

18. 글의 목적: 책 읽어 주기 자원봉사에 참여해 줄 것을 요청하려고

Dear Ms. Stevens,

① My name is Peter Watson, and I'm the manager of the Springton Library.

Stevens씨께, 제 이름은 Peter Watson이고, 저는 Springton 도서관의 관리자입니다.

= extend ↔ shrink

② Our storytelling program has been **so** 1) **well-attended** **that** we are planning to **expand** the program to 6 days each week.

우리의 스토리텔링 프로그램에 많은 분들이 참석해주셔서 우리는 프로그램을 주 6일로 확대하는 것을 계획 중입니다.

문장위치

= hire, employ

③ **This** means that we need to **recruit** more volunteers / **to read** to the children.

이것은 우리가 아이들에게 책을 읽어 줄 자원봉사자를 더 많이 모집해야 할 필요가 있음을 의미합니다.

= substituted

④ People still talk about the week / you 2) **filled in** for us / when one of our volunteers couldn't come.

사람들은 자원봉사자 중 한 명이 올 수 없었을 때 당신이 우리를 위해 채워 준 일주일을 아직도 이야기합니다.

문장위치

⑤ You really **brought** those stories **to life**!

당신은 정말 그 이야기들에 생명을 불어넣었죠!

문장위치

↔ unwilling, reluctant

⑥ **So**, would you **be \*willing to read** to the preschoolers for an hour, from 10 to 11 a.m. every Friday?

그런 이유로, 매주 금요일 오전 10시부터 11시까지 한 시간 동안 미취학 아동들에게 책을 읽어 줄 의향이 있으십니까?

⑦ I hope you will take this opportunity **to let** more children **[hear/to hear]** your voice.

당신이 이 기회를 받아들여서 더 많은 아이들이 당신의 목소리를 듣게 되길 바랍니다.

= anticipate

= affirmative = respond

⑧ We **are looking forward to** your **positive** **reply**.

우리는 당신의 긍정적인 답변을 기다리고 있습니다.

Best regards,

Peter Watson Peter Watson 드림

1) attended by a lot of people 많은 사람들이 참석한

2) to do somebody's job for a short time while they are not there : ...을 대신하다  
syn: substitute.

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② Our storytelling program \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ the program to 6 days \_\_\_\_\_.

우리의 스토리텔링 프로그램에 많은 분들이 참석해주셔서 우리는 프로그램을 주 6일로 확대하는 것을 계획 중입니다.

③ This means that we need to \_\_\_\_\_ more volunteers / to read to the children.

이것은 우리가 아이들에게 책을 읽어 줄 자원봉사자를 더 많이 모집해야 할 필요가 있음을 의미합니다.

④ People still talk about the week / you \_\_\_\_\_ for us / when one of our volunteers couldn't come.

사람들은 자원봉사자 중 한 명이 올 수 없었을 때 당신이 우리를 위해 채워 준 일주일도 아직도 이야기합니다.

⑤ You really \_\_\_\_\_ those stories \_\_\_\_\_!

당신은 정말 그 이야기들에 생명을 불어넣었죠!

⑥ So, would you \_\_\_\_\_ to the preschoolers for an hour, from 10 to 11 a.m. every Friday?

그런 이유로, 매주 금요일 오전 10시부터 11시까지 한 시간 동안 미취학 아동들에게 책을 읽어 줄 의향이 있으십니까?

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⑧ We are looking forward to your \_\_\_\_\_.

우리는 당신의 긍정적인 답변을 기다리고 있습니다.

Best regards,

Peter Watson

Peter Watson 드림

1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(18)1)

Dear Ms. Stevens,

My name is Peter Watson, and I'm the manager of the Springton Library. Our storytelling program has been ① so well-attended ② that we are planning to expand the program to 6 days each week. This means that we need to recruit more volunteers ③ to read to the children. People still talk about the week you filled in for us when one of our volunteers couldn't come. You really brought those stories to life! So, would you be willing ④ to read to the preschoolers for an hour, from 10 to 11 a.m. every Friday? I hope you will take this opportunity to let more children ⑤ to hear your voice. We are looking forward to your positive reply.

Best regards,  
Peter Watson

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(18)2)

Dear Ms. Stevens,

My name is Peter Watson, and I'm the manager of the Springton Library. Our storytelling program has been so ① well-attended that we are planning to ② extend the program to 6 days each week. This means that we need to ③ recruit more volunteers to read to the children. People still talk about the week you filled in for us when one of our volunteers couldn't come. You really brought those stories to life! So, would you be ④ unwilling to read to the preschoolers for an hour, from 10 to 11 a.m. every Friday? I hope you will take this opportunity to let more children hear your voice. We ⑤ anticipate your positive reply.

Best regards,  
Peter Watson

3. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(18)3)

This means that we need to recruit more volunteers to read to the children.

Dear Ms. Stevens,

My name is Peter Watson, and I'm the manager of the Springton Library. ( ① ) Our storytelling program has been so well-attended that we are planning to expand the program to 6 days each week. ( ② ) People still talk about the week you filled in for us when one of our volunteers couldn't come. ( ③ ) You really brought those stories to life! ( ④ ) So, would you be willing to read to the preschoolers for an hour, from 10 to 11 a.m. every Friday? I hope you will take this opportunity to let more children hear your voice. ( ⑤ ) We are looking forward to your positive reply.

Best regards,  
Peter Watson

### 19. 심경 변화 : terrified → relieved

① I walked up to the little dark brown door and knocked.

나는 작고 짙은 갈색 문으로 걸어가서 문을 두드렸다.

② Nobody answered.

아무도 대답이 없었다.

③ I pushed on the door carefully.

나는 조심스럽게 그 문을 밀었다.

④ When the door 1) swung open with a rusty 2) creak, a man was standing / in a back corner of the room.

녹슬어서 삐걱거리는 소리와 함께 그 문이 휙 열렸을 때, 한 남자가 그 방의 뒤쪽 구석에 서 있었다.

⑤ My hands flew over my mouth / as I started to scream.

나는 소리를 지르기 시작하며 두 손을 입에 갖다 댔다.

= as he watched[was watching] -

⑥ He was just standing there, watching me!

그는 나를 지켜보면서, 거기 서 있었다!

⑦ As my heart continued to 3) race, I saw that he had also put his hands / over his mouth.

내 심장이 계속 요동칠 때, 나는 그 역시 두 손을 그의 입 위로 올린 것을 보았다.

문장위치

⑧ Wait a minute... It was a mirror!

잠깐... 그것은 거울이었다!

⑨ I took a deep breath and walked past a table /to the old mirror / that stood in the back of the room.

나는 심호흡을 하고 테이블을 지나 방 뒤쪽에 세워져 있는 오래된 거울로 걸어갔다.

= return

빈칸추론

⑩ I felt my heartbeat returning to normal, and calmly looked at my 4) reflection in the mirror.

나는 심장 박동이 정상으로 돌아오는 것을 느꼈고, 차분하게 거울 속 내 모습을 바라보았다.

1) swing open 활짝 열리다

2) a sound, for example that sometimes made by a door when it opens or shuts, or by a wooden floor when you step on it 삐걱거리는 소리

3) to function very quickly because you are afraid, excited, etc. (두려움 흥분 등으로 뇌심장 기능 등이) 바쁘게[정신 없이] 돌아가다

4) an image in a mirror, on a shiny surface, on water, etc. (거울 등에 비친) 상[모습]

19. 심경 변화 : terrified → relieved

① I walked up to the little dark brown door and knocked.

나는 작고 짙은 갈색 문으로 걸어가서 문을 두드렸다.

② Nobody answered.

아무도 대답이 없었다.

③ I pushed on the door carefully.

나는 조심스럽게 그 문을 밀었다.

④ When the door \_\_\_\_\_ with a \_\_\_\_\_, a man was standing in a back corner of the room.

녹슬어서 삐걱거리는 소리와 함께 그 문이 휩 열렸을 때, 한 남자가 그 방의 뒤쪽 구석에 서 있었다.

⑤ My hands flew over my mouth as I started to scream.

나는 소리를 지르기 시작하며 두 손을 입에 갖다 댔다.

⑥ He was just standing there, \_\_\_\_\_ me!

그는 나를 지켜보면서, 거기 서 있었다!

⑦ As my heart continued to \_\_\_\_\_, I saw that he \_\_\_\_\_ also \_\_\_\_\_ his hands over his mouth.

내 심장이 계속 요동칠 때, 나는 그 역시 두 손을 그의 입 위로 올린 것을 보았다.

⑧ Wait a minute... It was a mirror!

잠깐... 그것은 거울이었다!

⑨ I took a deep breath and walked past a table to the old mirror / that stood in the back of the room.

나는 심호흡을 하고 테이블을 지나 방 뒤쪽에 세워져 있는 오래된 거울로 걸어갔다.

⑩ I \_\_\_\_\_ my heartbeat \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, and calmly looked at my \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.

나는 심장 박동이 정상으로 돌아오는 것을 느꼈고, 차분하게 거울 속 내 모습을 바라보았다.

4. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?(19)<sup>4</sup>

I walked up to the little dark brown door and knocked. Nobody answered. I pushed on the door carefully. When the door swung open with a rusty creak, a man was standing in a back corner of the room. My hands flew over my mouth as I started to scream. He was just standing there, (A) [watching/watched] me! As my heart continued to race, I saw that he (B) [has/had] also put his hands over his mouth. Wait a minute... It was a mirror! I took a deep breath and walked past a table to the old mirror that stood in the back of the room. I felt my heartbeat (C) [returning/to return] to normal, and calmly looked at my reflection in the mirror.

- |   |          |     |           |
|---|----------|-----|-----------|
|   | (A)      | (B) | (C)       |
| ① | watching | had | returning |
| ② | watched  | had | returning |
| ③ | watching | has | returning |
| ④ | watched  | has | to return |
| ⑤ | watching | had | to return |

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(19)<sup>5</sup>

I walked up to the little dark brown door and knocked. Nobody answered. I pushed on the door carefully. When the door swung open with a rusty ① creak, a man was standing in a back corner of the room. My hands flew over my mouth as I started to ② shriek. He was just standing there, watching me! As my heart continued to ③ race, I saw that he had also put his hands over his mouth. Wait a minute... It was a mirror! I took a deep breath and walked past a table to the old mirror that stood in the back of the room. I felt my heartbeat returning to ④ abnormal level, and calmly looked at my ⑤ reflection in the mirror.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(19)<sup>6</sup>

I walked up to the little dark brown door and knocked. Nobody answered. I pushed on the door carefully.

- (A) As my heart continued to race, I saw that he had also put his hands over his mouth. Wait a minute... It was a mirror!
- (B) When the door swung open with a rusty creak, a man was standing in a back corner of the room. My hands flew over my mouth as I started to scream. He was just standing there, watching me!
- (C) I took a deep breath and walked past a table to the old mirror that stood in the back of the room. I felt my heartbeat returning to normal, and calmly looked at my reflection in the mirror.

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

## 20. 주장: 성공에 도움을 준 사람들에게 감사하는 마음을 가져야 한다.

= succeed

❶ In the rush towards individual achievement and recognition, the majority of those who make it [forget/forgets] their humble beginnings.

개인의 성취와 인정을 향한 질주 속에서, 성공한 대다수의 사람들은 그들의 작은 시작을 잊는다.

[A]

❷ They often forget those /who helped them on their way up.

그들은 종종 성공으로 가는 과정에서 자신을 도와준 사람들을 잊는다.

= disregard, ignore

❸ If you forget where you came from, if you neglect those who were there for you when things were tough and slow, then your success is valueless. = pointless, useless, in vain, worthless

당신이 어디서 왔는지 잊어버리고, 상황이 힘들고 진척이 없을 때 곁에 있어 준 사람들을 소홀히 한다면, 당신의 성공은 가치가 없다.

❹ No one can make it up there without the help of others.

아무도 다른 사람의 도움 없이는 성공할 수 없다.

❺ There are parents, friends, advisers, and coaches / that [help/helps].

도움을 주는 부모님, 친구, 조언자, 코치들이 있다.

[B] = thankful, obliged

❻ You need to be grateful to all of those /who helped you.

당신은 당신을 도와준 사람들 모두에게 감사할 필요가 있다.

빈칸추론 = appreciation

❼ Gratitude is the glue that keeps you connected to others.

감사는 당신과 다른 사람들을 연결해 주는 접착제이다.

문장위치

[C] = gratitude

❽ It is the bridge that keeps you connected with those who were there for you in the past and who are likely to be there / in the end.

그것은 당신을 위해 과거에 그곳에 있었고 마지막에도 그곳에 있을 것 같은 사람들과 당신을 계속해서 연결해 주는 다리이다.

빈칸추론

❾ Relationships and the you treat others determine your real success.

관계 그리고 당신이 다른 사람들을 대하는 방식이 당신의 진정한 성공을 결정한다.

20. 주장: 성공에 도움을 준 사람들에게 감사하는 마음을 가져야 한다.

1 In the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

개인의 성취와 인정을 향한 질주 속에서, 성공한 대다수의 사람들은 그들의 작은 시작을 잇는다.

2 They \_\_\_\_\_.

그들은 종종 성공으로 가는 과정에서 자신을 도와준 사람들을 잇는다.

3 If you \_\_\_\_\_, if you \_\_\_\_\_, then your \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

당신이 어디서 왔는지 잊어버리고, 상황이 힘들고 진척이 없을 때 곁에 있어 준 사람들을 소홀히 한다면, 당신의 성공은 가치가 없다.

4 \_\_\_\_\_.

아무도 다른 사람의 도움 없이는 성공할 수 없다.

5 There \_\_\_\_\_ parents, friends, advisers, and coaches \_\_\_\_\_.

도움을 주는 부모님, 친구, 조연자, 코치들이 있다.

6 You \_\_\_\_\_ all of those \_\_\_\_\_.

당신은 당신을 도와준 사람들 모두에게 감사할 필요가 있다.

7 \_\_\_\_\_ is the \_\_\_\_\_.

감사는 당신과 다른 사람들을 연결해 주는 접착제이다.

8 It is the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

그것은 당신을 위해 과거에 그곳에 있었고 마지막에도 그곳에 있을 것 같은 사람들과 당신을 계속해서 연결해 주는 다리이다.

9 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ your real s \_\_\_\_\_.

관계 그리고 당신이 다른 사람들을 대하는 방식이 당신의 진정한 성공을 결정한다.

7. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(20)<sup>7)</sup>

In the rush towards individual achievement and recognition, the majority of those who make it ① **forgets** their humble beginnings. They often forget those who helped them on their way up. If you forget where you came from, if you neglect those who were there for you when things were tough and slow, then your success is valueless. No one can make it up there without the help of others. There are parents, friends, advisers, and coaches that ② **help**. You need to be grateful to all of those who helped you. Gratitude is the glue that keeps you ③ **connected** to others. It is the bridge ④ **that** keeps you connected with those who were there for you in the past and who are likely to be there in the end. Relationships and the way you treat others ⑤ **determine** your real success.

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(20)<sup>8)</sup>

In the rush towards individual achievement and recognition, the majority of those who make it forget their ① **humble** beginnings. They often forget those who helped them on their way up. If you forget where you came from, if you ② **disregard** those who were there for you when things were tough and slow, then your success is ③ **invaluable**. No one can make it up there without the help of others. There are parents, friends, advisers, and coaches that help. You need to be ④ **obliged** to all of those who helped you. ⑤ **Appreciation** is the glue that keeps you connected to others. It is the bridge that keeps you connected with those who were there for you in the past and who are likely to be there in the end. Relationships and the way you treat others determine your real success.

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(20)<sup>9)</sup>

In the rush towards individual achievement and recognition, the majority of those who make it forget their humble beginnings. They often forget those who helped them on their way up. If you forget where you came from, if you neglect those who were there for you when things were tough and slow, then your success is valueless. No one can make it up there without the help of others. There are parents, friends, advisers, and coaches that help. You need to be grateful to all of those who helped you. Gratitude is the glue that keeps you connected to others. It is the bridge that keeps you connected with those who were there for you in the past and who are likely to be there in the end. Relationships and the way \_\_\_\_\_determine your real success.

- ① you deal with distress
- ② you behave toward others
- ③ you treat yourself
- ④ you are obsessed with your way
- ⑤ you change the world

10. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 [보기]의 영영풀이를 참조하여 한 단어로 쓰시오.(20)<sup>10</sup>

In the rush towards individual achievement and recognition, the majority of those who make it forget their humble beginnings. They often forget those who helped them on their way up. If you forget where you came from, if you neglect those who were there for you when things were tough and slow, then your success is valueless. No one can make it up there without the help of others. There are parents, friends, advisers, and coaches that help. You need to be grateful to all of those who helped you. \_\_\_\_\_ is the glue that keeps you connected to others. It is the bridge that keeps you connected with those who were there for you in the past and who are likely to be there in the end. Relationships and the way you treat others determine your real success.

[보기] a feeling of appreciation or thanks

11. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(20)<sup>11</sup>

In the rush towards individual achievement and recognition, the majority of those who make it forget their humble beginnings.

(A) There are parents, friends, advisers, and coaches that help. You need to be grateful to all of those who helped you. Gratitude is the glue that keeps you connected to others.

(B) It is the bridge that keeps you connected with those who were there for you in the past and who are likely to be there in the end. Relationships and the way you treat others determine your real success.

(C) They often forget those who helped them on their way up. If you forget where you came from, if you neglect those who were there for you when things were tough and slow, then your success is valueless. No one can make it up there without the help of others.

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

12. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(20)<sup>12</sup>

It is the bridge that keeps you connected with those who were there for you in the past and who are likely to be there in the end.

In the rush towards individual achievement and recognition, the majority of those who make it forget their humble beginnings. ( ① ) They often forget those who helped them on their way up. If you forget where you came from, if you neglect those who were there for you when things were tough and slow, then your success is valueless. ( ② ) No one can make it up there without the help of others. There are parents, friends, advisers, and coaches that help. You need to be grateful to all of those who helped you. ( ③ ) Gratitude is the glue that keeps you connected to others. ( ④ ) Relationships and the way you treat others determine your real success. ( ⑤ )

13. 글의 흐름상 아래의 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(20)<sup>13</sup>

No one can make it up there without the help of others.

In the rush towards individual achievement and recognition, the majority of those who make it forget their humble beginnings. ( ① ) They often forget those who helped them on their way up. ( ② ) If you forget where you came from, if you neglect those who were there for you when things were tough and slow, then your success is valueless. ( ③ ) There are parents, friends, advisers, and coaches that help. You need to be grateful to all of those who helped you. ( ④ ) Gratitude is the glue that keeps you connected to others. It is the bridge that keeps you connected with those who were there for you in the past and who are likely to be there in the end. ( ⑤ ) Relationships and the way you treat others determine your real success.

14. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?(20)<sup>14</sup>

In the rush towards individual achievement and recognition, the majority of those who make it forget their humble beginnings. They often forget those who helped them on their way up. If you forget where you came from, if you neglect those who were there for you when things were tough and slow, then your success is valueless. No one can make it up there without the help of others. There are parents, friends, advisers, and coaches that help. You need to be grateful to all of those who helped you. Gratitude is the glue that keeps you connected to others. It is the bridge that keeps you connected with those who were there for you in the past and who are likely to be there in the end. Relationships and the way you treat others determine your real success.

- ① Do what you believe, regardless of how others see you.
- ② You must be satisfied with your current status.
- ③ You should be grateful to those who helped you succeed.
- ④ To be successful, you need knowledge in a variety of fields.
- ⑤ Seek professional help to get the job you want

15. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(20)<sup>15</sup>

In the rush towards individual achievement and recognition, the majority of those who make it forget their humble beginnings. They often forget those who helped them on their way up. If you forget where you came from, if you neglect those who were there for you when things were tough and slow, then your success is valueless. No one can make it up there without the help of others. There are parents, friends, advisers, and coaches that help. You need to be grateful to all of those who helped you. Gratitude is the glue that keeps you connected to others. It is the bridge that keeps you connected with those who were there for you in the past and who are likely to be there in the end. Relationships and the way you treat others determine your real success.

No one can succeed alone, so you should be grateful to those who (A) \_\_\_\_\_ them while they worked to (B) \_\_\_\_\_ their goals.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| (A)         | (B)       |
| ① inhibited | establish |
| ② inhibited | attain    |
| ③ supported | share     |
| ④ assisted  | set       |
| ⑤ assisted  | reach     |

## 21. 주제- Marketing should aim not only to create customer value but also to create profits.

① For companies (which are) interested in delighting customers, exceptional value and service become part of the overall company culture.

고객들을 즐겁게 하는 데 관심이 있는 기업들에게, 뛰어난 가치와 서비스는 기업 문화 전반의 일부가 된다.

[A] 문장위치

② For example, year after year, Pazano ranks at or near the top of the hospitality industry in terms of customer satisfaction.

예를 들어, 해마다, 고객 만족이라는 측면에서 Pazano는 서비스업 중 최상위 또는 상위권을 차지한다.

③ The company's passion for satisfying customers [is/are] summed up in its credo, which promises that its luxury hotels will deliver a truly memorable experience.

고객을 만족시키기 위한 그 기업의 열정은 그것의 신조에 요약되어 있고, 이는 그 기업의 고급 호텔이 진정으로 기억될 만한 경험을 제공할 것을 약속한다.

[B]

④ Although a customer-centered firm seeks to deliver high customer satisfaction relative to competitors, it does not attempt to maximize customer satisfaction.

고객 중심 기업은 경쟁사 대비 높은 고객 만족을 제공하고자 하지만, 그것은 고객 만족을 최대화하려고 하지는 않는다.

⑤ A company can always increase customer satisfaction by lowering its price or increasing its services.

기업은 가격을 낮추거나 서비스를 증진시킴으로써 고객 만족을 항상 높일 수 있다.

[C] 문장위치

⑥ But this may result in lower profits.

하지만 이것은 더 낮은 이윤으로 이어질지도 모른다.

문장위치

⑦ Thus, the purpose of marketing is to generate customer value profitably.

따라서, 마케팅의 목적은 수익을 내면서 고객 가치를 창출하는 것이다.

[D]

⑧ This requires a very delicate balance: the marketer must continue to generate more customer value and satisfaction but not 'give away the house'.

이것은 매우 미묘한 균형을 필요로 한다. 마케팅 담당자는 더 많은 고객 가치와 만족을 계속해서 창출해야 하지만 '집을 거저나 다름없이 팔아서' 안 된다. 'give away the house' 의미: → risk the company's profitability

\* credo: 신조

21.

① For companies \_\_\_\_\_ customers, \_\_\_\_\_ of the o\_\_\_\_\_ company culture.

고객들을 즐겁게 하는 데 관심이 있는 기업들에게, 뛰어난 가치와 서비스는 기업 문화 전반의 일부가 된다.

② \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Pazano \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_ i \_\_\_\_\_.

예를 들어, 해마다, 고객 만족이라는 측면에서 Pazano는 서비스업 중 최상위 또는 상위권을 차지한다.

③ The company's \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ will \_\_\_\_\_ a t \_\_\_\_\_ m \_\_\_\_\_ e \_\_\_\_\_.

고객을 만족시키기 위한 그 기업의 열정은 그것의 신조에 요약되어 있고, 이는 그 기업의 고급 호텔이 진정으로 기억될 만한 경험을 제공할 것을 약속한다.

④ \_\_\_\_\_ firm \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, it \_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_\_ s \_\_\_\_\_.

고객 중심 기업은 경쟁사 대비 높은 고객 만족을 제공하고자 하지만, 그것은 **고객 만족을 최대화하려고 하지는 않는다.**

⑤ A company \_\_\_\_\_ customer satisfaction by \_\_\_\_\_ price or \_\_\_\_\_ services.

기업은 가격을 낮추거나 서비스를 증진시킴으로써 고객 만족을 항상 높일 수 있다.

⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ this may \_\_\_\_\_.

하지만 이것은 **더 낮은 이윤으로 이어질지도 모른다.**

⑦ \_\_\_\_\_, the p \_\_\_\_\_ of marketing \_\_\_\_\_.

따라서, 마케팅의 목적은 **수익을 내면서 고객 가치를 창출하는 것이다.**

⑧ This requires a very \_\_\_\_\_: the marketer \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ the house'.

이것은 매우 미묘한 균형을 필요로 한다:마케팅 담당자는 더 많은 고객 가치와 만족을 계속해서 창출해야 하지만 '집을 거저나 다름없이 팔아서' 안 된다.

\* credo: 신조

'give away the house' 의미: → risk the company's profitability

16. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(21)<sup>16)</sup>

For companies ① interested in delighting customers, exceptional value and service become part of the overall company culture. For example, year after year, Pazano ranks at or near the top of the hospitality industry in terms of customer satisfaction. The company's passion for satisfying customers ② is summed up in its credo, which promises that its luxury hotels will deliver a truly memorable experience. Although a customer-centered firm seeks to deliver high customer satisfaction ③ relatively to competitors, it does not attempt to maximize customer satisfaction. A company can always increase customer satisfaction by lowering its price or increasing its services. But this may result in lower profits. Thus, the purpose of marketing is to generate customer value ④ profitably. This requires a very delicate balance: the marketer must continue to generate more customer value and satisfaction but not '⑤ give away the house'.

\* credo: 신조

17. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(21)<sup>17)</sup>

For companies interested in delighting customers, ① exceptional value and service become part of the overall company culture. For example, year after year, Pazano ranks at or near the top of the hospitality industry in terms of customer satisfaction. The company's passion for satisfying customers is summed up in its credo, which promises that its luxury hotels will ② provide a truly memorable experience. Although a customer-centered firm seeks to deliver high customer satisfaction relative to competitors, it attempts to ③ maximize customer satisfaction. A company can always increase customer satisfaction by lowering its price or increasing its services. But this may result in ④ lower profits. Thus, the purpose of marketing is to generate customer value profitably. This requires a very delicate balance: the marketer must continue to generate more customer value and satisfaction but not '⑤ give away the house'.

\* credo: 신조

18. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(21)<sup>18)</sup>

For companies interested in delighting customers, exceptional value and service become part of the overall company culture. For example, year after year, Pazano ranks at or near the top of the hospitality industry in terms of customer satisfaction. The company's passion for satisfying customers is summed up in its credo, which promises that its luxury hotels will deliver a truly memorable experience. Although a customer-centered firm seeks to deliver high customer satisfaction relative to competitors, it does not attempt to maximize customer satisfaction. A company can always increase customer satisfaction by lowering its price or increasing its services. But this may result in lower profits. Thus, the purpose of marketing is to \_\_\_\_\_. This requires a very delicate balance: the marketer must continue to generate more customer value and satisfaction but not 'give away the house'.

- ① reduce the expenditure
- ② get as many loyal customers as possible
- ③ satisfy customers' needs thoroughly
- ④ create profit and customer value together
- ⑤ fulfill the public interest

19. 다음 글의 문맥상 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말을 주어진 철자로 시작하여 쓰시오.(21)<sup>19)</sup>

For companies interested in delighting customers, exceptional value and service become part of the overall company culture. For example, year after year, Pazano ranks at or near the top of the hospitality industry in terms of c\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_. The company’s passion for satisfying customers is summed up in its credo, which promises that its luxury hotels will deliver a truly memorable experience. Although a customer-centered firm seeks to deliver high customer satisfaction relative to competitors, it does not attempt to maximize customer satisfaction. A company can always increase customer satisfaction by lowering its price or increasing its services. But this may result in lower profits. Thus, the purpose of marketing is to generate customer value profitably. This requires a very delicate balance: the marketer must continue to generate more customer value and satisfaction but not ‘give away the house’.

20. 다음 글의 문맥상 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?(21)<sup>20)</sup>

For companies interested in delighting customers, exceptional value and service become part of the overall company culture. For example, year after year, Pazano ranks at or near the top of the hospitality industry in terms of customer satisfaction. The company’s passion for satisfying customers is summed up in its credo, which promises that its luxury hotels will deliver a truly memorable experience. Although a customer-centered firm seeks to deliver high customer satisfaction relative to competitors, it does not attempt to maximize customer satisfaction. A company can always increase customer satisfaction by lowering its price or increasing its services. But this may result in lower profits. Thus, the purpose of marketing is to generate customer value profitably. This requires \_\_\_\_\_: the marketer must continue to generate more customer value and satisfaction but not ‘give away the house’.

- ① enhancing price competitiveness
- ② a highly subtle balance
- ③ maximization of revenue generation
- ④ achieving higher levels of customer satisfaction
- ⑤ sophisticated customer analysis

21. 다음 빈칸(A)/(B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(21)<sup>21)</sup>

For companies interested in delighting customers, exceptional value and service become part of the overall company culture. (A)\_\_\_\_\_, year after year, Pazano ranks at or near the top of the hospitality industry in terms of customer satisfaction. The company’s passion for satisfying customers is summed up in its credo, which promises that its luxury hotels will deliver a truly memorable experience. Although a customer-centered firm seeks to deliver high customer satisfaction relative to competitors, it does not attempt to maximize customer satisfaction. A company can always increase customer satisfaction by lowering its price or increasing its services. But this may result in lower profits. (B)\_\_\_\_\_, the purpose of marketing is to generate customer value profitably. This requires a very delicate balance: the marketer must continue to generate more customer value and satisfaction but not ‘give away the house’.

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| (A)            | (B)         |
| ① For instance | However     |
| ② For instance | Hence       |
| ③ Still        | Thus        |
| ④ However      | Besides     |
| ⑤ In addition  | As a result |

22. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(21)22)

For companies interested in delighting customers, exceptional value and service become part of the overall company culture. (A)[For example / Moreover], year after year, Pazano ranks at or near the top of the hospitality industry in terms of customer satisfaction. The company’s passion for satisfying customers is summed up in its credo, which promises that its luxury hotels will deliver a truly memorable experience. (B)[Though / Since] a customer-centered firm seeks to deliver high customer satisfaction relative to competitors, it does not attempt to maximize customer satisfaction. A company can always increase customer satisfaction by lowering its price or increasing its services. But this may result in lower profits. (C)[Hence / Besides], the purpose of marketing is to generate customer value profitably. This requires a very delicate balance: the marketer must continue to generate more customer value and satisfaction but not ‘give away the house’.

\* credo: 신조

- | (A)           | (B)    | (C)     |
|---------------|--------|---------|
| ① Moreover    | Since  | Besides |
| ② Moreover    | Though | Hence   |
| ③ For example | Since  | Hence   |
| ④ For example | Though | Hence   |
| ⑤ For example | Though | Besides |

23. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(21)23)

For companies interested in delighting customers, exceptional value and service become part of the overall company culture.

(A)Thus, the purpose of marketing is to generate customer value profitably. This requires a very delicate balance: the marketer must continue to generate more customer value and satisfaction but not ‘give away the house’.

(B)For example, year after year, Pazano ranks at or near the top of the hospitality industry in terms of customer satisfaction. The company’s passion for satisfying customers is summed up in its credo, which promises that its luxury hotels will deliver a truly memorable experience.

(C)Although a customer-centered firm seeks to deliver high customer satisfaction relative to competitors, it does not attempt to maximize customer satisfaction. A company can always increase customer satisfaction by lowering its price or increasing its services. But this may result in lower profits.

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

24. 글의 흐름상 아래의 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(21)<sup>24</sup>

But this may result in lower profits.

For companies interested in delighting customers, exceptional value and service become part of the overall company culture. For example, year after year, Pazano ranks at or near the top of the hospitality industry in terms of customer satisfaction. ( ① ) The company’s passion for satisfying customers is summed up in its credo, which promises that its luxury hotels will deliver a truly memorable experience. ( ② ) Although a customer-centered firm seeks to deliver high customer satisfaction relative to competitors, it does not attempt to maximize customer satisfaction. ( ③ ) A company can always increase customer satisfaction by lowering its price or increasing its services. ( ④ ) Thus, the purpose of marketing is to generate customer value profitably. ( ⑤ ) This requires a very delicate balance: the marketer must continue to generate more customer value and satisfaction but not ‘give away the house’.

25. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?(21)<sup>25</sup>

For companies interested in delighting customers, exceptional value and service become part of the overall company culture. For example, year after year, Pazano ranks at or near the top of the hospitality industry in terms of customer satisfaction. The company’s passion for satisfying customers is summed up in its credo, which promises that its luxury hotels will deliver a truly memorable experience. Although a customer-centered firm seeks to deliver high customer satisfaction relative to competitors, it does not attempt to maximize customer satisfaction. A company can always increase customer satisfaction by lowering its price or increasing its services. But this may result in lower profits. Thus, the purpose of marketing is to generate customer value profitably. This requires a very delicate balance: the marketer must continue to generate more customer value and satisfaction but not ‘give away the house’.

- ① Customer-oriented companies must prioritize customer satisfaction over profit creation.
- ② Businesses must develop their strategies based on the level of service provided by their competitors.
- ③ In the service industry, customer satisfaction must come first.
- ④ Marketing should aim not only to create customer value but also to create profits.
- ⑤ Businesses need a business strategy that puts profits before consumers.

26. 다음 글의 내용으로 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.(21)<sup>26</sup>

For companies interested in delighting customers, exceptional value and service become part of the overall company culture. For example, year after year, Pazano ranks at or near the top of the hospitality industry in terms of customer satisfaction. The company’s passion for satisfying customers is summed up in its credo, which promises that its luxury hotels will deliver a truly memorable experience. Although a customer-centered firm seeks to deliver high customer satisfaction relative to competitors, it does not attempt to maximize customer satisfaction. A company can always increase customer satisfaction by lowering its price or increasing its services. But this may result in lower profits. Thus, the purpose of marketing is to generate customer value profitably. This requires a very delicate balance: the marketer must continue to generate more customer value and satisfaction but not ‘give away the house’.

- ① 어떤 기업에서는 고객가치가 중요한 부분을 차지한다
- ② 고객중심의 기업은 대부분 고객만족 극대화를 위해 노력한다.
- ③ 가격을 낮추면 이익이 줄어든다.
- ④ 마케팅의 목적은 고객의 가치와 수익성을 고려하는 것이다.
- ⑤ 기업은 고객 만족을 위해 자사 제품을 증여해서는 안 된다.

## 22. 요지: 자녀의 특성에 맞는 개별화된 양육이 필요하다.

= disregards

① The problem with simply adopting any popular method of parenting [is/are] that it ignores the most important **variable** in the equation: the uniqueness of your child.

\* uniqueness = individuality, originality

대중적인 양육법을 단순히 채택하는 것의 문제는 그것이 방정식의 가장 중요한 변수, 즉 자녀의 독특함을 무시한다는 것이다.

### 글의 순서

② **So**, rather than insist that one style of parenting will work with every child, we might <sup>1)</sup>take a page from the gardener's handbook.

그래서, 한 가지 양육 방식이 모든 아이들에게 효과가 있을 것이라고 주장하기보다는, 우리는 정원사의 안내서의 일부를 참고할 수도 있다.

③ Just as the gardener accepts, without question or resistance, the plant's requirements and provides the right conditions / each plant needs to grow and flourish, so, too, do we parents need to custom-design our parenting to fit the natural needs of each individual child.

= customize, tailor

정원사가 의문이나 거부감 없이 식물의 요구 사항을 받아들이고 각각의 식물이 자라고 번성하는 데 필요한 적절한 조건을 제공하는 것처럼, 우리 부모도 역시 각각의 아이들의 타고난 욕구에 맞는 양육을 맞춤 설계할 필요가 있다.

④ Although that may seem [difficultly/difficult], it is possible.

그것이 어려워 보일지 모르지만, 가능하다.

⑤ Once we understand who our children really are, we can begin to figure out how to make changes in our parenting style /to be more **positive** and accepting of each child we've been blessed to parent.

일단 우리가 우리 아이들이 진정 어떤 아이인지를 알게 되면, 우리가 양육하도록 축복 받은 아이에게 보다 긍정적이고 수용적하도록 양육 방식에 변화를 줄 방법을 알아내기 시작할 수 있다.

\* equation: 방정식

1) take a page from a person's book 남의 선례를 따르다, 남을 모방하다

22. 요지: 자녀의 특성에 맞는 개별화된 양육이 필요하다.

1 The problem \_\_\_\_\_ in the e \_\_\_\_\_: the \_\_\_\_\_ of your child.

대중적인 양육법을 단순히 채택하는 것의 문제는 그것이 방정식의 가장 중요한 변수, 즉 자녀의 독특함을 무시한다는 것이다.

2 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ will \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_, we \_\_\_\_\_ the gardener's handbook.

그래서, 한 가지 양육 방식이 모든 아이들에게 효과가 있을 것이라고 주장하기보다는, 우리는 정원사의 안내서의 일부를 참고할 수도 있다.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ the gardener \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, the plant's r \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the right c \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, too, \_\_\_\_\_ we parents \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

정원사가 의문이나 거부감 없이 식물의 요구 사항을 받아들이고 각각의 식물이 자라고 번성하는 데 필요한 적절한 조건을 제공하는 것처럼, 우리 부모도 역시 각각의 아이들의 타고난 욕구에 맞는 양육을 맞춤 설계할 필요가 있다.

4 \_\_\_\_\_, it is \_\_\_\_\_.

그것이 어려워 보일지 모르지만, 가능하다.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ we understand \_\_\_\_\_ really \_\_\_\_\_, we \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ in our p \_\_\_\_\_ style \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ parent.

일단 우리가 우리 아이들이 진정 어떤 아이인지를 알게 되면, 우리가 양육하도록 촉박 받은 아이에게 보다 긍정적이고 수용적하도록 양육 방식에 변화를 줄 방법을 알아내기 시작할 수 있다.

\* equation: 방정식

27. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(22)<sup>27)</sup>

The problem with simply adopting any popular method of parenting is that it ignores the most important variable in the equation: the uniqueness of your child. So, rather than insist that one style of parenting ① will work with every child, we might take a page from the gardener's handbook. Just as the gardener accepts, without question or resistance, the plant's requirements and provides the right conditions each plant needs to grow and flourish, so, too, ② do we parents need to custom-design our parenting to fit the natural needs of each individual child. Although that may seem ③ difficult, it is possible. Once we understand who our children really are, we can begin to figure out how to make changes in our parenting style to be more positive and ④ accepting of each child ⑤ we've blessed to parent.

\* equation: 방정식

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(22)<sup>28)</sup>

The problem with simply ① adopting any popular method of parenting is that it ② acknowledges the most important variable in the equation: the uniqueness of your child. So, rather than insist that one style of parenting will work with every child, we might take a page from the gardener's handbook. Just as the gardener accepts, without question or resistance, the plant's requirements and provides the right conditions each plant needs to grow and ③ thrive, so, too, do we parents need to ④ customize our parenting to fit the natural needs of each individual child. Although that may seem difficult, it is possible. Once we understand who our children really are, we can begin to figure out how to make changes in our parenting style to be more positive and ⑤ accepting of each child we've been blessed to parent.

\* equation: 방정식

29. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(22)<sup>29)</sup>

The problem with simply adopting any popular method of parenting is that it ignores the most important variable in the equation: the \_\_\_\_\_ of your child. So, rather than insist that one style of parenting will work with every child, we might take a page from the gardener's handbook. Just as the gardener accepts, without question or resistance, the plant's requirements and provides the right conditions each plant needs to grow and flourish, so, too, do we parents need to custom-design our parenting to fit the natural needs of each individual child. Although that may seem difficult, it is possible. Once we understand who our children really are, we can begin to figure out how to make changes in our parenting style to be more positive and accepting of each child we've been blessed to parent.

\* equation: 방정식

- ① disobedience    ② delinquency    ③ individuality
- ④ intelligence    ⑤ dependence

30. 글의 흐름상 아래의 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(22)<sup>30)</sup>

Although that may seem difficult, it is possible.

The problem with simply adopting any popular method of parenting is that it ignores the most important variable in the equation. ( ① ) That is the very uniqueness of your child. ( ② ) So, rather than insist that one style of parenting will work with every child, we might take a page from the gardener’s handbook. ( ③ ) The gardener accepts, without question or resistance, the plant’s requirements and provides the right conditions each plant needs to grow and flourish. ( ④ ) Likewise, we parents need to custom-design our parenting to fit the natural needs of each individual child. ( ⑤ ) Once we understand who our children really are, we can begin to figure out how to make changes in our parenting style to be more positive and accepting of each child we’ve been blessed to parent.

\* equation: 방정식

31. 다음 글의 주제로 적절한 것은?(22)<sup>31)</sup>

The problem with simply adopting any popular method of parenting is that it ignores the most important variable in the equation: the uniqueness of your child. So, rather than insist that one style of parenting will work with every child, we might take a page from the gardener’s handbook. Just as the gardener accepts, without question or resistance, the plant’s requirements and provides the right conditions each plant needs to grow and flourish, so, too, do we parents need to custom-design our parenting to fit the natural needs of each individual child. Although that may seem difficult, it is possible. Once we understand who our children really are, we can begin to figure out how to make changes in our parenting style to be more positive and accepting of each child we’ve been blessed to parent.

\* equation: 방정식

- ① It is important to teach children to respect others.
- ② It is desirable to follow a parenting method that has been verified by an expert
- ③ Emotional communication is essential for the formation of desirable personalities of children.
- ④ It is necessary to provide individualized parenting tailored to the characteristics of the child.
- ⑤ Growing plants helps your child’s creativity development.

32. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약 할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰되, 필요시 변형하시오.(22)<sup>32)</sup>

The problem with simply adopting any popular method of parenting is that it ignores the most important variable in the equation: the uniqueness of your child. So, rather than insist that one style of parenting will work with every child, we might take a page from the gardener’s handbook. Just as the gardener accepts, without question or resistance, the plant’s requirements and provides the right conditions each plant needs to grow and flourish, so, too, do we parents need to custom-design our parenting to fit the natural needs of each individual child. Although that may seem difficult, it is possible. Once we understand who our children really are, we can begin to figure out how to make changes in our parenting style to be more positive and accepting of each child we’ve been blessed to parent. \* equation: 방정식

It is important that parenting practices identify the (A) \_\_\_\_\_ of the child and promote a (B) \_\_\_\_\_ and receptive attitude focused on each child’s individual (C) \_\_\_\_\_.

33. 다음 글의 내용으로 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.(22)33)

The problem with simply adopting any popular method of parenting is that it ignores the most important variable in the equation: the uniqueness of your child. So, rather than insist that one style of parenting will work with every child, we might take a page from the gardener's handbook. Just as the gardener accepts, without question or resistance, the plant's requirements and provides the right conditions each plant needs to grow and flourish, so, too, do we parents need to custom-design our parenting to fit the natural needs of each individual child. Although that may seem difficult, it is possible. Once we understand who our children really are, we can begin to figure out how to make changes in our parenting style to be more positive and accepting of each child we've been blessed to parent. \* equation: 방정식

- ① 대중적 양육방식에서 아이의 성격은 다루지 않는다.
- ② 정원사는 개별 식물이 가장 필요로 하는 것에 중점을 둔다
- ③ 자녀의 신분을 무시하는 양육은 미래에 큰 피해를 줄 수있다
- ④ 부모가 아닌 자녀 개개인에게 가장 필요한 양육을 맞춤화하는 것이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 자녀의 정체성을 제대로 찾는 것이 양육방식 변화의 첫걸음이다

### 23. 주제- people' s inclination towards unpredictability

① In the movie Groundhog Day, a weatherman (who is) [played/playing] by Bill Murray is forced to re-live a single day over and over again.

영화 Groundhog Day 에서, Bill Murray가 연기한 기상캐스터는 하루를 반복해서 다시 살아야 한다.

= As he is confronted - = (being) confronted-

② [Confronted/Confronting] with this seemingly endless loop, he eventually rebels against living through the same day /the same way twice.

끝이 없어 보이는 이 고리에 직면하여, 그는 결국 같은 날을 같은 방식으로 두 번 사는 것에 저항한다.

③ He learns French, becomes a great pianist, befriends his neighbors, helps the poor.

그는 프랑스어를 배우고, 위대한 피아노 연주자가 되고, 이웃들과 친구가 되고, 가난한 사람들을 도와준다.

④ Why do we [cheer him on/cheer on him]?

우리는 왜 그를 응원하는가?

빈칸추론

⑤ Because we don't want perfect predictability, even if what's on repeat is appealing.

왜냐하면 반복되는 것이 매력적일지라도, 우리가 완벽한 예측 가능성은 원하지 않기 때문이다.

= attracts

⑥ Surprise engages us.

놀라움은 우리를 끌어들이는다.

문장위치

⑦ It allows us to escape autopilot.

그것은 우리를 자동 조종 장치에서 벗어나게 한다.

= alert

⑧ It keeps us awake to our experience.

그것은 우리가 우리의 경험을 계속 인식하게 한다.

⑨ In fact, the neurotransmitter systems (which are) [involved/involving] in reward are tied to the level of surprise:

실제로, 보상과 관련된 신경전달물질 체계는 놀라움의 수준과 관련이 있다.

= produce, generate

⑩ rewards / (which are) [delivered/delivering] at regular, predictable times yield a lot less activity in the brain than the same rewards / (which are) [delivered/delivering] at random unpredictable times.

규칙적이고, 예측 가능한 때에 전달되는 보상은 임의적으로 예측 불가능한 때에 전달되는 동일한 보상보다 뇌에서 훨씬 적은 활동을 산출한다.

⑪ Surprise gratifies.

놀라움은 만족감을 준다.

\* loop: 고리 \*\* neurotransmitter: 신경전달물질

23. 주제: people's inclination towards unpredictability

1 In the movie Groundhog Day, a weatherman \_\_\_\_\_ by Bill Murray \_\_\_\_\_.

영화 Groundhog Day 에서, Bill Murray가 연기한 기상캐스터는 하루를 반복해서 다시 살아야 한다.

2 \_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.

끝이 없어 보이는 이 고리에 직면하여, 그는 결국 같은 날을 같은 방식으로 두 번 사는 것에 저항한다.

3 He \_\_\_\_\_ French, \_\_\_\_\_ a great pianist, befriends his n \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ the poor.

그는 프랑스어를 배우고, 위대한 피아노 연주자가 되고, 이웃들과 친구가 되고, 가난한 사람들을 도와준다.

4 Why do we \_\_\_\_\_ ?

우리는 왜 그를 응원하는가?

5 \_\_\_\_\_ we don't want \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

왜냐하면 반복되는 것이 매력적일지라도, 우리가 완벽한 예측 가능성은 원하지 않기 때문이다.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ us.

놀라움은 우리를 끌어들인다.

7 It allows \_\_\_\_\_ autopilot.

그것은 우리를 자동 조종 장치에서 벗어나게 한다.

8 It keeps \_\_\_\_\_ our experience.

그것은 우리가 우리의 경험을 계속 인식하게 한다.

9 \_\_\_\_\_, the neurotransmitter systems \_\_\_\_\_:

실제로, 보상과 관련된 신경전달물질 체계는 놀라움의 수준과 관련이 있다:

10 rewards \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ a lot \_\_\_\_\_ in the brain \_\_\_\_\_.

규칙적이고, 예측 가능한 때에 전달되는 보상은 임의적으로 예측 불가능한 때에 전달되는 동일한 보상보다 뇌에서 훨씬 적은 활동을 산출한다.

11 \_\_\_\_\_.

놀라움은 만족감을 준다.

\* loop: 고리 \*\* neurotransmitter: 신경전달물질

34. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(23)<sup>34)</sup>

In the movie Groundhog Day, a weatherman ① **played** by Bill Murray is forced to re-live a single day over and over again. ② **Confronting** with this seemingly endless loop, he eventually rebels against living through the same day the same way twice. He learns French, becomes a great pianist, befriends his neighbors, helps the poor. Why do we cheer him on? Because we don't want perfect predictability, even if what's on repeat is appealing. Surprise engages us. It allows us to escape autopilot. It keeps us ③ **awake** to our experience. In fact, the neurotransmitter systems ④ **involved** in reward are tied to the level of surprise: rewards delivered at regular, predictable times ⑤ **yield** a lot less activity in the brain than the same rewards delivered at random unpredictable times. Surprise gratifies.

\* loop: 고리 \*\* neurotransmitter: 신경전달물질

35. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(23)<sup>35)</sup>

In the movie Groundhog Day, a weatherman played by Bill Murray is forced to re-live a single day over and over again. Confronted with this seemingly endless loop, he eventually ① **resists** against living through the same day the same way twice. He learns French, becomes a great pianist, befriends his neighbors, helps the poor. Why do we cheer him on? Because we want perfect ② **predictability**, even if what's on repeat is appealing. Surprise ③ **attracts** us. It allows us to ④ **escape** autopilot. It keeps us awake to our experience. In fact, the neurotransmitter systems involved in reward are tied to the level of surprise: rewards delivered at regular, predictable times yield a lot ⑤ **less** activity in the brain than the same rewards delivered at random unpredictable times. Surprise gratifies.

\* loop: 고리 \*\* neurotransmitter: 신경전달물질

36. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(23)<sup>36)</sup>

In the movie *Groundhog Day*, a weatherman played by Bill Murray is forced to re-live a single day over and over again. Confronted with this seemingly endless loop, he eventually rebels against living through the same day the same way twice. He learns French, becomes a great pianist, befriends his neighbors, helps the poor. Why do we cheer him on? Because we don't want perfect \_\_\_\_\_, even if what's on repeat is appealing. Surprise engages us. It allows us to escape autopilot. It keeps us awake to our experience. In fact, the neurotransmitter systems involved in reward are tied to the level of surprise: rewards delivered at regular, predictable times yield a lot less activity in the brain than the same rewards delivered at random unpredictable times. Surprise gratifies.

\* loop: 고리 \*\* neurotransmitter: 신경전달물질

- ① uncertainty    ② predictability    ③ contentment
- ④ disturbance    ⑤ involvement

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(23)37)

In the movie Groundhog Day, a weatherman played by Bill Murray is forced to re-live a single day over and over again.

(A) Confronted with this seemingly endless loop, he eventually rebels against living through the same day the same way twice. He learns French, becomes a great pianist, befriends his neighbors, helps the poor. Why do we cheer him on?

(C) Because we don't want perfect predictability, even if what's on repeat is appealing. Surprise engages us. It allows us to escape autopilot. It keeps us awake to our experience.

(B) In fact, the neurotransmitter systems involved in reward are tied to the level of surprise: rewards delivered at regular, predictable times yield a lot less activity in the brain than the same rewards delivered at random unpredictable times. Surprise gratifies.

\* loop: 고리 \*\* neurotransmitter: 신경전달물질

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

38. 글의 흐름상 아래의 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(23)38)

Surprise engages us.

In the movie Groundhog Day, a weatherman played by Bill Murray is forced to re-live a single day over and over again. ( ① ) Confronted with this seemingly endless loop, he eventually rebels against living through the same day the same way twice. ( ② ) He learns French, becomes a great pianist, befriends his neighbors, helps the poor. ( ③ ) Why do we cheer him on? Because we don't want perfect predictability, even if what's on repeat is appealing. ( ④ ) It allows us to escape autopilot. ( ⑤ ) It keeps us awake to our experience. In fact, the neurotransmitter systems involved in reward are tied to the level of surprise. Rewards delivered at regular, predictable times yield a lot less activity in the brain than the same rewards delivered at random unpredictable times. Surprise gratifies.

39. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약 할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰되, 필요시 변형하시오.(23)39)

In the movie Groundhog Day, a weatherman played by Bill Murray is forced to re-live a single day over and over again. Confronted with this seemingly endless loop, he eventually rebels against living through the same day the same way twice. He learns French, becomes a great pianist, befriends his neighbors, helps the poor. Why do we cheer him on? Because we don't want perfect predictability, even if what's on repeat is appealing. Surprise engages us. It allows us to escape autopilot. It keeps us awake to our experience. In fact, the neurotransmitter systems involved in reward are tied to the level of surprise: rewards delivered at regular, predictable times yield a lot less activity in the brain than the same rewards delivered at random unpredictable times. Surprise gratifies. \* loop: 고리 \*\* neurotransmitter: 신경전달물질

Humans Humans derive greater (A) \_\_\_\_\_satisfaction from surprises than with (B) \_\_\_\_\_ predictable, regular daily routines based on neurotransmitter (C) \_\_\_\_\_ activity in the brain.

40. 다음 글의 내용으로 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.(23)40)

In the movie Groundhog Day, a weatherman played by Bill Murray is forced to re-live a single day over and over again. Confronted with this seemingly endless loop, he eventually rebels against living through the same day the same way twice. He learns French, becomes a great pianist, befriends his neighbors, helps the poor. Why do we cheer him on? Because we don't want perfect predictability, even if what's on repeat is appealing. Surprise engages us. It allows us to escape autopilot. It keeps us awake to our experience. In fact, the neurotransmitter systems involved in reward are tied to the level of surprise: rewards delivered at regular, predictable times yield a lot less activity in the brain than the same rewards delivered at random unpredictable times. Surprise gratifies. \* loop: 고리

\*\* neurotransmitter: 신경전달물질

- ① Neurotransmitters are involved in human rewards and emotions.
- ② Regular and predictable rewards are less stimulating than otherwise.
- ③ Humans always have a tendency to seek satisfaction through unpredictability.
- ④ The reason we support Bill Murray is because of his steady personality, who is more faithful to his day-to-day work.
- ⑤ Learning a new language or volunteering can be a way to break free from routines.

## 24. 제목- Buildings Do Talk In Their Own Ways! 주제- Architecture has a message to convey to the viewer.

① A building is an inanimate object, but it is not an inarticulate one.  
빌딩은 무생물이지만, 표현을 제대로 하지 못하는 사물은 아니다.

### [A]

② Even the simplest house always makes a statement, one (which is) expressed in brick and stone, in wood and glass, rather than in words — but no less (=very much) loud and obvious.  
아무리 단순한 집이라도 항상 진술을 하는데, 그것은 말보다 벽돌과 돌, 나무와 유리로 표현되지만 꽤 크고 명확하다.

③ When we see a rusting trailer (which is) surrounded by weeds and abandoned cars, or a brand-new mini-mansion with a high wall, we instantly get a message.  
잡초와 버려진 자동차로 둘러싸인 녹슨 트레일러나 높은 벽을 가진 아주 새로운 소형 저택을 볼 때, 우리는 즉시 메시지를 받는다.

④ In both of these cases, though in different accents, it is "Stay Out of Here."  
이 두 경우 모두, 비록 다른 억양이지만, 그것은 "여기에 들어오지 마시오"이다.

### [B]

⑤ It is not only houses, of course, that communicate with us.  
물론 우리와 소통하는 것은 집뿐만이 아니다.

⑥ All kinds of buildings — churches, museums, schools, hospitals, restaurants, and offices — [speak/speaks] to us silently.  
교회, 박물관, 학교, 병원, 식당, 사무실 등 모든 종류의 건물들이 우리에게 조용히 말한다.

### [C] = intentional, intended, conscious ↔ spontaneous, involuntary, unconscious

⑦ Sometimes the statement is deliberate.  
때때로 그 진술은 의도적이다.

⑧ A store or restaurant can be designed so that it welcomes mostly low-income or high-income customers.  
가게나 레스토랑은 주로 저소득층 또는 고소득층 고객을 맞이하기 위해서 설계될 수 있다.

⑨ Buildings tell us what to think and how to act, though we may not register their messages consciously.  
건물들은 우리가 그들의 메시지를 의식적으로 명심하지는 않더라도 우리에게 무엇을 생각하고 어떻게 행동해야 하는지를 알려준다.

\* inarticulate: 표현을 제대로 하지 못하는

24. 제목: Buildings Do Talk in Their Own Ways!

❶ A building is an \_\_\_\_\_ o \_\_\_\_\_, but it \_\_\_\_\_.

빌딩은 무생물이지만, 표현을 제대로 하지 못하는 사물은 아니다.

❷ \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ house always \_\_\_\_\_, one \_\_\_\_\_ in brick and stone, \_\_\_\_\_ wood and glass, \_\_\_\_\_ — \_\_\_\_\_.

아무리 단순한 집이라도 항상 진술을 하는데, 그것은 말보다 벽돌과 돌, 나무와 유리로 표현되지만 꽤 크고 명확하다.

❸ When we see a \_\_\_\_\_ trailer \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ cars, or a brand-new mini-mansion with a high wall, we \_\_\_\_\_.

잡초와 버려진 자동차로 둘러싸인 녹슨 트레일러나 높은 벽을 가진 아주 새로운 소형 저택을 볼 때, 우리는 즉시 메시지를 받는다.

❹ In both of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, it is “\_\_\_\_\_.”

이 두 경우 모두, 비록 다른 억양이지만, 그것은 “여기에 들어오지 마시오”이다.

❺ \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ houses, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

물론 우리와 소통하는 것은 집뿐만이 아니다.

❻ \_\_\_\_\_ — churches, museums, schools, hospitals, restaurants, and offices — \_\_\_\_\_.

교회, 박물관, 학교, 병원, 식당, 사무실 등 모든 종류의 건물들이 우리에게 조용히 말한다.

❼ \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

때때로 그 진술은 의도적이다.

❽ A store or restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ low-income or high-income customers.

가게나 레스토랑은 주로 저소득층 또는 고소득층 고객을 맞이하기 위해서 설계될 수 있다.

❾ Buildings \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ we may \_\_\_\_\_ their messages \_\_\_\_\_.

건물들은 우리가 그들의 메시지를 의식적으로 명심하지는 않더라도 우리에게 무엇을 생각하고 어떻게 행동해야 하는지를 알려준다.

\* inarticulate: 표현을 제대로 하지 못하는

41. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(24)<sup>41)</sup>

A building is an inanimate object, but it is not an inarticulate one. Even the simplest house always makes a statement, one ① expressed in brick and stone, in wood and glass, rather than in words — but no less loud and obvious. When we see a rusting trailer ② surrounded by weeds and abandoned cars, or a brand-new mini-mansion with a high wall, we instantly get a message. In both of these cases, ③ though in different accents, it is “Stay Out of Here.” It is not only houses, of course, ④ what communicate with us. All kinds of buildings — churches, museums, schools, hospitals, restaurants, and offices — speak to us silently. Sometimes the statement is deliberate. A store or restaurant can be designed so that it welcomes ⑤ mostly low-income or high-income customers. Buildings tell us what to think and how to act, though we may not register their messages consciously.

\* inarticulate: 표현을 제대로 하지 못하는

42. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(24)<sup>42)</sup>

A building is an ① inanimate object, but it is not an inarticulate one. Even the simplest house always makes a statement, one expressed in brick and stone, in wood and glass, rather than in words — but ② no less loud and obvious. When we see a rusting trailer surrounded by weeds and ③ abandoned cars, or a brand-new mini-mansion with a high wall, we instantly get a message. In both of these cases, though in different accents, it is “Stay Out of Here.” It is not only houses, of course, that communicate with us. All kinds of buildings — churches, museums, schools, hospitals, restaurants, and offices — speak to us silently. Sometimes the statement is ④ spontaneous. A store or restaurant can be designed so that it welcomes mostly low-income or high-income customers. Buildings tell us what to think and how to act, though we may not ⑤ register their messages consciously.

\* inarticulate: 표현을 제대로 하지 못하는

43. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (24)<sup>43)</sup>

A building is an inanimate object, but it is not an inarticulate one. Even the simplest house always makes a statement, one expressed in brick and stone, in wood and glass, rather than in words—but no less loud and obvious. When we see a rusting trailer surrounded by weeds and abandoned cars, or a brand-new mini-mansion with a high wall, we instantly get a message. In both of these cases, though in different accents, it is “Stay Out of Here.” It is not only houses, of course, that \_\_\_\_\_. All kinds of buildings— churches, museums, schools, hospitals, restaurants, and offices— speak to us silently. Sometimes the statement is deliberate. A store or restaurant can be designed so that it welcomes mostly low-income or high-income customers. Buildings tell us what to think and how to act, though we may not register their messages consciously.

\* inarticulate: 표현을 제대로 하지 못하는

- ① express aesthetic beauty
- ② communicate with us
- ③ disclose the income gap
- ④ are sophisticatedly structured
- ⑤ include a verbal message

44. 다음 글의 문맥상 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절하지 않는 것은?44)(24)

A building is an inanimate object, but it is not an inarticulate one. Even the simplest house always makes a statement, one expressed in brick and stone, in wood and glass, rather than in words — but no less loud and obvious. When we see a rusting trailer surrounded by weeds and abandoned cars, or a brand-new mini-mansion with a high wall, we instantly get a message. In both of these cases, though in different accents, it is “Stay Out of Here.” It is not only houses, of course, that communicate with us. All kinds of buildings — churches, museums, schools, hospitals, restaurants, and offices — speak to us silently. Sometimes the statement is \_\_\_\_\_. A store or restaurant can be designed so that it welcomes mostly low-income or high-income customers. Buildings tell us what to think and how to act, though we may not register their messages consciously.

- ① conscious                      ② spontaneous
- ③ deliberate                      ④ intentional
- ⑤ intended

45. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(24)45)

It is not only houses, of course, that communicate with us.

A building is an inanimate object, but it is not an inarticulate one. Even the simplest house always makes a statement, one expressed in brick and stone, in wood and glass, rather than in words—but no less loud and obvious. ( ① ) When we see a rusting trailer surrounded by weeds and abandoned cars, or a brand-new mini-mansion with a high wall, we instantly get a message. ( ② ) In both of these cases, though in different accents, it is “Stay Out of Here.” ( ③ ) All kinds of buildings—churches, museums, schools, hospitals, restaurants, and offices—speak to us silently. ( ④ ) Sometimes the statement is deliberate. A store or restaurant can be designed so that it welcomes mostly low-income or high-income customers. ( ⑤ ) Buildings tell us what to think and how to act, though we may not register their messages consciously.\* inarticulate: 표현을 제대로 하지 못하는

46. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?46)(24)

A building is an inanimate object, but it is not an inarticulate one. Even the simplest house always makes a statement, one expressed in brick and stone, in wood and glass, rather than in words — but no less loud and obvious. When we see a rusting trailer surrounded by weeds and abandoned cars, or a brand-new mini-mansion with a high wall, we instantly get a message. In both of these cases, though in different accents, it is “Stay Out of Here.” It is not only houses, of course, that communicate with us. All kinds of buildings — churches, museums, schools, hospitals, restaurants, and offices — speak to us silently. Sometimes the statement is deliberate. A store or restaurant can be designed so that it welcomes mostly low-income or high-income customers. Buildings tell us what to think and how to act, though we may not register their messages consciously.

- ① Architectural strategies to attract emotions.
- ② Architecture has a message to convey to the viewer.
- ③ The most important factor in judging a building is not its aesthetic beauty.
- ④ The most efficient models of building design are in nature.
- ⑤ The language of the building is too ambiguous to understand.

47. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?47)(24)

A building is an inanimate object, but it is not an inarticulate one. Even the simplest house always makes a statement, one expressed in brick and stone, in wood and glass, rather than in words — but no less loud and obvious. When we see a rusting trailer surrounded by weeds and abandoned cars, or a brand-new mini-mansion with a high wall, we instantly get a message. In both of these cases, though in different accents, it is “Stay Out of Here.” It is not only houses, of course, that communicate with us. All kinds of buildings — churches, museums, schools, hospitals, restaurants, and offices — speak to us silently. Sometimes the statement is deliberate. A store or restaurant can be designed so that it welcomes mostly low-income or high-income customers. Buildings tell us what to think and how to act, though we may not register their messages consciously.

- ① Buildings are inanimate, but they express themselves in their own way
- ② Buildings are expressed with building materials rather than words, but they are quite clear.
- ③ When you see a rusty trailer or small mansion, you get a different message
- ④ Buildings sometimes make their intentional statements
- ⑤ The message of the buildings is being conveyed without being conscious of it

### 26. the features of the monarch butterfly

① The monarch butterfly has lovely bright colors (which are) **splashed** on its wings.

제왕나비는 날개에 예쁘고 밝은 색의 얼룩무늬가 있다.

② The wings have white **spots** on the outer **margins**.

날개 바깥쪽 가장자리에 흰 점들이 있다.

③ The **hind** wings are rounded, and they are **lighter** in color **than** the front wings.

뒷날개는 둥글고, 앞날개보다 더 밝은 색을 띤다.

④ The body is black with white spots.

몸통은 검은 바탕에 흰 점이 있다.

\* lay-laid-laid // lie-lay-lain 선행사

⑤ The mother butterfly **lays** only **one egg** on the underside of milkweed leaves, **which** **hatches** about three to five days later.

어미 나비는 밀크weed 잎의 아래쪽에 오직 한 개의 알만 낳고, 그것은 약 3일에서 5일 후에 부화한다.

⑥ The monarch loves to fly around in the warm sunshine, from March through October, all across the United States.

제왕나비는 3월부터 10월까지 미국 전역에서 따뜻한 햇살을 받으며 날아다니는 것을 좋아한다.

⑦ The monarch cannot **survive** the cold winter **temperatures** of the northern states.

제왕나비는 북부 주의 추운 겨울 기온에 살아남을 수 없다.

⑧ So, it very wisely **migrates** from the northern states to the south, and hibernates.

그래서, 그것은 매우 현명하게 북부 주에서 남부로 이주하여 동면한다.

⑨ The monarch is the only insect / that can fly more than four thousand kilometers / to a warmer climate.

제왕나비는 더 따뜻한 지방으로 4천 킬로미터 넘게 날 수 있는 유일한 곤충이다.

\* hibernate: 동면하다

<input type="checkbox"/> monarch	제왕	<input type="checkbox"/> hind	(동물의 다리발) 뒤의	<input type="checkbox"/> survive	살아남다
<input type="checkbox"/> splash	알록달록하게 장식하다	<input type="checkbox"/> lay	(알을) 낳다	<input type="checkbox"/> temperature	기온
<input type="checkbox"/> margin	가장자리[끝]	<input type="checkbox"/> hatch	부화하다	<input type="checkbox"/> migrate	이주하다

26.

① The monarch butterfly has \_\_\_\_\_ bright colors \_\_\_\_\_.

제왕나비는 날개에 예쁘고 밝은 색의 얼룩무늬가 있다.

② The wings have white \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.

날개 바깥쪽 가장자리에 흰 점들이 있다.

③ The \_\_\_\_\_ wings are \_\_\_\_\_, and they are \_\_\_\_\_ the front wings.

뒷날개는 둥글고, 앞날개보다 더 밝은 색을 띤다.

④ The body is black \_\_\_\_\_ white \_\_\_\_\_.

몸통은 검은 바탕에 흰 점이 있다.

⑤ The mother butterfly \_\_\_\_\_ the underside of milkweed leaves, \_\_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_\_.

어미 나비는 밀크weed 잎의 아래쪽에 오직 한 개의 알만 낳고, 그것은 약 3일에서 5일 후에 부화한다.

⑥ The monarch loves \_\_\_\_\_ in the warm sunshine, from March through October, \_\_\_\_\_ the United States.

제왕나비는 3월부터 10월까지 미국 전역에서 따뜻한 햇살을 받으며 날아다니는 것을 좋아한다.

⑦ The monarch cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the cold winter \_\_\_\_\_ of the northern states.

제왕나비는 북부 주의 추운 겨울 기온에 살아남을 수 없다.

⑧ So, it very \_\_\_\_\_ the northern states \_\_\_\_\_ the south, and \_\_\_\_\_.

그래서, 그것은 매우 현명하게 북부 주에서 남부로 이주하여 동면한다.

⑨ The monarch is the only insect that can fly more than four thousand kilometers to a warmer climate.

제왕나비는 더 따뜻한 지방으로 4천 킬로미터 넘게 날 수 있는 유일한 곤충이다.

\* hibernate: 동면하다

48. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(26)<sup>48)</sup>

The monarch butterfly has lovely bright colors ① splashed on its wings. The wings have white spots on the outer margins. The hind wings are rounded, and they are lighter in color than the front wings. The body is black with white spots. The mother butterfly ② lies only one egg on the underside of milkweed leaves, which ③ hatches about three to five days later. The monarch loves to fly around in the warm sunshine, from March through October, all across the United States. The monarch cannot survive the cold winter temperatures of the northern states. So, it very ④ wisely migrates from the northern states to the south, and ⑤ hibernates. The monarch is the only insect that can fly more than four thousand kilometers to a warmer climate.

\* hibernate: 동면하다

\* hibernate: 동면하다

49. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(26)<sup>49)</sup>

The monarch butterfly has lovely bright colors ① splashed on its wings. The wings have white spots on the outer ② margins. The hind wings are rounded, and they are lighter in color than the front wings. The body is black with white spots. The mother butterfly ③ lies only one egg on the underside of milkweed leaves, which ④ hatches about three to five days later. The monarch loves to fly around in the warm sunshine, from March through October, all across the United States. The monarch cannot survive the cold winter temperatures of the northern states. So, it very wisely ⑤ migrates from the northern states to the south, and hibernates. The monarch is the only insect that can fly more than four thousand kilometers to a warmer climate.

\* hibernate: 동면하다

50. 글의 흐름상 아래의 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>50)</sup>(26)

The monarch cannot survive the cold winter temperatures of the northern states

The monarch butterfly has lovely bright colors splashed on its wings. The wings have white spots on the outer margins. ①The hind wings are rounded, and they are lighter in color than the front wings. ②The body is black with white spots. The mother butterfly lays only one egg on the underside of milkweed leaves, which hatches about three to five days later. ③The monarch loves to fly around in the warm sunshine, from March through October, all across the United States. ④So, it very wisely migrates from the northern states to the south, and hibernates. ⑤The monarch is the only insect that can fly more than four thousand kilometers to a warmer climate.

\* hibernate: 동면하다

51. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(26)<sup>51)</sup>

So, it very wisely migrates from the northern states to the south, and hibernates.

The monarch butterfly has lovely bright colors splashed on its wings. ( ① ) The wings have white spots on the outer margins. The hind wings are rounded, and they are lighter in color than the front wings. The body is black with white spots. ( ② ) The mother butterfly lays only one egg on the underside of milkweed leaves, which hatches about three to five days later. ( ③ ) The monarch loves to fly around in the warm sunshine, from March through October, all across the United States. ( ④ ) The monarch cannot survive the cold winter temperatures of the northern states. ( ⑤ ) The monarch is the only insect that can fly more than four thousand kilometers to a warmer climate.

\* hibernate: 동면하다

### 29. 주제- the increasing realization of the need to cope with impacts of economic growth on people and the planet

① Even though institutions like the World Bank use wealth to differentiate between “developed” and “developing” countries, they also agree that **development is more than economic growth**. **빈칸추론**

World Bank와 같은 기관들은 “선진” 국가와 “개발도상” 국가를 구별하기 위해 부를 사용하지만, 그들은 또한 발전이 경제 성장 그 이상이라는 것에 동의한다.

[A] **글의 순서**

② “Development” can also include the social and environmental changes that are caused by or accompany economic growth, **some of [which/them]** are positive and thus may be negative.

= and some of them(=the social and environmental changes)

“발전”은 경제 성장에 의해 야기되거나 경제 성장을 수반하는 사회적이고 환경적인 변화도 포함할 수 있으며, 그 변화의 일부는 긍정적이고 따라서 (일부는) 부정적일지도 모른다.

**빈칸추론**

**빈칸추론**

③ Awareness has grown — and continues to grow — that the question of **how economic growth is affecting people and the planet** **[needs/need]** **to be addressed**.

경제 성장이 인간과 지구에 어떻게 영향을 미치고 있는지에 대한 문제가 다루어질 필요가 있다는 인식이 커졌고 — 그리고 계속해서 커지고 있다.

[B] **가S** **진S**

④ Countries are slowly learning that it is cheaper and causes **[much/very]** less suffering to try to reduce the harmful effects of an economic activity or project at the beginning, when it is planned, than after the damage appears.

국가들은 경제 활동이나 프로젝트의 피해를 피해가 나타난 이후보다, 그것이 계획되는 때인, 초기에 줄이려고 노력하는 것이 비용이 덜 들고 훨씬 적은 고통을 야기한다는 것을 서서히 깨닫고 있다.

[C] **문장위치** = flawed

⑤ To do **this** is not easy and is always imperfect.  
이것을 하는 것은 쉽지 않고 항상 불완전하다.

= consciousness, realization, perception **ethical =**

⑥ **But** an awareness of the need for **[such/so]** an effort indicates a greater understanding and moral concern than **[did/was]** the previous widespread attitude that focused only on creating new products and services.

그러나 그러한 노력의 필요성에 대한 인식은 새로운 제품과 서비스를 만드는 데만 집중했던 이전의 널리 퍼진 태도가 했던 것보다 더 큰 이해와 도덕적 관심을 나타낸다.

29.

① \_\_\_\_\_ the World Bank \_\_\_\_\_ between "developed" and "developing" countries, they also \_\_\_\_\_.

World Bank와 같은 기관들은 "선진" 국가와 "개발도상" 국가를 구별하기 위해 부를 사용하지만, 그들은 또한 발전이 경제 성장 그 이상이라는 것에 동의한다.

② "Development" can also include the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ by or \_\_\_\_\_ growth, \_\_\_\_\_ positive and thus may be negative.

"발전"은 경제 성장에 의해 야기되거나 경제 성장을 수반하는 사회적이고 환경적인 변화도 포함할 수 있으며, 그 변화의 일부는 긍정적이고 따라서 (일부는) 부정적일지도 모른다.

③ \_\_\_\_\_ — and \_\_\_\_\_ — \_\_\_\_\_ people and the planet \_\_\_\_\_.

경제 성장이 인간과 지구에 어떻게 영향을 미치고 있는지에 대한 문제가 다루어질 필요가 있다는 인식이 커졌고 — 그리고 계속해서 커지고 있다.

④ Countries \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ / to try \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ e \_\_\_\_\_ of an e \_\_\_\_\_ activity or project \_\_\_\_\_, when it is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ after the \_\_\_\_\_.

국가들은 경제 활동이나 프로젝트의 폐해를 피해가 나타난 이후보다, 그것이 계획되는 때인, 초기에 줄이려고 노력하는 것이 비용이 덜 들고 훨씬 적은 고통을 야기한다는 것을 서서히 깨닫고 있다.

⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
이것을 하는 것은 쉽지 않고 항상 불완전하다.

⑥ But an \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ an \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ new p \_\_\_\_\_ and services.

그러나 그러한 노력의 필요성에 대한 인식은 새로운 제품과 서비스를 만드는 데만 집중했던 이전의 널리 퍼진 태도가 했던 것보다 더 큰 이해와 도덕적 관심을 나타낸다.

52. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(29)<sup>52)</sup>

Even though institutions like the World Bank use wealth to differentiate between “developed” and “developing” countries, they also agree that development is more than economic growth. “Development” can also include the social and environmental changes that ① are caused by or accompany economic growth, some of ② which are positive and thus may be negative. Awareness has grown — and continues to grow — that the question of how economic growth is affecting people and the planet needs ③ to be addressed. Countries are slowly learning that it is cheaper and causes much less suffering ④ to try to reduce the harmful effects of an economic activity or project at the beginning, when it is planned, than after the damage appears. To do this is not easy and is always imperfect. But an awareness of the need for such an effort indicates a greater understanding and moral concern than ⑤ was the previous widespread attitude that focused only on creating new products and services.

53. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(29)<sup>53)</sup>

Even though institutions like the World Bank use wealth to differentiate between “developed” and “developing” countries, they also agree that development is more than economic growth. “Development” can also include the social and environmental changes that are caused by or ① accompany economic growth, some of which are positive and thus may be negative. ② Consciousness has grown — and continues to grow — that the question of how economic growth is affecting people and the planet needs to be ③ addressed. Countries are slowly learning that it is cheaper and causes much less suffering to try to ④ decrease the harmful effects of an economic activity or project at the beginning, when it is planned, than after the damage appears. To do this is not easy and is always imperfect. But an awareness of the need for such an effort indicates a greater understanding and ⑤ mortal concern than did the previous widespread attitude that focused only on creating new products and services.

54. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(29)<sup>54)</sup>

(A)\_\_\_\_\_ institutions like the World Bank use wealth to differentiate between “developed” and “developing” countries, they also agree that development is more than economic growth. “Development” can also include the social and environmental changes that are caused by or accompany economic growth, some of which are positive and thus may be negative. Awareness has grown—and continues to grow—that the question of how economic growth is affecting people and the planet needs to be addressed. Countries are slowly learning that it is cheaper and causes much less suffering to try to reduce the harmful effects of an economic activity or project at the beginning, when it is planned, than after the damage appears. To do this is not easy and is always imperfect. (B)\_\_\_\_\_ an awareness of the need for such an effort indicates a greater understanding and moral concern than did the previous widespread attitude that focused only on creating new products and services.

- |               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| (A)           | (B)   |
| ① Because     | But   |
| ② Even if     | Still |
| ③ Since       | Thus  |
| ④ Even though | Hence |
| ⑤ Since       | Yet   |

55. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(29)<sup>55)</sup>

Even though institutions like the World Bank use wealth to differentiate between “developed” and “developing” countries, they also agree that development is more than economic growth. “Development” can also include the social and environmental changes that are caused by or accompany economic growth, some of which are positive and thus may be negative. Awareness has grown — and continues to grow — that the question of how economic growth is affecting people and the planet needs to be \_\_\_\_\_. Countries are slowly learning that it is cheaper and causes much less suffering to try to reduce the harmful effects of an economic activity or project at the beginning, when it is planned, than after the damage appears. To do this is not easy and is always imperfect. But an awareness of the need for such an effort indicates a greater understanding and moral concern than did the previous widespread attitude that focused only on creating new products and services.

- ① put off                    ② prevented
- ③ avoided                  ④ tackled
- ⑤ ignored

56. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(29)<sup>56)</sup>

Even though institutions like the World Bank use wealth to differentiate between “developed” and “developing” countries, they also agree that development is more than economic growth.

- (A) “Development” can also include the social and environmental changes that are caused by or accompany economic growth, some of which are positive and thus may be negative. Awareness has grown — and continues to grow — that the question of how economic growth is affecting people and the planet needs to be addressed.
- (B) To do this is not easy and is always imperfect. But an awareness of the need for such an effort indicates a greater understanding and moral concern than did the previous widespread attitude that focused only on creating new products and services.
- (C) Countries are slowly learning that it is cheaper and causes much less suffering to try to reduce the harmful effects of an economic activity or project at the beginning, when it is planned, than after the damage appears.

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

57. 글의 흐름상 아래의 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(29)57)

To do this is not easy and is always imperfect.

Even though institutions like the World Bank use wealth to differentiate between “developed” and “developing” countries, they also agree that development is more than economic growth. ( ① )“Development” can also include the social and environmental changes that are caused by or accompany economic growth, some of which are positive and thus may be negative. ( ② )Awareness has grown — and continues to grow — that the question of how economic growth is affecting people and the planet needs to be addressed. ( ③ )Countries are slowly learning that it is cheaper and causes much less suffering to try to reduce the harmful effects of an economic activity or project at the beginning, when it is planned, than after the damage appears. ( ④ )But an awareness of the need for such an effort indicates a greater understanding and moral concern than did the previous widespread attitude that focused only on creating new products and services.( ⑤ )

58. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?(29)58)

Even though institutions like the World Bank use wealth to differentiate between “developed” and “developing” countries, they also agree that development is more than economic growth. “Development” can also include the social and environmental changes that are caused by or accompany economic growth, some of which are positive and thus may be negative. Awareness has grown—and continues to grow—that the question of how economic growth is affecting people and the planet needs to be addressed. Countries are slowly learning that it is cheaper and causes much less suffering to try to reduce the harmful effects of an economic activity or project at the beginning, when it is planned, than after the damage appears. To do this is not easy and is always imperfect. But an awareness of the need for such an effort indicates a greater understanding and moral concern than did the previous widespread attitude that focused only on creating new products and services.

- ① It is necessary to place more importance on social and environmental changes than on economic growth.
- ② Efforts to reduce social damage should be made early, but it is not easy.
- ③ The criteria that the World Bank distinguishes between developed and developing countries.
- ④ Social changes that economic growth causes in developing countries.
- ⑤ Interest in environmental damage caused by economic growth is growing.

### 30. 제목 - Automation Paradox

① The most **advanced** military jets are fly-by-wire: They are so unstable that they require an automated system / that can sense and act more quickly than a human operator / to maintain control.

가장 진보된 군사용 제트기는 전자식 비행 조종 장치이다. 그것들은 매우 불안정해서 계속 제어하기 위해서는 인간 조작자보다 더 빠르게 감지하고 행동할 수 있는 자동화된 시스템이 필요하다.

[A] **글의 순서** = contradiction

② Our dependence on smart technology has led to a paradox.

스마트 기술에 대한 우리의 의존은 역설로 이어졌다.

③ As **technology improves**, **it** becomes more reliable and more **efficient**, and **human operators depend on it** even more.

기술이 향상될수록 그 기술은 신뢰성과 효율성이 더 높아지고, 인간 조작자들은 훨씬 더 그것에 의존한다.

[B] **문장위치**

④ Eventually **they lose** focus, become distracted, and 1) **check out**, **leaving** the system **to run** on its own.

결국, 그들은 집중력을 잃고, 산만해지며, 시스템이 스스로 작동하도록 내버려 둔 채로 떠난다.

⑤ In the most extreme case, piloting a massive airliner could become a passive **occupation**, like watching TV.

가장 극단적인 경우, 대형 여객기를 조종하는 것은 TV를 보는 것과 같은 수동적인 직업이 될 수 있다.

[C] **문장위치**

⑥ **This** is fine / until something unexpected happens.

이것은 예상치 못한 일이 일어나기 전까지는 괜찮다.

⑦ The unexpected reveals the value of humans; what we bring to the table is the **flexibility to handle new situations**.

**빈칸추론**

예상치 못한 일은 인간의 가치를 드러낸다. 우리가 제시하는 것은 새로운 상황에 대처할 수 있는 유연성이다.

⑧ Machines aren't collaborating **in pursuit of** a joint goal; they are merely **servicing as** tools.

기계는 공동의 목표를 추구하기 위해 협력하는 것이 아니라 단지 도구의 역할을 할 뿐이다.

= supervision

⑨ **So** when the human operator gives up oversight, the system is more likely to have a serious accident.

따라서 인간 조작자가 관리를 포기하면 그 시스템이 심각한 사고를 겪을 가능성이 더 많을 것이다.

\* fly-by-wire: 전자식 비행 조종 장치

#### [요약]

The automation paradox is that the effectiveness of automated safety systems leads to a (A) **dependence** on them, and that it (B) **undermines** the contribution of the human operator, leading to greater danger.

1) to leave a place or finish an activity

30.

1 The most \_\_\_\_\_ military jets \_\_\_\_\_: They are \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ an \_\_\_\_\_ system \_\_\_\_\_.

가장 진보된 군사용 제트기는 전자식 비행 조종 장치이다. 그것들은 매우 불안정해서 계속 제어하기 위해서는 인간 조작자보다 더 빠르게 감지하고 행동할 수 있는 자동화된 시스템이 필요하다.

2 Our \_\_\_\_\_ on smart technology \_\_\_\_\_.

스마트 기술에 대한 우리의 의존은 역설로 이어졌다.

3 As technology \_\_\_\_\_, it \_\_\_\_\_, and human operators \_\_\_\_\_.

기술이 향상될수록 그 기술은 신뢰성과 효율성이 더 높아지고, 인간 조작자들은 훨씬 더 그것에 의존한다.

4 E \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ focus, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ the system \_\_\_\_\_.

결국, 그들은 집중력을 잃고, 산만해지며, 시스템이 스스로 작동하도록 내버려 둔 채로 떠난다.

5 In the \_\_\_\_\_ case, \_\_\_\_\_ a m \_\_\_\_\_ airliner could become a \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ TV.

가장 극단적인 경우, 대형 여객기를 조종하는 것은 TV를 보는 것과 같은 수동적인 직업이 될 수 있다.

6 This is fine / until \_\_\_\_\_.

이것은 예상치 못한 일이 일어나기 전까지는 괜찮다.

7 \_\_\_\_\_ [reveals/conceals] the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.

예상치 못한 일은 인간의 가치를 드러낸다. 우리가 제시하는 것은 새로운 상황에 대처할 수 있는 유연성이다.

8 Machines \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_ goal; they are \_\_\_\_\_ tools.

기계는 공동의 목표를 추구하기 위해 협력하는 것이 아니라 단지 도구의 역할을 할 뿐이다.

9 \_\_\_\_\_ when the human operator \_\_\_\_\_, the system is \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_.

따라서 인간 조작자가 관리를 포기하면 그 시스템이 심각한 사고를 겪을 가능성이 더 많을 것이다.

\* fly-by-wire: 전자식 비행 조종 장치

59. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(30)<sup>59)</sup>

The most advanced military jets are fly-by-wire: They are so unstable that they require an automated system that can sense and act more quickly than a human operator ① to maintain control. Our dependence on smart technology has led to a paradox. As technology improves, it becomes more reliable and more efficient, and human operators depend on it ② even more. Eventually they lose focus, become distracted, and check out, ③ leave the system to run on its own. In the most extreme case, piloting a massive airliner could become a passive occupation, like watching TV. This is fine until ④ something unexpected happens. The unexpected reveals the value of humans; ⑤ what we bring to the table is the flexibility to handle new situations. Machines aren't collaborating in pursuit of a joint goal; they are merely serving as tools. So when the human operator gives up oversight, the system is more likely to have a serious accident.

\* fly-by-wire: 전자식 비행 조종 장치

60. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(30)<sup>60)</sup>

The most advanced military jets are fly-by-wire: They are so ① volatile that they require an automated system that can sense and act more quickly than a human operator to maintain control. Our dependence on smart technology has led to a ② contradiction. As technology improves, it becomes more reliable and more efficient, and human operators depend on it even more. Eventually they lose focus, become distracted, and check out, leaving the system to run on its own. In the most extreme case, piloting a massive airliner could become a passive ③ occupation, like watching TV. This is fine until something unexpected happens. The unexpected ④ conceals the value of humans; what we bring to the table is the flexibility to handle new situations. Machines aren't collaborating in pursuit of a joint goal; they are merely serving as tools. So when the human operator ⑤ abandones oversight, the system is more likely to have a serious accident.

\* fly-by-wire: 전자식 비행 조종 장치

61. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(30)<sup>61)</sup>

The most advanced military jets are fly-by-wire: They are so unstable that they require an automated system that can sense and act more quickly than a human operator to maintain control. Our dependence on smart technology has led to a paradox. As technology improves, it becomes more reliable and more efficient, and human operators depend on it even more. Eventually they lose focus, become distracted, and check out, leaving the system to run on its own. In the most extreme case, piloting a massive airliner could become a passive occupation, like watching TV. This is fine until something unexpected happens. The unexpected reveals the value of humans; what we bring to the table is \_\_\_\_\_. Machines aren't collaborating in pursuit of a joint goal; they are merely serving as tools. So when the human operator gives up oversight, the system is more likely to have a serious accident.

- ① the complacency of ignoring new situations
- ② the dependence on human manipulation ability
- ③ the flexibility of automated safety systems
- ④ the pliability to respond to unprecedented circumstances
- ⑤ the maintenance of existing systems

62. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(30)<sup>62)</sup>

The most advanced military jets are fly-by-wire: They are so unstable that they require an automated system that can sense and act more quickly than a human operator to maintain control. Our dependence on smart technology has led to a paradox. As technology improves, it becomes more reliable and more efficient, and human operators depend on it even more. Eventually they lose focus, become distracted, and check out, leaving the system to run on its own. In the most extreme case, piloting a massive airliner could become a passive occupation, like watching TV. This is fine until something unexpected happens. The unexpected reveals \_\_\_\_\_; what we bring to the table is the flexibility to handle new situations. Machines aren't collaborating in pursuit of a joint goal; they are merely serving as tools. So when the human operator gives up oversight, the system is more likely to have a serious accident.

\* fly-by-wire: 전자식 비행 조종 장치

- ① the value of the system.
- ② the virtue of humans
- ③ the restrictions of human operators
- ④ the reliance of human manipulation
- ⑤ the improvement of automation system structure

63. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(30)<sup>63)</sup>

The most advanced military jets are fly-by-wire: They are so unstable that they require an automated system that can sense and act more quickly than a human operator to maintain control.

- (A) The unexpected reveals the value of humans; what we bring to the table is the flexibility to handle new situations. Machines aren't collaborating in pursuit of a joint goal; they are merely serving as tools. So when the human operator gives up oversight, the system is more likely to have a serious accident.
- (B) Eventually they lose focus, become distracted, and check out, leaving the system to run on its own. In the most extreme case, piloting a massive airliner could become a passive occupation, like watching TV. This is fine until something unexpected happens.
- (C) Our dependence on smart technology has led to a paradox. As technology improves, it becomes more reliable and more efficient, and human operators depend on it even more.

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

64. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(30)<sup>64)</sup>

As technology improves, it becomes more reliable and more efficient, and human operators depend on it even more.

The most advanced military jets are fly-by-wire: They are so unstable that they require an automated system that can sense and act more quickly than a human operator to maintain control. Our dependence on smart technology has led to a paradox. ( ① ) Eventually they lose focus, become distracted, and check out, leaving the system to run on its own. ( ② ) In the most extreme case, piloting a massive airliner could become a passive occupation, like watching TV. ( ③ ) This is fine until something unexpected happens. The unexpected reveals the value of humans; what we bring to the table is the flexibility to handle new situations. ( ④ ) Machines aren't collaborating in pursuit of a joint goal; they are merely serving as tools. ( ⑤ ) So when the human operator gives up oversight, the system is more likely to have a serious accident.

\* fly-by-wire: 전자식 비행 조종 장치

65. 글의 흐름상 아래의 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(30)<sup>65</sup>

This is fine until something unexpected happens.

The most advanced military jets are fly-by-wire: They are so unstable that they require an automated system that can sense and act more quickly than a human operator to maintain control. Our dependence on smart technology has led to a paradox. ( ① )As technology improves, it becomes more reliable and more efficient, and human operators depend on it even more. ( ② )Eventually they lose focus, become distracted, and check out, leaving the system to run on its own. In the most extreme case, piloting a massive airliner could become a passive occupation, like watching TV. ( ③ )The unexpected reveals the value of humans; what we bring to the table is the flexibility to handle new situations. ( ④ ) Machines aren't collaborating in pursuit of a joint goal; they are merely serving as tools. ( ⑤ )So when the human operator gives up oversight, the system is more likely to have a serious accident.

66. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(30)<sup>66</sup>

The most advanced military jets are fly-by-wire: They are so unstable that they require an automated system that can sense and act more quickly than a human operator to maintain control. Our dependence on smart technology has led to a paradox. As technology improves, it becomes more reliable and more efficient, and human operators depend on it even more. Eventually they lose focus, become distracted, and check out, leaving the system to run on its own. In the most extreme case, piloting a massive airliner could become a passive occupation, like watching TV. This is fine until something unexpected happens. The unexpected reveals the value of humans; what we bring to the table is the flexibility to handle new situations. Machines aren't collaborating in pursuit of a joint goal; they are merely serving as tools. So when the human operator gives up oversight, the system is more likely to have a serious accident.

\* fly-by-wire: 전자식 비행 조종 장치

The automation paradox is that the very effectiveness of automated safety systems leads to a(n) (A) \_\_\_\_\_ on them, and that it (B) \_\_\_\_\_ the contribution of the human operator, leading to greater danger.

- |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| (A)                | (B)         |
| ① independence     | undermines  |
| ② dependence       | recognizes  |
| ③ self-sufficiency | jeopardizes |
| ④ reliance         | compromises |
| ⑤ dependence       | appreciates |

### 31.주제- The categories defined as followers are flexible depending on the situation.

❶ Followers can be defined by their position as subordinates or by their behavior of going along with leaders' wishes.

추종자는 부하라는 직책이나 리더의 바람에 따르는 행동에 의해 정의될 수 있다.

[A]

❷ But followers also have power to lead **빈칸추론**

그러나 추종자도 이끌 힘이 있다.

= authorize

❸ Followers empower leaders as well as vice versa.

추종자는 리더에게 힘을 주기도 하고 그 반대도 마찬가지이다.

**문장위치**

❹ This has led some leadership analysts like Ronald Heifetz to avoid [using/to use] the word followers and refer to the others in a power relationship as "citizens" or "constituents."

이로 인해 Ronald Heifetz와 같은 일부 리더십 분석가들은 추종자 라는 단어를 사용하는 것을 피하고 권력 관계에 있는 다른 사람들을 "시민" 또는 "구성원"으로 지칭하게 되었다.

[B]

어순주의

❺ Heifetz is correct that too simple a view of followers can produce misunderstanding.

추종자에 대한 너무 단순한 관점이 오해를 불러일으킬 수 있다는 Heifetz의 말은 옳다.

= classification

❻ In modern life, most people wind up being both leaders and followers, and the categorizes can become quite fluid. = flexible, adaptable, not fixed

현대의 삶에서, 대부분의 사람들은 결국 리더와 추종자가 되고, 그 범주는 꽤 유동적일 수 있다.

**문장위치**

❼ Our behavior /as followers/ changes / as our objectives change **빈칸추론**

우리의 목표가 변함에 따라 추종자로서의 우리의 행동도 바뀐다.

[C]

❽ If I trust your judgment in music more than my own, I may follow your lead on which concert we attend (even though you may be formally my subordinate in position).

만약 내가 음악에 대한 나의 판단보다 당신의 판단을 더 신뢰한다면, 우리가 어떤 콘서트에 참석할지에 대해서는 당신의 주도를 따를 수 있다 (당신이 비록 공식적으로 지위상 나의 부하일지라도).

❾ But if I am an expert on fishing, you may follow my lead on where we fish, regardless of our formal positions or the fact [that/which] I followed your lead on concerts yesterday.

하지만 내가 낚시 전문가라면, 공식적인 지위나 내가 어제 콘서트에 대해 당신을 따랐다는 사실과는 관계없이, 낚시할 장소에 대해서는 당신이 나를 따를 수 있다.

\* vice versa: 반대로, 거꾸로

1) to agree with somebody/something

31.

① Followers can \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ position as \_\_\_\_\_ or by \_\_\_\_\_ leaders' \_\_\_\_\_.

추종자는 부하라는 직책이나 리더의 바람에 따르는 행동에 의해 정의될 수 있다.

② But followers also have \_\_\_\_\_.

그러나 추종자도 이끌 힘이 있다.

③ Followers \_\_\_\_\_ leaders \_\_\_\_\_.

추종자는 리더에게 힘을 주기도 하고 그 반대도 마찬가지이다.

④ This \_\_\_\_\_ some leadership analysts \_\_\_\_\_ Ronald Heifetz \_\_\_\_\_ the word followers and \_\_\_\_\_ "c \_\_\_\_\_" or "c \_\_\_\_\_."

이로 인해 Ronald Heifetz와 같은 일부 리더십 분석가들은 추종자 라는 단어를 사용하는 것을 피하고 권력 관계에 있는 다른 사람들을 "시민" 또는 "구성원"으로 지칭하게 되었다.

⑤ Heifetz is correct \_\_\_\_\_ of followers can \_\_\_\_\_.

추종자에 대한 너무 단순한 관점이 오해를 불러일으킬 수 있다는 Heifetz의 말은 옳다.

⑥ In modern life, most people \_\_\_\_\_ both leaders and followers, and the \_\_\_\_\_ can become \_\_\_\_\_.

현대의 삶에서, 대부분의 사람들은 결국 리더와 추종자가 되고, 그 범주는 꽤 유동적일 수 있다.

⑦ Our \_\_\_\_\_.

우리의 목표가 변함에 따라 추종자로서의 우리의 행동도 바뀐다.

⑧ If I \_\_\_\_\_ in music \_\_\_\_\_, I may \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ you may be \_\_\_\_\_ my s \_\_\_\_\_ in position).

만약 내가 음악에 대한 나의 판단보다 당신의 판단을 더 신뢰한다면, 우리가 어떤 콘서트에 참석할지에 대해서는 당신의 주도를 따를 수 있다 (당신이 비록 공식적으로 지위상 나의 부하일지라도).

⑨ But if I \_\_\_\_\_ fishing, you \_\_\_\_\_ we fish, \_\_\_\_\_ or the fact \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

하지만 내가 낚시 전문가라면, 공식적인 지위나 내가 어제 콘서트에 대해 당신을 따랐다는 사실과는 관계없이, 낚시할 장소에 대해서는 당신이 나를 따를 수 있다.

\* vice versa: 반대로, 거꾸로

67. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(31)<sup>67)</sup>

Followers can be defined by their position as subordinates or by their behavior of going along with leaders' wishes. But followers also have power to lead. Followers empower leaders as well as vice versa. This has led some leadership analysts like Ronald Heifetz to avoid ① using the word followers and ② refer to the others in a power relationship as "citizens" or "constituents." Heifetz is correct that ③ such simple a view of followers can produce misunderstanding. In modern life, most people wind up being both leaders and followers, and the categories can become quite fluid. Our behavior as followers ④ changes as our objectives change. If I trust your judgment in music more than my own, I may follow your lead on which concert we attend (even though you may be formally my subordinate in position). But if I am an expert on fishing, you may follow my lead on where we fish, regardless of our formal positions or the fact ⑤ that I followed your lead on concerts yesterday.

68. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(31)<sup>68)</sup>

Followers can be defined by their position as subordinates or by their behavior of going along with leaders' wishes. But followers also have power to lead. Followers ① authorize leaders as well as vice versa. This has led some leadership analysts like Ronald Heifetz to ② refrain from using the word followers and refer to the others in a power relationship as "citizens" or "constituents." Heifetz is correct that too simple a view of followers can produce ③ misinterpretation. In modern life, most people wind up being both leaders and followers, and the categories can become quite ④ flexible. Our behavior as followers changes as our ⑤ objection changes. If I trust your judgment in music more than my own, I may follow your lead on which concert we attend (even though you may be formally my subordinate in position). But if I am an expert on fishing, you may follow my lead on where we fish, regardless of our formal positions or the fact that I followed your lead on concerts yesterday.

\* vice versa: 반대로, 거꾸로

69. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(31) <sup>69)</sup>

Followers can be defined by their position as subordinates or by their behavior of going along with leaders' wishes. But followers also have power to lead. Followers empower leaders as well as vice versa. This has led some leadership analysts like Ronald Heifetz to avoid using the word followers and refer to the others in a power relationship as "citizens" or "constituents." Heifetz is correct that too \_\_\_\_\_ a view of followers can produce misunderstanding. In modern life, most people wind up being both leaders and followers, and the categories can become quite fluid. Our behavior as followers changes as our objectives change. If I trust your judgment in music more than my own, I may follow your lead on which concert we attend (even though you may be formally my subordinate in position). But if I am an expert on fishing, you may follow my lead on where we fish, regardless of our formal positions or the fact that I followed your lead on concerts yesterday.

\* vice versa: 반대로, 거꾸로

- ① profound      ② sophisticated
- ③ strict        ④ genuine
- ⑤ straightforward

70. 다음 글의 문맥상 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (31) 70)

Followers can be defined by their position as subordinates or by their behavior of going along with leaders' wishes. But followers also have power to lead. Followers empower leaders as well as vice versa. This has led some leadership analysts like Ronald Heifetz to avoid using the word followers and refer to the others in a power relationship as "citizens" or "constituents." Heifetz is correct that too simple a view of followers can produce misunderstanding. In modern life, most people wind up being both leaders and followers, and the categories can become quite fluid. Our behavior as followers changes as \_\_\_\_\_. If I trust your judgment in music more than my own, I may follow your lead on which concert we attend (even though you may be formally my subordinate in position). But if I am an expert on fishing, you may follow my lead on where we fish, regardless of our formal positions or the fact that I followed your lead on concerts yesterday.

\* vice versa: 반대로, 거꾸로

- ① we stand in each other's shoes
- ② our purposes alter
- ③ anyone doesn't have objections
- ④ our objectives leave intact
- ⑤ we compete with each other

71. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(31)71)

Followers can be defined by their position as subordinates or by their behavior of going along with leaders' wishes.

- (A) Our behavior as followers changes as our objectives change. If I trust your judgment in music more than my own, I may follow your lead on which concert we attend (even though you may be formally my subordinate in position).
- (B) Heifetz is correct that too simple a view of followers can produce misunderstanding. In modern life, most people wind up being both leaders and followers, and the categories can become quite fluid.
- (C) But followers also have power to lead. Followers empower leaders as well as vice versa. This has led some leadership analysts like Ronald Heifetz to avoid using the word followers and refer to the others in a power relationship as "citizens" or "constituents."
- (D) But if I am an expert on fishing, you may follow my lead on where we fish, regardless of our formal positions or the fact that I followed your lead on concerts yesterday.

\* vice versa: 반대로, 거꾸로

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

72. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (31) 72)

Followers can be defined by their position as subordinates or by their behavior of going along with leaders' wishes. But followers also have power to lead. Followers empower leaders as well as vice versa.

- (A) But if I am an expert on fishing, you may follow my lead on where we fish, regardless of our formal positions or the fact that I followed your lead on concerts yesterday.
- (B) This has led some leadership analysts like Ronald Heifetz to avoid using the word followers and refer to the others in a power relationship as "citizens" or "constituents." Heifetz is correct that too simple a view of followers can produce misunderstanding.
- (C) In modern life, most people wind up being both leaders and followers, and the categories can become quite fluid. Our behavior as followers changes as our objectives change. If I trust your judgment in music more than my own, I may follow your lead on which concert we attend (even though you may be formally my subordinate in position).

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

73. 글의 흐름상 아래의 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? (31) 73)

But if I am an expert on fishing, you may follow my lead on where we fish, regardless of our formal positions or the fact that I followed your lead on concerts yesterday.

Followers can be defined by their position as subordinates or by their behavior of going along with leaders' wishes. ( ① ) But followers also have power to lead. Followers empower leaders as well as vice versa. ( ② ) This has led some leadership analysts like Ronald Heifetz to avoid using the word followers and refer to the others in a power relationship as "citizens" or "constituents." Heifetz is correct that too simple a view of followers can produce misunderstanding. ( ③ ) In modern life, most people wind up being both leaders and followers, and the categories can become quite fluid. ( ④ ) Our behavior as followers changes as our objectives change. If I trust your judgment in music more than my own, I may follow your lead on which concert we attend (even though you may be formally my subordinate in position). ( ⑤ )

\* vice versa: 반대로, 거꾸로

74. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?(31)74)

Followers can be defined by their position as subordinates or by their behavior of going along with leaders' wishes. But followers also have power to lead. Followers empower leaders as well as vice versa. This has led some leadership analysts like Ronald Heifetz to avoid using the word followers and refer to the others in a power relationship as "citizens" or "constituents." Heifetz is correct that too simple a view of followers can produce misunderstanding. In modern life, most people wind up being both leaders and followers, and the categories can become quite fluid. Our behavior as followers changes as our objectives change. If I trust your judgment in music more than my own, I may follow your lead on which concert we attend (even though you may be formally my subordinate in position). But if I am an expert on fishing, you may follow my lead on where we fish, regardless of our formal positions or the fact that I followed your lead on concerts yesterday.

\* vice versa: 반대로, 거꾸로

- ① The quality of a leader is reflected in the standards they set for themselves.
- ② Leaders are most effective when they focus on their personal goals.
- ③ Leaders need cognitive abilities to derive effective solutions.
- ④ What distinguishes followers from leaders is expertise.
- ⑤ The categories defined as followers are flexible depending on the situation.

75. 다음 글의 내용으로 일치하는 것을 고르시오. (31) 75)

Followers can be defined by their position as subordinates or by their behavior of going along with leaders' wishes. But followers also have power to lead. Followers empower leaders as well as vice versa. This has led some leadership analysts like Ronald Heifetz to avoid using the word followers and refer to the others in a power relationship as "citizens" or "constituents." Heifetz is correct that too simple a view of followers can produce misunderstanding. In modern life, most people wind up being both leaders and followers, and the categories can become quite fluid. Our behavior as followers changes as our objectives change. If I trust your judgment in music more than my own, I may follow your lead on which concert we attend (even though you may be formally my subordinate in position). But if I am an expert on fishing, you may follow my lead on where we fish, regardless of our formal positions or the fact that I followed your lead on concerts yesterday.

\* vice versa: 반대로, 거꾸로

- ① 리더는 부하의 지위나 리더의 뜻에 따른 행동으로 정의할 수 있다.
- ② 팔로워는 또한 다른 팔로워를 이끌고 권력을 줄 수 있는 권한이 있으며 그 반대도 마찬가지이다
- ③ 일부 리더십 분석가들은 권력 관계에 있는 다른 사람들을 "시민" 또는 "구성원"이라고 부르게 되었다.
- ④ 현대 생활에서 대부분의 사람들은 결국 리더와 추종자가 되고 범주는 매우 고정적일 수 있다
- ⑤ 우리의 목표가 바뀌면 지도자로서의 우리의 행동도 바뀐다

### 32. 주제- Human detect a tiny fraction of the information carried on the electromagnetic spectrum.

① Color is an **interpretation** of wavelengths, **one** that only exists internally.

색은 파장에 대한 해석으로, 내부에서만 존재하는 것이다.

[A] **글의 순서**

② And it gets **stranger**, because the wavelengths we're talking about involve only what we call "**visible**

**light**", a <sup>선행사</sup> **spectrum** of wavelengths /that **[runs/run]** from red to violet.

그리고 우리가 말하고 있는 파장은 빨간색에서 보라색까지 이어지는 파장의 스펙트럼인 "가시광선"이라고 부르는 것만을 포함하기 때문에, 더 생소하게 느껴진다.

**문장위치**

= makes up

**빈칸추론**

③ **But** visible light constitutes **only a tiny fraction** of **the electromagnetic spectrum** — less than one ten-trillionth of **it**. \* tiny = minute \* fraction = segment, fragment

그러나 가시광선은 전자기 스펙트럼의 극히 일부만을 구성하는데, 그중 10조 분의 1도 되지 않는다.

[B]

④ **All the rest of the spectrum** — including radio waves, microwaves, X-rays, gamma rays, cell phone conversations, wi-fi, and so on — all of this is flowing through us right now, and we're completely unaware of **it**. \* unaware = unconscious

전파, 마이크로파, X선, 감마선, 휴대폰 통화, 와이파이 등 나머지 모든 스펙트럼이 지금 우리를 통해 흐르고 있으며, 우리는 이 모든 것을 완전히 알지 못한다.

[C] **문장위치**

**빈칸추론**

= detect

⑤ This is **[because/why]** we don't have any specialized **biological receptors** to pick up on these signals from other parts of the spectrum.

이것은 우리가 스펙트럼의 다른 부분으로부터 이러한 신호를 포착할 수 있는 어떤 특별한 생물학적 수용체도 가지고 있지 않기 때문이다.

= restricted

**빈칸추론**

⑥ The **slice** of reality that we can see is **limited by our biology**.

우리가 볼 수 있는 현실의 단면은 우리의 생명 작용에 의해 제한된다.

\* electromagnetic: 전자기의 \*\* receptor: 수용체

32.

① Color is an \_\_\_\_\_ of wavelengths, \_\_\_\_\_.

색은 파장에 대한 해석으로, 내부에서만 존재하는 것이다.

② And it \_\_\_\_\_, [because of / because] the wavelengths \_\_\_\_\_ only \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_", a spectrum of wavelengths \_\_\_\_\_ from red to violet.

그리고 우리가 말하고 있는 파장은 빨간색에서 보라색까지 이어지는 파장의 스펙트럼인 "가시광선"이라고 부르는 것만을 포함하기 때문에, 더 생소하게 느껴진다.

③ \_\_\_\_\_ visible light \_\_\_\_\_ only a \_\_\_\_\_ of the electromagnetic spectrum \_\_\_\_\_.

그러나 가시광선은 전자기 스펙트럼의 극히 일부만을 구성하는데, 그중 10조 분의 1도 되지 않는다.

④ \_\_\_\_\_ of the spectrum — \_\_\_\_\_ radio waves, microwaves, X-rays, gamma rays, cell phone conversations, wi-fi, and so on — \_\_\_\_\_, and we \_\_\_\_\_.

전파, 마이크로파, X선, 감마선, 휴대폰 통화, 와이파이 등 나머지 모든 스펙트럼이 지금 우리를 통해 흐르고 있으며, 우리는 이 모든 것을 완전히 알지 못한다.

⑤ This is [because/why] we \_\_\_\_\_ receptors / \_\_\_\_\_ these signals from other \_\_\_\_\_ of the spectrum.

이것은 우리가 스펙트럼의 다른 부분으로부터 이러한 신호를 포착할 수 있는 어떤 특별한 생물학적 수용체도 가지고 있지 않기 때문이다.

⑥ The slice of reality \_\_\_\_\_.

우리가 볼 수 있는 현실의 단면은 우리의 생명 작용에 의해 제한된다.

\* electromagnetic: 전자기의 \*\* receptor: 수용체

76. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(32)76)

Color is an interpretation of wavelengths, one that only exists internally. And it gets ① stranger, because the wavelengths we're talking about ② involving only what we call "visible light", a spectrum of wavelengths that runs from red to violet. But visible light constitutes only a tiny fraction of the electromagnetic spectrum — less than one ten-trillionth of ③ it. All the rest of the spectrum — including radio waves, microwaves, X-rays, gamma rays, cell phone conversations, wi-fi, and so on — all of this is flowing through us right now, and we're completely unaware of it. This is ④ because we don't have any specialized biological receptors ⑤ to pick up on these signals from other parts of the spectrum. The slice of reality that we can see is limited by our biology.

\* electromagnetic: 전자기의 \*\* receptor: 수용체

77. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(32)77)

Color is an interpretation of wavelengths, one that only exists ① internally. And it gets stranger, because the wavelengths we're talking about involve only what we call "visible light", a spectrum of wavelengths that runs from red to violet. But visible light constitutes only a tiny ② friction of the electromagnetic spectrum — less than one ten-trillionth of it. All the rest of the spectrum — including radio waves, microwaves, X-rays, gamma rays, cell phone conversations, wi-fi, and so on — all of this is flowing through us right now, and we're completely ③ unconscious of it. This is ④ because we don't have any specialized biological receptors to pick up on these signals from other parts of the spectrum. The slice of reality that we can see is ⑤ restricted by our biology.

\* electromagnetic: 전자기의 \*\* receptor: 수용체

78. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(32) 78)

Color is an interpretation of wavelengths, one that only exists internally. And it gets stranger, because the wavelengths we're talking about involve only what we call "visible light", a spectrum of wavelengths that runs from red to violet. But visible light constitutes only a tiny fraction of the electromagnetic spectrum — less than one ten-trillionth of it. All the rest of the spectrum — including radio waves, microwaves, X-rays, gamma rays, cell phone conversations, wi-fi, and so on — all of this is flowing through us right now, and \_\_\_\_\_. This is because we don't have any specialized biological receptors to pick up on these signals from other parts of the spectrum. The slice of reality that we can see is limited by our biology.

\* electromagnetic: 전자기의 \*\* receptor: 수용체

- ① we are absolutely conscious of it
- ② we are completely aware of it
- ③ we cannot totally recognize it
- ④ they are all separated from visible light.
- ⑤ We can identify them with the naked eye.

79. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (32) 79)

Color is an interpretation of wavelengths, one that only exists internally. And it gets stranger, because the wavelengths we're talking about involve only what we call "visible light", a spectrum of wavelengths that runs from red to violet.

- (A) All the rest of the spectrum — including radio waves, microwaves, X-rays, gamma rays, cell phone conversations, wi-fi, and so on — all of this is flowing through us right now, and we're completely unaware of it.
- (B) But visible light constitutes only a tiny fraction of the electromagnetic spectrum — less than one ten-trillionth of it.
- (C) This is because we don't have any specialized biological receptors to pick up on these signals from other parts of the spectrum. The slice of reality that we can see is limited by our biology.

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

80. 글의 흐름상 아래의 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? (32) 80)

All the rest of the spectrum — including radio waves, microwaves, X-rays, gamma rays, cell phone conversations, wi-fi, and so on — all of this is flowing through us right now, and we're completely unaware of it.

Color is an interpretation of wavelengths, one that only exists internally. ( ① ) And it gets stranger, because the wavelengths we're talking about involve only what we call "visible light", a spectrum of wavelengths that runs from red to violet. ( ② ) But visible light constitutes only a tiny fraction of the electromagnetic spectrum — less than one ten-trillionth of it. ( ③ ) This is because we don't have any specialized biological receptors to pick up on these signals from other parts of the spectrum. ( ④ ) The slice of reality that we can see is limited by our biology. ( ⑤ )

81. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(32)81)

Color is an interpretation of wavelengths, one that only exists internally. And it gets stranger, because the wavelengths we're talking about involve only what we call "visible light", a spectrum of wavelengths that runs from red to violet. But visible light constitutes only a tiny fraction of the electromagnetic spectrum—less than one ten-trillionth of it. All the rest of the spectrum—including radio waves, microwaves, X-rays, gamma rays, cell phone conversations, wi-fi, and so on—all of this is flowing through us right now, and we're completely unaware of it. This is because we don't have any specialized biological receptors to pick up on these signals from other parts of the spectrum. The slice of reality that we can see is limited by our biology.

\* electromagnetic: 전자기의 \*\* receptor: 수용체

Although there are (A)\_\_\_\_\_ kinds of wavelengths in the electromagnetic spectrum, we only (B)\_\_\_\_\_ visible light as we don't have any specialized biological receptors to pick up on these signals from other parts of the spectrum.

- |            |                    |
|------------|--------------------|
| (A)        | (B)                |
| ① all      | reflect            |
| ② definite | are unconscious of |
| ③ specific | are unaware of     |
| ④ all      | acknowledge        |
| ⑤ diverse  | perceive           |

82. 다음 글의 내용으로 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. (32) 82)

Color is an interpretation of wavelengths, one that only exists internally. And it gets stranger, because the wavelengths we're talking about involve only what we call "visible light", a spectrum of wavelengths that runs from red to violet. But visible light constitutes only a tiny fraction of the electromagnetic spectrum — less than one ten-trillionth of it. All the rest of the spectrum — including radio waves, microwaves, X-rays, gamma rays, cell phone conversations, wi-fi, and so on — all of this is flowing through us right now, and we're completely unaware of it. This is because we don't have any specialized biological receptors to pick up on these signals from other parts of the spectrum. The slice of reality that we can see is limited by our biology.

\* electromagnetic: 전자기의 \*\* receptor: 수용체

- ① Color is an interpretation of wavelength and exists only inside.
- ② Wavelength is more unfamiliar because it contains only "visible light," which is the spectrum from red to violet.
- ③ Visible light makes up only a tiny fraction of the electromagnetic spectrum, less than one tenth of a trillionth of that.
- ④ We are not fully aware of all this spectrum flowing through us right now.
- ⑤ We have biological receptors that pick up signals in different parts of the spectrum.

### 33. 요지- Journalists do not have sufficient self-sufficiency and professional job stability.

= self-sufficiency

❶ What is unusual about journalism as a profession is its lack of independence.

직업으로서의 저널리즘에 관해 특이한 점은 그것의 독립성의 부족이다.

[A] **글의 순서**

❷ In theory, 1) practitioners in the classic professions, like medicine or the clergy, [contain/containing] the means of production in their heads and hands, and therefore do not have to work for a company or an employer.

이론적으로, 의학이나 성직자와 같은, 고전적인 전문직에 종사하는 사람들은 그들의 머리와 손에 생산 수단을 가지고 있으므로, 회사나 고용주를 위해 일할 필요가 없다.

❸ They can draw their income directly from their clients or patients.

그들은 고객이나 환자로부터 직접 수입을 끌어낼 수 있다.

[B] **문장위치**

= reliant

❹ Because the professionals hold knowledge, moreover, their clients are dependent on them.

게다가, 전문직 종사자들이 지식을 보유하고 있기 때문에, 그들의 고객들은 그들에게 의존한다.

**문장위치**

❺ Journalists hold knowledge, but it is not theoretical in nature;

언론인들은 지식을 보유하고 있지만, 그것은 본질적으로 이론적이지 않다;

[C]

❻ one might argue that the public depends on journalists in the same way that patients depend on doctors, but in practice a journalist can serve the public usually only by working for a news organization, which can fire her or him at will.

어떤 사람들은 환자들이 의사들에게 의존하는 것과 같은 방식으로 대중이 언론인들에게 의존한다고 주장할지도 모르지만, 실제로 언론인은 일반적으로 뉴스 기관을 위해 일해야만 대중들에게 봉사할 수 있으며, 그 기관은 그녀나 그를 마음대로 해고할 수 있다.

❼ Journalists' income depends not on the public, but on the employing news organization, which often derives the large majority of its revenue from advertisers.

언론인들의 수입은 대중이 아닌, 고용한 뉴스 기관에 의존하는데, 이는 종종 광고주들로부터 수익의 대부분을 얻는다.

1) a person who works in a profession, especially medicine or law

33.

1 What is \_\_\_\_\_ about journalism \_\_\_\_\_.

직업으로서의 저널리즘에 관해 특이한 점은 그것의 독립성의 부족이다.

2 In theory, \_\_\_\_\_ in the classic professions, \_\_\_\_\_ medicine or the clergy, \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in their heads and hands, and \_\_\_\_\_ a company or an employer.

이론적으로, 의학이나 성직자와 같은, 고전적인 전문직에 종사하는 사람들은 그들의 머리와 손에 생산 수단을 가지고 있으므로, 회사나 고용주를 위해 일할 필요가 없다.

3 They can \_\_\_\_\_ clients or patients.

그들은 고객이나 환자로부터 직접 수입을 끌어낼 수 있다.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ the professionals \_\_\_\_\_, their clients \_\_\_\_\_.

게다가, 전문직 종사자들이 지식을 보유하고 있기 때문에, 그들의 고객들은 그들에게 의존한다.

5 Journalists \_\_\_\_\_, but it \_\_\_\_\_;

언론인들은 지식을 보유하고 있지만, 그것은 본질적으로 이론적이지 않다;

6 one might \_\_\_\_\_ the public \_\_\_\_\_ doctors, but \_\_\_\_\_ a journalist can \_\_\_\_\_ only / by \_\_\_\_\_ a news \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_\_.

어떤 사람들은 환자들이 의사들에게 의존하는 것과 같은 방식으로 대중이 언론인들에게 의존한다고 주장할지도 모르지만, 실제로 언론인은 일반적으로 뉴스 기관을 위해 일해야만 대중들에게 봉사할 수 있으며, 그 기관은 그녀나 그를 마음대로 해고할 수 있다.

7 Journalists' income \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ the e\_\_\_\_\_ news organization, \_\_\_\_\_ often \_\_\_\_\_ advertisers.

언론인들의 수입은 대중이 아닌, 고용한 뉴스 기관에 의존하는데, 이는 종종 광고주들로부터 수익의 대부분을 얻는다.

83. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(33)<sup>83)</sup>

What is unusual about journalism as a profession is its lack of independence. In theory, practitioners in the classic professions, like medicine or the clergy, ① containing the means of production in their heads and hands, and therefore do not have to work for a company or an employer. They can draw their income directly from their clients or patients. Because the professionals hold knowledge, moreover, their clients are dependent on them. Journalists hold knowledge, but it is not theoretical in nature; one might argue ② that the public depends on journalists in the same way ③ that patients depend on doctors, but in practice a journalist can serve the public usually only by working for a news organization, ④ which can fire her or him at will. Journalists' income depends not on the public, but on the employing news organization, which often ⑤ derives the large majority of its revenue from advertisers.

84. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(33)<sup>84)</sup>

What is unusual about journalism as a profession is its lack of ① self-sufficiency. In theory, practitioners in the classic professions, like medicine or the clergy, contain the ② means of production in their heads and hands, and therefore do not have to work for a company or an employer. They can draw their income directly from their clients or patients. Because the professionals hold knowledge, moreover, their clients are ③ reliant on them. Journalists hold knowledge, but it is ④ theoretical in nature; one might argue that the public depends on journalists in the same way that patients depend on doctors, but in practice a journalist can serve the public usually only by working for a news organization, which can fire her or him at will. Journalists' income depends not on the public, but on the employing news organization, which often ⑤ derives the large majority of its revenue from advertisers.

85. 글의 흐름상 아래의 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(33)<sup>85)</sup>

Journalists hold knowledge, but it is not theoretical in nature.

What is unusual about journalism as a profession is its lack of independence. ( ① ) In theory, practitioners in the classic professions, like medicine or the clergy, contain the means of production in their heads and hands, and therefore do not have to work for a company or an employer. ( ② ) They can draw their income directly from their clients or patients. ( ③ ) Because the professionals hold knowledge, moreover, their clients are dependent on them. ( ④ ) One might argue that the public depends on journalists in the same way that patients depend on doctors, but in practice a journalist can serve the public usually only by working for a news organization, which can fire her or him at will. ( ⑤ ) Journalists' income depends not on the public, but on the employing news organization, which often derives the large majority of its revenue from advertisers.

86. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?(33)86)

What is unusual about journalism as a profession is its lack of independence. In theory, practitioners in the classic professions, like medicine or the clergy, contain the means of production in their heads and hands, and therefore do not have to work for a company or an employer. They can draw their income directly from their clients or patients. Because the professionals hold knowledge, moreover, their clients are dependent on them. Journalists hold knowledge, but it is not theoretical in nature; one might argue that the public depends on journalists in the same way that patients depend on doctors, but in practice a journalist can serve the public usually only by working for a news organization, which can fire her or him at will. Journalists' income depends not on the public, but on the employing news organization, which often derives the large majority of its revenue from advertisers.

- ① Journalists see independence as the best way to maintain integrity.
- ② Journalists should focus on presenting accurate information.
- ③ Journalists do not have sufficient self-sufficiency and professional job stability.
- ④ Journalists are expected to adhere to certain principles of professional conduct.
- ⑤ Journalists should provide access to source material when it is relevant and appropriate.

87. 다음 글의 내용으로 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.(33)87)

What is unusual about journalism as a profession is its lack of independence. In theory, practitioners in the classic professions, like medicine or the clergy, contain the means of production in their heads and hands, and therefore do not have to work for a company or an employer. They can draw their income directly from their clients or patients. Because the professionals hold knowledge, moreover, their clients are dependent on them. Journalists hold knowledge, but it is not theoretical in nature; one might argue that the public depends on journalists in the same way that patients depend on doctors, but in practice a journalist can serve the public usually only by working for a news organization, which can fire her or him at will. Journalists' income depends not on the public, but on the employing news organization, which often derives the large majority of its revenue from advertisers.

- ① Classical professionals have the means of production in their heads and hands, so they earn their money directly, not through companies or employers.
- ② Customers depend on the knowledge of professionals, which is different from that of journalists.
- ③ In reality, journalists work for news organizations that can fire them at will.
- ④ Journalists can derive their income directly from the public, but they prefer income from news organizations.
- ⑤ Journalists do not possess independent knowledge in their profession and have the characteristic of being dependent on news agencies.



34.

① In most of the world, capitalism and free markets \_\_\_\_\_ today \_\_\_\_\_ economic \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ economic \_\_\_\_\_.

오늘날 세계 대부분에서 자본주의와 자유 시장은 경제적 자원을 분배하고 경제적 생산을 장려하기 위한 최고의 시스템을 구성하는 것으로 받아들여지고 있다.

② Nations \_\_\_\_\_, such as s \_\_\_\_\_ and c \_\_\_\_\_, but in many cases they have \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

국가들은 사회주의나 공산주의와 같은 다른 시스템들을 시도했지만, 많은 경우 그들은 자유 시장으로 완전히 전환하거나 자유 시장의 측면들을 받아들였다.

③ \_\_\_\_\_ the widespread \_\_\_\_\_ of the free-market system, markets \_\_\_\_\_.

④ \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ the e \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of laws and \_\_\_\_\_ in the economy \_\_\_\_\_ e \_\_\_\_\_ /like the U.S.'s mortgage agencies.

정부의 개입은 법과 규정의 제정과 집행에서부터 미국의 담보 기관과 같은 실체를 통한 직접적인 경제 참여에 이르기까지 다양한 형태를 취한다.

⑤ Perhaps the most important form of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ of central banks and national treasuries \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.

그러나 아마도 가장 중요한 형태의 정부 개입은 중앙은행과 국가 재무기관이 경기 주기의 흥망성쇠를 통제하고 영향을 미치려는 시도로 나타날 것이다.

\* enactment: (법률의) 제정 \*\* entity: 실체

88. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(34)<sup>88)</sup>

In most of the world, capitalism and free markets are accepted today as constituting the best system for allocating economic resources and ① encouraging economic output. Nations have tried other systems, such as socialism and communism, but in many cases they have either switched wholesale to or ② adopted aspects of free markets. ③ Despite the widespread acceptance of the free-market system, markets are rarely left entirely ④ freely. Government involvement takes many forms, ⑤ ranging from the enactment and enforcement of laws and regulations to direct participation in the economy through entities like the U.S.'s mortgage agencies. Perhaps the most important form of government involvement, however, comes in the attempts of central banks and national treasuries to control and affect the ups and downs of economic cycles.

\* enactment: (법률의) 제정 \*\* entity: 실체

89. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(34)<sup>89)</sup>

In most of the world, capitalism and free markets are accepted today as constituting the best system for ① distributing economic resources and encouraging economic output. Nations have tried other systems, such as socialism and communism, but in many cases they have either switched wholesale to or ② adapted aspects of free markets. Despite the widespread acceptance of the free-market system, markets are ③ scarcely left entirely free. Government involvement takes many forms, ranging from the enactment and ④ enforcement of laws and regulations to direct participation in the economy through entities like the U.S.'s mortgage agencies. Perhaps the most important form of government ⑤ intervention, however, comes in the attempts of central banks and national treasuries to control and affect the ups and downs of economic cycles.

\* enactment: (법률의) 제정 \*\* entity: 실체

90. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(34)<sup>90)</sup>

In most of the world, capitalism and free markets are accepted today as constituting the best system for allocating economic resources and encouraging economic output.

- (A)Perhaps the most important form of government involvement, however, comes in the attempts of central banks and national treasuries to control and affect the ups and downs of economic cycles.
- (B)Nations have tried other systems, such as socialism and communism, but in many cases they have either switched wholesale to or adopted aspects of free markets.
- (C)Government involvement takes many forms, ranging from the enactment and enforcement of laws and regulations to direct participation in the economy through entities like the U.S.'s mortgage agencies.
- (D)Despite the widespread acceptance of the free-market system, markets are rarely left entirely free.

\* enactment: (법률의) 제정 \*\* entity: 실체

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

91. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸(A)/(B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(34)<sup>91)</sup>

In most of the world, capitalism and free markets are accepted today as constituting the best system for allocating economic resources and encouraging economic output. Nations have tried other systems, such as socialism and communism, but in many cases they have either switched wholesale to or adopted aspects of free markets. Despite the widespread acceptance of the free-market system, markets are rarely left entirely free. Government involvement takes many forms, ranging from the enactment and enforcement of laws and regulations to direct participation in the economy through entities like the U.S.'s mortgage agencies. Perhaps the most important form of government involvement, however, comes in the attempts of central banks and national treasuries to control and affect the ups and downs of economic cycles.

\* enactment: (법률의) 제정 \*\* entity: 실체

Even if free markets have (A)\_\_\_\_\_ globally owing to their advantage, they allow government (B) \_\_\_\_\_ in the form of their control and regulation.

- | (A)              | (B)            |
|------------------|----------------|
| ① spread         | contribution   |
| ② been distorted | interpretation |
| ③ prevailed      | neglect        |
| ④ expanded       | intervention   |
| ⑤ been rejected  | involvement    |

92. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?(34)<sup>92)</sup>

In most of the world, capitalism and free markets are accepted today as constituting the best system for allocating economic resources and encouraging economic output. Nations have tried other systems, such as socialism and communism, but in many cases they have either switched wholesale to or adopted aspects of free markets. Despite the widespread acceptance of the free-market system, markets are rarely left entirely free. Government involvement takes many forms, ranging from the enactment and enforcement of laws and regulations to direct participation in the economy through entities like the U.S.'s mortgage agencies. Perhaps the most important form of government involvement, however, comes in the attempts of central banks and national treasuries to control and affect the ups and downs of economic cycles.

\* enactment: (법률의) 제정 \*\* entity: 실체

- ① pros and cons of the free-market system
- ② the reason why the free market system should be manipulated
- ③ the imperfect freedom of the free market system
- ④ stabilization of the free market system through government involvement
- ⑤ problems of the free market system and their solutions

93. 다음 글의 내용으로 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.(34)<sup>93)</sup>

In most of the world, capitalism and free markets are accepted today as constituting the best system for allocating economic resources and encouraging economic output. Nations have tried other systems, such as socialism and communism, but in many cases they have either switched wholesale to or adopted aspects of free markets. Despite the widespread acceptance of the free-market system, markets are rarely left entirely free. Government involvement takes many forms, ranging from the enactment and enforcement of laws and regulations to direct participation in the economy through entities like the U.S.'s mortgage agencies. Perhaps the most important form of government involvement, however, comes in the attempts of central banks and national treasuries to control and affect the ups and downs of economic cycles.

\* enactment: (법률의) 제정 \*\* entity: 실체

- ① Capitalism and free markets are recognized as the best systems of economics in the world today.
- ② There are countries that have tried other systems such as socialism or communism, but most of them also switched to free markets.
- ③ Although the free market is widely accepted, it is not left to be completely free.
- ④ Various forms of government intervention exist, including the enactment and enforcement of laws and regulations, and the indirect participation of the government.
- ⑤ The most important form of government intervention appears to be the attempts of central banks and state treasury institutions to control and influence the economic cycle.

### 35. 주제 - The reason we distinguish between nominal value and real value

빈칸추론

① Inflationary risk refers to **uncertainty / regarding the future real value** of one's **investments**.

인플레이션에 관한 위험성은 개인 투자의 미래 실질 가치에 대한 불확실성과 관련되어 있다.

[A] **글의 순서**

② Say, for instance, that you hold \$100 in a bank account that has no fees and accrues no interest.

예를 들어, 당신이 수수료가 없고 이자가 생기지 않는 은행 계좌에 100달러를 가지고 있다고 하자.

= If it is left -> (If) (being) left

③ If left untouched (=intact) there will always be \$100 in that bank account.

그대로 내버려 두면, 그 은행 계좌에는 항상 100달러가 있을 것이다.

[B]

④ If you keep that money in the bank for a year, during which inflation is 100 percent, you've still got \$100.

만약 당신이 1년 동안 은행에 그 돈을 보관하고 그 기간에 인플레이션이 100퍼센트라면, 당신은 여전히 100달러만 가지고 있는 것이다.

⑤ Only now, if you take **it** out and put it in your wallet, you'll only be able to **purchase** half the goods you could have bought a year ago.

이제, 만약 당신이 그 돈을 인출해서 당신의 지갑에 넣어둔다면, 당신은 1년 전에 당신이 살 수도 있었던 물건들의 반만 구매할 수 있게 될 것이다.

[C] **문장위치**

⑥ In other words, if inflation increases faster than the amount of interest you are earning, this will

**decrease the purchasing power of your investments over time.** 빈칸추론

다시 말하자면, 만약 인플레이션이 당신이 받고 있는 이자의 양보다 더 빨리 증가한다면, 이것은 시간이 지남에 따라 당신 투자의 구매력을 감소시킬 것이다.

⑦ That's why we **differentiate between nominal value and real value.** 빈칸추론

그것이 우리가 명목 가치와 실질 가치를 구별하는 이유이다.

\* accrue: 생기다 \*\* nominal: 명목의, 액면(상)의

35.

① \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

인플레이션에 관한 위험성은 개인 투자의 미래 실질 가치에 대한 불확실성과 관련되어 있다.

② Say, \_\_\_\_\_ you hold \$100 in a bank \_\_\_\_\_.

예를 들어, 당신이 수수료가 없고 이자가 생기지 않는 은행 계좌에 100달러를 가지고 있다고 하자.

③ If \_\_\_\_\_ // there \_\_\_\_\_ \$100 in \_\_\_\_\_ bank a \_\_\_\_\_.

그대로 내버려 두면, 그 은행 계좌에는 항상 100달러가 있을 것이다.

④ If you \_\_\_\_\_ in the bank for a year, \_\_\_\_\_ [is / are] 100 percent, you've still got \$100.

만약 당신이 1년 동안 은행에 그 돈을 보관하고 그 기간에 인플레이션이 100퍼센트라면, 당신은 여전히 100달러만 가지고 있는 것이다.

⑤ \_\_\_\_\_, if you \_\_\_\_\_ in your wallet, you \_\_\_\_\_ the goods you \_\_\_\_\_ a year ago.

이제, 만약 당신이 그 돈을 인출해서 당신의 지갑에 넣어둔다면, 당신은 1년 전에 당신이 살 수도 있었던 물건들의 반만 구매할 수 있게 될 것이다.

⑥ \_\_\_\_\_, if inflation \_\_\_\_\_, this will \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ over time.

다시 말하자면, 만약 인플레이션이 당신이 받고 있는 이자의 양보다 더 빨리 증가한다면, 이것은 시간이 지남에 따라 당신 투자의 구매력을 감소시킬 것이다.

⑦ That's \_\_\_\_\_.

그것이 우리가 명목 가치와 실질 가치를 구별하는 이유이다.

\* accrue: 생기다 \*\* nominal: 명목의, 액면(상)의

94. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(35)<sup>94</sup>

Inflationary risk refers to uncertainty regarding the future real value of one’s investments. Say, for instance, that you hold \$100 in a bank account ① that has no fees and accrues no interest. If ② left untouched there will always be \$100 in that bank account. If you keep that money in the bank for a year, ③ which inflation is 100 percent, you’ve still got \$100. Only now, if you take it out and put it in your wallet, you’ll only be able to purchase half the goods you ④ could have bought a year ago. In other words, if inflation increases faster than the amount of interest you are earning, this will decrease the purchasing power of your investments over time. That’s ⑤ why we differentiate between nominal value and real value.

\* accrue: 생기다 \*\* nominal: 명목의, 액면(상)의

95. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(35)<sup>95</sup>

Inflationary risk refers to ① unpredictability regarding the future real value of one’s investments. Say, for instance, that you hold \$100 in a bank account that has no fees and accrues no interest. If left ② intact there will always be \$100 in that bank account. If you keep that money in the bank for a year, during which inflation is 100 percent, you’ve still got \$100. Only now, if you take it out and put it in your wallet, you’ll only be able to purchase ③ half the goods you could have bought a year ago. In other words, if inflation increases faster than the amount of interest you are earning, this will ④ expand the purchasing power of your investments over time. That’s why we ⑤ distinguish between nominal value and real value.

\* accrue: 생기다 \*\* nominal: 명목의, 액면(상)의

96. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(35)<sup>96</sup>

Inflationary risk refers to uncertainty regarding the future real value of one’s investments. Say, (A)\_\_\_\_\_, that you hold \$100 in a bank account that has no fees and accrues no interest. If left untouched there will always be \$100 in that bank account. If you keep that money in the bank for a year, during which inflation is 100 percent, you’ve still got \$100. Only now, if you take it out and put it in your wallet, you’ll only be able to purchase half the goods you could have bought a year ago. (B)\_\_\_\_\_, if inflation increases faster than the amount of interest you are earning, this will decrease the purchasing power of your investments over time. That’s why we differentiate between nominal value and real value.

\* accrue: 생기다 \*\* nominal: 명목의, 액면(상)의

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (A)              | (B)               |
| ① in other words | However           |
| ② for instance   | That is           |
| ③ otherwise      | In the end        |
| ④ for example    | On the other hand |
| ⑤ furthermore    | In other words    |

97. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(35) 97)

Inflationary risk refers to \_\_\_\_\_ regarding the future real value of one’s investments. Say, for instance, that you hold \$100 in a bank account that has no fees and accrues no interest. If left untouched there will always be \$100 in that bank account. If you keep that money in the bank for a year, during which inflation is 100 percent, you’ve still got \$100. Only now, if you take it out and put it in your wallet, you’ll only be able to purchase half the goods you could have bought a year ago. In other words, if inflation increases faster than the amount of interest you are earning, this will decrease the purchasing power of your investments over time. That’s why we differentiate between nominal value and real value.

\* accrue: 생기다 \*\* nominal: 명목의, 액면(상)의

- ① consistency                      ② reliability
- ③ certainty                          ④ unpredictability
- ⑤ invariability

98. 다음 글의 문맥상 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?(35) 98)

Inflationary risk refers to uncertainty regarding the future real value of one’s investments. Say, for instance, that you hold \$100 in a bank account that has no fees and accrues no interest. If left untouched there will always be \$100 in that bank account. If you keep that money in the bank for a year, during which inflation is 100 percent, you’ve still got \$100. Only now, if you take it out and put it in your wallet, you’ll only be able to purchase half the goods you could have bought a year ago. In other words, if inflation increases faster than the amount of interest you are earning, this will decrease the purchasing power of your investments over time. That’s why \_\_\_\_\_.

\* accrue: 생기다 \*\* nominal: 명목의, 액면(상)의

- ① we tend to save less for the future
- ② We need to diversify our investments
- ③ we should invest in real estate
- ④ we distinguish between nominal value and real value
- ⑤ we are reluctant to mitigate the severity of these risks

99. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(35)99)

Inflationary risk refers to uncertainty regarding the future real value of one’s investments. Say, for instance, that you hold \$100 in a bank account that has no fees and accrues no interest.

- (A) In other words, if inflation increases faster than the amount of interest you are earning, this will decrease the purchasing power of your investments over time. That’s why we differentiate between nominal value and real value.
- (B) If left untouched there will always be \$100 in that bank account. If you keep that money in the bank for a year, during which inflation is 100 percent, you’ve still got \$100.
- (C) Only now, if you take it out and put it in your wallet, you’ll only be able to purchase half the goods you could have bought a year ago.

\* accrue: 생기다 \*\* nominal: 명목의, 액면(상)의

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

100. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(35) 100)

Inflationary risk refers to uncertainty regarding the future real value of one’s investments. Say, for instance, that you hold \$100 in a bank account that has no fees and accrues no interest.

- (A) Only now, if you take it out and put it in your wallet, you’ll only be able to purchase half the goods you could have bought a year ago.
- (B) In other words, if inflation increases faster than the amount of interest you are earning, this will decrease the purchasing power of your investments over time. That’s why we differentiate between nominal value and real value.
- (C) If left untouched there will always be \$100 in that bank account. If you keep that money in the bank for a year, during which inflation is 100 percent, you’ve still got \$100.

\* accrue: 생기다 \*\* nominal: 명목의, 액면(상)의

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

101. 글의 흐름상 아래의 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(35) 101)

In other words, if inflation increases faster than the amount of interest you are earning, this will decrease the purchasing power of your investments over time.

Inflationary risk refers to uncertainty regarding the future real value of one’s investments. ( ① )Say, for instance, that you hold \$100 in a bank account that has no fees and accrues no interest. ( ② )If left untouched there will always be \$100 in that bank account. ( ③ )If you keep that money in the bank for a year, during which inflation is 100 percent, you’ve still got \$100. ( ④ )Only now, if you take it out and put it in your wallet, you’ll only be able to purchase half the goods you could have bought a year ago. ( ⑤ )That’s why we differentiate between nominal value and real value.

\* accrue: 생기다 \*\* nominal: 명목의, 액면(상)의

102. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?(35) 102)

Inflationary risk refers to uncertainty regarding the future real value of one’s investments. Say, for instance, that you hold \$100 in a bank account that has no fees and accrues no interest. If left untouched there will always be \$100 in that bank account. If you keep that money in the bank for a year, during which inflation is 100 percent, you’ve still got \$100. Only now, if you take it out and put it in your wallet, you’ll only be able to purchase half the goods you could have bought a year ago. In other words, if inflation increases faster than the amount of interest you are earning, this will decrease the purchasing power of your investments over time. That’s why we differentiate between nominal value and real value.

\* accrue: 생기다 \*\* nominal: 명목의, 액면(상)의

- ① Inflation undermines the value of money and decrease interest.
- ② Inflation can be viewed positively or negatively depending on the individual viewpoint and rate of change.
- ③ Real value is not an indispensable factor in our economic activities.
- ④ The necessity of distinguishing between real and nominal values, considering inflation.
- ⑤ Savings through inflation will extend purchasing power.

103. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(35)103)

Inflationary risk refers to uncertainty regarding the future real value of one's investments. Say, for instance, that you hold \$100 in a bank account that has no fees and accrues no interest. If left untouched there will always be \$100 in that bank account. If you keep that money in the bank for a year, during which inflation is 100 percent, you've still got \$100. Only now, if you take it out and put it in your wallet, you'll only be able to purchase half the goods you could have bought a year ago. In other words, if inflation increases faster than the amount of interest you are earning, this will decrease the purchasing power of your investments over time. That's why we differentiate between nominal value and real value.

\* accrue: 생기다 \*\* nominal: 명목의, 액면(상)의

Inflation can (A)\_\_\_\_\_ your purchasing power even if you have the identical amount of money, which means the real value of your investment can change while the nominal value are (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| (A)        | (B)       |
| ① increase | fixed     |
| ② decline  | variable  |
| ③ diminish | constant  |
| ④ surge    | unchanged |
| ⑤ lessen   | intact    |

104. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약 할 때, 빈칸(A),(B)에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰되, 필요시 변형하시오.(35) 104)

Inflationary risk refers to uncertainty regarding the future real value of one's investments. Say, for instance, that you hold \$100 in a bank account that has no fees and accrues no interest. If left untouched there will always be \$100 in that bank account. If you keep that money in the bank for a year, during which inflation is 100 percent, you've still got \$100. Only now, if you take it out and put it in your wallet, you'll only be able to purchase half the goods you could have bought a year ago. In other words, if inflation increases faster than the amount of interest you are earning, this will decrease the purchasing power of your investments over time. That's why we differentiate between nominal value and real value.

\* accrue: 생기다 \*\* nominal: 명목의, 액면(상)의

The real value of an investment's nominal value (A)\_\_\_\_\_ when inflation rises (B)\_\_\_\_\_ than the return on an investment.

### 36. 주제: an uneven distribution of tactile receptors in the body

= tactile

↔ unevenly

① Touch receptors are spread over all parts of the body, but they are not spread evenly.  
촉감 수용체는 신체 곳곳에 퍼져 있지만 골고루 퍼져 있지는 않다.

② Most of the touch receptors [are/is] found in your fingertips, tongue, and lips.  
대부분의 촉감 수용체는 손가락 끝, 혀, 그리고 입술에서 발견된다.

③ On the tip of each of your fingers, for example, there [are/is] about five [thousand/thousands] separate touch receptors.  
\* separate= individual, independent, autonomous, unconnected  
예를 들어, 각각의 손가락 끝에는 약 5천 개의 서로 떨어져 있는 촉감 수용체가 있다.

④ In other parts of the body there are [very/far] fewer.  
몸의 다른 부분에서는 훨씬 더 적다.

⑤ In the skin of your back, the touch receptors may be as much as 2 inches apart.  
당신의 등 피부에는, 촉감 수용체가 2인치만큼 떨어져 있을 수도 있다.

문장위치

⑥ You can test this for yourself.  
당신은 스스로 이것을 테스트해 볼 수 있다.

⑦ Have someone [poke/to poke] you in the back with one, two, or three fingers and try to guess how many fingers the person used.  
누군가에게 당신의 등을 한 손가락, 두 손가락, 또는 세 손가락으로 찌르게 하고 그 사람이 얼마나 많은 손가락을 사용했는지 추측해 보라.

⑧ If the fingers are close together, you will probably think it was only one.  
만약 손가락이 서로 가까이 붙어 있다면, 당신은 아마 그것이 한 개라고 생각할 것이다.

문장위치

= separately

⑨ **But** if the fingers are spread far apart, you can feel them individually.  
하지만 만약 손가락끼리 멀리 떨어져 있다면, 당신은 그것들을 각각 느낄 수 있다.

⑩ Yet if the person does the same thing on the back of your hand (**with** your eyes **closed**, so that you don't see how many fingers are being used), you probably will be able to tell easily, even when the fingers are close together.  
\* tell = distinguish, discern / \* easily= readily  
하지만 만약 그 사람이 당신의 손등에 같은 행동을 한다면(몇 개의 손가락이 사용되어지고 있는지 모르게 하기 위해, 당신의 눈을 감은 채로), 당신은 아마 손가락이 서로 가까이 있을 때조차도 쉽게 구별할 수 있을 것이다.

36.

① Touch receptors \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ they are \_\_\_\_\_.

촉감 수용체는 신체 곳곳에 퍼져 있지만 골고루 퍼져 있지는 않다.

② \_\_\_\_\_ of the touch receptors \_\_\_\_\_ your fingertips, tongue, and lips.

대부분의 촉감 수용체는 손가락 끝, 혀, 그리고 입술에서 발견된다.

③ \_\_\_\_\_ of your fingers, \_\_\_\_\_, there [are/is] about five [thousand/thousands] \_\_\_\_\_ touch receptors.

예를 들어, 각각의 손가락 끝에는 약 5천 개의 서로 떨어져 있는 촉감 수용체가 있다.

④ In other \_\_\_\_\_ of the body there \_\_\_\_\_.

몸의 다른 부분에서는 훨씬 더 적다.

⑤ In the skin of your back, the touch receptors may \_\_\_\_\_ 2 inches \_\_\_\_\_.

당신의 등 피부에는, 촉감 수용체가 2인치만큼 떨어져 있을 수도 있다.

⑥ You can test \_\_\_\_\_.

당신은 스스로 이것을 테스트해 볼 수 있다.

⑦ \_\_\_\_\_ in the back with one, two, or three fingers and \_\_\_\_\_.

누군가에게 당신의 등을 한 손가락, 두 손가락, 또는 세 손가락으로 찌르게 하고 그 사람이 얼마나 많은 손가락을 사용했는지 추측해 보라.

⑧ If the fingers \_\_\_\_\_, you \_\_\_\_\_.

만약 손가락이 서로 가까이 붙어 있다면, 당신은 아마 그것이 한 개라고 생각할 것이다.

⑨ \_\_\_\_\_ if the fingers \_\_\_\_\_, you can feel \_\_\_\_\_.

하지만 만약 손가락끼리 멀리 떨어져 있다면, 당신은 그것들을 각각 느낄 수 있다.

⑩ \_\_\_\_\_ if the person \_\_\_\_\_ of your hand ( \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ you don't see \_\_\_\_\_), you p\_\_\_\_\_ will \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ when the fingers \_\_\_\_\_.

하지만 만약 그 사람이 당신의 손등에 같은 행동을 한다면(몇 개의 손가락이 사용되어지고 있는지 모르게 하기 위해, 당신의 눈을 감은 채로), 당신은 아마 손가락이 서로 가까이 있을 때조차도 쉽게 구별할 수 있을 것이다.

105. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(36)<sup>105)</sup>

Touch receptors are spread over all parts of the body, but they are not spread evenly. Most of the touch receptors ① are found in your fingertips, tongue, and lips. On the tip of each of your fingers, for example, there are about five thousand separate touch receptors. In other parts of the body there are ② far fewer. In the skin of your back, the touch receptors may be ③ as much as 2 inches apart. You can test this for yourself. Have someone ④ to poke you in the back with one, two, or three fingers and try to guess how many fingers the person used. If the fingers are close together, you will probably think it was only one. But if the fingers are spread far apart, you can feel them individually. Yet if the person does the same thing on the back of your hand (with your eyes ⑤ closed, so that you don't see how many fingers are being used), you probably will be able to tell easily, even when the fingers are close together.

106. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(36)<sup>106)</sup>

Touch receptors are spread over all parts of the body, but they are spread ① unevenly. Most of the touch receptors are found in your fingertips, tongue, and lips. On the tip of each of your fingers, for example, there are about five thousand ② autonomous touch receptors. In other parts of the body there are far fewer. In the skin of your back, the touch receptors may be as much as 2 inches apart. You can test this for yourself. Have someone poke you in the back with one, two, or three fingers and try to guess how many fingers the person used. If the fingers are close together, you will probably think it was only one. But if the fingers are spread ③ distantly, you can feel them ④ simultaneously. Yet if the person does the same thing on the back of your hand (with your eyes closed, so that you don't see how many fingers are being used), you probably will be able to tell ⑤ readily, even when the fingers are close together.

107. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(36) <sup>107)</sup>

Touch receptors are spread over all parts of the body, but they \_\_\_\_\_. Most of the touch receptors are found in your fingertips, tongue, and lips. On the tip of each of your fingers, for example, there are about five thousand separate touch receptors. In other parts of the body there are far fewer. In the skin of your back, the touch receptors may be as much as 2 inches apart. You can test this for yourself. Have someone poke you in the back with one, two, or three fingers and try to guess how many fingers the person used. If the fingers are close together, you will probably think it was only one. But if the fingers are spread far apart, you can feel them individually. Yet if the person does the same thing on the back of your hand (with your eyes closed, so that you don't see how many fingers are being used), you probably will be able to tell easily, even when the fingers are close together.

- ① are distributed unevenly
- ② have vanished with evolution
- ③ are regulated by a sole nerve
- ④ are spread evenly
- ⑤ are not a structured system

108. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(36)<sup>108</sup>

Touch receptors are spread over all parts of the body, but they are not spread evenly. Most of the touch receptors are found in your fingertips, tongue, and lips. On the tip of each of your fingers, (A)\_\_\_\_\_, there are about five thousand separate touch receptors. In other parts of the body there are far fewer. In the skin of your back, the touch receptors may be as much as 2 inches apart. You can test this for yourself. Have someone poke you in the back with one, two, or three fingers and try to guess how many fingers the person used. If the fingers are close together, you will probably think it was only one. But if the fingers are spread far apart, you can feel them individually. (B)\_\_\_\_\_ if the person does the same thing on the back of your hand (with your eyes closed, so that you don't see how many fingers are being used), you probably will be able to tell easily, even when the fingers are close together.

- |                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| (A)            | (B)   |
| ① for example  | Thus  |
| ② besides      | Yet   |
| ③ for example  | So    |
| ④ in addition  | But   |
| ⑤ for instance | Still |

109. 글의 흐름상 아래의 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(36)<sup>109</sup>

If the fingers are close together, you will probably think it was only one.

Touch receptors are spread over all parts of the body, but they are not spread evenly. Most of the touch receptors are found in your fingertips, tongue, and lips. On the tip of each of your fingers, for example, there are about five thousand separate touch receptors. In other parts of the body there are far fewer. ( ① )In the skin of your back, the touch receptors may be as much as 2 inches apart. ( ② )You can test this for yourself. ( ③ )Have someone poke you in the back with one, two, or three fingers and try to guess how many fingers the person used. ( ④ )But if the fingers are spread far apart, you can feel them individually. ( ⑤ )Yet if the person does the same thing on the back of your hand (with your eyes closed, so that you don't see how many fingers are being used), you probably will be able to tell easily, even when the fingers are close together.

110. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?(36)<sup>110</sup>

Touch receptors are spread over all parts of the body, but they are not spread evenly. Most of the touch receptors are found in your fingertips, tongue, and lips. On the tip of each of your fingers, for example, there are about five thousand separate touch receptors. In other parts of the body there are far fewer. In the skin of your back, the touch receptors may be as much as 2 inches apart. You can test this for yourself. Have someone poke you in the back with one, two, or three fingers and try to guess how many fingers the person used. If the fingers are close together, you will probably think it was only one. But if the fingers are spread far apart, you can feel them individually. Yet if the person does the same thing on the back of your hand (with your eyes closed, so that you don't see how many fingers are being used), you probably will be able to tell easily, even when the fingers are close together.

- ① why tactile receptors depend on body composition
- ② an uneven distribution of tactile receptors in the body
- ③ how to discern the types of tactile receptors
- ④ structure and sensitivity of tactile receptors
- ⑤ functions and types of tactile receptors

111. 다음 글의 내용으로 일치하는 것을 고르시오.(36) 111)

Touch receptors are spread over all parts of the body, but they are not spread evenly. Most of the touch receptors are found in your fingertips, tongue, and lips. On the tip of each of your fingers, for example, there are about five thousand separate touch receptors. In other parts of the body there are far fewer. In the skin of your back, the touch receptors may be as much as 2 inches apart. You can test this for yourself. Have someone poke you in the back with one, two, or three fingers and try to guess how many fingers the person used. If the fingers are close together, you will probably think it was only one. But if the fingers are spread far apart, you can feel them individually. Yet if the person does the same thing on the back of your hand (with your eyes closed, so that you don't see how many fingers are being used), you probably will be able to tell easily, even when the fingers are close together.

- ① Tactile receptors are evenly distributed throughout the body.
- ② There are about 5,000 tactile receptors at the tip of ten fingers.
- ③ Tactile receptors are located 2 inches away from the skin on the back of the hand.
- ④ If you put your fingers close and poke them in the back, I feel them separately.
- ⑤ If you stick your fingers away from the back, you can feel the fingers individually.

### 37. 제목- How the QWERTY Keyboard Became the Standard

① One interesting feature of network markets [is/are] that "history matters." **빈칸추론**

네트워크 시장의 한 가지 흥미로운 특징은 "역사가 중요하다"라는 것이다.

② A famous example is the QWERTY keyboard (which is) [using/used] with your computer.

한 가지 유명한 예는 당신의 컴퓨터와 사용되는 QWERTY 키보드이다.

③ You might wonder why this particular configuration of keys, with its awkward placement of the letters, became the standard. **빈칸추론**

당신은 어색한 문자 배치를 가진, 이 독특한 키의 배열이 왜 표준이 되었는지 의아해할지도 모른다.

④ The QWERTY keyboard in the 19th century was developed in the era of manual typewriters /with physical keys.

19세기 QWERTY 키보드는 물리적 키가 있는 수동 타자기의 시대에 개발되었다.

= regularly

= isolated, detached

⑤ The keyboard was designed to keep frequently used keys (like E and O) physically separated in order to prevent them from jamming.

\* prevent(=prohibit, hinder, deter, inhibit, ban, block, keep, stop) A from V-ing :A로 하여금 V-ing 못하게하다

그 키보드는 자주 사용되는 (E와 O 같은) 키가 걸리는 것을 막기 위해 물리적으로 떨어져 있도록 설계되었다.

⑥ By the time the technology for electronic typing evolved, millions of people had already learned to type on millions of QWERTY typewriters.

전자 타이핑 기술이 발전했을 때 즈음, 수백만 명의 사람들이 이미 수백만 개의 QWERTY 타자기에서 타자 치는 법을 배웠다.

**문장위치**

⑦ Replacing the QWERTY keyboard with a more efficient design would have been both expensive and difficult to coordinate.

QWERTY 키보드를 더 효율적인 디자인으로 교체하는 것은 비용이 많이 들고 조정하기 어려웠을 것이다.

= remains unchanged on today's keyboards [원문]

**빈칸추론**

⑧ Thus, the placement of the letters stays with the obsolete QWERTY on today's English-language keyboards.

따라서, 오늘날의 영어 키보드에서 문자의 배치는 구식 QWERTY로 남아 있다.

\* obsolete: 구식의 \*\* configuration: 배열

37.

1 One \_\_\_\_\_ of network markets \_\_\_\_\_ "\_\_\_\_\_."

네트워크 시장의 한 가지 흥미로운 특징은 "역사가 중요하다"라는 것이다.

2 A famous example is the QWERTY keyboard \_\_\_\_\_ with your computer.

한 가지 유명한 예는 당신의 컴퓨터와 사용되는 QWERTY 키보드이다.

3 You might \_\_\_\_\_ this particular c\_\_\_\_\_ of keys, \_\_\_\_\_ of the letters, \_\_\_\_\_.

당신은 어색한 문자 배치를 가진, 이 독특한 키의 배열이 왜 표준이 되었는지 의아해할지도 모른다.

4 The QWERTY keyboard in the 19th century \_\_\_\_\_ typewriters with \_\_\_\_\_ keys.

19세기 QWERTY 키보드는 물리적 키가 있는 수동 타자기의 시대에 개발되었다.

5 The keyboard \_\_\_\_\_ keys (\_\_\_\_\_ E and O) \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_.

그 키보드는 자주 사용되는 (E와 O 같은) 키가 걸리는 것을 막기 위해 물리적으로 떨어져 있도록 설계되었다.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ the technology for electronic typing \_\_\_\_\_ d, millions of people \_\_\_\_\_ millions of QWERTY typewriters.

전자 타이핑 기술이 발전했을 때 즈음, 수백만 명의 사람들이 이미 수백만 개의 QWERTY 타자기에서 타자 치는 법을 배웠다.

7 \_\_\_\_\_ the QWERTY keyboard \_\_\_\_\_ design \_\_\_\_\_ both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

QWERTY 키보드를 더 효율적인 디자인으로 교체하는 것은 비용이 많이 들고 조정하기 어려웠을 것이다.

8 \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the letters \_\_\_\_\_ QWERTY on today's English-language keyboards.

따라서, 오늘날의 영어 키보드에서 문자의 배치는 구식 QWERTY로 남아 있다.

\* obsolete: 구식의 \*\* configuration: 배열

112. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(37)<sup>112)</sup>

One interesting feature of network markets is that "history matters." A famous example is the QWERTY keyboard ① used with your computer. You might wonder why this particular configuration of keys, with its awkward placement of the letters, ② became the standard. The QWERTY keyboard in the 19th century was developed in the era of manual typewriters with physical keys. The keyboard was designed to keep frequently used keys (like E and O) physically ③ separated in order to prevent them from jamming. By the time the technology for electronic typing evolved, millions of people ④ have already learned to type on millions of QWERTY typewriters. Replacing the QWERTY keyboard with a more efficient design ⑤ would have been both expensive and difficult to coordinate. Thus, the placement of the letters stays with the obsolete QWERTY on today's English-language keyboards.

\* obsolete: 구식의 \*\* configuration: 배열

113. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(37)<sup>113)</sup>

One interesting feature of network markets is that "history matters." A famous example is the QWERTY keyboard used with your computer. You might wonder why this particular configuration of keys, with its ① awkward placement of the letters, became the standard. The QWERTY keyboard in the 19th century was developed in the era of manual typewriters with physical keys. The keyboard was designed to keep ② regularly used keys (like E and O) physically ③ attached in order to ④ deter them from jamming. By the time the technology for electronic typing evolved, millions of people had already learned to type on millions of QWERTY typewriters. Replacing the QWERTY keyboard with a more efficient design would have been both expensive and difficult to ⑤ coordinate. Thus, the placement of the letters stays with the obsolete QWERTY on today's English-language keyboards.

\* obsolete: 구식의 \*\* configuration: 배열

114. 다음 글의 문맥상 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?(37)<sup>114)</sup>

One interesting feature of network markets is that "\_\_\_\_\_ matters." A famous example is the QWERTY keyboard used with your computer. You might wonder why this particular configuration of keys, with its awkward placement of the letters, became the standard. The QWERTY keyboard in the 19th century was developed in the era of manual typewriters with physical keys. The keyboard was designed to keep frequently used keys (like E and O) physically separated in order to prevent them from jamming. By the time the technology for electronic typing evolved, millions of people had already learned to type on millions of QWERTY typewriters. Replacing the QWERTY keyboard with a more efficient design would have been both expensive and difficult to coordinate. Thus, the placement of the letters stays with the obsolete QWERTY on today's English-language keyboards.

\* obsolete: 구식의 \*\* configuration: 배열

- ① interaction                      ② accessibility
- ③ revolution                        ④ history
- ⑤ cutting-edge technology

115. 글의 흐름상 아래의 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(37)115)

Replacing the QWERTY keyboard with a more efficient design would have been both expensive and difficult to coordinate.

One interesting feature of network markets is that "history matters." A famous example is the QWERTY keyboard used with your computer. ( ① ) You might wonder why this particular configuration of keys, with its awkward placement of the letters, became the standard. ( ② ) The QWERTY keyboard in the 19th century was developed in the era of manual typewriters with physical keys. ( ③ ) The keyboard was designed to keep frequently used keys (like E and O) physically separated in order to prevent them from jamming. ( ④ ) By the time the technology for electronic typing evolved, millions of people had already learned to type on millions of QWERTY typewriters. ( ⑤ ) Thus, the placement of the letters stays with the obsolete QWERTY on today's English-language keyboards.

\* obsolete: 구식의 \*\* configuration: 배열

116. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?(37)116)

One interesting feature of network markets is that "history matters." A famous example is the QWERTY keyboard used with your computer. You might wonder why this particular configuration of keys, with its awkward placement of the letters, became the standard. The QWERTY keyboard in the 19th century was developed in the era of manual typewriters with physical keys. The keyboard was designed to keep frequently used keys (like E and O) physically separated in order to prevent them from jamming. By the time the technology for electronic typing evolved, millions of people had already learned to type on millions of QWERTY typewriters. Replacing the QWERTY keyboard with a more efficient design would have been both expensive and difficult to coordinate. Thus, the placement of the letters stays with the obsolete QWERTY on today's English-language keyboards.

\* obsolete: 구식의 \*\* configuration: 배열

- ① Advance of Typewriters and QWERTY Keyboard
- ② Traits of Contemporary Network Markets
- ③ The Origin of QWERTY Keyboards and Network Markets
- ④ How the QWERTY Keyboard Became Established Arrangement
- ⑤ Characteristic of English-Language Keyboards

### 38. 제목 - Color: One Way to Measure Temperature

① One way of measuring temperature occurs if an object is [hot enough/enough hot] to visibly glow, such as a metal poker /that [has been left/has left] in a fire.

온도를 측정하는 한 가지 방법은 불 속에 놓아둔 금속 부지깥이처럼 눈에 띄게 빛이 날 정도로 물체가 뜨거울 때 생긴다.

[A]

글의 순서

빈칸추론

② **The color of a glowing object is related to its temperature:** as **the temperature** [rises/raises], **the object** is first red and then orange, and finally **it** gets white, the "hottest" color.

빛나는 물체의 색은 온도와 관련이 있다: 온도가 상승함에 따라 물체는 먼저 빨간색 그리고 나서 주황색으로 변하고, 마지막으로 "가장 뜨거운" 색인 흰색이 된다.

빈칸추론

= beneficial, advantageous

③ **The relation between temperature and the color of a glowing object** is useful to astronomers.

온도와 빛나는 물체의 색 사이의 관련성은 천문학자들에게 유용하다.

[B]

④ The color of stars is related to their temperature, and since people cannot as yet travel the great distances to the stars and measure their temperature in a more precise way, astronomers rely on their color.

별의 색은 그것들의 온도와 관련이 있고, 사람들이 아직 별까지의 먼 거리를 이동하고 더 정확한 방법으로 그것들의 온도를 측정할 수 없기 때문에, 천문학자들은 그것들의 색에 의존한다.

= releasing, discharging

⑤ **This temperature** is of the surface of the star, the part of the star which is emitting the light that can [see/be seen].

이 온도는 보여질 수 있는 빛을 방출하는 별의 부분인, 별 표면의 온도이다.

[C]

⑥ The interior of the star is at a much higher temperature, though it is concealed.

별의 내부는 비록 숨겨져 있지만, 온도가 훨씬 더 높다.

⑦ **But** the information (which is) [obtained/obtaining] from the color of the star is still useful.

하지만 별의 색깔에서 얻은 정보는 여전히 유용하다.

38.

① One way \_\_\_\_\_ / if an object \_\_\_\_\_,

/such as a metal poker \_\_\_\_\_ in a fire.

온도를 측정하는 한 가지 방법은 불 속에 놓아둔 금속 부지깥이처럼 눈에 띄게 빛이 날 정도로 물체가 뜨거울 때 생긴다.

② The \_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_: as the temperature \_\_\_\_\_, the object \_\_\_\_\_ first red and then orange, and finally it \_\_\_\_\_ white, the "\_\_\_\_\_ " color.

빛나는 물체의 색은 온도와 관련이 있다. 온도가 상승함에 따라 물체는 먼저 빨간색 그리고 나서 주황색으로 변하고, 마지막으로 "가장 뜨거운" 색인 흰색이 된다.

③ The \_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_.

온도와 빛나는 물체의 색 사이의 관련성은 천문학자들에게 유용하다.

④ The color of stars \_\_\_\_\_ [its / their] temperature, and \_\_\_\_\_ people cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the stars and \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_, astronomers \_\_\_\_\_.

별의 색은 그것들의 온도와 관련이 있고, 사람들이 아직 별까지의 먼 거리를 이동하고 더 정확한 방법으로 그것들의 온도를 측정할 수 없기 때문에, 천문학자들은 그것들의 색에 의존한다.

⑤ This temperature is of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the star, \_\_\_\_\_.

이 온도는 보여질 수 있는 빛을 방출하는 별의 부분인, 별 표면의 온도이다.

⑥ The \_\_\_\_\_ of the star \_\_\_\_\_ temperature, \_\_\_\_\_.

별의 내부는 비록 숨겨져 있지만, 온도가 훨씬 더 높다.

⑦ \_\_\_\_\_ the information \_\_\_\_\_ the color of the star \_\_\_\_\_.

하지만 별의 색깔에서 얻은 정보는 여전히 유용하다.

117. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(38)<sup>117)</sup>

One way of measuring temperature occurs if an object is ① hot enough to visibly glow, such as a metal poker that has been left in a fire. The color of a glowing object is related to its temperature: as the temperature rises, the object is first red and then orange, and finally it gets white, the "hottest" color. The relation between temperature and the color of a glowing object ② is useful to astronomers. The color of stars is related to their temperature, and since people cannot as yet travel the great distances to the stars and ③ measure their temperature in a more precise way, astronomers rely on their color. This temperature is of the surface of the star, the part of the star which is emitting the light that ④ can be seen. The interior of the star is at a much higher temperature, though it is concealed. But the information ⑤ obtaining from the color of the star is still useful.

118. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (38)<sup>118)</sup>

One way of measuring temperature occurs if an object is hot enough to visibly glow, such as a metal poker that has been left in a fire. The color of a glowing object is related to its temperature: as the temperature ① soars, the object is first red and then orange, and finally it gets white, the "hottest" color. The relation between temperature and the color of a glowing object is ② beneficial to astronomers. The color of stars is related to their temperature, and since people cannot as yet travel the great distances to the stars and measure their temperature in a more ③ accurate way, astronomers rely on their color. This temperature is of the surface of the star, the part of the star which is ④ emitting the light that can be seen. The interior of the star is at a much higher temperature, though it is ⑤ revealed. But the information obtained from the color of the star is still useful.

119. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(38)<sup>119)</sup>

One way of measuring temperature occurs if an object is hot enough to visibly glow, such as a metal poker that has been left in a fire. The color of a glowing object is related to its temperature: as the temperature rises, the object is first red and then orange, and finally it gets white, the "hottest" color. The relation between temperature and the color of a glowing object is useful to astronomers. The color of stars is related to their temperature, and since people cannot as yet travel the great distances to the stars and measure their temperature in a more precise way, astronomers rely on their color. This temperature is of the surface of the star, the part of the star which is emitting the light that can be seen. The interior of the star is at a much higher temperature, though it is concealed. But \_\_\_\_\_ is still useful.

- ① monitoring some of the properties that depend on volumet
- ② elaborate process to analyze the motion of atoms and molecules
- ③ the information obtained from geological composition of stars
- ④ the facts derived from the color of the star
- ⑤ the knowledge of the velocity of light and the distance to the stars

120. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(38)<sup>120)</sup>

One way of measuring temperature occurs if an object is hot enough to visibly glow, such as a metal poker that has been left in a fire.

(A) This temperature is of the surface of the star, the part of the star which is emitting the light that can be seen. The interior of the star is at a much higher temperature, though it is concealed. But the information obtained from the color of the star is still useful.

(B) The color of stars is related to their temperature, and since people cannot as yet travel the great distances to the stars and measure their temperature in a more precise way, astronomers rely on their color.

(C) The color of a glowing object is related to its temperature: as the temperature rises, the object is first red and then orange, and finally it gets white, the "hottest" color. The relation between temperature and the color of a glowing object is useful to astronomers.

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

121. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?(38)<sup>121)</sup>

One way of measuring temperature occurs if an object is hot enough to visibly glow, such as a metal poker that has been left in a fire. The color of a glowing object is related to its temperature: as the temperature rises, the object is first red and then orange, and finally it gets white, the "hottest" color. The relation between temperature and the color of a glowing object is useful to astronomers. The color of stars is related to their temperature, and since people cannot as yet travel the great distances to the stars and measure their temperature in a more precise way, astronomers rely on their color. This temperature is of the surface of the star, the part of the star which is emitting the light that can be seen. The interior of the star is at a much higher temperature, though it is concealed. But the information obtained from the color of the star is still useful.

- ① The Color of the Stars Let Us Know the Temperature.
- ② Elements Influencing the Color of Stars
- ③ How to Study the Structure of the Universe
- ④ How Constellation Is Used in Astronomy
- ⑤ Mystery of Stars Unveiled by Contemporary Astronomy

122. 다음 글의 내용으로 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.(38)<sup>122)</sup>

One way of measuring temperature occurs if an object is hot enough to visibly glow, such as a metal poker that has been left in a fire. The color of a glowing object is related to its temperature: as the temperature rises, the object is first red and then orange, and finally it gets white, the "hottest" color. The relation between temperature and the color of a glowing object is useful to astronomers. The color of stars is related to their temperature, and since people cannot as yet travel the great distances to the stars and measure their temperature in a more precise way, astronomers rely on their color. This temperature is of the surface of the star, the part of the star which is emitting the light that can be seen. The interior of the star is at a much higher temperature, though it is concealed. But the information obtained from the color of the star is still useful.

- ① 불 안의 물체가 눈에 보일 정도로 뜨겁다면 온도를 측정할 수 있습니다.
- ② 온도가 올라가면 물체는 결국 하얗게 된다.
- ③ 별과의 거리와 측정 정확도의 한계로 인해 천문학자들은 별의 온도를 측정할 때 모양에 의존한다.
- ④ 별의 색에서 보이는 온도는 별 표면의 온도이다.
- ⑤ 별의 내부는 표면보다 뜨겁지만, 별의 색을 관찰하여 얻은 정보는 유용합니다.

### 39. 주제 - Creativity is not general but domain-specific

① The holy grail of the first wave of creativity research was a personality test to measure general creativity ability, in the same way that IQ measured general intelligence.

창의성 연구의 첫 번째 물결의 궁극적 목표는 IQ가 전반적인 지능을 측정했던 것과 같은 방식으로 전반적인 창의력을 측정하기 위한 성격 검사였다.

[A] **글의 순서**

② A person's creativity score should tell us his or her creative potential in any field of endeavor, just like an IQ score is not limited to physics, math, or literature.

한 사람의 창의성 점수는 IQ 점수가 물리학, 수학 또는 문학에 국한되지 않는 것과 마찬가지로, 노력하는 어떠한 분야에서도 우리에게 그 또는 그녀의 창의적 잠재력을 말해 줄 것이었다.

[B]

③ **But** by the 1970s, psychologists realized /there was no such thing as a general "creativity quotient."

그러나 1970년대에, 심리학자들은 전반적인 "창의성 지수"와 같은 것은 없다는 것을 깨달았다.

④ Creative people aren't creative in a general, universal way;

창의적인 사람들은 전반적이고, 보편적으로 창의적인 것은 아니다;

**빈칸추론**

⑤ they're creative in **a specific sphere of activity**, **a particular domain**.

그들은 활동의 특정 범위, 즉 특정 영역에서 창의적이다.

[C]

⑥ We don't expect a creative scientist to also be a gifted painter.

우리는 창의적인 과학자가 또한 재능 있는 화가가 되는 것을 기대하지 않는다.

⑦ A creative violinist **may not** be a creative conductor, and a creative conductor **may not** be very good at composing new works.

창의적인 바이올린 연주자는 창의적인 지휘자가 아닐 수도 있고, 창의적인 지휘자는 새로운 곡을 작곡하는 데 매우 뛰어나지 않을 수도 있다.

**빈칸추론**

⑧ Psychologists now know that creativity is **domain specific**.

심리학자들은 이제 **창의성이 특정 영역에만 한정된 것**이라는 것을 안다.

\* quotient: 지수 \*\* holy grail: 궁극적 목표

39.

1 The \_\_\_\_\_ of the first wave of \_\_\_\_\_ research \_\_\_\_\_ to measure \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ IQ \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence.

창의성 연구의 첫 번째 물결의 궁극적 목표는 IQ가 전반적인 지능을 측정했던 것과 같은 방식으로 전반적인 창의력을 측정하기 위한 성격 검사였다.

2 A person's c \_\_\_\_\_ score \_\_\_\_\_ in any f \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ an IQ score \_\_\_\_\_ p \_\_\_\_\_, math, or l \_\_\_\_\_.

한 사람의 창의성 점수는 IQ 점수가 물리학, 수학 또는 문학에 국한되지 않는 것과 마찬가지로, 노력하는 어떠한 분야에서도 우리에게 그 또는 그녀의 창의적 잠재력을 말해 줄 것이었다.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ by the 1970s, psychologists \_\_\_\_\_ "c \_\_\_\_\_ q \_\_\_\_\_."

그러나 1970년대에, 심리학자들은 전반적인 "창의성 지수"와 같은 것은 없다는 것을 깨달았다.

4 Creative people \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ way;

창의적인 사람들은 전반적이고, 보편적으로 창의적인 것은 아니다;

5 they're creative in a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_.

그들은 활동의 특정 범위, 즉 특정 영역에서 창의적이다.

6 We \_\_\_\_\_ painter.

우리는 창의적인 과학자가 또한 재능 있는 화가가 되는 것을 기대하지 않는다.

7 A c \_\_\_\_\_ violinist may not be a \_\_\_\_\_, and a creative conductor may not be very good \_\_\_\_\_.

창의적인 바이올린 연주자는 창의적인 지휘자가 아닐 수도 있고, 창의적인 지휘자는 새로운 곡을 작곡하는 데 매우 뛰어나지 않을 수도 있다.

8 Psychologists now \_\_\_\_\_.

심리학자들은 이제 창의성이 특정 영역에만 한정된 것이라는 것을 안다.

\* quotient: 지수 \*\* holy grail: 궁극적 목표

123. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(39)<sup>123)</sup>

The holy grail of the first wave of creativity research was a personality test ① to measure general creativity ability, in the same way ② which IQ measured general intelligence. A person's creativity score should tell us his or her creative potential in any field of endeavor, just like an IQ score is not limited to physics, math, or literature. But by the 1970s, psychologists realized there was no ③ such thing as a general "creativity quotient." Creative people aren't creative in a general, universal way; they're creative in a specific sphere of activity, a particular domain. We don't expect a creative scientist to also ④ be a gifted painter. A creative violinist may not be a creative conductor, and a creative conductor may not be very good at composing new works. Psychologists now know that creativity is domain ⑤ specific.

\* quotient: 지수 \*\* holy grail: 궁극적 목표

124. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (39)<sup>124)</sup>

The holy grail of the first wave of creativity research was a personality test to measure general creativity ability, in the same way that IQ measured general intelligence. A person's creativity score should tell us his or her creative potential in any field of endeavor, just like an IQ score is ① limited to physics, math, or literature. But by the 1970s, psychologists realized there was no such thing as a ② general "creativity quotient." Creative people aren't creative in a general, ③ universal way; they're creative in a ④ specific sphere of activity, a particular ⑤ realm. We don't expect a creative scientist to also be a gifted painter. A creative violinist may not be a creative conductor, and a creative conductor may not be very good at composing new works. Psychologists now know that creativity is domain specific.

\* quotient: 지수 \*\* holy grail: 궁극적 목표

125. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>125)</sup> (39)

The holy grail of the first wave of creativity research was a personality test to measure general creativity ability, in the same way that IQ measured general intelligence. A person's creativity score should tell us his or her creative potential in any field of endeavor, just like an IQ score is not limited to physics, math, or literature. But by the 1970s, psychologists realized there was no such thing as a general "creativity quotient." Creative people aren't creative in a general, universal way; they're \_\_\_\_\_. We don't expect a creative scientist to also be a gifted painter. A creative violinist may not be a creative conductor, and a creative conductor may not be very good at composing new works. Psychologists now know that creativity is domain specific.

- ① creating a custom work routine and stick with it
- ② willing to play with various ideas until they find the right one
- ③ taking risks, and they fail
- ④ not afraid to ask questions
- ⑤ inventive in a peculiar realm of activity, a specific domain

126. 다음 글의 문맥상 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말을 주어진 철자로 시작하여 쓰시오.<sup>126)</sup> (39)

The holy grail of the first wave of creativity research was a personality test to measure general creativity ability, in the same way that IQ measured general intelligence. A person’s creativity score should tell us his or her creative potential in any field of endeavor, just like an IQ score is not limited to physics, math, or literature. But by the 1970s, psychologists realized there was no such thing as a general “creativity quotient.” Creative people aren’t creative in a general, universal way; they’re creative in a specific sphere of activity, a p\_\_\_\_\_ domain. We don’t expect a creative scientist to also be a gifted painter. A creative violinist may not be a creative conductor, and a creative conductor may not be very good at composing new works. Psychologists now know that creativity is domain specific.

127. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(39)<sup>127)</sup>

The holy grail of the first wave of creativity research was a personality test to measure general creativity ability, in the same way that IQ measured general intelligence. A person’s creativity score should tell us his or her creative potential in any field of endeavor, just like an IQ score is not limited to physics, math, or literature. But by the 1970s, psychologists realized there was no such thing as a general “creativity quotient.” Creative people aren’t creative in a general, universal way; they’re creative in a specific sphere of activity, a particular domain. We don’t expect a creative scientist to also be a gifted painter. A creative violinist may not be a creative conductor, and a creative conductor may not be very good at composing new works. Psychologists now know that creativity is \_\_\_\_\_.

\* quotient: 지수 \*\* holy grail: 궁극적 목표

- ① a step further on from imagination
- ② domain specific
- ③ a skill we usually consider uniquely human
- ④ contagious pass it on
- ⑤ nothing but the way to solve new problems

128. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>128)</sup> (39)

The holy grail of the first wave of creativity research was a personality test to measure general creativity ability, in the same way that IQ measured general intelligence.

- (A) A creative violinist may not be a creative conductor, and a creative conductor may not be very good at composing new works. Psychologists now know that creativity is domain specific.
- (B) Creative people aren’t creative in a general, universal way; they’re creative in a specific sphere of activity, a particular domain. We don’t expect a creative scientist to also be a gifted painter.
- (C) A person’s creativity score should tell us his or her creative potential in any field of endeavor, just like an IQ score is not limited to physics, math, or literature. But by the 1970s, psychologists realized there was no such thing as a general “creativity quotient.”

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

129. 글의 흐름상 아래의 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?129) (39)

But by the 1970s, psychologists realized there was no such thing as a general "creativity quotient."

The holy grail of the first wave of creativity research was a personality test to measure general creativity ability, in the same way that IQ measured general intelligence. ( ① ) A person's creativity score should tell us his or her creative potential in any field of endeavor, just like an IQ score is not limited to physics, math, or literature. ( ② ) Creative people aren't creative in a general, universal way; they're creative in a specific sphere of activity, a particular domain. ( ③ ) We don't expect a creative scientist to also be a gifted painter. ( ④ ) A creative violinist may not be a creative conductor, and a creative conductor may not be very good at composing new works. ( ⑤ ) Psychologists now know that creativity is domain specific.

130. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?(39)130)

The holy grail of the first wave of creativity research was a personality test to measure general creativity ability, in the same way that IQ measured general intelligence. A person's creativity score should tell us his or her creative potential in any field of endeavor, just like an IQ score is not limited to physics, math, or literature. But by the 1970s, psychologists realized there was no such thing as a general "creativity quotient." Creative people aren't creative in a general, universal way; they're creative in a specific sphere of activity, a particular domain. We don't expect a creative scientist to also be a gifted painter. A creative violinist may not be a creative conductor, and a creative conductor may not be very good at composing new works. Psychologists now know that creativity is domain specific.

\* quotient: 지수 \*\* holy grail: 궁극적 목표

- ① Creativity research has been developed using intelligence research as a model.
- ② IQ score is a measure of overall intelligence across all domains.
- ③ Creativity has nothing to do with intelligence.
- ④ A test that can properly measure creativity is needed.
- ⑤ Creativity is limited to a specific area.

131. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸(A)/(B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?131) (39)

The holy grail of the first wave of creativity research was a personality test to measure general creativity ability, in the same way that IQ measured general intelligence. A person's creativity score should tell us his or her creative potential in any field of endeavor, just like an IQ score is not limited to physics, math, or literature. But by the 1970s, psychologists realized there was no such thing as a general "creativity quotient." Creative people aren't creative in a general, universal way; they're creative in a specific sphere of activity, a particular domain. We don't expect a creative scientist to also be a gifted painter. A creative violinist may not be a creative conductor, and a creative conductor may not be very good at composing new works. Psychologists now know that creativity is domain specific.

Contrary to the belief that creative people will have (A) \_\_\_\_\_ creativity in various fields such as intelligence, creativity is the ability to be displayed only in a (B) \_\_\_\_\_ field.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A)          | (B)           |
| ① limited    | specific      |
| ② restricted | comprehensive |
| ③ limitless  | general       |
| ④ infinite   | particular    |
| ⑤ confined   | universal     |

132. 다음 글의 내용으로 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.<sup>132)</sup> (39)

The holy grail of the first wave of creativity research was a personality test to measure general creativity ability, in the same way that IQ measured general intelligence. A person’s creativity score should tell us his or her creative potential in any field of endeavor, just like an IQ score is not limited to physics, math, or literature. But by the 1970s, psychologists realized there was no such thing as a general “creativity quotient.” Creative people aren’t creative in a general, universal way; they’re creative in a specific sphere of activity, a particular domain. We don’t expect a creative scientist to also be a gifted painter. A creative violinist may not be a creative conductor, and a creative conductor may not be very good at composing new works. Psychologists now know that creativity is domain specific.

- ① 연구의 초기 단계에서 사람들은 전반적인 창의성을 측정하려고 했습니다.
- ② 시간이 지남에 따라 연구자들은 보편적 창의성 지수가 의미가 있다는 것을 깨달았다.
- ③ 창의적인 사람은 자신의 활동 범위에서만 눈에 띈다.
- ④ IQ 지수처럼 창의성을 지수로 표현하는 것은 불가능하다.
- ⑤ 한 분야에서 창의적인 사람이 다른 분야에서 창의적이라고 기대하는 것은 잘못된 것이다.

### 40. 제목 - Unreasonable Optimism in Sports Psychology

1 The great irony of performance psychology is that it teaches each sportsman to believe, as far as he is able, that he will win.

퍼포먼스 심리학의 큰 아이러니는 개개의 운동선수들이, 그가 능력이 있는 한, 이길 것이라고 믿도록 가르친다는 것이다.

[A] **글의 순서**

2 No man doubts. No man indulges his inner skepticism. 3 That is the logic of sports psychology  
어느 누구도 의심하지 않는다. 어느 누구도 내면의 회의에 빠지지 않는다. 그것이 스포츠 심리학의 논리이다.

4 But only one man can win. 5 That is the logic of sport.  
하지만 오직 한 사람만이 이길 수 있다. 그것이 스포츠의 논리이다.

[B]

6 Note the difference between a scientist and an athlete. 7 Doubt is a scientist's stock in trade.  
과학자와 운동선수의 차이점을 주목하라. 의심은 과학자의 일상적인 업무이다.

**빈칸추론**

= disproves

8 Progress is made by focusing on the evidence that refutes a theory and by improving the theory accordingly.

진보는 이론을 반박하는 증거에 집중하고 그에 따라 이론을 개선함으로써 이루어진다.

9 Skepticism is the rocket fuel of scientific advance. 10 But doubt, to an athlete, is poison.  
회의론은 과학적 진보의 추진 연료이다. 하지만 운동선수에게 의심은 독이다.

[C]

**빈칸추론**

**빈칸추론**

11 Progress is made by ignoring the evidence; it is about creating a mindset that is immune to doubt and uncertainty.

진보는 증거를 무시함으로써 만들어진다; 그것은 의심과 불확실성에 영향을 받지 않는 사고방식을 만드는 것이다.

12 Just to reiterate: From a rational perspective, this is nothing less than crazy.

다시 한번 되풀이하자면: 이성적인 시각에서 보면 이걸 미친 짓이나 다름없다.

13 Why should an athlete convince himself he will win when he knows that there is every possibility he will lose?

왜 운동선수는 자신이 질거라는 모든 가능성이 있다는 것을 알면서도 이길 것이라고 확신해야 하는가?

= allocate

**빈칸추론**

14 Because, to win, one must proportion one's belief, not to the evidence, but to whatever the mind can usefully get away with.

선수는 이기기 위해서, 증거가 아니라, 마음이 유용하게 해낼 수 있는 무엇이든지 간에 자신의 신념을 할당해야 하기 때문이다.

\* reiterate: 되풀이하다

40.

1 The great \_\_\_\_ of performance psychology \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ he will \_\_\_\_\_.

퍼포먼스 심리학의 큰 아이러니는 개개의 운동선수들이, 그가 능력이 있는 한, 이길 것이라고 믿도록 가르친다는 것이다.

2 No man \_\_\_\_\_. No man \_\_\_\_\_. 3 That is the \_\_\_\_ of sports psychology  
어느 누구도 의심하지 않는다. 어느 누구도 내면의 회의에 빠지지 않는다. 그것이 스포츠 심리학의 논리이다.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ one man can \_\_\_\_\_. 5 That is \_\_\_\_\_.  
하지만 오직 한 사람만이 이길 수 있다. 그것이 스포츠의 논리이다.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ between a scientist and an athlete. 7 \_\_\_\_\_ is a scientist's \_\_\_\_\_.  
과학자와 운동선수의 차이점을 주목하라. 의심은 과학자의 **일상적인 업무**이다.

8 \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ a theory and by \_\_\_\_\_ the theory \_\_\_\_\_.  
진보는 이론을 반박하는 증거에 집중하고 그에 따라 이론을 개선함으로써 이루어진다.

9 \_\_\_\_\_ is the rocket fuel of scientific \_\_\_\_\_. 10 \_\_\_\_\_, to an athlete, is \_\_\_\_\_.  
회의론은 과학적 진보의 추진 연료이다. 하지만 운동선수에게 의심은 독이다.

11 \_\_\_\_\_ the evidence; it is about \_\_\_\_\_ and  
\_\_\_\_\_.

진보는 증거를 무시함으로써 만들어진다; 그것은 의심과 불확실성에 영향을 받지 않는 사고방식을 만드는 것이다.

12 \_\_\_\_\_: From a \_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_.

다시 한번 되풀이하자면: 이성적인 시각에서 보면 이견 미친 짓이나 다름없다.

13 Why should an athlete \_\_\_\_\_ when he knows \_\_\_\_\_  
he will \_\_\_\_\_?

왜 운동선수는 자신이 질거라는 모든 가능성이 있다는 것을 알면서도 이길 것이라고 확신해야 하는가?

14 \_\_\_\_\_, to win, one must \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ the evidence, \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
the \_\_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_\_.

선수는 이기기 위해서, 증거가 아니라, **마음이 유용하게 해낼 수 있는 무엇이든지** 간에 자신의 신념을 할당해야 하기 때문이다.

\* reiterate: 되풀이하다

→ Unlike scientists whose (A) \_\_\_\_\_ attitude is needed to make scientific progress, sports psychology  
says that to succeed, athletes must (B) \_\_\_\_\_ feelings of uncertainty about whether they can win.

→ 과학적 진보를 이루기 위해 (A) 회의적인 태도가 요구되는 과학자들과는 달리, 스포츠 심리학은 운동선수들이 성공하기 위해서는 그  
들이 이길 수 있는지에 대한 불확실한 감정을 (B) 없애야 한다고 한다.

133. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(40)<sup>133</sup>

The great irony of performance psychology is that it teaches each sportsman to believe, as far as he is able, ① that he will win. No man doubts. No man indulges his inner skepticism. That is the logic of sports psychology. But only one man can win. That is the logic of sport. Note the difference between a scientist and an athlete. Doubt is a scientist's stock in trade. Progress ② is made by focusing on the evidence that refutes a theory and by improving the theory accordingly. Skepticism is the rocket fuel of scientific advance. But doubt, to an athlete, is poison. Progress is made by ignoring the evidence; it is about creating a mindset that is immune to doubt and uncertainty. Just to reiterate: From a rational perspective, this is ③ nothing less than crazy. Why should an athlete convince ④ himself he will win when he knows that there is every possibility he will lose? Because, to win, one must proportion one's belief, not to the evidence, but to ⑤ however the mind can usefully get away with.

\* reiterate: 되풀이하다

134. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것의 개수는? (40)<sup>134</sup>

The great irony of performance psychology is that it teaches each sportsman to believe, as far as he is able, that he will win. No man doubts. No man (a) indulges his inner (b) suspicion. That is the logic of sports psychology. But only one man can win. That is the logic of sport. Note the difference between a scientist and an athlete. Doubt is a scientist's (c) stock in trade. Progress is made by (d) ignoring the evidence that (e) disproves a theory and by (f) enhancing the theory accordingly. Skepticism is the rocket fuel of scientific advance. But doubt, to an athlete, is poison. Progress is made by (g) disregarding the evidence; it is about creating a mindset that is (h) immune to doubt and uncertainty. Just to reiterate: From a rational perspective, this is (i) nothing more than crazy. Why should an athlete (j) convince himself he will win when he knows that there is every possibility he will lose? Because, to win, one must (k) proportion one's belief, not to the evidence, but to whatever the mind can usefully (l) get away with.

\* reiterate: 되풀이하다

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

135. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(40)<sup>135</sup>

The great irony of performance psychology is that it teaches each sportsman to believe, as far as he is able, that he will win. No man doubts. No man indulges his inner skepticism. That is the logic of sports psychology. But only one man *can* win. That is the logic of sport. Note the difference between a scientist and an athlete. Doubt is a scientist's stock in trade. Progress is made by focusing on the evidence that refutes a theory and by improving the theory accordingly. Skepticism is the rocket fuel of scientific advance. But doubt, to an athlete, is poison. Progress is made by \_\_\_\_\_ the evidence; it is about creating a mindset that is immune to doubt and uncertainty. Just to reiterate: From a rational perspective, this is nothing less than crazy. Why should an athlete convince himself he will win when he knows that there is every possibility he will lose? Because, to win, one must proportion one's belief, not to the evidence, but to whatever the mind can usefully get away with.

\* reiterate: 되풀이하다

- ① collecting    ② revealing    ③ disregarding
- ④ accumulating    ⑤ uncovering

136. 다음 글의 문맥상 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말을 주어진 철자로 시작하여 쓰시오.<sup>136)</sup> (40)

The great irony of performance psychology is that it teaches each sportsman to believe, as far as he is able, that he will win. No man doubts. No man indulges his inner skepticism. That is the logic of sports psychology. But only one man can win. That is the logic of sport. Note the difference between a scientist and an athlete. Doubt is a scientist's stock in trade. Progress is made by f\_\_\_\_\_ the evidence that refutes a theory and by improving the theory accordingly. Skepticism is the rocket fuel of scientific advance. But doubt, to an athlete, is poison. Progress is made by i\_\_\_\_\_ the evidence; it is about creating a mindset that is immune to doubt and uncertainty. Just to reiterate: From a rational perspective, this is nothing less than crazy. Why should an athlete convince himself he will win when he knows that there is every possibility he will lose? Because, to win, one must proportion one's belief, not to the evidence, but to whatever the mind can usefully get away with.

137. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>137)</sup> (40)

The great irony of performance psychology is that it teaches each sportsman to believe, as far as he is able, that he will win. No man doubts. No man indulges his inner skepticism. That is the logic of sports psychology. But only one man can win. That is the logic of sport. Note the difference between a scientist and an athlete. Doubt is a scientist's stock in trade. Progress is made by focusing on the evidence that refutes a theory and by improving the theory accordingly. Skepticism is the rocket fuel of scientific advance. But doubt, to an athlete, is poison. Progress is made by ignoring the evidence; it is about creating a mindset that is immune to doubt and uncertainty. Just to reiterate: From a rational perspective, this is nothing less than crazy. Why should an athlete convince himself he will win when he knows that there is every possibility he will lose? Because, to win, one must proportion one's belief, not to the evidence, but to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① suspicion resulting in development and improvement
- ② the idea of losing despite the faint chance of success
- ③ the difference in the way scientists and athletes manage evidence
- ④ whatever the mind can usefully get away with
- ⑤ precise data revealing their status

138. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>(40)</sup><sup>138)</sup>

The great irony of performance psychology is that it teaches each sportsman to believe, as far as he is able, that he will win. No man doubts.

- (A) Because, to win, one must proportion one's belief, not to the evidence, but to whatever the mind can usefully get away with.
- (B) No man indulges his inner skepticism. That is the logic of sports psychology. But only one man can win. That is the logic of sport. Note the difference between a scientist and an athlete. Doubt is a scientist's stock in trade.
- (C) Progress is made by ignoring the evidence; it is about creating a mindset that is immune to doubt and uncertainty. Just to reiterate: From a rational perspective, this is nothing less than crazy. Why should an athlete convince himself he will win when he knows that there is every possibility he will lose?
- (D) Progress is made by focusing on the evidence that refutes a theory and by improving the theory accordingly. Skepticism is the rocket fuel of scientific advance. But doubt, to an athlete, is poison.

\* reiterate: 되풀이하다

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

139. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>139)</sup> (40)

The great irony of performance psychology is that it teaches each sportsman to believe, as far as he is able, that he will win. No man doubts. No man indulges his inner skepticism.

(A) Skepticism is the rocket fuel of scientific advance. But doubt, to an athlete, is poison. Progress is made by ignoring the evidence; it is about creating a mindset that is immune to doubt and uncertainty. Just to reiterate: From a rational perspective, this is nothing less than crazy.

(B) Why should an athlete convince himself he will win when he knows that there is every possibility he will lose? Because, to win, one must proportion one's belief, not to the evidence, but to whatever the mind can usefully get away with.

(C) That is the logic of sports psychology. But only one man can win. That is the logic of sport. Note the difference between a scientist and an athlete. Doubt is a scientist's stock in trade. Progress is made by focusing on the evidence that refutes a theory and by improving the theory accordingly.

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

140. 글의 흐름상 아래의 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>140)</sup> (40)

But doubt, to an athlete, is poison.

The great irony of performance psychology is that it teaches each sportsman to believe, as far as he is able, that he will win. ( ① ) No man doubts. No man indulges his inner skepticism. That is the logic of sports psychology. But only one man can win. That is the logic of sport. Note the difference between a scientist and an athlete. ( ② ) Doubt is a scientist's stock in trade. Progress is made by focusing on the evidence that refutes a theory and by improving the theory accordingly. ( ③ ) Skepticism is the rocket fuel of scientific advance. ( ④ ) Progress is made by ignoring the evidence; it is about creating a mindset that is immune to doubt and uncertainty. ( ⑤ ) Just to reiterate: From a rational perspective, this is nothing less than crazy. Why should an athlete convince himself he will win when he knows that there is every possibility he will lose? Because, to win, one must proportion one's belief, not to the evidence, but to whatever the mind can usefully get away with.

141. 다음 글의 내용으로 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. 141)(40)

The great irony of performance psychology is that it teaches each sportsman to believe, as far as he is able, that he will win. No man doubts. No man indulges his inner skepticism. That is the logic of sports psychology. But only one man can win. That is the logic of sport. Note the difference between a scientist and an athlete. Doubt is a scientist's stock in trade. Progress is made by focusing on the evidence that refutes a theory and by improving the theory accordingly. Skepticism is the rocket fuel of scientific advance. But doubt, to an athlete, is poison. Progress is made by ignoring the evidence; it is about creating a mindset that is immune to doubt and uncertainty. Just to reiterate: From a rational perspective, this is nothing less than crazy. Why should an athlete convince himself he will win when he knows that there is every possibility he will lose? Because, to win, one must proportion one's belief, not to the evidence, but to whatever the mind can usefully get away with.

- ① For athletes, self-doubt doesn't help them win.
- ② Unlike athletes, scientists can use their doubts to advance research.
- ③ If an athlete applies a skeptical view to himself, he may have much better results.
- ④ Scientists make the most of the evidence given to them, but athletes must completely ignore the evidence.
- ⑤ Even if the odds of winning are remarkably low, the athlete will believe in his heart and pursue success.

### 41~42.제목 - Black Gets Darker, White Gets Brighter In Group Discussion

① Common sense suggests that discussion with others /who express different opinions / should produce more moderate attitudes for everyone in the group.

상식은 다른 의견을 내는 사람들과의 토론이 그 집단 내의 모든 사람들에게 좀 더 온건한 태도를 만들어 낼 것이라고 말한다.

② Surprisingly, this is not always the case.

놀랍게도, 이것이 항상 사실은 아니다.

= forces,compels

빈칸추론

③ In group polarization, a period of discussion pushes group members to take more extreme positions in the direction / that they were already inclined to prefer.

집단 양극화에서, 일정 기간의 토론은 집단 구성원들이 이미 선호하는 경향이 있던 방향으로 더 극단적인 입장을 취하도록 압박한다.

= reinforces, intensifies

④ Group polarization does not reverse the direction of attitudes, but rather accentuates the attitudes [held/holding] at the beginning.

집단 양극화는 태도의 방향을 뒤집는 것이 아니라, 오히려 처음에 가졌던 태도를 강화한다.

문장위치

⑤ Two pressures appear to push individuals to take more extreme positions / following a group discussion.

두 가지 압력들이 집단 토론 후에 개인들이 더 극단적인 입장을 취하도록 압박하는 것으로 보인다.

빈칸추론

⑥ First, conformity and desire for affiliation contribute to group polarization.

첫째, 순응과 소속 욕구는 집단 양극화에 기여한다.

⑦ If the majority of a group is leaning in a particular direction, what could be a better way of fitting in than agreeing with that majority, and maybe even [taking/take] its argument one step farther?

만약 어떤 집단의 다수가 특정한 방향으로 기울어 있다면, 그 다수에게 동의하고, 심지어 그 주장에서 한 걸음 더 나아가는 것보다 더 나은 소속 방법이 무엇이겠는가?

문장위치

⑧ There is also a tendency for like-minded people to affiliate with one another, which can provide reinforcement for existing opinions, increase people's confidence in those opinions, lead to the discovery of new reasons for those opinions and counterarguments to opposing views, and reduce exposure to conflicting ideas.

또한 같은 생각을 가진 사람들은 서로 뭉치는 경향이 있는데, 이는 기존 의견에 대한 강화를 제공하고, 그러한 의견에 대한 사람들의 확신을 높이고, 그러한 의견에 대한 새로운 근거 및 상반되는 관점에 대한 반론의 발견을 야기하며, 상충되는 생각에의 노출을 줄일 수 있다.

빈칸추론

⑨ Second, exposure to discussion on a topic introduces new reasons for holding an attitude.

둘째, 주제에 대한 토론에의 노출은 태도를 유지하는데 대한 새로운 이유를 도입한다.

⑩ If you are already opposed to gun control and you listen to additional arguments [supporting/support] your position, you might end up more opposed than you [were/did] originally.

만약 당신이 이미 총기 규제에 반대하고 있으며 당신의 입장을 지지하는 추가적인 주장을 듣는다면, 당신은 결국 원래보다 더 반대하게 될지도 모른다.

\* accentuate: 강화하다 \*\* affiliation: 소속

41-42.

❶ Common sense suggests that discussion with others /who express different opinions / should produce more \_\_\_\_\_ attitudes for everyone in the group.

상식은 다른 의견을 내는 사람들과의 토론이 그 집단 내의 모든 사람들에게 좀 더 온건한 태도를 만들어 낼 것이라고 말한다.

❷ Surprisingly, this is not always the case.

놀랍게도, 이것이 항상 사실은 아니다.

❸ In group polarization, a period of discussion pushes group members to take \_\_\_\_\_ positions in the direction / that they were already \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

집단 양극화에서, 일정 기간의 토론은 집단 구성원들이 이미 선호하는 경향이 있던 방향으로 더 극단적인 입장을 취하도록 압박한다.

❹ Group polarization does \_\_\_\_\_ the direction of attitudes, but rather \_\_\_\_\_ the attitudes [held/holding] at the beginning.

집단 양극화는 태도의 방향을 뒤집는 것이 아니라, 오히려 처음에 가졌던 태도를 강화한다.

❺ Two pressures appear to push individuals to take more extreme positions / \_\_\_\_\_ a group discussion.

두 가지 압력들이 집단 토론 후에 개인들이 더 극단적인 입장을 취하도록 압박하는 것으로 보인다.

❻ First, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ group polarization.

첫째, 순응과 소속 욕구는 집단 양극화에 기여한다.

❼ If the majority of a group is \_\_\_\_\_ in a particular direction, what could be a better way of \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_ that majority, and maybe even [taking/take] its \_\_\_\_\_ one step farther?

만약 어떤 집단의 다수가 특정한 방향으로 기울어 있다면, 그 다수에게 동의하고, 심지어 그 주장에서 한 걸음 더 나아가는 것보다 더 나은 소속 방법이 무엇이었는가?

❽ There is also a \_\_\_\_\_ like-minded people \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ opinions, \_\_\_\_\_ people's \_\_\_\_\_ in those opinions, \_\_\_\_\_ the discovery of new reasons for those opinions and counterarguments to opposing views, and \_\_\_\_\_.

또한 같은 생각을 가진 사람들은 서로 뭉치는 경향이 있는데, 이는 기존 의견에 대한 강화를 제공하고, 그러한 의견에 대한 사람들의 확신을 높이고, 그러한 의견에 대한 새로운 근거 및 상반되는 관점에 대한 반론의 발견을 야기하며, 상충되는 생각에의 노출을 줄일 수 있다.

❾ Second, \_\_\_\_\_ to discussion on a topic introduces new reasons for \_\_\_\_\_ an \_\_\_\_\_.

둘째, 주제에 대한 토론에의 노출은 태도를 유지하는데 대한 새로운 이유를 도입한다.

❿ If you are already \_\_\_\_\_ to gun control and you listen to additional arguments [supporting/support] your position, you might \_\_\_\_\_ than you [were/did] originally.

만약 당신이 이미 총기 규제에 반대하고 있으며 당신의 입장을 지지하는 추가적인 주장을 듣는다면, 당신은 결국 원래보다 더 반대하게 될지도 모른다.

\* accentuate: 강화하다 \*\* affiliation: 소속

142. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은? 모두 몇 개 인가 ?<sup>142)</sup> (41-42)

Common sense suggests that discussion with others who express different opinions should produce more moderate attitudes for everyone in the group. Surprisingly, this is not always the case. In group polarization, a period of discussion pushes group members to take more extreme positions in the direction (a) that they were already inclined to prefer. Group polarization does not reverse the direction of attitudes, but rather (b) accentuates the attitudes (c) holding at the beginning. Two pressures appear (d) to push individuals to take more extreme positions (e) following a group discussion. First, conformity and desire for affiliation (f) contribute to group polarization. If the majority of a group (g) is leaning in a particular direction, what could be a better way of fitting in than agreeing with that majority, and maybe even (h) take its argument one step farther? There is also a tendency for like-minded people to affiliate with one another, (i) which can provide reinforcement for existing opinions, increase people's confidence in those opinions, lead to the discovery of new reasons for those opinions and counterarguments to opposing views, and (j) reduce exposure to conflicting ideas. Second, exposure to discussion on a topic (k) introduces new reasons for holding an attitude. If you are already opposed to gun control and you listen to additional arguments supporting your position, you might end up more (l) opposed than you (m) did originally.

\* accentuate: 강화하다 \*\* affiliation: 소속

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

143. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것의 개수는? <sup>143)</sup> (41-42)

Common sense suggests that discussion with others who express different opinions should produce more (a) moderate attitudes for everyone in the group. Surprisingly, this is not always the case. In group polarization, a period of discussion pushes group members to take (b) less (c) extreme positions in the direction that they were already inclined to be (d) partial to. Group polarization (e) reverses the direction of attitudes, but rather (f) intensifies the attitudes held at the beginning. Two pressures appear to push individuals to take more extreme positions following a group discussion. First, (g) conformity and desire for (h) belongings (i) attribute to group polarization. If the majority of a group is (j) leaning in a particular direction, what could be a better way of (k) fitting in than (l) agreeing with that majority, and maybe even taking its argument one step farther? There is also a tendency for like-minded people to (m) affiliate with one another, which can provide (n) reinforcement for (o) conflicting opinions, increase people's confidence in those opinions, lead to the discovery of new reasons for those opinions and counterarguments to (p) opposing views, and (q) diminish exposure to (r) inconsistent ideas. Second, exposure to discussion on a topic introduces new reasons for (s) maintaining an attitude. If you are already opposed to gun control and you listen to additional arguments (t) supporting your position, you might end up (u) less opposed than you were originally.

\* accentuate: 강화하다 \*\* affiliation: 소속

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

144. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(41~42)144)

Common sense suggests that discussion with others who express different opinions should produce more moderate attitudes for everyone in the group.

(A) There is also a tendency for like-minded people to affiliate with one another, which can provide reinforcement for existing opinions, increase people’s confidence in those opinions, lead to the discovery of new reasons for those opinions and counterarguments to opposing views, and reduce exposure to conflicting ideas.

(B) Second, exposure to discussion on a topic introduces new reasons for holding an attitude. If you are already opposed to gun control and you listen to additional arguments supporting your position, you might end up more opposed than you were originally.

(C) Two pressures appear to push individuals to take more extreme positions following a group discussion. First, conformity and desire for affiliation contribute to group polarization. If the majority of a group is leaning in a particular direction, what could be a better way of fitting in than agreeing with that majority, and maybe even taking its argument one step farther?

(D) Surprisingly, this is not always the case. In group polarization, a period of discussion pushes group members to take more extreme positions in the direction that they were already inclined to prefer. Group polarization does not reverse the direction of attitudes, but rather accentuates the attitudes held at the beginning.

\* accentuate: 강화하다 \*\* affiliation: 소속

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

145. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?(41-42)145)

Common sense suggests that discussion with others who express different opinions should produce more moderate attitudes for everyone in the group. Surprisingly, this is not always the case. In group polarization, a period of discussion pushes group members to take more extreme positions in the direction that they were already inclined to prefer. Group polarization does not reverse the direction of attitudes, but rather accentuates the attitudes held at the beginning. Two pressures appear to push individuals to take more extreme positions following a group discussion. First, conformity and desire for affiliation contribute to group polarization. If the majority of a group is leaning in a particular direction, what could be a better way of fitting in than agreeing with that majority, and maybe even taking its argument one step farther? There is also a tendency for like-minded people to affiliate with one another, which can provide reinforcement for existing opinions, increase people’s confidence in those opinions, lead to the discovery of new reasons for those opinions and counterarguments to opposing views, and reduce exposure to conflicting ideas. Second, exposure to discussion on a topic introduces new reasons for maintaining an attitude. If you are already opposed to gun control and you listen to additional arguments supporting your position, you might end up more opposed than you were originally.

\* accentuate: 강화하다 \*\* affiliation: 소속

- ① Creative people are less influenced by group members.
- ② You can communicate with more people and refine social skills.
- ③ Established opinions are reinforced when discussed in groups with people of different opinions.
- ④ Members of a group come together based on inclinations rather than opinions.
- ⑤ Inventive people create a custom work routine and stick with it.

**정답**

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- 1) ⑤
- 2) ④
- 3) ②
- 4) ①
- 5) ④
- 6) ②
- 7) ①
- 8) ③
- 9) ②
- 10) Gratitude
- 11) ④
- 12) ④
- 13) ③
- 14) ③
- 15) ⑤
- 16) ③
- 17) ③
- 18) ④
- 19) customer satisfaction
- 20) ②
- 21) ②
- 22) ④
- 23) ③
- 24) ④
- 25) ④
- 26) ②
- 27) ⑤
- 28) ②
- 29) ③
- 30) ⑤
- 31) ④
- 32) (A) uniqueness / (B) positive / (C) requirements
- 33) ③
- 34) ②
- 35) ②
- 36) ②
- 37) ①
- 38) ④
- 39) (A) gratification / (B)predictable / (C) activity(ies)
- 40) ④
- 41) ④
- 42) ④

- 43) ②
- 44) ②
- 45) ③
- 46) ②
- 47) ③
- 48) ②
- 49) ③
- 50) ④
- 51) ⑤
- 52) ⑤
- 53) ⑤
- 54) ②
- 55) ④
- 56) ①
- 57) ④
- 58) ⑤
- 59) ③
- 60) ④
- 61) ④
- 62) ②
- 63) ⑤
- 64) ①
- 65) ③
- 66) ④
- 67) ③
- 68) ⑤
- 69) ⑤
- 70) ②
- 71) ⑤
- 72) ④
- 73) ⑤
- 74) ⑤
- 75) ③
- 76) ②
- 77) ②
- 78) ③
- 79) ②
- 80) ③
- 81) ④
- 82) ⑤
- 83) ①
- 84) ④
- 85) ④
- 86) ③
- 87) ④

- 88) ④
- 89) ②
- 90) ③
- 91) ④
- 92) ③
- 93) ④
- 94) ③
- 95) ④
- 96) ②
- 97) ④
- 98) ④
- 99) ③
- 100) ④
- 101) ⑤
- 102) ④
- 103) ③
- 104) (A)decreases, (B)faster
- 105) ④
- 106) ④
- 107) ①
- 108) ⑤
- 109) ④
- 110) ②
- 111) ⑤
- 112) ④
- 113) ③
- 114) ④
- 115) ⑤
- 116) ④
- 117) ⑤
- 118) ⑤
- 119) ④
- 120) ⑤
- 121) ①
- 122) ③
- 123) ②
- 124) ①
- 125) ⑤
- 126) particular
- 127) ②
- 128) ⑤
- 129) ②
- 130) ⑤
- 131) ④
- 132) ②

- 133) ⑤
- 134) ②:(d),(i)
- 135) ③
- 136) focusing on/ ignoring
- 137) ④
- 138) ③
- 139) ④
- 140) ④
- 141) ③
- 142) ③: (c), (h), (m)
- 143) ⑤ b,e,i,o,u
- 144) ④
- 145) ③