔피언십 경기에 출전했다.
③ 팀을 우승시키는 마지막 슛을 성공했다.
④ 슛 연습에서 연이은 실패 후에 12번째 슛이 들어갔다.
⑤ 방과 후에 농구 슛을 연습하기 시작했다.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

There once was a young blind girl named Cheryl, who lived with her parents and older sister. Her family tried their best to keep her happy despite their financial struggles. But her sister knew Cheryl still felt a sense of emptiness. Cheryl had a passion for music and sang beautifully, yearning to share **(a) her** gift with more than just her family. But she thought her dream would not come true.

(B)

Cheryl was overjoyed and began to practice for her performance. The day of the festival came, and Cheryl arrived at the concert hall with her family. Cheryl could not see, but **(b) she** could sense the energy of the packed hall. Finally it was her turn to take her position on stage. Terrified, she hesitated to begin her song. But after everything her sister had done to give her this chance, **(c) she** knew she had to go on.

(C)

When Cheryl finished singing, the hall was silent for a moment before exploding into applause. She went back home, overwhelmed that her dream was now fulfilled. To add to it all, her sister had recorded the whole performance for her to listen to in the future. Whenever she needed some cheering up, Cheryl listened to the recording, and the thunderous applause acted as a balm for **(d) her** soul.

(D)

Cheryl's sister promised herself that one day she would make Cheryl's dream come true. She soon found an opportunity to do so. At the end of the school's annual festival, there was going to be a grand singing competition for students' families. Cheryl's sister applied for it on Cheryl's behalf, and she was accepted. **(e) She** went back home and broke the news to Cheryl. Thanks to her sister, Cheryl got the chance to sing in the festival.

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

- ① 가족의 재정적 어려움이 있었다.
- ② 가족과 함께 콘서트홀에 도착했다.
- ③ 노래 시작하기를 망설였다.
- ④ 노래를 끝낸 후 엄청난 박수를 받았다.
- ⑤ 노래 경연 대회에 직접 지원했다.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Gayle Sayers was one of the best running backs the Chicago Bears ever had. He was black. In 1967, Sayers' teammate in the backfield was another great running back by the name of Brian Piccolo. Piccolo was white. Blacks and whites often played on the same professional teams, but these two athletes were different. They were roommates on away games, which was a first for race relations in professional football. Sayers had never had a close relationship with any white man before, except with George Halas, the head coach of the Bears. And Piccolo admitted that he had never really known a black person during (a) his lifetime. These two athletes became friends immediately and grew exceptionally close.

(B)

Sayers and Piccolo, and their wives, had made plans to sit together at the annual Professional Football Writers' Banquet in New York, where Gayle Sayers was to receive the George S. Halas award as "the most courageous player in professional football." By the time of the banquet, Piccolo was too sick to attend. When Sayers stood to receive (b) his award at the banquet, tears began to flow.

(C)

Sayers, choking through his tears, said, "You flatter me by giving me this award, but I tell you that I accept this award not for me, but for Brian Piccolo. However, Brian cannot be here tonight. He is too ill. But (c)he is a man who has more courage than any of us here tonight." Shortly after that memorable night, Brian Piccolo died. (d)His memory will forever be etched in the heart of Gayle Sayers. Piccolo and Sayers had cultivated more than a superficial, tough-guy relationship. Although tough and competitive men to the core, a true and caring love had developed between these two strong athletes. *etch 새기다

(D)

During the 1969 season, Brian Piccolo was diagnosed as having cancer. Although (e)he fought to play out the season, Piccolo was in the hospital more than he was on the playing field. It was during this time when Piccolo was battling his illness and fighting the daily depths of depression, that these two athletes shared a very special relationship. Frequently, Sayers flew to be at the bedside of his friend, as the cancer gripped Piccolo's weakened body tighter and tighter.

