

18. 목적- 자녀의 결석 사유를 등록해 줄 것을 요청하려고

① Regular **attendance** at school is essential in maximizing student potential.

학생의 잠재력을 극대화하는 데는 학교에 규칙적으로 출석하는 것이 필수적입니다.

② Recently, we've become **concerned** about the number of **unapproved absences** across all grades.

최근에, 우리는 전 학년에 걸쳐 승인되지 않은 결석 수에 대해 우려하고 있습니다.

A **글의순서**

③ I would like to further **clarify** that your role as a parent is to **approve** any school **absence**.

저는 부모로서의 당신의 역할이 학교 결석을 승인하는 것이라는 것을 더 명확히 하고 싶습니다.

④ Parents must **provide** an explanation for absences to the school / within 7 days from the first day of any period of absence.

학부모들은 결석 첫날로부터 7일 이내에 결석에 대한 설명을 학교에 제공해야 합니다.

B **문장 삽입**

⑤ **Where** an explanation **has not been received** within the 7-day time frame, the school will record the absence as **unjustified** on the student's record.

7일의 기간 내에 설명이 주어지지 않을 경우, 학교는 결석을 정당하지 않은 것으로 학생부에 기록할 것입니다.

C

⑥ Please **ensure** that you go to the parent portal site and **register** the reason any time your child is **absent**.

반드시 학부모 포털 사이트에 들어가서 자녀가 결석할 때마다 사유를 등록해 주십시오.

⑦ Please **approve** all absences, **so that** **your child will not be at a \*disadvantage**.

자녀가 불이익에 처하지 않도록 모든 결석을 승인해 주십시오.

⑧ Many thanks for your **cooperation**.

협조에 주셔서 대단히 감사합니다.

Sincerely, 진심으로,

Natalie Brown, Vice Principal    교감, Natalie Brown

18. 목적- 자녀의 결석 사유를 등록해 줄 것을 요청하려고

① Regular \_\_\_\_\_ at school is essential in maximizing student potential.

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② Recently, we've become \_\_\_\_\_ about the number of \_\_\_\_\_ across all grades.

최근에, 우리는 전 학년에 걸쳐 승인되지 않은 결석 수에 대해 우려하고 있습니다.

③ I would like to further \_\_\_\_\_ that your role as a parent is \_\_\_\_\_ any school \_\_\_\_\_.

저는 부모로서의 당신의 역할이 학교 결석을 승인하는 것이라는 것을 더 명확히 하고 싶습니다.

④ Parents must \_\_\_\_\_ an explanation for absences to the school within 7 days from the first day of any period of absence.

학부모들은 결석 첫날로부터 7일 이내에 결석에 대한 설명을 학교에 제공해야 합니다.

⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ an explanation \_\_\_\_\_ within the 7-day time frame, the school will record the absence as \_\_\_\_\_ on the student's record.

7일의 기간 내에 설명이 주어지지 않을 경우, 학교는 결석을 정당하지 않은 것으로 학생부에 기록할 것입니다.

⑥ Please \_\_\_\_\_ that you go to the parent portal site and \_\_\_\_\_ the reason / y time your child is \_\_\_\_\_.

반드시 학부모 포털 사이트에 들어가서 자녀가 결석할 때마다 사유를 등록해 주십시오.

⑦ Please approve all absences, \_\_\_\_\_ your child will not be at a \_\_\_\_\_.

자녀가 불이익에 처하지 않도록 모든 결석을 승인해 주십시오.

⑧ Many thanks for your \_\_\_\_\_.

협조에 주셔서 대단히 감사합니다.

Sincerely, 진심으로,

Natalie Brown, Vice Principal    교감, Natalie Brown

1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(18)<sup>1)</sup>

Dear parents,

Regular attendance at school is essential in maximizing student potential. Recently, we've become concerned about the number of ① unapproved absences across all grades. I would like to further clarify that your role as a parent is to approve any school absence. Parents must provide an explanation for absences to the school within 7 days from the first day of any period of absence. ② Where an explanation ③ has not received within the 7-day time frame, the school will record the absence as ④ unjustified on the student's record. Please ensure that you go to the parent portal site and register the reason any time your child is absent. Please approve all absences, ⑤ so that your child will not be at a disadvantage. Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,  
Natalie Brown, Vice Principal

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

Dear parents,

Regular attendance at school is essential in maximizing student potential. Recently, we've become concerned about the number of ① unapproved absences across all grades. I would like to further ② clarify that your role as a parent is to approve any school absence. Parents must provide an explanation for absences to the school within 7 days from the first day of any period of absence. Where an explanation has not been received within the 7-day time frame, the school will record the absence as ③ justified on the student's record. Please ④ ensure that you go to the parent portal site and register the reason any time your child is absent. Please approve all absences, so that your child will not be at a ⑤ disadvantage. Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,  
Natalie Brown, Vice Principal

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(18)<sup>3)</sup>

Dear parents,

Regular attendance at school is essential in maximizing student potential. Recently, we've become concerned about the number of unapproved absences across all grades. I would like to further clarify that your role as a parent is to approve any school absence. Parents must provide an explanation for absences to the school within 7 days from the first day of any period of absence. Where an explanation has not been received within the 7-day frame, the school will record the absence as unjustified on the student's record. Please ensure that you go to the parent portal site and register the reason any time your child is absent. Please approve all absences, so that your child will \_\_\_\_\_ . Many thanks for your cooperation.

- ① not be at a disadvantage
- ② be the top student
- ③ join a sports team
- ④ not miss the school bus
- ⑤ get a good sleeping habit

4. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?<sup>4)</sup> (18)

Regular attendance at school is essential in maximizing student potential. Recently, we've become concerned about the number of unapproved absences across all grades.

- (A) Please ensure that you go to the parent portal site and register the reason any time your child is absent. Please approve all absences, so that your child will not be at a disadvantage. Many thanks for your cooperation.
- (B) I would like to further clarify that your role as a parent is to approve any school absence. Parents must provide an explanation for absences to the school within 7 days from the first day of any period of absence.
- (C) Where an explanation has not been received within the 7-day time frame, the school will record the absence as unjustified on the student's record.

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

5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>5)</sup>(18)

Where an explanation has not been received within the 7-day frame, the school will record the absence as unjustified on the student's record.

Regular attendance at school is essential in maximizing student potential. (a) Recently, we've become concerned about the number of unapproved absences across all grades. (b) I would like to further clarify that your role as a parent is to approve any school absence. (c) Parents must provide an explanation for absences to the school within 7 days from the first day of any period of absence. (d) Please ensure that you go to the parent portal site and register the reason any time your child is absent. (e) Please approve all absences, so that your child will not be at a disadvantage. Many thanks for your cooperation.

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>(18)

Dear parents,

Regular attendance at school is essential in maximizing student potential. Recently, we've become concerned about the number of unapproved absences across all grades. I would like to further clarify that your role as a parent is to approve any school absence. Parents must provide an explanation for absences to the school within 7 days from the first day of any period of absence. Where an explanation has not been received within the 7-day time frame, the school will record the absence as unjustified on the student's record. Please ensure that you go to the parent portal site and register the reason any time your child is absent. Please approve all absences, so that your child will not be at a disadvantage. Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,  
Natalie Brown, Vice Principal

- ① An Update on School Portal Features
- ② Managing School Absences: A How-To Guide
- ③ Maximizing Student Potential: A New Curriculum Plan
- ④ Improving Attendance: An Appeal from the Vice Principal
- ⑤ Introduction to Parental Roles in Schooling

19. 심경변화- anticipating → excited

❶ Ester stood up **as soon as** she heard the hum of a hover engine outside.

밖에서 호버 엔진의 웅웅거리는 소리가 들리자마자 Ester는 일어섰다.

A **글의순서**

❷ "Mail," she shouted and ran down the third set of stairs and swung open the door.

"편지,"라고 외치며 그녀는 계단을 세 칸씩 뛰어내려 가 문을 확 열었다.

❸ It was **pouring** now, but she ran out into the rain.

비가 쏟아지고 있었지만 그녀는 빗속으로 뛰어나갔다.

❹ She was facing the mailbox.

그녀는 우체통을 마주하고 있었다.

❺ There was a single, **unopened** letter inside.

안에는 뜯지 않은 편지 한 통이 들어 있었다.

B **문장삽입**

❻ She was sure **this** must be **[that/what]** she was **eagerly** waiting for.

그녀는 이것이 그녀가 간절히 기다리고 있는 것임에 틀림없다고 확신했다.

**문장삽입**

❼ Without **hesitation**, she **tore open** the envelope.

망설임 없이 그녀는 봉투를 뜯어서 열었다.

❽ She pulled out the paper and **unfolded** it.

그녀는 종이를 꺼내 펼쳤다.

C

❾ The letter said, 'Thank you for **applying** to our company.'

편지에는 '우리 회사에 지원해 주셔서 감사합니다.'

❿ We would like to **invite** you to our internship program.

우리는 당신을 인턴십 프로그램에 초대하고 싶습니다.

⓫ We **look forward to** **[see/seeing]** you soon.'

우리는 당신을 곧 뵈기를 기대합니다.'라고 쓰여 있었다.

⓬ She jumped up and down and looked down at the letter again.

그녀는 펄쩍펄쩍 뛰며 다시 편지를 내려다보았다.

⓭ She **couldn't wait to tell** this news to her family.

그녀는 이 소식을 가족들에게 빨리 전하고 싶었다.

### 19. 심경변화- anticipating → excited

① Ester stood up \_\_ \_\_\_\_ she heard the hum of a hover engine outside.

밖에서 호버 엔진의 웅웅거리는 소리가 들리자마자 Ester는 일어섰다.

② "Mail," she shouted and ran down the third set of stairs and swung open the door.

"편지,"라고 외치며 그녀는 계단을 세 칸씩 뛰어내려 가 문을 확 열었다.

③ It was \_\_\_\_\_ now, but she ran out into the rain.

비가 쏟아지고 있었지만 그녀는 빗속으로 뛰어나갔다.

④ She was facing the mailbox.

그녀는 우체통을 마주하고 있었다.

⑤ There was a single, \_\_\_\_\_ letter inside.

안에는 뜯지 않은 편지 한 통이 들어 있었다.

⑥ She was sure this must be [that/what] she was \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for.

그녀는 이것이 그녀가 간절히 기다리고 있는 것임에 틀림없다고 확신했다.

⑦ Without \_\_\_\_\_, she \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ the envelope.

망설임 없이 그녀는 봉투를 뜯어서 열었다.

⑧ She pulled out the paper and \_\_\_\_\_ it.

그녀는 종이를 꺼내 펼쳤다.

⑨ The letter said, 'Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ to our company.'

편지에는 '우리 회사에 지원해 주셔서 감사합니다.'

⑩ We would like to invite you to our internship program.

우리는 당신을 인턴십 프로그램에 초대하고 싶습니다.

⑪ We look forward to [see/seeing] you soon.'

우리는 당신을 곧 뵙기를 기대합니다.'라고 쓰여 있었다.

⑫ She jumped up and down and looked down at the letter again.

그녀는 펄쩍펄쩍 뛰며 다시 편지를 내려다보았다.

⑬ She \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ this news to her family.

그녀는 이 소식을 가족들에게 빨리 전하고 싶었다.

7. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(19)7)

Ester stood up ① as soon as she heard the hum of a hover engine outside. "Mail," she shouted and ran down the third set of stairs and swung open the door. It was pouring now, but she ran out into the rain. She was facing the mailbox. There was a single, ② unopened letter inside. She was sure this must be ③ what she was eagerly waiting for. Without hesitation, she tore open the envelope. She pulled out the paper and unfolded it. The letter said, 'Thank you for applying to our company. We would like to invite you to our internship program. We look forward to ④ see you soon.' She jumped up and down and looked down at the letter again. She couldn't wait ⑤ to tell this news to her family.

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(19)8)

Ester stood up as soon as she heard the hum of a hover engine outside. "Mail," she shouted and ran down the third set of stairs and swung open the door. It was pouring now, but she ran out into the rain. She was facing the mailbox. There was a single, unopened letter inside. She was sure this must be what she was ① eagerly waiting for. Without ② hesitation, she tore open the envelope. She pulled out the paper and ③ folded it. The letter said, 'Thank you for applying to our company. We would like to invite you to our internship program. We ④ look forward to seeing you soon.' She jumped up and down and looked down at the letter again. She ⑤ couldn't wait to tell this news to her family.

9. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?9) (19)

Ester stood up as soon as she heard the hum of a hover engine outside.

- (A) The letter said, 'Thank you for applying to our company. We would like to invite you to our internship program. We look forward to seeing you soon.' She jumped up and down and looked down at the letter again. She couldn't wait to tell this news to her family.
- (B) She was sure this must be what she was eagerly waiting for. Without hesitation, she tore open the envelope. She pulled out the paper and unfolded it.
- (C) "Mail," she shouted and ran down the third set of stairs and swung open the door. It was pouring now, but she ran out into the rain. She was facing the mailbox. There was a single, unopened letter inside.

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

10. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>10)</sup>(19)

Without hesitation, she tore open the envelope.

Ester stood up as soon as she heard the hum of a hover engine outside. "Mail," she shouted and ran down the third set of stairs and swung open the door. (a) It was pouring now, but she ran out into the rain. She was facing the mailbox. There was a single, unopened letter inside. She was sure this must be what she was eagerly waiting for. (b) She pulled out the paper and unfolded it. The letter said, 'Thank you for applying to our company. (c) We would like to invite you to our internship program. We look forward to seeing you soon.' (d) She jumped up and down and looked down at the letter again. (e) She couldn't wait to tell this news to her family.

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

11. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>11)</sup>(19)

She was sure this must be what she was eagerly waiting for

Ester stood up as soon as she heard the hum of a hover engine outside. "Mail," she shouted and ran down the third set of stairs and swung open the door. (a) It was pouring now, but she ran out into the rain. She was facing the mailbox. (b) There was a single, unopened letter inside. (c) Without hesitation, she tore open the envelope. She pulled out the paper and unfolded it. The letter said, 'Thank you for applying to our company. (d) We would like to invite you to our internship program. (e) We look forward to seeing you soon.' She jumped up and down and looked down at the letter again. She couldn't wait to tell this news to her family.

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

12. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>12)</sup>(19)

Ester stood up as soon as she heard the hum of a hover engine outside. "Mail," she shouted and ran down the third set of stairs and swung open the door. It was pouring now, but she ran out into the rain. She was facing the mailbox. There was a single, unopened letter inside. She was sure this must be what she was eagerly waiting for. Without hesitation, she tore open the envelope. She pulled out the paper and unfolded it. The letter said, 'Thank you for applying to our company. We would like to invite you to our internship program. We look forward to seeing you soon.' She jumped up and down and looked down at the letter again. She couldn't wait to tell this news to her family.

- ① A Leap Into the Future: Ester's Journey to the Hover Engine Industry
- ② Ester's Awaited Letter: A Step Towards Her Career
- ③ The Mailbox Miracle: Ester's Ticket to Success
- ④ Application Acknowledgement: A Template for Internship Invitations
- ⑤ Braving the Rain: A Story of Ester's Perseverance

20. 주장- 기술의 도입으로 인한 잠재적인 영향들을 충분히 고려해야 한다.

빈칸추론

빈칸추론

① The introduction of new technologies clearly has both positive and negative impacts for sustainable development.

신기술의 도입은 지속 가능한 발전에 긍정적인 영향과 부정적인 영향을 분명히 미친다.

글의순서

\* take A into account(consideratin) ~고려하다

② Good management of technological resources [needs/need] to take them fully into account.

기술 자원을 잘 관리하려면 그것들을 충분히 고려해야 한다.

A

③ Technological developments in sectors /such as nuclear energy and agriculture/ [provide/provides] examples of how not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health can accompany technological advances.

원자력과 농업과 같은 분야의 기술 발전은 환경적 이익뿐만 아니라 환경이나 인간의 건강에 대한 위험이 어떻게 기술 발전에 수반될 수 있는지에 대한 예를 제공한다.

문장 삽입

빈칸추론

④ New technologies have profound social impacts as well.

새로운 기술은 또한 심오한 사회적 영향을 끼친다.

C

⑤ Since the industrial revolution, technological advances [have changed/changed] the nature of skills [needing/needed] in workplaces, [created/creating] certain types of jobs and destroying others, with impacts on employment patterns.

산업혁명 이후 기술의 발전은 직장에서 요구되는 기술의 본질을 변화시켜 고용 패턴에 영향을 미치며 특정 유형의 일자리를 창출하고 다른 유형의 일자리는 소멸시켰다.

빈칸추론

⑥ New technologies need to be assessed for their full potential impacts, both positive and negative.

신기술은 긍정적이고 부정적인, 모든 잠재적 영향들에 대해 평가되어야 한다.

**20. 주장- 기술의 도입으로 인한 잠재적인 영향들을 충분히 고려해야 한다.**

❶ The \_\_\_\_\_ of new technologies clearly has \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_.

신기술의 도입은 **지속 가능한 발전**에 긍정적인 영향과 부정적인 영향을 분명히 미친다.

❷ Good management of technological resources [**needs/need**] to \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_.

기술 자원을 잘 관리하려면 그것들을 충분히 고려해야 한다.

❸ Technological developments in sectors /such as nuclear energy and agriculture/ [**provide/provides**] examples of \_\_\_\_\_ **not only** environmental \_\_\_\_\_ **but also** \_\_\_\_\_ to the environment or human health can \_\_\_\_\_ **technological** \_\_\_\_\_.

원자력과 농업과 같은 분야의 기술 발전은 환경적 이익뿐만 아니라 환경이나 인간의 건강에 대한 위험이 **어떻게 기술 발전에 수반될 수 있는지**에 대한 예를 제공한다.

❹ New technologies have \_\_\_\_\_ **impacts** as well.

새로운 기술은 또한 심오한 사회적 영향을 끼친다.

❺ \_\_\_\_\_ the industrial revolution, technological advances [**have changed/changed**] the nature of skills [**needing/needed**] in workplaces, [**created/creating**] certain types of jobs and \_\_\_\_\_ others, with impacts on employment patterns.

산업혁명 이후 기술의 발전은 직장에서 요구되는 기술의 본질을 변화시켜 고용 패턴에 영향을 미치며 특정 유형의 일자리를 창출하고 다른 유형의 일자리는 소멸시켰다.

❻ New technologies need \_\_\_\_\_ for their **full** \_\_\_\_\_ **impacts**, both positive and negative.

신기술은 긍정적이고 부정적인, 모든 잠재적 영향들에 대해 평가되어야 한다.

13. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(20)<sup>13)</sup>

The introduction of new technologies clearly ① has both positive and negative impacts for sustainable development. Good management of technological resources needs to take them fully into account. Technological developments in sectors such as nuclear energy and agriculture ② provide examples of how not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health can accompany technological advances. New technologies have profound social impacts as well. Since the industrial revolution, technological advances ③ changed the nature of skills ④ needed in workplaces, creating certain types of jobs and destroying others, with impacts on employment patterns. New technologies need ⑤ to be assessed for their full potential impacts, both positive and negative.

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(20)<sup>14)</sup>[변형주의]

The introduction of new technologies clearly has both positive and negative impacts for ① sustainable development. Good management of technological resources needs to take them fully into ② consideration. Technological developments in sectors such as nuclear energy and agriculture provide examples of how not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health can ③ accompany technological advances. New technologies have ④ superficial social impacts as well. Since the industrial revolution, technological advances have changed the nature of skills needed in workplaces, creating certain types of jobs and destroying others, with impacts on employment patterns. New technologies need to be ⑤ assessed for their full potential impacts, both positive and negative.

15. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(20)<sup>15)</sup>

The introduction of new technologies clearly has both positive and negative impacts for \_\_\_\_\_ development. Good management of technological resources needs to take them fully into account. Technological developments in sectors such as nuclear energy and agriculture provide examples of how not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health can accompany technological advances. New technologies have profound social impacts as well. Since the industrial revolution, technological advances have changed the nature of skills needed in workplaces, creating certain types of jobs and destroying others, with impacts on employment patterns. New technologies need to be assessed for their full potential impacts, both positive and negative.

- ① evolutionary    ② industrial
- ③ sustainable    ④ accelerated
- ⑤ economic

16. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(20)<sup>16)</sup>

The introduction of new technologies clearly has both positive and negative impacts for sustainable development. Good management of technological resources needs to take them fully into account. Technological developments in sectors such as nuclear energy and agriculture provide examples of how not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health can accompany technological advances. New technologies have profound \_\_\_\_\_ impacts as well. Since the industrial revolution, technological advances have changed the nature of skills needed in workplaces, creating certain types of jobs and destroying others, with impacts on employment patterns. New technologies need to be assessed for their full potential impacts, both positive and negative.

- ① initial                    ② psychological
- ③ adverse                 ④ social
- ⑤ favourable

17. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(20)<sup>17)</sup>

The introduction of new technologies clearly has both positive and negative impacts for \_\_\_\_\_ development. Good management of technological resources needs to take them fully into account. Technological developments in sectors such as nuclear energy and agriculture provide examples of how not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health can accompany technological advances. New technologies have profound social impacts as well. Since the industrial revolution, technological advances have changed the nature of skills needed in workplaces, creating certain types of jobs and destroying others, with impacts on employment patterns. New technologies need to be assessed for their full potential impacts, both positive and negative.

- ① evolutionary    ② industrial
- ③ sustainable    ④ accelerated
- ⑤ economic

18. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(20)<sup>18)</sup>

The introduction of new technologies clearly has both positive and negative impacts for sustainable development. Good management of technological resources needs to take them fully into account. Technological developments in sectors such as nuclear energy and agriculture provide examples of how not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health can accompany technological advances. New technologies have profound social impacts as well. Since the industrial revolution, technological advances have changed the nature of skills needed in workplaces, creating certain types of jobs and destroying others, with impacts on employment patterns. New technologies need \_\_\_\_\_, both positive and negative. .

- ① to be ignored for their potential impacts
- ② to be created without assessment
- ③ to be assessed for their full potential impacts
- ④ to focus solely on environmental impacts
- ⑤ to be praised without considering their consequences

19. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?<sup>19)</sup> (20)

The introduction of new technologies clearly has both positive and negative impacts for sustainable development.

- (A) Since the industrial revolution, technological advances have changed the nature of skills needed in workplaces, creating certain types of jobs and destroying others, with impacts on employment patterns. New technologies need to be assessed for their full potential impacts, both positive and negative.
- (B) Good management of technological resources needs to take them fully into account.
- (C) Technological developments in sectors such as nuclear energy and agriculture provide examples of how not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health can accompany technological advances. New technologies have profound social impacts as well.

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

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

New technologies have profound social impacts as well.

The introduction of new technologies clearly has both positive and negative impacts for sustainable development. (a) Good management of technological resources needs to take them fully into account. (b) Technological developments in sectors such as nuclear energy and agriculture provide examples of how not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health can accompany technological advances. (c) Since the industrial revolution, technological advances have changed the nature of skills needed in workplaces, creating certain types of jobs and destroying others, with impacts on employment patterns. (d) New technologies need to be assessed for their full potential impacts, both positive and negative. (e)

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

21. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?21)(20)

The introduction of new technologies clearly has both positive and negative impacts for sustainable development. Good management of technological resources needs to take them fully into account. Technological developments in sectors such as nuclear energy and agriculture provide examples of how not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health can accompany technological advances. New technologies have profound social impacts as well. Since the industrial revolution, technological advances have changed the nature of skills needed in workplaces, creating certain types of jobs and destroying others, with impacts on employment patterns. New technologies need to be assessed for their full potential impacts, both positive and negative.



Technological advances offer both benefits and risks for (A) \_\_\_\_\_ development, impacting sectors like nuclear energy and agriculture, influencing job creation and employment patterns due to the shift in workplace skills, necessitating a comprehensive (B) \_\_\_\_\_ of their potential impacts on society, environment, and human health.

- | (A)           | (B)         |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① urban       | evasion     |
| ② industrial  | evaluation  |
| ③ enduring    | assessment  |
| ④ significant | avoidance   |
| ⑤ sustainable | concealment |

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?22)(20)

The introduction of new technologies clearly has both positive and negative impacts for sustainable development. Good management of technological resources needs to take them fully into account. Technological developments in sectors such as nuclear energy and agriculture provide examples of how not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health can accompany technological advances. New technologies have profound social impacts as well. Since the industrial revolution, technological advances have changed the nature of skills needed in workplaces, creating certain types of jobs and destroying others, with impacts on employment patterns. New technologies need to be assessed for their full potential impacts, both positive and negative.

- ① Societal Impacts of the Industrial Revolution
- ② The Pros and Cons of Nuclear Energy
- ③ Job Creation and Destruction in the Tech Sector
- ④ The Evolution of Workplace Skills Over Time
- ⑤ Balancing the Impacts of Technological Advancements on Sustainable Development

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>23</sup>(20)

The introduction of new technologies clearly has both positive and negative impacts for sustainable development. Good management of technological resources needs to take them fully into account. Technological developments in sectors such as nuclear energy and agriculture provide examples of how not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health can accompany technological advances. New technologies have profound social impacts as well. Since the industrial revolution, technological advances have changed the nature of skills needed in workplaces, creating certain types of jobs and destroying others, with impacts on employment patterns. New technologies need to be assessed for their full potential impacts, both positive and negative.

- ① The Impacts of Technological Developments in Nuclear Energy and Agriculture
- ② The Shift in Job Patterns due to Technological Advancements
- ③ The Role of Technology Management in Sustainable Development
- ④ The Double-Edged Sword of Technology: Its Impact on Sustainable Development and Employment Patterns
- ⑤ How the Industrial Revolution Changed the Workforce

24. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오<sup>24</sup>(20)

The introduction of new technologies clearly has both positive and negative impacts for sustainable development. Good management of technological resources needs to take them fully into account. Technological developments in sectors such as nuclear energy and agriculture provide examples of how not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health can accompany technological advances. New technologies have profound social impacts as well. Since the industrial revolution, technological advances have changed the nature of skills needed in workplaces, creating certain types of jobs and destroying others, with impacts on employment patterns. New technologies need to be assessed for their full potential impacts, both positive and negative.

- ① Technological advancements yield both beneficial and detrimental consequences for sustainable development.
- ② The adoption of new technologies has been consistently beneficial for human health and the environment.
- ③ The evolution of technology has significantly altered employment patterns and the types of skills needed in the workplace.
- ④ There are examples of sectors such as nuclear energy and agriculture where technology has brought about environmental benefits as well as risks.
- ⑤ Comprehensive assessments of new technologies are necessary

25. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?<sup>25</sup>(20)

The introduction of new technologies clearly has both positive and negative impacts for sustainable development. Good management of technological resources needs to take them fully into account. ① Technological developments in sectors such as nuclear energy and agriculture provide examples of how not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health can accompany technological advances. ② New technologies have profound social impacts as well. ③ Since the industrial revolution, technological advances have changed the nature of skills needed in workplaces, creating certain types of jobs and destroying others, with impacts on employment patterns. ④ The industrial revolution marked a pivotal turning point in history, revolutionizing manufacturing processes and fueling significant societal and economic changes. ⑤ New technologies need to be assessed for their full potential impacts, both positive and negative.

21. "Lost Flavors: The Disappearance of North America's Native Cuisine and the Rise of Dietary Fads"

① North America's native cuisine met the same unfortunate fate as its native people, save for a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey.

추수감사절 칠면조와 같은 몇 가지 전해 내려오는 풍속을 제외하고, 북미의 토착 요리는 원주민들과 같은 불행한 운명을 맞이했다.

A 글의순서

빈칸추론

② Certainly, we still have regional specialties, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp.

확실히, 우리는 여전히 지역 특색 음식을 가지고 있지만, Carolina 바비큐는 거의 확실히 California 토마토를 소스에 넣을 것이고, Louisiana 감보도 인도네시아 양식 새우를 포함할 것이다.

B

③ If either of these shows/show up on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to discern or resist the corruption. (=contamination) 빈칸추론

만약 이것들 중 하나가 지방이나 액상 과당이 많이 첨가되어 패스트푸드 메뉴에 나타난다면, 우리는 그 붕괴를 식별하거나 막을 수 없을 것 같다.

④ We have yet to come up with a strong set of generalized norms, passed/passing down through families, for savoring and sensibly consuming that/what our land and climate give us.

우리는 아직 우리의 땅과 기후가 우리에게 주는 것을 음미하고 현명하게 소비하기 위해, 가계를 통해 전해져 내려오는 강력한 일반화된 규범을 생각해내지 못했다.

C 문장 삽입

⑤ We have, instead, a string of fad diets /convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller.

대신, 우리는 전국적인 베스트셀러의 규모로 서점과 배에 연이어 큰 소동을 일으키는 일련의 유행하는 식단을 가지고 있다.

문장 삽입

함축의미출제

⑥ Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that/which we have entirely lost our marbles.

10명 중 9명의 영양학자들은 이것을 우리가 완전히 우리의 분별력을 잃었다는 증거로 본다.

\* relic: 전해 내려오는 풍속 \*\* HFCS: 액상과당

\*\*\* convulse: 큰 소동을 일으키다

\* have entirely lost our marbles가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

- have become totally confused about our distinctive food identity

### 21. "Lost Flavors: The Disappearance of North America's Native Cuisine and the Rise of Dietary Fads"

❶ North America's native cuisine met the same \_\_\_\_\_ as its native people, \_\_\_\_\_ a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey.

추수감사절 칠면조와 같은 몇 가지 전해 내려오는 풍속을 제외하고, 북미의 토착 요리는 원주민들과 같은 불행한 운명을 맞이했다.

❷ Certainly, we still have regional specialties, \_\_\_\_\_ the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to \_\_\_\_\_ Indonesian farmed shrimp.

확실히, 우리는 여전히 지역 특색 음식을 가지고 있지만, Carolina 바비큐는 거의 확실히 California 토마토를 소스에 넣을 것이고, Louisiana 감보도 인도네시아 양식 새우를 포함할 것이다.

❸ If either of these [shows/show] up on a fast-food menu with lots of \_\_\_\_\_ fats or HFCS, we seem \_\_\_\_\_ either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.

만약 이것들 중 하나가 지방이나 액상 과당이 많이 첨가되어 패스트푸드 메뉴에 나타난다면, 우리는 그 붕괴를 식별하거나 막을 수 없을 것 같다.

❹ We have yet to \_\_\_\_\_ a strong set of \_\_\_\_\_, [passed/passing] down through families, for \_\_\_\_\_ and sensibly \_\_\_\_\_ [that/what] our land and climate give us.

우리는 아직 우리의 땅과 기후가 우리에게 주는 것을 **음미하고 현명하게 소비하기 위해**, 가계를 통해 전해져 내려오는 강력한 일반화된 규범을 생각해내지 못했다.

❺ We have, \_\_\_\_\_, a string of \_\_\_\_\_ /convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller.

대신, 우리는 전국적인 베스트셀러의 규모로 서점과 배에 연이어 큰 소동을 일으키는 일련의 유행하는 식단을 가지고 있다.

❻ Nine out of ten nutritionists \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ [that/which] we have entirely \_\_\_\_\_ our marbles.

10명 중 9명의 영양학자들은 이것을 우리가 완전히 우리의 분별력을 잃었다는 증거로 본다.

\* relic: 전해 내려오는 풍속 \*\* HFCS: 액상과당

\*\*\* convulse: 큰 소동을 일으키다

※ have entirely lost our marbles가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

- have become totally confused about our distinctive food identity

26. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(21)<sup>26)</sup>

North America's native cuisine met the same unfortunate fate as its native people, ① **save for** a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey. Certainly, we still have regional specialties, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp. If either of these ② **shows up** on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to discern or ③ **resist** the corruption. We have yet to come up with a strong set of generalized norms, ④ **passing** down through families, for savoring and sensibly ⑤ **consuming** what our land and climate give us. We have, instead, a string of fad diets convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller. Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that we have entirely lost our marbles.

\* relic: 전해 내려오는 풍속 \*\* HFCS: 액상과당  
\*\*\* convulse: 큰 소동을 일으키다

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(21)<sup>27)</sup>

North America's native cuisine met the same ① **unfortunate** fate as its native people, save for a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey. Certainly, we still have regional specialties, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp. If either of these shows up on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to ② **discern** or resist the ③ **corruption**. We have yet to come up with a strong set of ④ **specialized** norms, passed down through families, for savoring and sensibly consuming what our land and climate give us. We have, instead, a string of ⑤ **fad** diets convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller. Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that we have entirely lost our marbles.

\* relic: 전해 내려오는 풍속 \*\* HFCS: 액상과당  
\*\* convulse: 큰 소동을 일으키다

28. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(21)<sup>28)</sup>

North America's native cuisine met the same unfortunate fate as its native people, save for a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey. Certainly, we still have regional specialties, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp. If either of these shows up on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to discern or resist the corruption. We have yet to come up with a strong set of generalized norms, passed down through families, for savoring and sensibly consuming what our land and climate give us. We have, instead, a string of fad diets convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller. Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that we \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① have lost our way or are not thinking clearly
- ② are eating healthier than before
- ③ have a strong tradition of cooking
- ④ have excellent taste in food
- ⑤ are rejecting fast food

29. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(21)<sup>29)</sup>

North America’s native cuisine met the same unfortunate fate as its native people, save for a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey. Certainly, we still have regional specialties, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp. If either of these shows up on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to discern or resist the \_\_\_\_\_. We have yet to come up with a strong set of generalized norms, passed down through families, for savoring and sensibly consuming what our land and climate give us. We have, instead, a string of fad diets convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller. Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that we have entirely lost our marbles.

\* relic: 전해 내려오는 풍속 \*\* HFCS: 액상과당  
\*\*\* convulse: 큰 소동을 일으키다

- ① historical significance
- ② temptation
- ③ health benefits
- ④ artistic value
- ⑤ corruption

30. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(21)<sup>30)</sup>

North America’s native cuisine met the same unfortunate fate as its native people, save for a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey. Certainly, we still have \_\_\_\_\_, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp. If either of these shows up on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to discern or resist the corruption. We have yet to come up with a strong set of generalized norms, passed down through families, for savoring and sensibly consuming what our land and climate give us. We have, instead, a string of fad diets convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller. Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that we have entirely lost our marbles.

\* relic: 전해 내려오는 풍속 \*\* HFCS: 액상과당  
\*\*\* convulse: 큰 소동을 일으키다

- ① exotic dishes
- ② imported spices
- ③ elaborate diets
- ④ international cuisines
- ⑤ regional specialties

31. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?31)(21)

North America's native cuisine met the same unfortunate fate as its native people, save for a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey.

- (A) If either of these shows up on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to discern or resist the corruption. We have yet to come up with a strong set of generalized norms, passed down through families, for savoring and sensibly consuming what our land and climate give us.
- (B) We have, instead, a string of fad diets convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller. Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that we have entirely lost our marbles.
- (C) Certainly, we still have regional specialties, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp.

\*relic: 전해 내려오는 풍속 \*\*HFCS: 액상과당  
\*\*\*convulse: 큰 소동을 일으키다

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

32. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?32)(21)

We have, instead, a string of fad diets convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller.

North America's native cuisine met the same unfortunate fate as its native people, save for a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey. (a) Certainly, we still have regional specialties, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp. (b) If either of these shows up on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to discern or resist the corruption. (c) We have yet to come up with a strong set of generalized norms, passed down through families, for savoring and sensibly consuming what our land and climate give us. (d) Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that we have entirely lost our marbles. (e)

\* relic: 전해 내려오는 풍속 \*\* HFCS: 액상과당  
\*\*\* convulse: 큰 소동을 일으키다

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

33. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?33)(21)

Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that we have entirely lost our marbles.

North America's native cuisine met the same unfortunate fate as its native people, save for a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey. (a) Certainly, we still have regional specialties, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp. (b) If either of these shows up on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to discern or resist the corruption. (c) We have yet to come up with a strong set of generalized norms, passed down through families, for savoring and sensibly consuming what our land and climate give us. (d) We have, instead, a string of fad diets convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller. (e)

\* relic: 전해 내려오는 풍속 \*\* HFCS: 액상과당  
\*\*\* convulse: 큰 소동을 일으키다

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

34. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>34)</sup>(21)

North America’s native cuisine met the same unfortunate fate as its native people, save for a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey. Certainly, we still have regional specialties, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp. If either of these shows up on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to discern or resist the corruption. We have yet to come up with a strong set of generalized norms, passed down through families, for savoring and sensibly consuming what our land and climate give us. We have, instead, a string of fad diets convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller. Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that we have entirely lost our marbles.



Despite North America’s rich native cuisine, its evolution, influenced by global ingredients and fast-food culture, coupled with the (A) \_\_\_\_\_ of generational norms for consuming local produce, has led to a wave of fad diets, considered by most nutritionists as a clear sign of a (B) \_\_\_\_\_ relationship with food.

- | (A)          | (B)          |
|--------------|--------------|
| ① abundance  | beneficial   |
| ② absence    | disconnected |
| ③ presence   | coherent     |
| ④ surplus    | unconnected  |
| ⑤ redundancy | symbiotic    |

35. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>35)</sup>(21)

North America’s native cuisine met the same unfortunate fate as its native people, save for a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey. Certainly, we still have regional specialties, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp. If either of these shows up on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to discern or resist the corruption. We have yet to come up with a strong set of generalized norms, passed down through families, for savoring and sensibly consuming what our land and climate give us. We have, instead, a string of fad diets convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller. Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that we have entirely lost our marbles.

\* relic: 전해 내려오는 풍속 \*\* HFCS: 액상과당  
 \*\*\* convulse: 큰 소동을 일으키다

- ① Understanding the Health Implications of Fad Diets
- ② Impact of Globalization on Regional Cuisines
- ③ The Decline of Native American Cuisine in Modern American Diet
- ④ The Influence of Fast-Food Culture on American Diets
- ⑤ Losing Connection: American Diets and Native Food Traditions

36. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>36)</sup>(21)

North America’s native cuisine met the same unfortunate fate as its native people, save for a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey. Certainly, we still have regional specialties, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp. If either of these shows up on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to discern or resist the corruption. We have yet to come up with a strong set of generalized norms, passed down through families, for savoring and sensibly consuming what our land and climate give us. We have, instead, a string of fad diets convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller. Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that we have entirely lost our marbles.

- ① The Lost Heritage: America's Native Cuisine in Modern Times
- ② Fast Food and Fad Diets: The American Way of Eating
- ③ How American Cuisine Reflects Global Influences
- ④ Food Norms and Fads: America's Struggle with Dietary Choices
- ⑤ The Fade of Tradition: A Look at the Changing American Diet

37. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오<sup>37)</sup>(21)

North America’s native cuisine met the same unfortunate fate as its native people, save for a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey. Certainly, we still have regional specialties, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp. If either of these shows up on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to discern or resist the corruption. We have yet to come up with a strong set of generalized norms, passed down through families, for savoring and sensibly consuming what our land and climate give us. We have, instead, a string of fad diets convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller. Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that we have entirely lost our marbles.

\* relic: 전해 내려오는 풍속 \*\* HFCS: 액상과당  
\*\*\* convulse: 큰 소동을 일으키다

- ① The original cuisine of North America has largely vanished, similar to the fate of its native inhabitants.
- ② Fast food outlets in North America predominantly serve traditional native dishes.
- ③ The majority of nutritionists perceive the surge of diet trends as an indication of balanced and healthy eating habits.
- ④ A set of concrete norms for sensibly consuming locally-sourced food is well-established and passed down through generations in North America.
- ⑤ Popular regional dishes in North America often include ingredients sourced from other regions.

38. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?<sup>38)</sup>(21)

North America’s native cuisine met the same unfortunate fate as its native people, save for a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey. ① Certainly, we still have regional specialties, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp. ② If either of these shows up on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to discern or resist the corruption. ③ Fast-food has become a ubiquitous culinary choice, offering quick and convenient meals to satisfy busy lifestyles. We have yet to come up with a strong set of generalized norms, passed down through families, for savoring and sensibly consuming what our land and climate give us. ④ We have, instead, a string of fad diets convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller. ⑤ Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that we have entirely lost our marbles.

\* relic: 전해 내려오는 풍속 \*\* HFCS: 액상과당  
\*\*\* convulse: 큰 소동을 일으키다

39. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A)가 의미하는 바로 알맞은 것은<sup>39)</sup>(21)

North America's native cuisine (A) met the same unfortunate fate as its native people, save for a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey. Certainly, we still have regional specialties, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp. If either of these shows up on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to discern or resist the corruption. We have yet to come up with a strong set of generalized norms, passed down through families, for savoring and sensibly consuming what our land and climate give us. We have, instead, a string of fad diets convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller. Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that we have entirely lost our marbles.

\*relic: 전해 내려오는 풍속 \*\*HFCS: 액상과당

\*\*\*convulse: 큰 소동을 일으키다

- ① became extinct.
- ② became popular worldwide.
- ③ has undergone significant alterations and lost its originality.
- ④ has been replaced by fast food.
- ⑤ has remained unchanged for centuries.

22. 요지-미래의 직장에서는 감성 지능의 가치가 더욱 높아질 것이다

빈칸추론

❶ Perhaps, the **advent** of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the workplace may **bode well for Emotional Intelligence** (EI). \*빈칸변형 may prove beneficial for Emotional Intelligence.

아마도, 직장에서 인공 지능(AI)의 출현은 감성 지능(EI)에 좋은 징조가 될 수 있다.

❷ **As** AI gains **momentum** and **replaces** people in jobs at every level, **predictions** are, there will be a **premium** [**placed/placing**] on people /who have high ability in EI.

AI가 추진력을 받고 모든 수준의 일자리에서 사람들을 대신함에 따라, 높은 EI 능력을 가진 사람들에게 프리미엄이 주어질 것이라는 전망이 있다.

A **글의순서**

❸ The emotional messages /people send and respond to [**during/while**] **interacting/** [**are/is**], at this point, far [**within/beyond**] the ability of AI programs to **mimic**. (=imitate, copy)

사람들이 상호 작용하는 동안 보내고 반응하는 감정적인 메시지들은, 이러한 점에서, AI 프로그램의 모방하는 능력을 훨씬 넘어선다.

B **빈칸추론**

❹ **As** we get further into the age of the smart machine, it is likely that **sensing and managing emotions** will **remain** one type of intelligence / that **puzzles** AI. = perplex, confuse, bewilder

우리가 스마트 기기의 시대로 접어들수록, 감정을 감지하고 관리하는 것은 AI를 당혹하게 하는 지능의 한 유형으로 남을 것이다.

C

❺ This means **people and jobs** [**involving/involved**] EI **are safe** from **being taken over** by machines. 이것은 EI와 관련된 사람들과 직업들이 기계에 의해 점령되는 것으로부터 안전하다는 것을 의미한다.

❻ In a survey, almost three out of four executives **see** EI **as** a "**must-have**" skill for the workplace in the future / **as** the **automatizing** of routine tasks **bumps up** **against** the [**possibility/impossibility**] of creating effective AI for activities /that **require** **emotional** skill. = indispensable

한 설문 조사에서, 일상적인 업무의 자동화가 정서적 기술이 필요한 활동에 효과적인 AI를 만드는 것이 불가능하다는 점에 부딪히면서, 임원 네 명 중 세 명 가량이 EI를 향후 직장의 "필수" 기술로 보고 있다.

\* bode: -의 징조가 되다 \*\* momentum: 추진력

22. **요지-미래의 직장에서는 감성 지능의 가치가 더욱 높아질 것이다**

❶ Perhaps, the \_\_\_\_\_ of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the workplace \_\_\_\_\_ Emotional Intelligence (EI).

아마도, 직장에서 인공 지능(AI)의 출현은 감성 지능(EI)에 좋은 징조가 될 수 있다.

❷ \_\_\_\_\_ AI gains \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ people in jobs at every level, \_\_\_\_\_, there will be a \_\_\_\_\_ ability in EI.

AI가 추진력을 받고 모든 수준의 일자리에서 사람들을 대신함에 따라, 높은 EI 능력을 가진 사람들에게 프리미엄이 주어질 것이라는 전망이 있다.

❸ The \_\_\_\_\_ messages \_\_\_\_\_, at this point, far **[within/beyond]** the ability of AI programs \_\_\_\_\_.

사람들이 상호 작용하는 동안 보내고 반응하는 감정적인 메시지들은, 이러한 점에서, AI 프로그램의 모방하는 능력을 훨씬 넘어선다.

❹ \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ the age of the smart machine, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ will \_\_\_\_\_ one type of intelligence \_\_\_\_\_ AI.

우리가 스마트 기기의 시대로 접어들수록, 감정을 감지하고 관리하는 것은 AI를 당혹하게 하는 지능의 한 유형으로 남을 것이다.

❺ This means people and jobs **[involving/involved]** EI are \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ by machines.

이것은 EI와 관련된 사람들과 직업들이 기계에 의해 점령되는 것으로부터 안전하다는 것을 의미한다.

❻ In a survey, almost three \_\_\_\_\_ four executives \_\_\_\_\_ EI \_\_\_\_\_ a “\_\_\_\_\_” skill for the workplace in the future \_\_\_\_\_ the **[possibility/impossibility]** of \_\_\_\_\_ effective AI for activities \_\_\_\_\_ skill.

한 설문 조사에서, 일상적인 업무의 자동화가 정서적 기술이 필요한 활동에 효과적인 AI를 만드는 것이 불가능하다는 점에 부딪히면서, 임원 네 명 중 세 명 가량이 EI를 향후 직장의 "필수" 기술로 보고 있다.

\* bode: -의 징조가 되다 \*\* momentum: 추진력

40. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(22)<sup>40)</sup>

Perhaps, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the workplace may bode well for Emotional Intelligence (EI). As AI gains momentum and replaces people in jobs at every level, predictions are, there will be a premium ① **placed** on people who have high ability in EI. The emotional messages people send and respond to while interacting ② **is**, at this point, far beyond the ability of AI programs to mimic. As we get further into the age of the smart machine, it is likely that sensing and managing emotions will remain one type of intelligence that puzzles AI. This means people and jobs ③ **involving** EI are safe from ④ **being taken over** by machines. In a survey, almost three out of four executives see EI as a “must-have” skill for the workplace in the future as the automatizing of routine tasks bumps up against the impossibility of creating effective AI for activities that ⑤ **require** emotional skill.

\* bode: ~의 징조가 되다 \*\* momentum: 추진력

41. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(22)<sup>41)</sup>[변형주의]

Perhaps, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the workplace may bode well for Emotional Intelligence (EI). As AI gains momentum and ① **replaces** people in jobs at every level, predictions are, there will be a ② **premium** placed on people who have high ability in EI. The emotional messages people send and respond to while interacting are, at this point, far ③ **within** the ability of AI programs to mimic. As we get further into the age of the smart machine, it is likely that sensing and managing emotions will remain one type of intelligence that ④ **bewilders** AI. This means people and jobs involving EI are ⑤ **immune** to AI takeovers. In a survey, almost three out of four executives see EI as a “must-have” skill for the workplace in the future as the automatizing of routine tasks bumps up against the impossibility of creating effective AI for activities that require emotional skill.

\* bode: ~의 징조가 되다 \*\* momentum: 추진력

42. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(22)<sup>42)</sup>

Perhaps, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the workplace may \_\_\_\_\_. As AI gains momentum and replaces people in jobs at every level, predictions are, there will be a premium placed on people who have high ability in EI. The emotional messages people send and respond to while interacting are, at this point, far beyond the ability of AI programs to mimic. As we get further into the age of the smart machine, it is likely that sensing and managing emotions will remain one type of intelligence that puzzles AI. This means people and jobs involving EI are safe from being taken over by machines. In a survey, almost three out of four executives see EI as a “must-have” skill for the workplace in the future as the automatizing of routine tasks bumps up against the impossibility of creating effective AI for activities that require emotional skill.

\* bode: ~의 징조가 되다 \*\* momentum: 추진력

- ① may prove beneficial for Emotional Intelligence.
- ② lead to unemployment
- ③ improve our lifestyle
- ④ decrease the need for Emotional Intelligence (EI)
- ⑤ result in more advanced machines

43. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절하지 않는 것은? (22)<sup>43)</sup>

Perhaps, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the workplace may bode well for Emotional Intelligence (EI). As AI gains momentum and replaces people in jobs at every level, predictions are, there will be a premium placed on people who have high ability in EI. The emotional messages people send and respond to while interacting are, at this point, far beyond the ability of AI programs to mimic. As we get further into the age of the smart machine, it is likely that sensing and managing emotions will remain one type of intelligence that \_\_\_\_\_ AI. This means people and jobs involving EI are safe from being taken over by machines. In a survey, almost three out of four executives see EI as a "must-have" skill for the workplace in the future as the automatizing of routine tasks bumps up against the impossibility of creating effective AI for activities that require emotional skill.

\* bode: ~의 징조가 되다 \*\* momentum: 추진력

- ① perplex            ② confuse
- ③ bewilder        ④ clarify
- ⑤ confound

44. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은? <sup>44)</sup> (22)

Perhaps, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the workplace may bode well for Emotional Intelligence (EI). As AI gains momentum and replaces people in jobs at every level, predictions are, there will be a premium placed on people who have high ability in EI.

- (A) As we get further into the age of the smart machine, it is likely that sensing and managing emotions will remain one type of intelligence that puzzles AI.
- (B) The emotional messages people send and respond to while interacting are, at this point, far beyond the ability of AI programs to mimic.
- (C) This means people and jobs involving EI are safe from being taken over by machines. In a survey, almost three out of four executives see EI as a "must-have" skill for the workplace in the future as the automatizing of routine tasks bumps up against the impossibility of creating effective AI for activities that require emotional skill.

\* bode: ~의 징조가 되다 \*\* momentum: 추진력

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

45. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?45)(22)

Perhaps, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the workplace may bode well for Emotional Intelligence (EI). As AI gains momentum and replaces people in jobs at every level, predictions are, there will be a premium placed on people who have high ability in EI. The emotional messages people send and respond to while interacting are, at this point, far beyond the ability of AI programs to mimic. As we get further into the age of the smart machine, it is likely that sensing and managing emotions will remain one type of intelligence that puzzles AI. This means people and jobs involving EI are safe from being taken over by machines. In a survey, almost three out of four executives see EI as a “must-have” skill for the workplace in the future as the automatizing of routine tasks bumps up against the impossibility of creating effective AI for activities that require emotional skill.



With AI replacing many roles in the workplace, a growing emphasis is expected on Emotional Intelligence (EI), a skill that AI currently struggles to (A) \_\_\_\_\_, leading many executives to view EI as an (B) \_\_\_\_\_ asset, particularly as automation struggles to effectively handle emotionally demanding tasks.

- | (A)         | (B)           |
|-------------|---------------|
| ① constrain | essential     |
| ② duplicate | disposable    |
| ③ diminish  | optional      |
| ④ replicate | indispensable |
| ⑤ reproduce | redundant     |

46. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?46) (22)

Perhaps, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the workplace may bode well for Emotional Intelligence (EI). As AI gains momentum and replaces people in jobs at every level, predictions are, there will be a premium placed on people who have high ability in EI. The emotional messages people send and respond to while interacting are, at this point, far beyond the ability of AI programs to mimic. As we get further into the age of the smart machine, it is likely that sensing and managing emotions will remain one type of intelligence that puzzles AI. This means people and jobs involving EI are safe from being taken over by machines. In a survey, almost three out of four executives see EI as a “must-have” skill for the workplace in the future as the automatizing of routine tasks bumps up against the impossibility of creating effective AI for activities that require emotional skill.

\* bode: -의 징조가 되다 \*\* momentum: 추진력

- ① Workplace Skills for the Future: AI and EI
- ② Why AI Cannot Replicate Emotional Intelligence
- ③ The Rising Importance of Emotional Intelligence in the Age of AI
- ④ The Role of AI in Modern Workplace
- ⑤ Survey Results on Executive Opinions Regarding AI and EI

47. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>47)</sup>(22)

Perhaps, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the workplace may bode well for Emotional Intelligence (EI). As AI gains momentum and replaces people in jobs at every level, predictions are, there will be a premium placed on people who have high ability in EI. The emotional messages people send and respond to while interacting are, at this point, far beyond the ability of AI programs to mimic. As we get further into the age of the smart machine, it is likely that sensing and managing emotions will remain one type of intelligence that puzzles AI. This means people and jobs involving EI are safe from being taken over by machines. In a survey, almost three out of four executives see EI as a "must-have" skill for the workplace in the future as the automatizing of routine tasks bumps up against the impossibility of creating effective AI for activities that require emotional skill.

- ① Emotional Intelligence: The Unattainable Goal for AI
- ② AI and EI: The Inevitable Convergence in the Future Workplace
- ③ Future-Proofing Jobs: The Crucial Role of Emotional Intelligence in the AI Era
- ④ The AI vs EI Battle: Who Wins in the Future Workplace?
- ⑤ Why AI Cannot Replace Emotionally Intelligent Humans

48. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>48)</sup>(22)

Perhaps, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the workplace may bode well for Emotional Intelligence (EI). As AI gains momentum and replaces people in jobs at every level, predictions are, there will be a premium placed on people who have high ability in EI. The emotional messages people send and respond to while interacting are, at this point, far beyond the ability of AI programs to mimic. As we get further into the age of the smart machine, it is likely that sensing and managing emotions will remain one type of intelligence that puzzles AI. This means people and jobs involving EI are safe from being taken over by machines. In a survey, almost three out of four executives see EI as a "must-have" skill for the workplace in the future as the automatizing of routine tasks bumps up against the impossibility of creating effective AI for activities that require emotional skill.

- ① AI is rapidly taking over every job in the workplace, leaving no room for those with EI skills.
- ② Despite advancements in AI, EI remains a crucial aspect in the workplace that AI cannot replicate.
- ③ AI's inability to understand and respond to emotional cues is limiting its utility in the workplace.
- ④ All future jobs will be taken over by AI, rendering EI skills redundant.
- ⑤ The majority of executives are opposed to the incorporation of AI in the workplace due to its inability to handle emotionally charged situations.

49. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오<sup>49)</sup>(22)

Perhaps, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the workplace may bode well for Emotional Intelligence (EI). As AI gains momentum and replaces people in jobs at every level, predictions are, there will be a premium placed on people who have high ability in EI. The emotional messages people send and respond to while interacting are, at this point, far beyond the ability of AI programs to mimic. As we get further into the age of the smart machine, it is likely that sensing and managing emotions will remain one type of intelligence that puzzles AI. This means people and jobs involving EI are safe from being taken over by machines. In a survey, almost three out of four executives see EI as a "must-have" skill for the workplace in the future as the automatizing of routine tasks bumps up against the impossibility of creating effective AI for activities that require emotional skill.

\* bode: ~의 징조가 되다 \*\* momentum: 추진력

- ① Artificial Intelligence is predicted to cause an increased value for individuals with high Emotional Intelligence in the workforce.
- ② AI technologies have succeeded in fully mimicking human emotional interactions.
- ③ In an executive survey, Emotional Intelligence was seen as an essential skill for the future workplace, particularly in the face of increasing automation.
- ④ It is believed that jobs involving Emotional Intelligence are not likely to be replaced by AI technologies.
- ⑤ As the era of smart machines progresses, sensing and managing emotions is expected to remain an aspect of intelligence that AI struggles with.

## 50. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?50)(22)

Perhaps, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the workplace may bode well for Emotional Intelligence (EI). As AI gains momentum and replaces people in jobs at every level, predictions are, there will be a premium placed on people who have high ability in EI. ① The emotional messages people send and respond to while interacting are, at this point, far beyond the ability of AI programs to mimic. ② As we get further into the age of the smart machine, it is likely that sensing and managing emotions will remain one type of intelligence that puzzles AI. ③ This means people and jobs involving EI are safe from being taken over by machines. ④ Artificial intelligence (AI) has revolutionized various industries by enabling machines to mimic human intelligence and perform complex tasks with remarkable efficiency. ⑤ In a survey, almost three out of four executives see EI as a “must-have” skill for the workplace in the future as the automatizing of routine tasks bumps up against the impossibility of creating effective AI for activities that require emotional skill.

\* bode: ~의 징조가 되다 \*\* momentum: 추진력

23. 주제 necessity of using a common language to integrate the curriculum

① Education must focus on the trunk of the tree of knowledge, [revealing/concealing] the ways [which/in which] the branches, twigs, and leaves all emerge from a common core. 빈칸추론

교육은 나뭇가지, 잔가지, 잎이 모두 공통의 핵심에서 나오는 방식을 밝히면서, 지식의 나무 줄기에 초점을 맞춰야 한다.

함축의미 -Education must focus on the trunk of the tree of knowledge

▶ Education should emphasize the fundamental principles, theories, or concepts that form the basis for all fields of knowledge or disciplines,

글의순서

빈칸추론

A ② Tools for thinking stem from this core, providing a common language [which/with which] practitioners in different fields may share their experience of the process of innovation and discover links between their creative activities.

다양한 분야의 실무자들이 혁신 과정에 대한 경험을 공유하고 그들의 창의적 활동 사이의 연결 고리를 발견할 수 있는 공통 언어를 제공하면서, 사고를 위한 도구는 이 핵심에서 비롯된다.

문장 삽입

③ When the same terms [are employed/employ] across the curriculum, students begin to link different subjects and classes.

교육과정 전반에 걸쳐 동일한 용어가 사용될 때, 학생들은 서로 다른 과목들과 수업들을 연결하기 시작한다.

문장 삽입

B ④ If they practice abstracting in writing class, if they work on abstracting in painting or drawing class, and if, in all cases, they call it abstracting, they begin to understand / how to think [beyond/within] disciplinary boundaries.

글쓰기 수업에서 추상을 연습하고, 회화나 그림 그리기 수업에서 추상을 연습하고, 그리고 모든 경우에 그들이 그것을 추상이라고 일컫는다면, 그들은 학문의 경계를 넘어 사고하는 방법을 이해하기 시작한다.

C

⑤ They see how to transform their thoughts / from one mode of conception and expression to another. 그들은 그들의 생각을 하나의 개념과 표현 방식에서 다른 방식으로 바꾸는 방법을 알게 된다.

함축의미

⑥ Linking the disciplines comes naturally / when \*the terms and tools are presented as part of a universal imagination.

\*함축의미 - students are taught to see the interconnectedness of different disciplines and to apply the same principles or techniques across various fields.

용어들과 도구들이 보편적 상상력의 일부로 제시될 때 학문들을 연결하는 것은 자연스럽게 이루어진다.

**23. 주제 necessity of using a common language to integrate the curriculum**

① Education must \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tree of knowledge, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ the branches, twigs, and leaves all \_\_\_\_\_.

교육은 나뭇가지, 잔가지, 잎이 모두 **공통의 핵심**에서 나오는 방식을 밝히면서, **지식의 나무 줄기에 초점을 맞춰야 한다.**

② \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ this core, \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ practitioners in  
 different fields \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ activities.

다양한 분야의 실무자들이 혁신 과정에 대한 경험을 공유하고 그들의 창의적 활동 사이의 연결 고리를 발견할 수 있는 공통 언어를 제공하면서, 사고를 위한 도구는 이 핵심에서 비롯된다.

③ When the \_\_\_\_\_ across the curriculum, students begin \_\_\_\_\_ subjects and  
 classes.

교육과정 전반에 걸쳐 **동일한 용어가 사용될 때**, 학생들은 서로 다른 과목들과 수업들을 연결하기 시작한다.

④ If they practice \_\_\_\_\_ in writing class, if they work on abstracting in painting or drawing class, and  
 if, in all cases, they \_\_\_\_\_, they begin \_\_\_\_\_.

글쓰기 수업에서 추상을 연습하고, 회화나 그림 그리기 수업에서 추상을 연습하고, 그리고 모든 경우에 그들이 그것을 추상이라고 일컫는다면, 그들은 **학문의 경계를 넘어 사고하는 방법을 이해하기 시작한다.**

⑤ They see \_\_\_\_\_ one mode of conception and expression \_\_\_\_\_.

그들은 그들의 생각을 하나의 개념과 표현 방식에서 다른 방식으로 바꾸는 방법을 알게 된다.

⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ / when the terms and tools \_\_\_\_\_ as part of a  
 \_\_\_\_\_ imagination.

용어들과 도구들이 **보편적 상상력의 일부로 제시될 때** 학문들을 연결하는 것은 자연스럽게 이루어진다.

51. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(23)<sup>51)</sup>

Education must focus on the trunk of the tree of knowledge, revealing the ways ① in which the branches, twigs, and leaves all emerge from a common core. Tools for thinking stem from this core, providing a common language ② which practitioners in different fields may share their experience of the process of innovation and discover links between their creative activities. When the same terms ③ are employed across the curriculum, students begin to link different subjects and classes. If they practice ④ abstracting in writing class, if they work on abstracting in painting or drawing class, and if, in all cases, they call it abstracting, they begin to understand how to think beyond disciplinary boundaries. They see how to transform their thoughts from one mode of conception and expression to another. Linking the disciplines ⑤ comes naturally when the terms and tools are presented as part of a universal imagination.

52. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(23)<sup>52)</sup>

Education must focus on the trunk of the tree of knowledge, ① revealing the ways in which the branches, twigs, and leaves all emerge from a common core. Tools for thinking stem from this core, providing a ② common language with which practitioners in different fields may share their experience of the process of innovation and discover links between their creative activities. When the same terms are ③ employed across the curriculum, students begin to link different subjects and classes. If they practice abstracting in writing class, if they work on abstracting in painting or drawing class, and if, in all cases, they call it abstracting, they begin to understand how to think beyond ④ disciplinary boundaries. They see how to ⑤ transact their thoughts from one mode of conception and expression to another. Linking the disciplines comes naturally when the terms and tools are presented as part of a universal imagination.

53. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(23)<sup>53)</sup>

Education must focus on the trunk of the tree of knowledge, revealing the ways in which the branches, twigs, and leaves all emerge from a common core. Tools for thinking stem from this core, providing \_\_\_\_\_ with which practitioners in different fields may share their experience of the process of innovation and discover links between their creative activities. When the same terms are employed across the curriculum, students begin to link different subjects and classes. If they practice abstracting in writing class, if they work on abstracting in painting or drawing class, and if, in all cases, they call it abstracting, they begin to understand how to think beyond disciplinary boundaries. They see how to transform their thoughts from one mode of conception and expression to another. Linking the disciplines comes naturally when the terms and tools are presented as part of a universal imagination.

\* deplore: 한탄하다

- ① monotonous instructions
- ② physical implements
- ③ incomprehensible term
- ④ a common language
- ⑤ restrictive guidelines

54. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(23)<sup>54)</sup>

Education must focus on the trunk of the tree of knowledge, revealing the ways \_\_\_\_\_. Tools for thinking stem from this core, providing a common language with which practitioners in different fields may share their experience of the process of innovation and discover links between their creative activities. When the same terms are employed across the curriculum, students begin to link different subjects and classes. If they practice abstracting in writing class, if they work on abstracting in painting or drawing class, and if, in all cases, they call it abstracting, they begin to understand how to think beyond disciplinary boundaries. They see how to transform their thoughts from one mode of conception and expression to another. Linking the disciplines comes naturally when the terms and tools are presented as part of a universal imagination.

\* deplore: 한탄하다

- ① different disciplines are interconnected
- ② art and science oppose each other
- ③ learning happens only in a classroom
- ④ school subjects are isolated units of knowledge
- ⑤ students are passive recipients of knowledge

55. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?<sup>55)</sup> (23)

Education must focus on the trunk of the tree of knowledge, revealing the ways in which the branches, twigs, and leaves all emerge from a common core.

- (A) If they practice abstracting in writing class, if they work on abstracting in painting or drawing class, and if, in all cases, they call it abstracting, they begin to understand how to think beyond disciplinary boundaries.
- (B) They see how to transform their thoughts from one mode of conception and expression to another. Linking the disciplines comes naturally when the terms and tools are presented as part of a universal imagination.
- (C) Tools for thinking stem from this core, providing a common language with which practitioners in different fields may share their experience of the process of innovation and discover links between their creative activities. When the same terms are employed across the curriculum, students begin to link different subjects and classes.

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

56. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>56)</sup>(23)

If they practice abstracting in writing class, if they work on abstracting in painting or drawing class, and if, in all cases, they call it abstracting, they begin to understand how to think beyond disciplinary boundaries.

Education must focus on the trunk of the tree of knowledge, revealing the ways in which the branches, twigs, and leaves all emerge from a common core. (a) Tools for thinking stem from this core, providing a common language with which practitioners in different fields may share their experience of the process of innovation and discover links between their creative activities. (b) When the same terms are employed across the curriculum, students begin to link different subjects and classes. (c) They also see how to transform their thoughts from one mode of conception and expression to another. (d) Linking the disciplines comes naturally when the terms and tools are presented as part of a universal imagination. (e)

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

57. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?57)(23)

When the same terms are employed across the curriculum, students begin to link different subjects and classes.

Education must focus on the trunk of the tree of knowledge, revealing the ways in which the branches, twigs, and leaves all emerge from a common core. (a) Tools for thinking stem from this core, providing a common language with which practitioners in different fields may share their experience of the process of innovation and discover links between their creative activities. (b) If they practice abstracting in writing class, if they work on abstracting in painting or drawing class, and if, in all cases, they call it abstracting, they begin to understand how to think beyond disciplinary boundaries. (c) They see how to transform their thoughts from one mode of conception and expression to another. (d) Linking the disciplines comes naturally when the terms and tools are presented as part of a universal imagination. (e)

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

58. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?58)(23)

Education must focus on the trunk of the tree of knowledge, revealing the ways in which the branches, twigs, and leaves all emerge from a common core. Tools for thinking stem from this core, providing a common language with which practitioners in different fields may share their experience of the process of innovation and discover links between their creative activities. When the same terms are employed across the curriculum, students begin to link different subjects and classes. If they practice abstracting in writing class, if they work on abstracting in painting or drawing class, and if, in all cases, they call it abstracting, they begin to understand how to think beyond disciplinary boundaries. They see how to transform their thoughts from one mode of conception and expression to another. Linking the disciplines comes naturally when the terms and tools are presented as part of a universal imagination.



Education should focus on the (A) \_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge, encouraging students to draw links across disciplines using a shared terminology, thereby facilitating (B) \_\_\_\_\_ thinking, fostering innovation, and promoting a universal imagination.

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (A)                  | (B)                |
| ① fragmentation      | unilateral         |
| ② interconnectedness | cross-disciplinary |
| ③ segregation        | monodisciplinary   |
| ④ incorporation      | discouraged        |
| ⑤ integration        | uninformed         |

## 59. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?59)(23)

We must integrate the curriculum by using a common descriptive language for innovation. Education must focus on the trunk of the tree of knowledge, revealing the ways in which the branches, twigs, and leaves all emerge from a common core. Tools for thinking stem from this core, providing a common language with which practitioners in different fields may share their experience of the process of innovation and discover links between their creative activities. When the same terms are employed across the curriculum, students begin to link different subjects and classes. If they practice abstracting in writing class, if they work on abstracting in painting or drawing class, and if, in all cases, they call it abstracting, they begin to understand how to think beyond disciplinary boundaries. They see how to transform their thoughts from one mode of conception and expression to another. Linking the disciplines comes naturally when the terms and tools are presented as part of a universal imagination.

- ① The Art and Science of Abstracting: A Cross-Curricular Approach
- ② Beyond Borders: Fostering Innovation Through Integrated Curriculum
- ③ A Common Language for Innovation: Bridging Disciplines through Integrated Curriculum
- ④ Common Language, Common Core: The Power of Descriptive Language in Education
- ⑤ Tools for Thinking: The Impact of Painting and Drawing in Writing Skills

## 60. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오60)(23)

Education must focus on the trunk of the tree of knowledge, revealing the ways in which the branches, twigs, and leaves all emerge from a common core. Tools for thinking stem from this core, providing a common language with which practitioners in different fields may share their experience of the process of innovation and discover links between their creative activities. When the same terms are employed across the curriculum, students begin to link different subjects and classes. If they practice abstracting in writing class, if they work on abstracting in painting or drawing class, and if, in all cases, they call it abstracting, they begin to understand how to think beyond disciplinary boundaries. They see how to transform their thoughts from one mode of conception and expression to another. Linking the disciplines comes naturally when the terms and tools are presented as part of a universal imagination.

- ① A comprehensive education should be centered around a shared foundation of knowledge.
- ② Using a common language can allow individuals from different disciplines to connect their innovative processes.
- ③ Students can learn to think beyond their subject boundaries by practicing the same methods across various classes.
- ④ The use of shared terms across classes does not encourage students to establish connections between different subjects.
- ⑤ The idea of a universal imagination aids in naturally linking various academic disciplines.

## 61. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?61)(23)

Education must focus on the trunk of the tree of knowledge, revealing the ways in which the branches, twigs, and leaves all emerge from a common core. ① Tools for thinking stem from this core, providing a common language with which practitioners in different fields may share their experience of the process of innovation and discover links between their creative activities. ② When the same terms are employed across the curriculum, students begin to link different subjects and classes. ③ If they practice abstracting in writing class, if they work on abstracting in painting or drawing class, and if, in all cases, they call it abstracting, they begin to understand how to think beyond disciplinary boundaries. ④ The disciplinary measures implemented by the school effectively maintain a structured learning environment and promote students' academic and behavioral growth. ⑤ They see how to transform their thoughts from one mode of conception and expression to another. Linking the disciplines comes naturally when the terms and tools are presented as part of a universal imagination.

## 24.제목-Language Evolution Makes Even Shakespeare Semi-literate!

❶ New words and expressions **emerge** continually / in response to new situations, ideas and feelings.  
 새로운 상황, 생각, 감정에 반응하여 새로운 단어들과 표현들이 계속해서 생겨난다.

A **글의순서**

❷ The Oxford English Dictionary **publishes** **supplements** of new words and expressions / that have entered the language.  
 Oxford 영어 사전은 그 언어에 등장한 새로운 단어들과 표현들의 추가분을 출판한다.

**문장 삽입**

\* 변형 view it as a deviation from precise English

❸ Some people deplore this kind of thing and **see it as a drift from correct English**. **빈칸추론**  
 어떤 사람들은 이런 일을 한탄하고 그것을 올바른 영어에서 벗어난 것으로 본다.

**문장 삽입**

it - that 강조구문

❹ **But** **it** **was** only in the eighteenth century **that** any **attempt** **was made to formalize** spelling and punctuation of English at all.  
 그러나 영어의 철자와 구두법을 공식화하려는 시도는 18세기에 이르러서야 이루어졌다.

B **빈칸추론**

❺ The language /we speak in the twenty-first century /would be virtually **unintelligible** to Shakespeare, and **so** **would** his way of speaking to us. \* so v+ s: S도 그러하다 (도치구문)  
 21세기에 우리가 사용하는 언어는 Shakespeare에게는 사실상 이해되기 어려울 것이며, 우리에게도 그의 말하는 방식은 마찬가지로일 것이다.

**문장 삽입**

❻ Alvin Toffler **estimated** that Shakespeare **would** probably only **understand** about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now.  
 Alvin Toffler는 Shakespeare가 현재 영어에서 일반적으로 사용되는 450,000개의 단어 중 약 250,000개만을 이해할 것이라고 추정했다.

C \*가정법: if+S+were to+동사원형 - S+조.과+동사원형

❼ **In other words**, so to speak, if Shakespeare **were to materialize** in London today /he **would understand**, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.  
 다시 말해서, 말하자면, 만약 Shakespeare가 오늘날 런던에 나타난다면, 그는 평균적으로 우리의 어휘에 있는 9개의 단어당 5개만 이해할 것이다.

\* deplore: 한탄하다

**24. 제목-Language Evolution Makes Even Shakespeare Semi-literate!**

❶ New words and expressions \_\_\_\_\_ new situations, ideas and feelings.

새로운 상황, 생각, 감정에 반응하여 새로운 단어들과 표현들이 계속해서 생겨난다.

❷ The Oxford English Dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ of new words and expressions \_\_\_\_\_ the language.

Oxford 영어 사전은 그 언어에 등장한 새로운 단어들과 표현들의 **추가분을 출판한다**.

❸ Some people \_\_\_\_\_ this kind of thing and \_\_\_\_\_ from correct English.

어떤 사람들은 이런 일을 한탄하고 그것을 **올바른 영어에서 벗어난 것으로 본다**.

❹ \_\_\_\_\_ only in the eighteenth century \_\_\_\_\_ any \_\_\_\_\_ spelling and punctuation of English at all.

그러나 영어의 철자와 구두법을 공식화하려는 시도는 18세기에 이르러서야 이루어졌다.

❺ The language \_\_\_\_\_ in the twenty-first century \_\_\_\_\_ Shakespeare, and \_\_\_\_\_.

21세기에 우리가 사용하는 언어는 Shakespeare에게는 사실상 이해되기 어려울 것이며, 우리에게도 그의 말하는 방식은 마찬가지로 낯설 것이다.

❻ Alvin Toffler \_\_\_\_\_ Shakespeare would probably only understand about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now.

Alvin Toffler는 Shakespeare가 현재 영어에서 일반적으로 사용되는 450,000개의 단어 중 약 250,000개만을 이해할 것이라고 추정했다.

❼ \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, if Shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_ in London today /he \_\_\_\_\_, on average, only five out of every nine \_\_\_\_\_ in our vocabulary.

다시 말해서, 말하자면, 만약 Shakespeare가 오늘날 런던에 나타난다면, 그는 평균적으로 우리의 어휘에 있는 9개의 단어당 5개만 이해할 것이다.

\* deplore: 한탄하다

62. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(24)<sup>62)</sup>

New words and expressions emerge continually in response to new situations, ideas and feelings. The Oxford English Dictionary publishes supplements of new words and expressions that have entered the language. Some people deplore this kind of thing and see it as a drift from correct English. But ① it was only in the eighteenth century ② that any attempt ③ was made to formalize spelling and punctuation of English at all. The language we speak in the twenty-first century would be virtually unintelligible to Shakespeare, and so ④ did his way of speaking to us. Alvin Toffler estimated that Shakespeare would probably only understand about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now. In other words, so to speak, if Shakespeare ⑤ were to materialize in London today he would understand, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.

\* deplore: 한탄하다

63. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(24)<sup>63)</sup>

New words and expressions ① emerge continually in response to new situations, ideas and feelings. The Oxford English Dictionary publishes supplements of new words and expressions that have entered the language. Some people deplore this kind of thing and see it as a ② drift from correct English. But it was only in the eighteenth century that any attempt was made to ③ formalize spelling and punctuation of English at all. The language we speak in the twenty-first century would be virtually ④ intelligible to Shakespeare, and so would his way of speaking to us. Alvin Toffler estimated that Shakespeare would probably only understand about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now. In other words, so to speak, if Shakespeare were to ⑤ materialize in London today he would understand, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.

\* deplore: 한탄하다

64. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(24)<sup>64)</sup>

New words and expressions emerge continually in response to new situations, ideas and feelings. *The Oxford English Dictionary* publishes supplements of new words and expressions that have entered the language. Some people deplore this kind of thing and \_\_\_\_\_. But it was only in the eighteenth century that any attempt was made to formalize spelling and punctuation of English at all. The language we speak in the twenty-first century would be virtually unintelligible to Shakespeare, and so would his way of speaking to us. Alvin Toffler estimated that Shakespeare would probably only understand about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now. In other words, so to speak, if Shakespeare were to materialize in London today he would understand, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.

- ① evade a return to the language of Shakespeare's time
- ② encourage further innovation in language
- ③ prefer using only words they learned in school
- ④ submit their own suggestions for new words
- ⑤ view it as a deviation from precise English

65. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(24)<sup>65</sup>

New words and expressions emerge continually in response to new situations, ideas and feelings. The Oxford English Dictionary publishes supplements of new words and expressions that have entered the language. Some people deplore this kind of thing and see it as a drift from correct English. But it was only in the eighteenth century that any attempt was made to formalize spelling and punctuation of English at all. The language we speak in the twenty-first century would be virtually \_\_\_\_\_ to Shakespeare, and so would his way of speaking to us. Alvin Toffler estimated that Shakespeare would probably only understand about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now. In other words, so to speak, if Shakespeare were to materialize in London today he would understand, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.

- ① superior      ② identical
- ③ unintelligible   ④ similar
- ⑤ comforting

66. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 말로 연결된 것은?<sup>66</sup> (24)

New words and expressions emerge continually in response to new situations, ideas and feelings. *The Oxford English Dictionary* publishes supplements of new words and expressions that have entered the language. Some people deplore this kind of thing and see it as a drift from correct English. (A)\_\_\_\_\_, it was only in the eighteenth century that any attempt was made to formalize spelling and punctuation of English at all. The language we speak in the twenty-first century would be virtually unintelligible to Shakespeare, and so would his way of speaking to us. Alvin Toffler estimated that Shakespeare would probably only understand about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now. (B)\_\_\_\_\_, so to speak, if Shakespeare were to materialize in London today he would understand, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.

\*deplore: 한탄하다

- | (A)                 | (B)            |
|---------------------|----------------|
| ① Still             | In addition    |
| ② Furthermore       | Therefore      |
| ③ But               | In contrast    |
| ④ In short          | In other words |
| ⑤ On the other hand | That is        |

67. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?<sup>67</sup> (24)

New words and expressions emerge continually in response to new situations, ideas and feelings.

- (A) In other words, so to speak, if Shakespeare were to materialize in London today he would understand, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.
- (B) The Oxford English Dictionary publishes supplements of new words and expressions that have entered the language. Some people deplore this kind of thing and see it as a drift from correct English. But it was only in the eighteenth century that any attempt was made to formalize spelling and punctuation of English at all.
- (C) The language we speak in the twenty-first century would be virtually unintelligible to Shakespeare, and so would his way of speaking to us. Alvin Toffler estimated that Shakespeare would probably only understand about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now.

\*deplore: 한탄하다

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

68. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>68)</sup>(24)

But it was only in the eighteenth century that any attempt was made to formalize spelling and punctuation of English at all.

New words and expressions emerge continually in response to new situations, ideas and feelings. (a) The Oxford English Dictionary publishes supplements of new words and expressions that have entered the language. (b) Some people deplore this kind of thing and see it as a drift from correct English. (c) The language we speak in the twenty-first century would be virtually unintelligible to Shakespeare, and so would his way of speaking to us. (d) Alvin Toffler estimated that Shakespeare would probably only understand about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now. (e) In other words, so to speak, if Shakespeare were to materialize in London today he would understand, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.

\* deplore: 한탄하다

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

69. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>69)</sup>(24)

Some people deplore this kind of thing and see it as a drift from correct English.

New words and expressions emerge continually in response to new situations, ideas and feelings. (a) The Oxford English Dictionary publishes supplements of new words and expressions that have entered the language. (b) But it was only in the eighteenth century that any attempt was made to formalize spelling and punctuation of English at all. (c) The language we speak in the twenty-first century would be virtually unintelligible to Shakespeare, and so would his way of speaking to us. (d) Alvin Toffler estimated that Shakespeare would probably only understand about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now. (e) In other words, so to speak, if Shakespeare were to materialize in London today he would understand, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.

\* deplore: 한탄하다

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

70. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>70)</sup>(24)

Alvin Toffler estimated that Shakespeare would probably only understand about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now.

New words and expressions emerge continually in response to new situations, ideas and feelings. (a) *The Oxford English Dictionary* publishes supplements of new words and expressions that have entered the language. (b) Some people deplore this kind of thing and see it as a drift from correct English. (c) But it was only in the eighteenth century that any attempt was made to formalize spelling and punctuation of English at all. (d) The language we speak in the twenty-first century would be virtually unintelligible to Shakespeare, and so would his way of speaking to us. (e) In other words, so to speak, if Shakespeare were to materialize in London today he would understand, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.

\*deplore: 한탄하다

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

71. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?71)(24)

New words and expressions emerge continually in response to new situations, ideas and feelings. The Oxford English Dictionary publishes supplements of new words and expressions that have entered the language. Some people deplore this kind of thing and see it as a drift from correct English. But it was only in the eighteenth century that any attempt was made to formalize spelling and punctuation of English at all. The language we speak in the twenty-first century would be virtually unintelligible to Shakespeare, and so would his way of speaking to us. Alvin Toffler estimated that Shakespeare would probably only understand about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now. In other words, so to speak, if Shakespeare were to materialize in London today he would understand, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.

\* deplore: 한탄하다



The continuous emergence of new words and expressions, often met with criticism for (A) \_\_\_\_\_ from 'correct English', reflects the fluidity and evolution of language; indeed, Shakespeare, estimated to comprehend only 250,000 of the current 450,000 words, would find our contemporary language nearly (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

(A)	(B)
-----	-----

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| ① adhering    | recognizable   |
| ② deviating   | unrecognizable |
| ③ maintaining | accustomed     |
| ④ conforming  | unintelligible |
| ⑤ drifting    | familiar       |

72. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?72)(24)

New words and expressions emerge continually in response to new situations, ideas and feelings. The Oxford English Dictionary publishes supplements of new words and expressions that have entered the language. Some people deplore this kind of thing and see it as a drift from correct English. But it was only in the eighteenth century that any attempt was made to formalize spelling and punctuation of English at all. The language we speak in the twenty-first century would be virtually unintelligible to Shakespeare, and so would his way of speaking to us. Alvin Toffler estimated that Shakespeare would probably only understand about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now. In other words, so to speak, if Shakespeare were to materialize in London today he would understand, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.

\* deplore: 한탄하다

- ① The Oxford English Dictionary's Role in Recording New Expressions
- ② The Formalization of English Spelling and Punctuation in the Eighteenth Century
- ③ Understanding Shakespeare's Limited Comprehension of Modern English Vocabulary
- ④ The Ever-Evolving Nature of the English Language from Shakespeare to the Present Day
- ⑤ The Controversy Over New Words and Expressions in English

73. 다음 글의 내용과 일치 하는 것을 고르시오<sup>73</sup>(24)

New words and expressions emerge continually in response to new situations, ideas and feelings. The Oxford English Dictionary publishes supplements of new words and expressions that have entered the language. Some people deplore this kind of thing and see it as a drift from correct English. But it was only in the eighteenth century that any attempt was made to formalize spelling and punctuation of English at all. The language we speak in the twenty-first century would be virtually unintelligible to Shakespeare, and so would his way of speaking to us. Alvin Toffler estimated that Shakespeare would probably only understand about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now. In other words, so to speak, if Shakespeare were to materialize in London today he would understand, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.

\* deplore: 한탄하다

- ① Language is a static construct, unchanging over time.
- ② The Oxford English Dictionary does not record new words and phrases.
- ③ Spelling and punctuation have been formalized in English since the beginning of its usage.
- ④ Shakespeare would likely understand less than half of the words in contemporary English.
- ⑤ The creation of new words and expressions is viewed positively by everyone.

74. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?<sup>74</sup>(24)

New words and expressions emerge continually in response to new situations, ideas and feelings. The Oxford English Dictionary publishes supplements of new words and expressions that have entered the language. ① Some people deplore this kind of thing and see it as a drift from correct English. But it was only in the eighteenth century that any attempt was made to formalize spelling and punctuation of English at all. ② The language we speak in the twenty-first century would be virtually unintelligible to Shakespeare, and so would his way of speaking to us. ③ Shakespeare's plays are renowned not only for their captivating storytelling but also for introducing numerous new words and phrases to the English language. ④ Alvin Toffler estimated that Shakespeare would probably only understand about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now. ⑤ In other words, so to speak, if Shakespeare were to materialize in London today he would understand, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.

\* deplore: 한탄하다

## 26. "John Ray: The Blacksmith's Son Who Transformed Botany"

❶ **Born** in 1627 in Black Notley, Essex, England, John Ray was the son of the village blacksmith.

1627년 잉글랜드 Essex주 Black Notley에서 태어난 John Ray는 마을 대장장이의 아들이었다.

### A **글의순서**

❷ At 16, he went to Cambridge University, **where** he studied widely and lectured on topics from Greek to mathematics, **before joining** the priesthood in 1660.

16세에 그는 Cambridge 대학교에 들어가서 폭넓게 공부하고 그리스어부터 수학까지 강의를 하다가 1660년에 성직자의 길로 들어섰다.

❸ **To recover** from an illness in 1650, he **[has taken/had taken]** to nature walks and **developed** an interest in **botany**.

1650년 병에서 회복하기 위해, 그는 자연을 산책하기 시작했고 식물학에 대한 관심을 키웠다.

### B

❹ **[Accompanied/Accompanying]** by his wealthy student and supporter Francis Willughby, Ray toured Britain and Europe in the 1660s, **studying** and **collecting** plants and animals.

부유한 학생이자 후원자인 Francis Willughby와 함께 Ray는 1660년대에 영국과 유럽을 여행했고 식물과 동물을 연구하고 수집했다.

❺ He married **[with/∅]** Margaret Oakley in 1673 **and, after leaving** Willughby's household, **[living/lived]** quietly in Black Notley to the age of 77.

그는 1673년 Margaret Oakley와 결혼했고, Willughby 집안을 떠난 후에는 Black Notley에서 77세까지 조용히 살았다.

### C

= collect, gather

❻ He **spent** his later years **studying** samples / **in order to assemble** plant and animal catalogues.

그는 동식물 목록을 만들기 위해 표본을 연구하면서 말년을 보냈다.

❼ He wrote more than twenty works **on** theology and his travels, **as well as on** plants and their form and function.

그는 식물과 그 형태, 기능뿐만 아니라 신학과 그의 여행에 관한 20편 이상의 저서를 썼다.

\* theology: 신학

## 26. "John Ray: The Blacksmith's Son Who Transformed Botany"

❶ \_\_\_\_ in 1627 in Black Notley, Essex, England, John Ray was the son of the village blacksmith.

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❷ At 16, he went to Cambridge University, \_\_\_\_ he studied widely and lectured on topics from Greek to mathematics, before \_\_\_\_ the priesthood in 1660.

16세에 그는 Cambridge 대학교에 들어가서 폭넓게 공부하고 그리스어부터 수학까지 강의를 하다가 1660년에 성직자의 길로 들어섰다.

❸ To \_\_\_\_ from an illness in 1650, he [**has taken/had taken**] to nature walks and \_\_\_\_ an interest in \_\_\_\_.

1650년 병에서 회복하기 위해, 그는 자연을 산책하기 시작했고 식물학에 대한 관심을 키웠다.

❹ [**Accompanied/Accompanying**] by his wealthy student and supporter Francis Willughby, Ray toured Britain and Europe in the 1660s, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ plants and animals.

부유한 학생이자 후원자인 Francis Willughby와 함께 Ray는 1660년대에 영국과 유럽을 여행했고 식물과 동물을 연구하고 수집했다.

❺ He married [**with/∅**] Margaret Oakley in 1673 and \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ Willughby's household, [**living/lived**] quietly in Black Notley to the age of 77.

그는 1673년 Margaret Oakley와 결혼했고, Willughby 집안을 떠난 후에는 Black Notley에서 77세까지 조용히 살았다.

❻ He \_\_\_\_ his later years \_\_\_\_ samples / \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ plant and animal catalogues.

그는 동식물 목록을 만들기 위해 표본을 연구하면서 말년을 보냈다.

❼ He wrote more than twenty works on theology and his travels, \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ on plants and their form and function.

그는 식물과 그 형태, 기능뿐만 아니라 신학과 그의 여행에 관한 20편 이상의 저서를 썼다.

\* theology: 신학

75. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(26)<sup>75)</sup>

Born in 1627 in Black Notley, Essex, England, John Ray was the son of the village blacksmith. At 16, he went to Cambridge University, ① where he studied widely and lectured on topics from Greek to mathematics, before joining the priesthood in 1660. To recover from an illness in 1650, he ② had taken to nature walks and developed an interest in botany. ③ Accompanied by his wealthy student and supporter Francis Willughby, Ray toured Britain and Europe in the 1660s, studying and collecting plants and animals. He married Margaret Oakley in 1673 and, after leaving Willughby's household, ④ lived quietly in Black Notley to the age of 77. He spent his later years ⑤ to study samples in order to assemble plant and animal catalogues. He wrote more than twenty works on theology and his travels, as well as on plants and their form and function.

\* theology: 신학

76. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(26)<sup>76)</sup>

Born in 1627 in Black Notley, Essex, England, John Ray was the son of the village blacksmith. At 16, he went to Cambridge University, where he studied widely and lectured on topics from Greek to mathematics, before joining the priesthood in 1660. To ① recover from an illness in 1650, he had taken to nature walks and developed an interest in ② botany. ③ Accompanied by his wealthy student and supporter Francis Willughby, Ray toured Britain and Europe in the 1660s, studying and ④ discarding plants and animals. He married Margaret Oakley in 1673 and, after leaving Willughby's household, lived quietly in Black Notley to the age of 77. He spent his later years studying samples in order to ⑤ assemble plant and animal catalogues. He wrote more than twenty works on theology and his travels, as well as on plants and their form and function.

\* theology: 신학

77. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?? (26)

Born in 1627 in Black Notley, Essex, England, John Ray was the son of the village blacksmith.

- (A) He spent his later years studying samples in order to assemble plant and animal catalogues. He wrote more than twenty works on theology and his travels, as well as on plants and their form and function.
- (B) Accompanied by his wealthy student and supporter Francis Willughby, Ray toured Britain and Europe in the 1660s, studying and collecting plants and animals. He married Margaret Oakley in 1673 and, after leaving Willughby's household, lived quietly in Black Notley to the age of 77.
- (C) At 16, he went to Cambridge University, where he studied widely and lectured on topics from Greek to mathematics, before joining the priesthood in 1660. To recover from an illness in 1650, he had taken to nature walks and developed an interest in botany.

\*theology: 신학

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

78. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A)가 의미하는 바로 알맞은 것은?<sup>78)</sup>(26)

Education must focus on the trunk of the tree of knowledge, revealing the ways in which the branches, twigs, and leaves all emerge from a common core. Tools for thinking stem from this core, providing a common language with which practitioners in different fields may share their experience of the process of innovation and discover links between their creative activities. When the same terms are employed across the curriculum, students begin to link different subjects and classes. If they practice abstracting in writing class, if they work on abstracting in painting or drawing class, and if, in all cases, they call it abstracting, they begin to understand how to think beyond disciplinary boundaries. They see how to transform their thoughts from one mode of conception and expression to another. Linking the disciplines comes naturally when (A) **the terms and tools are presented as part of a universal imagination.**

- ① The terms and tools are shown as elements that can be applied in any field of study or profession.
- ② The terms and tools are introduced as global fantasies.
- ③ The terms and tools are provided as parts of a worldwide entertainment.
- ④ The terms and tools are displayed as constituents of a universal set of physical items.
- ⑤ The terms and tools are depicted as elements belonging to a specific discipline.

### 29. "Unmasking the Truth: The Limitations and Distortions in Self-Report Data in Psychological Research"

❶ Research psychologists often work with self-report data, **made up of** participants' verbal **accounts** of their behavior.

연구 심리학자들은 종종 자기 보고 데이터로 작업을 하는데, 이는 참가자들의 행동에 대한 구두 설명으로 구성되어 있다.

**A** **글의순서**

❷ **This** is the case whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories **are used to [measuring/measure] variables**.

변인을 측정하기 위해 설문지, 면접 또는 성격 목록이 사용될 때마다 이에 해당한다.

❸ Self-report methods can be quite **useful**.

자기 보고 방법은 꽤 유용할 수 있다.

❹ **They take advantage of** the fact **[which/that]** people have a unique opportunity to **observe [them/themselves]** full-time.

그것들은 사람들이 자신을 풀타임으로 관찰할 수 있는 유일한 기회를 가진다는 사실을 이용한다.

**B** **문장 삽입**

\*빈칸변형 can be unreliable and biased

❺ **However**, self-reports **can be plagued by several kinds of distortion**.

그러나, 자기 보고는 몇 가지 종류의 왜곡으로 인해 오염될 수 있다.

**빈칸추론**

❻ One of the most problematic of these distortions **[is/are] the social desirability bias**, **[this/which]** is a tendency **to give socially approved answers to questions about oneself**.

\* 빈칸변형 to present themselves favorably or conform to social norms

이러한 왜곡 중 가장 문제가 되는 하나는 사회적 바람직성 편향인데, 이것은 사회적으로 승인된 답을 자신에 관한 질문에 제공하는 경향이다.

**C** **문장 삽입**

❼ Subjects / who are influenced by **this bias** / work overtime **[try/trying] to create a favorable impression**, especially when subjects are asked about **[sensitive/sensible] issues**.

이러한 편향에 영향을 받은 피실험자들은 특히 민감한 문제에 대해 질문받을 때 호의적인 인상을 만들기 위해 추가적으로 노력한다.

❽ **For example**, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to **determine** that they **[did not/were not]**.

예를 들어, 많은 설문 조사 응답자들은 사실은 하지 않았다고 결정하는 것이 가능할 때 선거에서 투표했다거나 자선 단체에 기부했다고 보고할 것이다.

**29. "Unmasking the Truth: The Limitations and Distortions in Self-Report Data in Psychological Research"**

❶ Research psychologists often work with self-report data, \_\_\_\_\_ participants' verbal \_\_\_\_\_ of their behavior.

연구 심리학자들은 종종 자기 보고 데이터로 작업을 하는데, 이는 참가자들의 행동에 대한 구두 설명으로 구성되어 있다.

❷ This is the case \_\_\_\_\_ questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories \_\_\_\_\_.

변인을 측정하기 위해 설문지, 면접 또는 성격 목록이 사용될 때마다 이에 해당한다.

❸ Self-report methods can \_\_\_\_\_.

자기 보고 방법은 꽤 유용할 수 있다.

❹ **They** \_\_\_\_\_ people have a unique opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_ [them/themselves] full-time.

그것들은 사람들이 자신을 몰타임으로 관찰할 수 있는 유일한 기회를 가진다는 사실을 이용한다.

❺ \_\_\_\_\_, self-reports can \_\_\_\_\_ by several kinds of \_\_\_\_\_.

그러나, 자기 보고는 몇 가지 종류의 왜곡으로 인해 오염될 수 있다.

❻ One of the most \_\_\_\_\_ of these [distortions/distortion] is the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ is a tendency to give \_\_\_\_\_ answers to questions about \_\_\_\_\_.

이러한 왜곡 중 가장 문제가 되는 하나는 사회적 바람직성 편향인데, 이것은 사회적으로 승인된 답을 자신에 관한 질문에 제공하는 경향이다.

❼ S \_\_\_\_\_ / who \_\_\_\_\_ by this \_\_\_\_\_ / work overtime [try/trying] to create a \_\_\_\_\_, especially when subjects \_\_\_\_\_ about [sensitive/sensible] issues.

이러한 편향에 영향을 받은 피실험자들은 특히 민감한 문제에 대해 질문받을 때 호의적인 인상을 만들기 위해 추가적으로 노력한다.

❽ \_\_\_\_\_, many survey respondents will report \_\_\_\_\_ they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact \_\_\_\_\_.

예를 들어, 많은 설문 조사 응답자들은 사실은 하지 않았다고 결정하는 것이 가능할 때 선거에서 투표했다거나 자선 단체에 기부했다고 보고할 것이다.

79. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(29)<sup>79)</sup>

Research psychologists often work with self-report data, ① made up of participants' verbal accounts of their behavior. This is the case whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories are used to ② measuring variables. Self-report methods can be quite useful. They take advantage of the fact ③ that people have a unique opportunity to observe themselves full-time. However, self-reports can be plagued by several kinds of distortion. One of the most problematic of these distortions ④ is the social desirability bias, which is a tendency to give socially approved answers to questions about oneself. Subjects who are influenced by this bias work overtime ⑤ trying to create a favorable impression, especially when subjects are asked about sensitive issues. For example, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to determine that they did not.

80. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은 모두 몇개인가?(29)<sup>80)</sup>[변형주의]

Research psychologists often work with self-report data, (a) made up of participants' (b) noverbal (c) accounts of their behavior. This is the case whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories are used to (d) measure (e) variables. Self-report methods can be quite (f) beneficial. They (g) take advantage of the fact that people have a (h) distinct opportunity to (i) observe themselves full-time. However, self-reports can be (j) plagued by several kinds of distortion. One of the most (k) troublesome of these (l) distortions is the social (m) desirability (n) prejudice, which is a tendency to give socially (o) approved answers to questions about oneself. Subjects who are influenced by this (p) bias work overtime trying to create a (q) favorable impression, especially when subjects are asked about (r) sensitive issues. For example, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to (s) determine that they did not.

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

81. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(29)<sup>81)</sup>

Research psychologists often work with self-report data, made up of participants' verbal accounts of their behavior. This is the case whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories are used to measure variables. Self-report methods can be quite useful. They take advantage of the fact that people have a unique opportunity to observe themselves full-time. However, self-reports can be plagued by several kinds of distortion. One of the most problematic of these distortions is the social desirability bias, which is a tendency \_\_\_\_\_ . Subjects who are influenced by this bias work overtime trying to create a favorable impression, especially when subjects are asked about sensitive issues. For example, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to determine that they did not.

- ① to present themselves favorably or conform to social norms
- ② to provide honest and accurate responses
- ③ to intentionally misrepresent their behavior
- ④ to disregard the instructions given
- ⑤ to exhibit a lack of self-awareness

82. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(29)<sup>82)</sup>

Research psychologists often work with self-report data, made up of participants' verbal accounts of their behavior. This is the case whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories are used to measure variables. Self-report methods can be quite useful. They take advantage of the fact that people have a unique opportunity to observe themselves full-time. However, self-reports \_\_\_\_\_. One of the most problematic of these distortions is the social desirability bias, which is a tendency to give socially approved answers to questions about oneself. Subjects who are influenced by this bias work overtime trying to create a favorable impression, especially when subjects are asked about sensitive issues. For example, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to determine that they did not.

- ① are the most valid and trustworthy
- ② provide accurate and objective information
- ③ reflect participants' true behaviors
- ④ can be unreliable and biased
- ⑤ reveal hidden motivations and emotions

83. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(29)<sup>83)</sup>

Research psychologists often work with self-report data, made up of participants' verbal accounts of their behavior. This is the case whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories are used to measure variables. Self-report methods can be quite useful. They take advantage of the fact that people have a unique opportunity to observe themselves full-time. However, self-reports can be plagued by several kinds of distortion. One of the most problematic of these distortions is the social desirability bias, which is a tendency to give socially approved answers to questions about oneself. Subjects who are influenced by this bias work overtime trying \_\_\_\_\_, especially when subjects are asked about sensitive issues. For example, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to determine that they did not.

- ① to avoid biased responses
- ② to appear consistent
- ③ to provide detailed explanations
- ④ to present themselves in a favorable light
- ⑤ to maintain anonymity

84. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 말로 연결된 것은?<sup>84)</sup> (29)

Research psychologists often work with self-report data, made up of participants' verbal accounts of their behavior. This is the case whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories are used to measure variables. Self-report methods can be quite useful. They take advantage of the fact that people have a unique opportunity to observe themselves full-time. (A) \_\_\_\_\_, self-reports can be plagued by several kinds of distortion. One of the most problematic of these distortions is the social desirability bias, which is a tendency to give socially approved answers to questions about oneself. Subjects who are influenced by this bias work overtime trying to create a favorable impression, especially when subjects are asked about sensitive issues. (B) \_\_\_\_\_, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to determine that they did not.

- | (A)              | (B)         |
|------------------|-------------|
| ① Thus           | In contrast |
| ② Moreover       | Hence       |
| ③ Yet            | In addition |
| ④ However        | For example |
| ⑤ In other words | In fact     |

85. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?<sup>85)</sup> (29)

Research psychologists often work with self-report data, made up of participants' verbal accounts of their behavior.

- (A) Subjects who are influenced by this bias work overtime trying to create a favorable impression, especially when subjects are asked about sensitive issues. For example, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to determine that they did not.
- (B) However, self-reports can be plagued by several kinds of distortion. One of the most problematic of these distortions is the social desirability bias, which is a tendency to give socially approved answers to questions about oneself.
- (C) This is the case whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories are used to measure variables. Self-report methods can be quite useful. They take advantage of the fact that people have a unique opportunity to observe themselves full-time.

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

86. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>86)</sup>(29)

One of the most problematic of these distortions is the social desirability bias, which is a tendency to give socially approved answers to questions about oneself.

Research psychologists often work with self-report data, made up of participants' verbal accounts of their behavior. This is the case whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories are used to measure variables. (a) Self-report methods can be quite useful. (b) They take advantage of the fact that people have a unique opportunity to observe themselves full-time. (c) However, self-reports can be plagued by several kinds of distortion. (d) Subjects who are influenced by this bias work overtime trying to create a favorable impression, especially when subjects are asked about sensitive issues. (e) For example, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to determine that they did not.

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

87. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>87)</sup>(29)

Subjects who are influenced by this bias work overtime trying to create a favorable impression, especially when subjects are asked about sensitive issues.

Research psychologists often work with self-report data, made up of participants' verbal accounts of their behavior. (a) This is the case whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories are used to measure variables. (b) Self-report methods can be quite useful. They take advantage of the fact that people have a unique opportunity to observe themselves full-time. (c) However, self-reports can be plagued by several kinds of distortion. (d) One of the most problematic of these distortions is the social desirability bias, which is a tendency to give socially approved answers to questions about oneself. (e) For example, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to determine that they did not.

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

88. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>88)</sup>(29)

However, self-reports can be plagued by several kinds of distortion.

Research psychologists often work with self-report data, made up of participants' verbal accounts of their behavior. (a) This is the case whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories are used to measure variables. (b) Self-report methods can be quite useful. They take advantage of the fact that people have a unique opportunity to observe themselves full-time. (c) One of the most problematic of these distortions is the social desirability bias, which is a tendency to give socially approved answers to questions about oneself. (d) Subjects who are influenced by this bias work overtime trying to create a favorable impression, especially when subjects are asked about sensitive issues. (e) For example, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to determine that they did not.

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

89. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>89)</sup>(29)

Research psychologists often work with self-report data, made up of participants' verbal accounts of their behavior. This is the case whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories are used to measure variables. Self-report methods can be quite useful. They take advantage of the fact that people have a unique opportunity to observe themselves full-time. However, self-reports can be plagued by several kinds of distortion. One of the most problematic of these distortions is the social desirability bias, which is a tendency to give socially approved answers to questions about oneself. Subjects who are influenced by this bias work overtime trying to create a favorable impression, especially when subjects are asked about sensitive issues. For example, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to determine that they did not.



While research psychologists often rely on self-report data, leveraging individuals' unique full-time self-observation, these methods can (A) \_\_\_\_\_ distortions such as social desirability bias, wherein subjects, especially on sensitive topics, may (B) \_\_\_\_\_ socially approved behaviors like voting or charitable giving.

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A)           | (B)          |
| ① encounter   | deny         |
| ② avoid       | acknowledge  |
| ③ suffer from | overestimate |
| ④ eliminate   | understate   |
| ⑤ reduce      | inflate      |

90. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?<sup>90)</sup>(29)

Research psychologists often work with self-report data, made up of participants' verbal accounts of their behavior. This is the case whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories are used to measure variables. ① Self-report methods can be quite useful. They take advantage of the fact that people have a unique opportunity to observe themselves full-time. ② However, self-reports can be plagued by several kinds of distortion. ③ One of the most problematic of these distortions is the social desirability bias, which is a tendency to give socially approved answers to questions about oneself. ④ Subjects who are influenced by this bias work overtime trying to create a favorable impression, especially when subjects are asked about sensitive issues. ⑤ Self-reports offer the advantage of providing researchers with valuable insights into individuals' subjective experiences and perceptions, allowing for a deeper understanding of their thoughts and behaviors. For example, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to determine that they did not.

91. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>91)</sup>(29)

Research psychologists often work with self-report data, made up of participants' verbal accounts of their behavior. This is the case whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories are used to measure variables. Self-report methods can be quite useful. They take advantage of the fact that people have a unique opportunity to observe themselves full-time. However, self-reports can be plagued by several kinds of distortion. One of the most problematic of these distortions is the social desirability bias, which is a tendency to give socially approved answers to questions about oneself. Subjects who are influenced by this bias work overtime trying to create a favorable impression, especially when subjects are asked about sensitive issues. For example, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to determine that they did not.

- ① The Importance and Benefits of Self-Report Data in Psychological Research
- ② The Role of Questionnaires and Interviews in Collecting Self-Report Data
- ③ The Problem of Social Desirability Bias in Self-Report Data Collection
- ④ Exploring the Impacts of Distortions on Self-Report Methods in Research
- ⑤ The Potential for Misrepresentation in Self-Reported Charitable Activities and Voting Behavior

92. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오<sup>92)</sup>(29)

Research psychologists often work with self-report data, made up of participants' verbal accounts of their behavior. This is the case whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories are used to measure variables. Self-report methods can be quite useful. They take advantage of the fact that people have a unique opportunity to observe themselves full-time. However, self-reports can be plagued by several kinds of distortion. One of the most problematic of these distortions is the social desirability bias, which is a tendency to give socially approved answers to questions about oneself. Subjects who are influenced by this bias work overtime trying to create a favorable impression, especially when subjects are asked about sensitive issues. For example, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to determine that they did not.

- ① Self-report methods are the only technique employed by research psychologists.
- ② Social desirability bias has no impact on the accuracy of self-report data.
- ③ People's observations of their own behaviors can contribute to self-report studies.
- ④ Sensitive topics can trigger respondents to portray themselves in a more positive light.
- ⑤ Sometimes individuals claim they have voted or donated to charity when they have not.

### 30. "Hidden Trade Barriers: The Impact of Nontariff Measures on Developing Economies"

❶ Over the past several decades, there **have been** some agreements to **reduce** the debt of poor nations, but **other economic challenges** (like trade barriers) **remain**.

빈칸추론

지난 수십 년 동안, 가난한 나라들의 부채를 줄이기 위한 몇 가지 합의가 있었지만, 다른 경제적 과제(무역 장벽과 같은)는 남아 있다.

A **글의순서**

❷ **Nontariff trade measures**, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly **prevalent** and may be enacted for policy reasons **[have/having] [nothing/something]** to do with trade.

할당제, 보조금, 수출 제한과 같은 비관세 무역 조치가 점점 더 널리 퍼지고 있으며 무역과 무관한 정책적 이유로 제정될 수 있다.

B **문장 삽입**

❸ **However**, **they** have **a discriminatory effect on exports** from countries that **[lack/lacks]** the resources to **comply with** requirements of nontariff measures **[imposing/imposed]** by rich nations.

그러나 그것들은 부유한 국가들에 의해 부과된 비관세 조치의 요건을 준수할 자원이 부족한 국가들의 수출에 차별적인 효과를 가진다.

❹ **For example**, the huge subsidies /that **wealthy** nations give to their farmers / **[makes/make] it** very **[difficultly/difficult]** **for** farmers in the rest of the world **[to compete/compete]** with them.

예를 들어, 부유한 국가들이 자국의 농부들에게 주는 막대한 보조금은 전 세계 나머지 국가들의 농부들이 그들과 경쟁하는 것을 매우 어렵게 만든다.

C

❺ Another example would be **domestic** health or safety regulations, **[that/which]**, **though not** specifically **targeting** imports, could **impose** significant costs on foreign manufacturers **[seek/seeking]** to **conform** to the importer's market.

또 다른 예는 국내 보건 또는 안전 규제인데, 이것은, 구체적으로 수입을 목표로 삼진 않지만, 수입자 시장에 순응하고자 하는 외국 제조업체에 상당한 비용을 부과할 수 있다.

\*빈칸변형 face significant barriers to export their products

❻ Industries in **developing** markets may **have more difficulty [to absorb/absorbing]** **these additional costs**.

개발도상국 시장의 산업은 이러한 추가 비용을 부담하는 데 더 많은 어려움을 겪을 수 있다.

\* nontariff: 비관세의 \*\* subsidy: 보조금

30. "Hidden Trade Barriers: The Impact of Nontariff Measures on Developing Economies"

❶ Over the past several decades, there \_\_\_\_\_ some agreements to \_\_\_\_\_ the debt of poor nations, but other \_\_\_\_\_ (like trade \_\_\_\_\_).

지난 수십 년 동안, 가난한 나라들의 부채를 줄이기 위한 몇 가지 합의가 있었지만, 다른 경제적 과제(무역 장벽과 같은)는 남아 있다.

❷ Nontariff \_\_\_\_\_, such as quotas, s \_\_\_\_\_, and r \_\_\_\_\_ on exports, are increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ and may \_\_\_\_\_ for policy reasons \_\_\_\_\_ trade.

할당제, 보조금, 수출 제한과 같은 비관세 무역 조치가 점점 더 널리 퍼지고 있으며 무역과 무관한 정책적 이유로 제정될 수 있다.

❸ \_\_\_\_\_, they have a \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ from countries that [lack/lacks] the resources to \_\_\_\_\_ requirements of nontariff \_\_\_\_\_ by rich nations.

그러나 그것들은 부유한 국가들에 의해 부과된 비관세 조치의 요건을 준수할 자원이 부족한 국가들의 수출에 차별적인 효과를 가진다.

❹ \_\_\_\_\_, the huge subsidies \_\_\_\_\_ [wealthy/poor] nations give to their farmers \_\_\_\_\_ farmers in the rest of the world \_\_\_\_\_ them.

예를 들어, 부유한 국가들이 자국의 농부들에게 주는 막대한 보조금은 전 세계 나머지 국가들의 농부들이 그들과 경쟁하는 것을 매우 어렵게 만든다.

❺ Another example would be \_\_\_\_\_ health or safety \_\_\_\_\_, [that/which], \_\_\_\_\_ specifically \_\_\_\_\_ imports, could \_\_\_\_\_ on foreign manufacturers \_\_\_\_\_ to the importer's market.

또 다른 예는 국내 보건 또는 안전 규제인데, 이것은, 구체적으로 수입을 목표로 삼진 않지만, 수입자 시장에 순응하고자 하는 외국 제조업체에 상당한 비용을 부과할 수 있다.

❻ Industries in [developing/developed] markets may \_\_\_\_\_ these \_\_\_\_\_.

개발도상국 시장의 산업은 이러한 추가 비용을 부담하는 데 더 많은 어려움을 겪을 수 있다.

\* nontariff: 비관세의 \*\* subsidy: 보조금

93. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은 모두 몇 개인가?(30)<sup>93</sup>

Over the past several decades, there (a) were some agreements to reduce the debt of poor nations, but other economic challenges (like trade barriers) (b) are remained. Nontariff trade measures, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly prevalent and may be enacted for policy reasons (c) having nothing to do with trade. However, they have a discriminatory effect on exports from countries that (d) lacks the resources to comply with requirements of nontariff measures (e) imposed by rich nations. For example, the huge subsidies that wealthy nations give to their farmers make it very difficult for farmers in the rest of the world (f) compete with them. Another example would be domestic health or safety regulations, (g) which, (h) though not specifically targeting imports, could impose significant costs on foreign manufacturers (i) seeking to conform to the importer's market. Industries in developing markets may have more difficulty (j) to absorb these additional costs.

\* nontariff: 비관세의 \*\* subsidy: 보조금

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

94. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은 모두 몇 개인가?(30)<sup>94</sup>[변형주의]

Over the past several decades, there have been some (a) agreements to (b) reduce the debt of poor nations, but other (c) economic challenges (like trade barriers) (d) dissolve. Nontariff trade measures, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly (e) prevalent and may be enacted for policy reasons having (f) something to do with trade. However, they have a (g) discriminatory effect on exports from countries that are (h) deficient in the resources to (i) comply with requirements of nontariff measures (j) imposed by rich nations. For example, the huge (k) subsidies that wealthy nations give to their farmers make it very difficult for farmers in the rest of the world to (l) compete with them. Another example would be (m) domestic health or safety (n) regulations, which, though not specifically targeting imports, could (o) enforce (p) considerable costs on foreign manufacturers seeking to (q) confirm to the importer's market. Industries in developing markets may have (r) less difficulty (s) absorbing these additional costs.

\* nontariff: 비관세의 \*\* subsidy: 보조금

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

95. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(30)<sup>95</sup>

Over the past several decades, there have been some agreements to reduce the debt of poor nations, but other economic challenges (like trade barriers) remain. Nontariff trade measures, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly prevalent and may be enacted for policy reasons having nothing to do with trade. However, they have a discriminatory effect on exports from countries that lack the resources to comply with requirements of nontariff measures imposed by rich nations. For example, the huge subsidies that wealthy nations give to their farmers make it very difficult for farmers in the rest of the world to compete with them. Another example would be domestic health or safety regulations, which, though not specifically targeting imports, could impose significant costs on foreign manufacturers seeking to conform to the importer's market. Industries in developing markets \_\_\_\_\_.

\* nontariff: 비관세의 \*\* subsidy: 보조금

- ① face significant barriers to export their products
- ② benefit from increased market access
- ③ are exempt from trade restrictions
- ④ have equal opportunities in global trade
- ⑤ are unaffected by economic challenges

96. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(30)<sup>96)</sup>

Over the past several decades, there have been some agreements to reduce the debt of poor nations, but other economic challenges (like trade barriers) remain. Nontariff trade measures, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly prevalent and may be enacted for policy reasons having nothing to do with trade. However, they have a discriminatory effect on exports from countries that \_\_\_\_\_. For example, the huge subsidies that wealthy nations give to their farmers make it very difficult for farmers in the rest of the world to compete with them. Another example would be domestic health or safety regulations, which, though not specifically targeting imports, could impose significant costs on foreign manufacturers seeking to conform to the importer's market. Industries in developing markets may have more difficulty absorbing these additional costs.

\* nontariff: 비관세의 \*\* subsidy: 보조금

- ① receive favorable treatment in international trade
- ② are protected by international trade agreements
- ③ have a strong competitive advantage in global markets
- ④ lack resources to comply with the requirements of nontariff measures
- ⑤ implement effective trade policies

97. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(30)<sup>97)</sup>

Over the past several decades, there have been some agreements to reduce the debt of poor nations, but other \_\_\_\_\_ (like trade barriers) remain. Nontariff trade measures, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly prevalent and may be enacted for policy reasons having nothing to do with trade. However, they have a discriminatory effect on exports from countries that lack the resources to comply with requirements of nontariff measures imposed by rich nations. For example, the huge subsidies that wealthy nations give to their farmers make it very difficult for farmers in the rest of the world to compete with them. Another example would be domestic health or safety regulations, which, though not specifically targeting imports, could impose significant costs on foreign manufacturers seeking to conform to the importer's market. Industries in developing markets may have more difficulty absorbing these additional costs.

\* nontariff: 비관세의 \*\* subsidy: 보조금

- ① social inequalities
- ② environmental issues
- ③ technological advancements
- ④ political reforms
- ⑤ economic challenges

98. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 말로 연결된 것은?<sup>98)</sup> (30)

Over the past several decades, there have been some agreements to reduce the debt of poor nations, but other economic challenges (like trade barriers) remain. Nontariff trade measures, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly prevalent and may be enacted for policy reasons having nothing to do with trade. (A)\_\_\_\_\_ , they have a discriminatory effect on exports from countries that lack the resources to comply with requirements of nontariff measures imposed by rich nations. (B)\_\_\_\_\_, the huge subsidies that wealthy nations give to their farmers make it very difficult for farmers in the rest of the world to compete with them. Another example would be domestic health or safety regulations, which, though not specifically targeting imports, could impose significant costs on foreign manufacturers seeking to conform to the importer’s market. Industries in developing markets may have more difficulty absorbing these additional costs.

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| (A)        | (B)          |
| ① Hence    | Furthermore  |
| ② Still    | For instance |
| ③ However  | In contrast  |
| ④ Moreover | Hence        |
| ⑤ That is  | In brief     |

99. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?<sup>99)</sup> (30)

Over the past several decades, there have been some agreements to reduce the debt of poor nations, but other economic challenges (like trade barriers) remain.

- (A) Another example would be domestic health or safety regulations, which, though not specifically targeting imports, could impose significant costs on foreign manufacturers seeking to conform to the importer’s market. Industries in developing markets may have more difficulty absorbing these additional costs.
- (B) Nontariff trade measures, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly prevalent and may be enacted for policy reasons having nothing to do with trade.
- (C) However, they have a discriminatory effect on exports from countries that lack the resources to comply with requirements of nontariff measures imposed by rich nations. For example, the huge subsidies that wealthy nations give to their farmers make it very difficult for farmers in the rest of the world to compete with them.

\*nontariff: 비관세의 \*\*subsidy: 보조금

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

100. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>100)</sup>(30)

For example, the huge subsidies that wealthy nations give to their farmers make it very difficult for farmers in the rest of the world to compete with them.

Over the past several decades, there have been some agreements to reduce the debt of poor nations, but other economic challenges (like trade barriers) remain. (a) Nontariff trade measures, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly prevalent and may be enacted for policy reasons having nothing to do with trade. (b) However, they have a discriminatory effect on exports from countries that lack the resources to comply with requirements of nontariff measures imposed by rich nations. (c) Another example would be domestic health or safety regulations, which, though not specifically targeting imports, could impose significant costs on foreign manufacturers seeking to conform to the importer’s market. (d) Industries in developing markets may have more difficulty absorbing these additional costs. (e)

\*nontariff: 비관세의 \*\*subsidy: 보조금

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

**101. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?101)(30)**

However, they have a discriminatory effect on exports from countries that lack the resources to comply with requirements of nontariff measures imposed by rich nations.

Over the past several decades, there have been some agreements to reduce the debt of poor nations, but other economic challenges (like trade barriers) remain. (a) Nontariff trade measures, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly prevalent and may be enacted for policy reasons having nothing to do with trade. (b) For example, the huge subsidies that wealthy nations give to their farmers make it very difficult for farmers in the rest of the world to compete with them. (c) Another example would be domestic health or safety regulations, which, though not specifically targeting imports, could impose significant costs on foreign manufacturers seeking to conform to the importer's market. (d) Industries in developing markets may have more difficulty absorbing these additional costs. (e)

\*nontariff: 비관세의 \*\*subsidy: 보조금

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

**102. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?102)(30)**

Over the past several decades, there have been some agreements to reduce the debt of poor nations, but other economic challenges (like trade barriers) remain. Nontariff trade measures, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly prevalent and may be enacted for policy reasons having nothing to do with trade. However, they have a discriminatory effect on exports from countries that lack the resources to comply with requirements of nontariff measures imposed by rich nations. For example, the huge subsidies that wealthy nations give to their farmers make it very difficult for farmers in the rest of the world to compete with them. Another example would be domestic health or safety regulations, which, though not specifically targeting imports, could impose significant costs on foreign manufacturers seeking to conform to the importer's market. Industries in developing markets may have more difficulty absorbing these additional costs.

\* nontariff: 비관세의 \*\* subsidy: 보조금



Despite some progress in reducing the debt of poor nations, ongoing economic challenges (A) \_\_\_\_\_, including trade barriers and increasing use of nontariff measures like quotas and subsidies, which disadvantage countries lacking resources and (B) \_\_\_\_\_ their ability to compete in global markets.

- | (A)           | (B)        |
|---------------|------------|
| ① remain      | appreciate |
| ② persist     | hinder     |
| ③ linger      | retain     |
| ④ terminate   | impede     |
| ⑤ discontinue | undermine  |

103. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>103</sup>(30)

Over the past several decades, there have been some agreements to reduce the debt of poor nations, but other economic challenges (like trade barriers) remain. Nontariff trade measures, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly prevalent and may be enacted for policy reasons having nothing to do with trade. However, they have a discriminatory effect on exports from countries that lack the resources to comply with requirements of nontariff measures imposed by rich nations. For example, the huge subsidies that wealthy nations give to their farmers make it very difficult for farmers in the rest of the world to compete with them. Another example would be domestic health or safety regulations, which, though not specifically targeting imports, could impose significant costs on foreign manufacturers seeking to conform to the importer's market. Industries in developing markets may have more difficulty absorbing these additional costs.

\* nontariff: 비관세의 \*\* subsidy: 보조금

- ① The Impact of Subsidies on Global Trade
- ② Non-Tariff Trade Measures: Unforeseen Challenges for Poor Nations
- ③ The Role of Health and Safety Regulations in International Trade
- ④ A Review of Debt Reduction Efforts for Poor Nations
- ⑤ The Effect of Domestic Policy on Global Trade: Subsidies and Regulations

104. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>104</sup>(30)

Over the past several decades, there have been some agreements to reduce the debt of poor nations, but other economic challenges (like trade barriers) remain. Nontariff trade measures, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly prevalent and may be enacted for policy reasons having nothing to do with trade. However, they have a discriminatory effect on exports from countries that lack the resources to comply with requirements of nontariff measures imposed by rich nations. For example, the huge subsidies that wealthy nations give to their farmers make it very difficult for farmers in the rest of the world to compete with them. Another example would be domestic health or safety regulations, which, though not specifically targeting imports, could impose significant costs on foreign manufacturers seeking to conform to the importer's market. Industries in developing markets may have more difficulty absorbing these additional costs.

\* nontariff: 비관세의 \*\* subsidy: 보조금

- ① The Impact of Domestic Regulations on Foreign Trade
- ② The Consequences of Subsidies on Global Trade
- ③ Nontariff Trade Measures: Impact on Developing Nations
- ④ Reducing Debt and Addressing Trade Barriers in Poor Nations
- ⑤ The Struggles of Agriculture in Developing Countries

105. 다음 글의 내용과 일치 하는 것을 고르시오<sup>105</sup>(30)

Over the past several decades, there have been some agreements to reduce the debt of poor nations, but other economic challenges (like trade barriers) remain. Nontariff trade measures, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly prevalent and may be enacted for policy reasons having nothing to do with trade. However, they have a discriminatory effect on exports from countries that lack the resources to comply with requirements of nontariff measures imposed by rich nations. For example, the huge subsidies that wealthy nations give to their farmers make it very difficult for farmers in the rest of the world to compete with them. Another example would be domestic health or safety regulations, which, though not specifically targeting imports, could impose significant costs on foreign manufacturers seeking to conform to the importer's market. Industries in developing markets may have more difficulty absorbing these additional costs.

\* nontariff: 비관세의 \*\* subsidy: 보조금

- ① Trade barriers pose ongoing economic challenges for less affluent nations.
- ② Wealthy nations rarely give subsidies to their farmers.
- ③ Nontariff trade measures are decreasing in prevalence over time.
- ④ Domestic health or safety regulations solely target imports.
- ⑤ Developing markets are more capable of absorbing the costs of complying with importers' regulations.

106. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?<sup>106</sup>(30)

Over the past several decades, there have been some agreements to reduce the debt of poor nations, but other economic challenges (like trade barriers) remain. ① Nontariff trade measures, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly prevalent and may be enacted for policy reasons having nothing to do with trade. ② However, they have a discriminatory effect on exports from countries that lack the resources to comply with requirements of nontariff measures imposed by rich nations. ③ For example, the huge subsidies that wealthy nations give to their farmers make it very difficult for farmers in the rest of the world to compete with them. ④ Another example would be domestic health or safety regulations, which, though not specifically targeting imports, could impose significant costs on foreign manufacturers seeking to conform to the importer's market. ⑤ Strict safety regulations are crucial in industries such as manufacturing and construction to safeguard workers, prevent accidents, and maintain a secure working environment. Industries in developing markets may have more difficulty absorbing these additional costs.

\* nontariff: 비관세의 \*\* subsidy: 보조금

### 31. "Turning Regulation into Innovation: Lessons from the Dutch Flower Industry"

❶ In the course of his research on business strategy and the environment, Michael Porter noticed a peculiar pattern: Businesses seemed to be **profiting from regulation**. **빈칸추론**

비즈니스 전략과 환경을 연구하는 과정에서, Michael Porter는 기업이 규제로부터 이익을 얻는 것처럼 보인다는 독특한 패턴을 발견했다.

**A** **글의순서**

**빈칸출제**

❷ He also discovered that the **stricter regulations were prompting more innovation than the weaker [one/ones]**.

그는 또한 더 엄격한 규제가 느슨한 규제보다 더 많은 혁신을 유발하고 있다는 것을 발견했다.

❸ The Dutch flower industry provides an illustration.

네덜란드의 꽃 산업은 하나의 예시이다.

❹ For many years, the companies **[producing/produced]** Holland's world-renowned tulips and other cut flowers were also **contaminating** the country's water and soil with fertilizers and pesticides.

수년 동안, 네덜란드의 세계적으로 유명한 튜립과 다른 꽃들을 생산하는 회사들은 또한 비료와 농약으로 그 나라의 물과 토양을 오염시키고 있었다.

**B**

❺ In 1991, the Dutch government **[adapted/adopted]** a policy **[designed/designing]** to **cut pesticide use** in half by 2000 — a goal they ultimately **achieved**.

1991년, 네덜란드 정부는 2000년까지 농약 사용을 절반으로 줄이도록 고안된 정책을 채택했는데, 이것은 그들이 궁극적으로 달성한 목표였다.

**문장 삽입**

❻ **[Faced/Facing]** increasingly **strict regulation**, greenhouse growers **realized** they had to **develop new methods** / if they were going to **maintain** product quality with **[fewer/more]** pesticides.

점점 더 엄격한 규제에 직면하면서, 온실 재배자들은 더 적은 양의 농약으로 상품의 품질을 유지하려면 새로운 방법을 개발해야만 한다는 것을 깨달았다.

**C** **문장 삽입**

❼ In response, they **[shifted/stuct]** to a **cultivation** method /that **circulates** water in closed-loop systems and **[grow/grows]** flowers in a rock wool substrate.

이에 그들은 폐쇄 루프 방식으로 물을 순환시키고 암모 배양판에서 꽃을 키우는 재배 방식으로 전환했다.

❽ The new system **not only reduced** the **pollution [released/releasing]** into the environment; it also **increased profits** /by giving companies **greater** control over growing conditions.

새로운 시스템은 환경에 배출되는 오염을 감소시켰을 뿐만 아니라, 회사들이 재배 조건을 더 잘 통제할 수 있게 함으로써 이익을 증가시켰다.

\* substrate: 배양판

**31. "Turning Regulation into Innovation: Lessons from the Dutch Flower Industry"**

❶ In the course of his research on business strategy and the environment, Michael Porter noticed a peculiar pattern: Businesses \_\_\_\_\_.

비즈니스 전략과 환경을 연구하는 과정에서, Michael Porter는 기업이 규제로부터 이익을 얻는 것처럼 보인다는 독특한 패턴을 발견했다.

❷ He also discovered \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ regulations were \_\_\_\_\_ than the \_\_\_\_\_.

그는 또한 더 엄격한 규제가 느슨한 규제보다 더 많은 혁신을 유발하고 있다는 것을 발견했다.

❸ The Dutch flower industry provides an \_\_\_\_\_.

네덜란드의 꽃 산업은 하나의 예시이다.

❹ For many years, the companies \_\_\_\_\_ Holland’s world-renowned tulips and other cut flowers were also \_\_\_\_\_ the country’s water and soil with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

수년 동안, 네덜란드의 세계적으로 유명한 튤립과 다른 꽃들을 생산하는 회사들은 또한 비료와 농약으로 그 나라의 물과 토양을 오염시키고 있었다.

❺ In 1991, the Dutch government \_\_\_\_\_ pesticide use in half by 2000 — a goal they \_\_\_\_\_.

1991년, 네덜란드 정부는 2000년까지 농약 사용을 절반으로 줄이도록 고안된 정책을 채택했는데, 이것은 그들이 궁극적으로 달성한 목표였다.

❻ \_\_\_\_\_ regulation, greenhouse growers \_\_\_\_\_ they had to develop new methods / if they \_\_\_\_\_ product quality with \_\_\_\_\_ pesticides.

점점 더 엄격한 규제에 직면하면서, 온실 재배자들은 더 적은 양의 농약으로 상품의 품질을 유지하려면 새로운 방법을 개발해야만 한다는 것을 깨달았다.

❼ In response, they \_\_\_\_\_ water in closed-loop systems and [grow/grows] flowers in a rock wool substrate.

이에 그들은 폐쇄 루프 방식으로 물을 순환시키고 암모 배양판에서 꽃을 키우는 재배 방식으로 전환했다.

❽ The new system \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ [released/releasing] into the environment; it also \_\_\_\_\_ /by \_\_\_\_\_ over growing conditions.

새로운 시스템은 환경에 배출되는 오염을 감소시켰을 뿐만 아니라, 회사들이 재배 조건을 더 잘 통제할 수 있게 함으로써 이익을 증가시켰다.

\* substrate: 배양판

107. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(31)<sup>107)</sup>

In the course of his research on business strategy and the environment, Michael Porter noticed a peculiar pattern: Businesses seemed ① to be profiting from regulation. He also discovered that the stricter regulations were prompting more innovation than the weaker ② ones. The Dutch flower industry provides an illustration. For many years, the companies ③ producing Holland's world-renowned tulips and other cut flowers were also contaminating the country's water and soil with fertilizers and pesticides. In 1991, the Dutch government adopted a policy designed to cut pesticide use in half by 2000 — a goal they ultimately achieved. ④ Faced increasingly strict regulation, greenhouse growers realized they had to develop new methods if they were going to maintain product quality with fewer pesticides. In response, they shifted to a cultivation method that circulates water in closed-loop systems and grows flowers in a rock wool substrate. The new system not only reduced the pollution ⑤ released into the environment; it also increased profits by giving companies greater control over growing conditions.

\* substrate: 배양판

108. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은 모두 몇 개 인가?(31)<sup>108)</sup>[변형주의]

In the course of his research on business strategy and the environment, Michael Porter noticed a peculiar pattern: Businesses seemed to be (a) benefiting from (b) regulation. He also discovered that the more (c) flexible regulations were prompting more (d) breakthrough than the weaker ones. The Dutch flower industry provides an illustration. For many years, the companies producing Holland's world-renowned tulips and other cut flowers were also (e) contaminating the country's water and soil with fertilizers and pesticides. In 1991, the Dutch government (f) adapted a policy designed to cut pesticide use in half by 2000 — a goal they ultimately achieved. Facing increasingly (g) strict regulation, greenhouse growers realized they had to develop new methods if they were going to (h) discontinue product quality with fewer pesticides. In response, they (i) shifted to a cultivation method that circulates water in closed-loop systems and grows flowers in a rock wool substrate. The new system not only (j) lowered the pollution released into the environment; it also (k) increased (l) deficit by giving companies greater control over growing conditions.

\* substrate: 배양판

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

109. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(31)<sup>109)</sup>

In the course of his research on business strategy and the environment, Michael Porter noticed a peculiar pattern: Businesses seemed to be profiting from regulation. He also discovered that the stricter regulations were prompting more innovation than the weaker ones. The Dutch flower industry \_\_\_\_\_. For many years, the companies producing Holland's world-renowned tulips and other cut flowers were also contaminating the country's water and soil with fertilizers and pesticides. In 1991, the Dutch government adopted a policy designed to cut pesticide use in half by 2000—a goal they ultimately achieved. Facing increasingly strict regulation, greenhouse growers realized they had to develop new methods if they were going to maintain product quality with fewer pesticides. In response, they shifted to a cultivation method that circulates water in closed-loop systems and grows flowers in a rock wool substrate. The new system not only reduced the pollution released into the environment; it also increased profits by giving companies greater control over growing conditions.

\* substrate: 배양판

- ① failed to comply with environmental regulations
- ② struggled to adapt and faced financial losses
- ③ experienced significant growth and innovation
- ④ relied on government subsidies for survival
- ⑤ suffered from decreased productivity and market share

110. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(31)<sup>110)</sup>

In the course of his research on business strategy and the environment, Michael Porter noticed a peculiar pattern: Businesses seemed to be profiting from regulation. He also discovered that the stricter regulations were prompting more innovation than the weaker ones. The Dutch flower industry provides an illustration. For many years, the companies producing Holland’s world-renowned tulips and other cut flowers were also contaminating the country’s water and soil with fertilizers and pesticides. In 1991, the Dutch government adopted a policy designed to cut pesticide use in half by 2000 — a goal they ultimately achieved. Facing increasingly \_\_\_\_\_, greenhouse growers realized they had to develop new methods if they were going to maintain product quality with fewer pesticides. In response, they shifted to a cultivation method that circulates water in closed-loop systems and grows flowers in a rock wool substrate. The new system not only reduced the pollution released into the environment; it also increased profits by giving companies greater control over growing conditions.

\* substrate: 배양판

- ① market demand
- ② environmental regulations
- ③ competitive pressure
- ④ consumer preferences
- ⑤ technological advancements

111. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?<sup>111)</sup> (31)

In the course of his research on business strategy and the environment, Michael Porter noticed a peculiar pattern: Businesses seemed to be profiting from regulation.

- (A) He also discovered that the stricter regulations were prompting more innovation than the weaker ones. The Dutch flower industry provides an illustration. For many years, the companies producing Holland’s world-renowned tulips and other cut flowers were also contaminating the country’s water and soil with fertilizers and pesticides.
- (B) In response, they shifted to a cultivation method that circulates water in closed-loop systems and grows flowers in a rock wool substrate. The new system not only reduced the pollution released into the environment; it also increased profits by giving companies greater control over growing conditions.
- (C) In 1991, the Dutch government adopted a policy designed to cut pesticide use in half by 2000—a goal they ultimately achieved. Facing increasingly strict regulation, greenhouse growers realized they had to develop new methods if they were going to maintain product quality with fewer pesticides.

\*substrate: 배양판

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

112. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>112</sup>(31)

Facing increasingly strict regulation, greenhouse growers realized they had to develop new methods if they were going to maintain product quality with fewer pesticides.

In the course of his research on business strategy and the environment, Michael Porter noticed a peculiar pattern: Businesses seemed to be profiting from regulation. (a) He also discovered that the stricter regulations were prompting more innovation than the weaker ones. The Dutch flower industry provides an illustration. (b) For many years, the companies producing Holland’s world-renowned tulips and other cut flowers were also contaminating the country’s water and soil with fertilizers and pesticides. (c) In 1991, the Dutch government adopted a policy designed to cut pesticide use in half by 2000—a goal they ultimately achieved. (d) In response, they shifted to a cultivation method that circulates water in closed-loop systems and grows flowers in a rock wool substrate. (e) The new system not only reduced the pollution released into the environment; it also increased profits by giving companies greater control over growing conditions.

\*substrate: 배양판

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

113. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>113</sup>(31)

In response, they shifted to a cultivation method that circulates water in closed-loop systems and grows flowers in a rock wool substrate.

In the course of his research on business strategy and the environment, Michael Porter noticed a peculiar pattern: Businesses seemed to be profiting from regulation. He also discovered that the stricter regulations were prompting more innovation than the weaker ones. (a) The Dutch flower industry provides an illustration. (b) For many years, the companies producing Holland’s world-renowned tulips and other cut flowers were also contaminating the country’s water and soil with fertilizers and pesticides. (c) In 1991, the Dutch government adopted a policy designed to cut pesticide use in half by 2000—a goal they ultimately achieved. (d) Facing increasingly strict regulation, greenhouse growers realized they had to develop new methods if they were going to maintain product quality with fewer pesticides. (e) The new system not only reduced the pollution released into the environment; it also increased profits by giving companies greater control over growing conditions.

\*substrate: 배양판

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

114. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>114)</sup>(31)

In the course of his research on business strategy and the environment, Michael Porter noticed a peculiar pattern: Businesses seemed to be profiting from regulation. He also discovered that the stricter regulations were prompting more innovation than the weaker ones. The Dutch flower industry provides an illustration. For many years, the companies producing Holland’s world-renowned tulips and other cut flowers were also contaminating the country’s water and soil with fertilizers and pesticides. In 1991, the Dutch government adopted a policy designed to cut pesticide use in half by 2000 — a goal they ultimately achieved. Facing increasingly strict regulation, greenhouse growers realized they had to develop new methods if they were going to maintain product quality with fewer pesticides. In response, they shifted to a cultivation method that circulates water in closed-loop systems and grows flowers in a rock wool substrate. The new system not only reduced the pollution released into the environment; it also increased profits by giving companies greater control over growing conditions.

\* substrate: 배양판



Michael Porter’s research revealed that stricter regulations, as observed in the Dutch flower industry’s reduction of pesticide use, not only (A) \_\_\_\_\_ innovation but also increased profits for businesses by (B)\_\_\_\_\_ them to develop new methods that reduced pollution and enhanced control over growing conditions.

- | (A)           | (B)         |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① induced     | forbiding   |
| ② hindered    | forcing     |
| ③ discouraged | restraining |
| ④ facilitated | compelling  |
| ⑤ fostered    | restricting |

115. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>115)</sup>(31)

In the course of his research on business strategy and the environment, Michael Porter noticed a peculiar pattern: Businesses seemed to be profiting from regulation. He also discovered that the stricter regulations were prompting more innovation than the weaker ones. The Dutch flower industry provides an illustration. For many years, the companies producing Holland’s world-renowned tulips and other cut flowers were also contaminating the country’s water and soil with fertilizers and pesticides. In 1991, the Dutch government adopted a policy designed to cut pesticide use in half by 2000 — a goal they ultimately achieved. Facing increasingly strict regulation, greenhouse growers realized they had to develop new methods if they were going to maintain product quality with fewer pesticides. In response, they shifted to a cultivation method that circulates water in closed-loop systems and grows flowers in a rock wool substrate. The new system not only reduced the pollution released into the environment; it also increased profits by giving companies greater control over growing conditions.

\* substrate: 배양판

- ① Revolutionizing the Dutch Flower Industry: A Case Study
- ② Environmental Innovation: The Case of the Dutch Flower Industry
- ③ The Environmental Turnaround of the Dutch Flower Industry
- ④ Regulation as a Catalyst for Innovation: Unveiling the Paradox in the Dutch Flower Industry
- ⑤ Water Management: The New Success Strategy of the Dutch Flower Industry

116. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오<sup>116</sup>(31)

In the course of his research on business strategy and the environment, Michael Porter noticed a peculiar pattern: Businesses seemed to be profiting from regulation. He also discovered that the stricter regulations were prompting more innovation than the weaker ones. The Dutch flower industry provides an illustration. For many years, the companies producing Holland's world-renowned tulips and other cut flowers were also contaminating the country's water and soil with fertilizers and pesticides. In 1991, the Dutch government adopted a policy designed to cut pesticide use in half by 2000 — a goal they ultimately achieved. Facing increasingly strict regulation, greenhouse growers realized they had to develop new methods if they were going to maintain product quality with fewer pesticides. In response, they shifted to a cultivation method that circulates water in closed-loop systems and grows flowers in a rock wool substrate. The new system not only reduced the pollution released into the environment; it also increased profits by giving companies greater control over growing conditions.

\* substrate: 배양판

- ① Michael Porter's research indicated that businesses seemed to benefit from regulations.
- ② More stringent regulations were found to be stimulating less innovation compared to lenient ones.
- ③ Dutch flower industry companies were contaminating water and soil with fertilizers and pesticides.
- ④ Strict regulation pushed greenhouse growers to innovate and develop new methods that maintained quality while using fewer pesticides.
- ⑤ The new system of cultivation reduced environmental pollution and also increased profits.

117. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?<sup>117</sup>(31)

In the course of his research on business strategy and the environment, Michael Porter noticed a peculiar pattern: Businesses seemed to be profiting from regulation. ① He also discovered that the stricter regulations were prompting more innovation than the weaker ones. The Dutch flower industry provides an illustration. ② For many years, the companies producing Holland's world-renowned tulips and other cut flowers were also contaminating the country's water and soil with fertilizers and pesticides. In 1991, the Dutch government adopted a policy designed to cut pesticide use in half by 2000 — a goal they ultimately achieved. ③ Government regulations play a vital role in ensuring fair competition, consumer protection, and ethical practices within the realm of business. ④ Facing increasingly strict regulation, greenhouse growers realized they had to develop new methods if they were going to maintain product quality with fewer pesticides. ⑤ In response, they shifted to a cultivation method that circulates water in closed-loop systems and grows flowers in a rock wool substrate. The new system not only reduced the pollution released into the environment; it also increased profits by giving companies greater control over growing conditions.

\* substrate: 배양판

### 32."Paying for Incompetence: The Paradox of Valuing Effort over Outcome in Service Industries"

빈칸추론

❶ It's **hard** to pay **[more/less]** for **the speedy but highly skilled person**, simply because **there's less effort being observed**.

빠르지만 고도로 숙련된 사람에게 더 많은 돈을 지불하기는 어려운데, 그 이유는 단순히 관찰되는 노력이 적기 때문이다.

A **글의순서**

❷ Two researchers once did a study **[which/in which]** they asked people how much they would pay for data recovery.

두 명의 연구원이 사람들에게 데이터 복구에 얼마를 지불할 것인지를 묻는 연구를 한 적이 있다.

❸ They found that people would pay a little **[more/less]** for a greater quantity of **rescued data**, **빈칸추론** but **[that/what]** they were most **[sensitive/sensible]** to was **the number of hours the technician worked**.

그들은 사람들이 더 많은 양의 복구된 데이터에 대해 조금 더 많은 돈을 지불할 것이라는 것을 발견했지만, 사람들이 가장 민감하게 여기는 것은 기술자가 일한 시간이었다.

B **문장 삽입**

❹ When the data recovery took **only a few** minutes, **willingness** to pay was **low**, but when it **took more than a week to recover** the same amount of data, people were **[willing/reluctant]** to pay **[very/much] more**.

데이터 복구에 몇 분밖에 걸리지 않았을 때, 지불 의사가 낮았지만, 같은 양의 데이터를 복구하는 데 일주일 이상이 걸렸을 때, 훨씬 더 많은 비용을 지불할 의사가 있었다.

**문장 삽입**

❺ Think about it: They were **[unwilling/willing]** to pay **more** for the **slower** service with the **same outcome**.

생각해 보라. 그들은 같은 결과에 대해 더 느린 서비스에 더 많은 비용을 기꺼이 지불하고자 했다.

C **빈칸추론** = incapability , inadequacy , inefficiency

❻ Fundamentally, when **we value effort over outcome**, we're paying for **incompetence**. **빈칸추론**

근본적으로, 우리가 결과보다 노력을 중시할 때, 우리는 무능함에 비용을 지불하는 것이다.

❼ **Although** it is actually **irrational**, we feel more **rational**, and more **comfortable**, **[paying/pay]** for **incompetence**.

비록 그것이 실제로는 비합리적이지만, 우리는 무능함에 지불하면서, 더 이성적이고, 더 편하다고 느낀다.

32."Paying for Incompetence: The Paradox of Valuing Effort over Outcome in Service Industries"

❶ It's hard to pay [more/less] for the speedy but highly skilled person, simply because there's \_\_\_\_\_

빠르지만 고도로 숙련된 사람에게 더 많은 돈을 지불하기는 어려운데, 그 이유는 단순히 관찰되는 노력이 적기 때문이다.

❷ Two researchers once \_\_\_\_\_ a study \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ for data recovery.

두 명의 연구원이 사람들에게 데이터 복구에 얼마를 지불할 것인지를 묻는 연구를 한 적이 있다.

❸ They found \_\_\_\_\_ people would pay a little [more/less] for a greater quantity of [rescued/rescusing] data, but [that/what] they were most [sensitive/sensible] to was the \_\_\_\_\_ / the technician worked.

그들은 사람들이 더 많은 양의 복구된 데이터에 대해 조금 더 많은 돈을 지불할 것이라는 것을 발견했지만, 사람들이 가장 민감하게 여기는 것은 기술자가 일한 시간이었다.

❹ When the data recovery \_\_\_\_\_ minutes, willingness to pay was \_\_\_\_\_, but when it took more than a week [recovering/to recover] the \_\_\_\_\_ amount of data, people \_\_\_\_\_

데이터 복구에 몇 분밖에 걸리지 않았을 때, 지불 의사가 낮았지만, 같은 양의 데이터를 복구하는 데 일주일 이상이 걸렸을 때, 훨씬 더 많은 비용을 지불할 의사가 있었다.

❺ Think about it: They \_\_\_\_\_ with the \_\_\_\_\_.

생각해 보라. 그들은 같은 결과에 대해 더 느린 서비스에 더 많은 비용을 기꺼이 지불하고자 했다.

❻ Fundamentally, when we \_\_\_\_\_, we're paying for \_\_\_\_\_.

근본적으로, 우리가 결과보다 노력을 중시할 때, 우리는 무능함에 비용을 지불하는 것이다.

❼ \_\_\_\_\_ it is actually \_\_\_\_\_, we feel more \_\_\_\_\_, and more \_\_\_\_\_, [paying/pay] for \_\_\_\_\_.

비록 그것이 실제로는 비합리적이지만, 우리는 무능함에 지불하면서, 더 이성적이고, 더 편하다고 느낀다.

118. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(32)<sup>118)</sup>

It's hard to pay more for the speedy but highly skilled person, simply because there's less effort ① being observed. Two researchers once did a study ② which they asked people how much they would pay for data recovery. They found that people would pay a little more for a greater quantity of rescued data, but what they were most sensitive to was the number of hours the technician worked. When the data recovery took ③ only a few minutes, willingness to pay was low, but when it took more than a week ④ to recover the same amount of data, people were willing to pay much more. Think about it: They were willing to pay more for the slower service with the same outcome. Fundamentally, when we value effort over outcome, we're paying for incompetence. Although it is actually irrational, we feel more rational, and more comfortable, ⑤ paying for incompetence.

119. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은 모두 몇 개 인가?(32)<sup>119)</sup>[변형주의]

It's hard to pay more for the speedy but highly skilled person, simply because there's (a) less effort being (b) observed. Two researchers once did a study in which they asked people how much they would pay for data recovery. They found that people would pay a little (c) more for a greater quantity of rescued data, but what they were most (d) sensitive to was the number of (e) hours the technician worked. When the data recovery took (f) only a few minutes, willingness to pay was (g) high, but when it took more than a week to recover the same amount of data, people were (h) reluctant to pay much more. Think about it: They were willing to pay (j) more for the less (k) swift service with the same outcome. Fundamentally, when we (l) prize (m) endeavour over outcome, we're paying for (n) adequacy. Although it is actually (o) groundless, we feel more (p) rational, and more (q) uncomfortable, paying for (r) incompetence.

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

120. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(32)<sup>120)</sup>

It's hard to pay more for the speedy but highly skilled person, simply because \_\_\_\_\_. Two researchers once did a study in which they asked people how much they would pay for data recovery. They found that people would pay a little more for a greater quantity of rescued data, but what they were most sensitive to was the number of hours the technician worked. When the data recovery took only a few minutes, willingness to pay was low, but when it took more than a week to recover the same amount of data, people were willing to pay much more. Think about it: They were willing to pay more for the slower service with the same outcome. Fundamentally, when we value effort over outcome, we're paying for incompetence. Although it is actually irrational, we *feel* more rational, and more comfortable, paying for incompetence.

- ① outcome is overrated
- ② outcome is unpredictable
- ③ effort requires more resources
- ④ effort is less visible
- ⑤ effort is more tangible

121. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(32)<sup>121</sup>

It's hard to pay more for the speedy but highly skilled person, simply because there's less effort being observed. Two researchers once did a study in which they asked people how much they would pay for data recovery. They found that people would pay a little more for a greater quantity of rescued data, but what they were most sensitive to was \_\_\_\_\_. When the data recovery took only a few minutes, willingness to pay was low, but when it took more than a week to recover the same amount of data, people were willing to pay much more. Think about it: They were willing to pay more for the slower service with the same outcome. Fundamentally, when we value effort over outcome, we're paying for incompetence. Although it is actually irrational, we feel more rational, and more comfortable, paying for incompetence.

- ① the quality of the recovered data
- ② the amount of time the technician worked
- ③ the complexity of the data recovery process
- ④ the reputation of the data recovery service provider
- ⑤ the level of expertise of the technician

122. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(32)<sup>122</sup>

It's hard to pay more for the speedy but highly skilled person, simply because there's less effort being observed. Two researchers once did a study in which they asked people how much they would pay for data recovery. They found that people would pay a little more for a greater quantity of rescued data, but what they were most sensitive to was the number of hours the technician worked. When the data recovery took only a few minutes, willingness to pay was low, but when it took more than a week to recover the same amount of data, people were willing to pay much more. Think about it: They were willing to pay more for the slower service with the same outcome. Fundamentally, when we value effort over outcome, we're paying for incompetence. Although it is actually irrational, we feel more rational, and more comfortable, paying for \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① speed and efficiency
- ② lack of skill and capability
- ③ invisible effort and hard work
- ④ higher prices and extravagance
- ⑤ superior service and competence

123. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>123</sup>(32)

Think about it: They were willing to pay more for the slower service with the same outcome.

It's hard to pay more for the speedy but highly skilled person, simply because there's less effort being observed. (a) Two researchers once did a study in which they asked people how much they would pay for data recovery. (b) They found that people would pay a little more for a greater quantity of rescued data, but what they were most sensitive to was the number of hours the technician worked. (c) When the data recovery took only a few minutes, willingness to pay was low, but when it took more than a week to recover the same amount of data, people were willing to pay much more. (d) Fundamentally, when we value effort over outcome, we're paying for incompetence. (e) Although it is actually irrational, we *feel* more rational, and more comfortable, paying for incompetence.

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

124. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?<sup>124)</sup> (32)

It's hard to pay more for the speedy but highly skilled person, simply because there's less effort being observed.

- (A) Fundamentally, when we value effort over outcome, we're paying for incompetence. Although it is actually irrational, we feel more rational, and more comfortable, paying for incompetence.
- (B) Two researchers once did a study in which they asked people how much they would pay for data recovery. They found that people would pay a little more for a greater quantity of rescued data, but what they were most sensitive to was the number of hours the technician worked.
- (C) When the data recovery took only a few minutes, willingness to pay was low, but when it took more than a week to recover the same amount of data, people were willing to pay much more. Think about it: They were willing to pay more for the slower service with the same outcome.

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

125. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>125)</sup>(32)

When the data recovery took only a few minutes, willingness to pay was low, but when it took more than a week to recover the same amount of data, people were willing to pay much more.

It's hard to pay more for the speedy but highly skilled person, simply because there's less effort being observed. (a) Two researchers once did a study in which they asked people how much they would pay for data recovery. (b) They found that people would pay a little more for a greater quantity of rescued data, but what they were most sensitive to was the number of hours the technician worked. (c) Think about it: They were willing to pay more for the slower service with the same outcome. (d) Fundamentally, when we value effort over outcome, we're paying for incompetence. (e) Although it is actually irrational, we *feel* more rational, and more comfortable, paying for incompetence.

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

126. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>126</sup>(32)

It's hard to pay more for the speedy but highly skilled person, simply because there's less effort being observed. Two researchers once did a study in which they asked people how much they would pay for data recovery. They found that people would pay a little more for a greater quantity of rescued data, but what they were most sensitive to was the number of hours the technician worked. When the data recovery took only a few minutes, willingness to pay was low, but when it took more than a week to recover the same amount of data, people were willing to pay much more. Think about it: They were willing to pay more for the slower service with the same outcome. Fundamentally, when we value effort over outcome, we're paying for incompetence. Although it is actually irrational, we feel more rational, and more comfortable, paying for incompetence.



When it comes to valuing services, people are often (A) \_\_\_\_\_ to pay more for slower and seemingly less competent providers, emphasizing the importance they place on effort rather than the outcome, reflecting an irrational tendency to (B) \_\_\_\_\_ incompetence over efficiency.

- | (A)         | (B)           |
|-------------|---------------|
| ① reluctant | prioritize    |
| ② willing   | favor         |
| ③ hesitant  | overlook      |
| ④ resistant | underestimate |
| ⑤ unwilling | neglect       |

127. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>127</sup>(32)

It's hard to pay more for the speedy but highly skilled person, simply because there's less effort being observed. Two researchers once did a study in which they asked people how much they would pay for data recovery. They found that people would pay a little more for a greater quantity of rescued data, but what they were most sensitive to was the number of hours the technician worked. When the data recovery took only a few minutes, willingness to pay was low, but when it took more than a week to recover the same amount of data, people were willing to pay much more. Think about it: They were willing to pay more for the slower service with the same outcome. Fundamentally, when we value effort over outcome, we're paying for incompetence. Although it is actually irrational, we feel more rational, and more comfortable, paying for incompetence.

- ① The Misconception of Effort and Time in Service Valuation
- ② The Paradox of Incompetence: Valuing Effort over Outcome
- ③ Paying for Incompetence: An Unconventional Approach to Service Valuation
- ④ Consumer Behavior: The Perceived Value of Effort
- ⑤ The Discrepancy Between Effort and Outcome in Service Evaluation

128. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오<sup>128</sup>(32)

It's hard to pay more for the speedy but highly skilled person, simply because there's less effort being observed. Two researchers once did a study in which they asked people how much they would pay for data recovery. They found that people would pay a little more for a greater quantity of rescued data, but what they were most sensitive to was the number of hours the technician worked. When the data recovery took only a few minutes, willingness to pay was low, but when it took more than a week to recover the same amount of data, people were willing to pay much more. Think about it: They were willing to pay more for the slower service with the same outcome. Fundamentally, when we value effort over outcome, we're paying for incompetence. Although it is actually irrational, we feel more rational, and more comfortable, paying for incompetence.

- ① The duration of time a technician spends on a task influences people's willingness to pay for the service.
- ② People prefer to pay more for a faster service with the same outcome.
- ③ Valuing effort over outcome effectively means paying for incompetence.
- ④ It feels more rational and comfortable for people to pay for incompetence, even though it is fundamentally irrational.
- ⑤ A study showed that people are willing to pay more if the data recovery takes longer, even with the same result.

129. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?<sup>129</sup>(32)

It's hard to pay more for the speedy but highly skilled person, simply because there's less effort being observed. Two researchers once did a study in which they asked people how much they would pay for data recovery. ① They found that people would pay a little more for a greater quantity of rescued data, but what they were most sensitive to was the number of hours the technician worked. ② When the data recovery took only a few minutes, willingness to pay was low, but when it took more than a week to recover the same amount of data, people were willing to pay much more. Think about it. ③ They were willing to pay more for the faster service with the same outcome. ④ Fundamentally, when we value effort over outcome, we're paying for incompetence. ⑤ Although it is actually irrational, we feel more rational, and more comfortable, paying for incompetence.

### 33. "The Closing of the Mind: The Dangers of Intellectual Rigidity as We Age"

❶ In adolescence many of us had the experience of falling under the sway of a great book or writer.

청소년기에 우리 중 다수는 위대한 책이나 작가의 영향을 받은 경험이 있다.

= fascinated

❷ We became entranced by the novel ideas in the book, and because we were so open to influence, these early encounters with exciting ideas sank deeply into our minds and became part of our own thought processes, [affecting/affected] us decades after we absorbed them.

우리는 책 속의 참신한 아이디어에 매료되었고, 영향에 매우 열려 있었기 때문에, 흥미로운 아이디어와의 이러한 초기 만남은 우리의 마음 속 깊이 가라앉았고 우리 자신의 사고 과정의 일부가 되었고, 그것들을 흡수한 지 수십 년이 지난 후에 우리에게 영향을 미쳤다.

문장삽입

A **글의순서**

❸ Such influences enriched our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence depends on the ability to absorb the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser.

그러한 영향들은 우리의 정신적 풍경을 풍부하게 했고, 사실 우리의 지성은 더 나이가 많고 더 현명한 사람들의 교훈과 생각을 흡수하는 능력에 달려 있다.

B **문장 삽입**

❹ Just as the body [loosens/tightens] with age, however, so [does/is] the mind.

그러나, 나이가 들면서 몸이 경직되는 것처럼 마음도 그러하다.

❺ And just as our sense of weakness and vulnerability motivated the desire to learn, so [is/does] our creeping sense of [inferiority/superiority] slowly close us off to new ideas and influences. **빈칸추론**

그리고 약점과 취약성에 대한 우리의 깨달음이 학습 욕구를 자극했듯이, 슬며시 다가오는 우울감도 새로운 생각과 영향력에 대해 서서히 우리를 닫는다.

C

❻ Some may advocate that we all become more skeptical in the modern world, but in fact a [very/far] greater danger comes from the increasing closing of the mind /that burdens us as individuals / as we get older, and seems to be burdening our culture in general.

어떤 사람들은 현대 세계에서 우리가 모두 더 회의적으로 된다고 주장할지도 모르지만, 사실 훨씬 더 큰 위험은 우리가 나이가 들수록 개인으로서 우리에게 부담을 주고, 일반적으로 우리의 문화에 부담을 주는 것처럼 보이는 점차적인 마음의 폐쇄에서 온다.

\* entrance :매료시키다

### 33. "The Closing of the Mind: The Dangers of Intellectual Rigidity as We Age"

❶ In adolescence many of us had the experience of \_\_\_\_\_ a great book or writer.

청소년기에 우리 중 다수는 위대한 책이나 작가의 **영향을 받은** 경험이 있다.

❷ We \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ ideas in the book, and \_\_\_\_\_ we were so \_\_\_\_\_ to influence, these early \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ ideas \_\_\_\_\_ our minds and \_\_\_\_\_ part of our own thought processes, \_\_\_\_\_ us decades after we \_\_\_\_\_ them.

우리는 책 속의 **참신한 아이디어에 매료되었고**, 영향에 매우 열려 있었기 때문에, **흥미로운 아이디어와의 이러한 초기 만남은** 우리의 마음 속 깊이 가라앉았고 우리 자신의 사고 과정의 일부가 되었고, 그것들을 흡수한 지 수십 년이 지난 후에 우리에게 영향을 미쳤다.

❸ **Such influences** \_\_\_\_\_ our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence \_\_\_\_\_ the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser.

그러한 영향들은 우리의 정신적 풍경을 풍부하게 했고, 사실 우리의 **지성은 더 나이가 많고 더 현명한 사람들의 교훈과 생각을 흡수하는 능력에 달려 있다.**

❹ \_\_\_\_\_ the body [loosens/tightens] with age, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

그러나, **나이가 들면서 몸이 경직되는 것처럼 마음도 그러하다.**

❺ And \_\_\_\_\_ our sense of weakness and \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ to learn, \_\_\_\_\_ to new ideas and influences.

그리고 **약점과 취약성에 대한 우리의 깨달음이 학습 욕구를 자극했듯이**, 슬며시 다가오는 **우월감도 새로운 생각과 영향력에 대해 서서히 우리를 닫는다.**

❻ Some may advocate \_\_\_\_\_ we all \_\_\_\_\_ in the modern world, but in fact a **[very/far] greater \_\_\_\_\_ comes from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ as individuals / as we \_\_\_\_\_ older, and \_\_\_\_\_ in general.**

어떤 사람들은 현대 세계에서 우리가 모두 더 회의적으로 된다고 주장할지도 모르지만, 사실 **훨씬 더 큰 위험은 우리가 나이가 들수록 개인으로서 우리에게 부담을 주고, 일반적으로 **우리의 문화에 부담을 주는 것처럼 보이는 점차적인 마음의 폐쇄에서 온다.****

\* entrance :매료시키다

130. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(33)<sup>130</sup>

In adolescence many of us had the experience of falling under the sway of a great book or writer. We became entranced by the novel ideas in the book, and because we were so open to influence, these early encounters with exciting ideas sank deeply into our minds and became part of our own thought processes, ① affecting us decades after we absorbed them. Such influences enriched our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence depends on the ability to absorb the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser. Just as the body tightens with age, however, ② so does the mind. And just as our sense of weakness and vulnerability motivated the desire to learn, so ③ does our creeping sense of superiority slowly ④ close off us to new ideas and influences. Some may advocate that we all become more skeptical in the modern world, but in fact a far greater danger comes from the increasing closing of the mind that ⑤ burdens us as individuals as we get older, and seems to be burdening our culture in general.

\*entrance: 매료시키다

131. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은 모두 몇 개인가?(33)<sup>131</sup>[변형주의]

In adolescence many of us had the experience of (a) falling under the sway of a great book or writer. We became entranced by the novel ideas in the book, and because we were so open to influence, these early encounters with exciting ideas sank deeply into our minds and became part of our own thought processes, affecting us decades after we (b) absorbed them. Such influences (c) enriched our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence depends on the ability to (d) dismiss the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser. Just as the body (e) loosens with age, however, so does the mind. And just as our sense of weakness and (f) vulnerability (g) resisted the desire to learn, so does our creeping sense of (h) inferiority slowly (i) close us off to new ideas and influences. Some may advocate that we all become more (j) skeptical in the modern world, but in fact a far greater (k) danger comes from the increasing (l) opening of the mind that burdens us as individuals as we get older, and seems to be burdening our culture in general.

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

132. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(33)<sup>132</sup> [변형주의]

In adolescence many of us had the experience of falling under the sway of a great book or writer. We became entranced by the novel ideas in the book, and because we were so open to influence, these early encounters with exciting ideas sank deeply into our minds and became part of our own thought processes, affecting us decades after we ① incorporated them. Such influences enriched our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence depends on the ability to absorb the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser. Just as the body ② constrict with age, however, so does the mind. And just as our sense of weakness and vulnerability ③ suppressed the desire to learn, so does our creeping sense of superiority slowly ④ isolate us from new ideas and influences. Some may advocate that we all become more skeptical in the modern world, but in fact a far greater ⑤ peril comes from the increasing closing of the mind that burdens us as individuals as we get older, and seems to be burdening our culture in general.

\*entrance:매료시키다

133. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(33)<sup>133)</sup>

In adolescence many of us had the experience of falling under the sway of a great book or writer. We became entranced by the novel ideas in the book, and because we were so open to influence, these early encounters with exciting ideas sank deeply into our minds and became part of our own thought processes, affecting us decades after we absorbed them. Such influences enriched our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence depends on the ability to absorb the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser. Just as the body tightens with age, however, so does the mind. And just as our sense of weakness and vulnerability motivated the desire to learn, so does our creeping sense of superiority \_\_\_\_\_ . Some may advocate that we all become more skeptical in the modern world, but in fact a far greater danger comes from the increasing closing of the mind that burdens us as individuals as we get older, and seems to be burdening our culture in general.

\*entrance:매료시키다

- ① hampers physical growth
- ② reinforces intellectual capacity
- ③ facilitates cognitive development
- ④ improves the acquisition of knowledge
- ⑤ hinders the exploration of new ideas

134. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(33)<sup>134)</sup>

In adolescence many of us had the experience of falling under the sway of a great book or writer. We became entranced by the novel ideas in the book, and because we were so open to influence, these early encounters with exciting ideas sank deeply into our minds and became part of our own thought processes, affecting us decades after we absorbed them. Such influences enriched our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence depends on the ability to absorb the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser. Just as the body tightens with age, however, so does the mind. And just as our sense of weakness and vulnerability motivated the desire to learn, so does our creeping \_\_\_\_\_ slowly close us off to new ideas and influences. Some may advocate that we all become more skeptical in the modern world, but in fact a far greater danger comes from the increasing closing of the mind that burdens us as individuals as we get older, and seems to be burdening our culture in general.

\*entrance:매료시키다

- ① curiosity      ② inferiority
- ③ superiority    ④ creativity
- ⑤ empathy

135. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(33)<sup>135)</sup>

In adolescence many of us had the experience of falling under the sway of a great book or writer. We became entranced by the novel ideas in the book, and because we were so open to influence, these early encounters with exciting ideas sank deeply into our minds and became part of our own thought processes, affecting us decades after we absorbed them. Such influences enriched our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence depends on the ability to absorb the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser. Just as the body tightens with age, however, so does the mind. And just as our sense of weakness and vulnerability motivated the desire to learn, so does our creeping sense of superiority slowly close us off to new ideas and influences. Some may advocate that we all become more skeptical in the modern world, but in fact a far greater danger comes from the increasing closing of the mind that \_\_\_\_\_ us as individuals as we get older, and seems to be burdening our culture in general.

\*entrance:매료시키다

- ① isolates      ② enlightens
- ③ liberates    ④ restricts
- ⑤ empowers

136. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?<sup>136)</sup> (33)

In adolescence many of us had the experience of falling under the sway of a great book or writer. We became entranced by the novel ideas in the book, and because we were so open to influence, these early encounters with exciting ideas sank deeply into our minds and became part of our own thought processes, affecting us decades after we absorbed them.

- (A) Just as the body tightens with age, however, so does the mind. And just as our sense of weakness and vulnerability motivated the desire to learn, so does our creeping sense of superiority slowly close us off to new ideas and influences.
- (B) Some may advocate that we all become more skeptical in the modern world, but in fact a far greater danger comes from the increasing closing of the mind that burdens us as individuals as we get older, and seems to be burdening our culture in general.
- (C) Such influences enriched our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence depends on the ability to absorb the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser.

\*entrance: 매료시키다

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

137. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>137)</sup>(33)

Just as the body tightens with age, however, so does the mind.

In adolescence many of us had the experience of falling under the sway of a great book or writer. (a) We became entranced by the novel ideas in the book, and because we were so open to influence, these early encounters with exciting ideas sank deeply into our minds and became part of our own thought processes, affecting us decades after we absorbed them. (b) Such influences enriched our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence depends on the ability to absorb the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser. (c) And just as our sense of weakness and vulnerability motivated the desire to learn, so does our creeping sense of superiority slowly close us off to new ideas and influences. (d) Some may advocate that we all become more skeptical in the modern world, but in fact a far greater danger comes from the increasing closing of the mind that burdens us as individuals as we get older, and seems to be burdening our culture in general. (e)

\*entrance: 매표시키다

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

138. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>138)</sup>(33)

Such influences enriched our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence depends on the ability to absorb the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser.

In adolescence many of us had the experience of falling under the sway of a great book or writer. (a) We became entranced by the novel ideas in the book, and because we were so open to influence, these early encounters with exciting ideas sank deeply into our minds and became part of our own thought processes, affecting us decades after we absorbed them. (b) Just as the body tightens with age, however, so does the mind. (c) And just as our sense of weakness and vulnerability motivated the desire to learn, so does our creeping sense of superiority slowly close us off to new ideas and influences. (d) Some may advocate that we all become more skeptical in the modern world, but in fact a far greater danger comes from the increasing closing of the mind that burdens us as individuals as we get older, and seems to be burdening our culture in general. (e)

\*entrance: 매표시키다

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

139. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>139)</sup>(33)

In adolescence many of us had the experience of falling under the sway of a great book or writer. We became entranced by the novel ideas in the book, and because we were so open to influence, these early encounters with exciting ideas sank deeply into our minds and became part of our own thought processes, affecting us decades after we absorbed them. Such influences enriched our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence depends on the ability to absorb the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser. Just as the body tightens with age, however, so does the mind. And just as our sense of weakness and vulnerability motivated the desire to learn, so does our creeping sense of superiority slowly close us off to new ideas and influences. Some may advocate that we all become more skeptical in the modern world, but in fact a far greater danger comes from the increasing closing of the mind that burdens us as individuals as we get older, and seems to be burdening our culture in general.

\*entrance:매료시키다



The open-mindedness and influenceability we experienced in adolescence, allowing exciting ideas to shape our thinking, gradually (A) \_\_\_\_\_ with age, potentially hindering personal growth and cultural progress as the mind (B) \_\_\_\_\_ and a sense of superiority closes us off to new ideas and influences.

- | (A)           | (B)        |
|---------------|------------|
| ① expands     | broadens   |
| ② declines    | stimulates |
| ③ reduces     | deepens    |
| ④ intensifies | tightens   |
| ⑤ diminishes  | narrows    |

140. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>140)</sup> (33)

In adolescence many of us had the experience of falling under the sway of a great book or writer. We became entranced by the novel ideas in the book, and because we were so open to influence, these early encounters with exciting ideas sank deeply into our minds and became part of our own thought processes, affecting us decades after we absorbed them. Such influences enriched our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence depends on the ability to absorb the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser. Just as the body tightens with age, however, so does the mind. And just as our sense of weakness and vulnerability motivated the desire to learn, so does our creeping sense of superiority slowly close us off to new ideas and influences. Some may advocate that we all become more skeptical in the modern world, but in fact a far greater danger comes from the increasing closing of the mind that burdens us as individuals as we get older, and seems to be burdening our culture in general.

\*entrance:매료시키다

- ① The Role of Books in Shaping Adolescent Minds
- ② The Relationship Between Aging and Intellectual Development
- ③ The Influence of Literature on Personal Growth
- ④ Intellectual Stagnation in Adulthood: Causes and Impacts
- ⑤ The Importance of Lifelong Learning and Open-mindedness

141. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오<sup>141)</sup> (33)

In adolescence many of us had the experience of falling under the sway of a great book or writer. We became entranced by the novel ideas in the book, and because we were so open to influence, these early encounters with exciting ideas sank deeply into our minds and became part of our own thought processes, affecting us decades after we absorbed them. Such influences enriched our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence depends on the ability to absorb the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser. Just as the body tightens with age, however, so does the mind. And just as our sense of weakness and vulnerability motivated the desire to learn, so does our creeping sense of superiority slowly close us off to new ideas and influences. Some may advocate that we all become more skeptical in the modern world, but in fact a far greater danger comes from the increasing closing of the mind that burdens us as individuals as we get older, and seems to be burdening our culture in general.

\*entrance:매료시키다

- ① During our teenage years, we are more receptive to the teachings and concepts of more knowledgeable people.
- ② The absorption of novel concepts in adolescence can have a lasting influence on us, even years later.
- ③ As we age, our minds remain just as open and flexible as they were in our youth.
- ④ The progression of age can result in a reluctance to accept fresh ideas due to an inflated sense of superiority.
- ⑤ The passage suggests that, both individually and collectively, we experience a tendency towards a more rigid mindset as we grow older.

142. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?<sup>142)</sup>(33)

In adolescence many of us had the experience of falling under the sway of a great book or writer. We became entranced by the novel ideas in the book, and because we were so open to influence, these early encounters with exciting ideas sank deeply into our minds and became part of our own thought processes, affecting us decades after we absorbed them. ① Such influences enriched our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence depends on the ability to absorb the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser. ② Just as the body tightens with age, however, so does the mind. ③ And just as our sense of weakness and vulnerability motivated the desire to learn, so does our creeping sense of superiority slowly close us off to new ideas and influences. ④ It's never too late to embark on a journey of lifelong learning, as adults can continue to acquire new knowledge and skills throughout their lives. ⑤ Some may advocate that we all become more skeptical in the modern world, but in fact a far greater danger comes from the increasing closing of the mind that burdens us as individuals as we get older, and seems to be burdening our culture in general.

\*entrance:매료시키다

### 34. "Challenging the Status Quo: The Peril of Popular Thinking and the Power of Independent Thought"

❶ Many people look for **safety and security** in popular thinking.

많은 사람이 대중적인 사고에서 안전과 안심을 찾는다.

❷ They figure that if a lot of people are doing something, then it must be **right**. ❸ It must be a good idea.

그들은 만약 많은 사람이 무언가를 하고 있다면, 그것은 틀림없이 옳을 것으로 생각한다. 그것은 좋은 생각이 틀림없다.

A **글의순서**

**문장 삽입**

❹ If most people **[accept/refuse]** it, then it probably **represents** fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right? Not necessarily.

만약 대부분의 사람들이 그것을 받아들인다면, 그것은 아마도 공정함, 평등함, 동정심, 그리고 민감성을 상징할 것이다, 그러한가? 꼭 그렇다고 할 수는 없다.

❺ Popular thinking said the earth was the center of the universe, **yet** Copernicus studied the stars and planets and **proved** mathematically that the earth and the other planets in our solar system **revolved** around the sun.

대중적인 사고는 지구가 우주의 중심이라고 했지만, Copernicus는 별과 행성을 연구했고 지구와 태양계의 다른 행성들이 태양 주위를 돈다는 것을 수학적으로 증명했다.

B = **disregarded**

❻ Popular thinking said **surgery** **didn't require** clean instruments, **yet** Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and introduced antiseptic <sup>1)</sup>**practices** that immediately saved lives.

대중적인 사고는 수술이 깨끗한 도구를 필요로 하지 않는다고 말했지만, Joseph Lister는 병원에서의 높은 사망률을 연구했고 즉시 생명을 구하는 멸균법을 소개했다.

❼ Popular thinking said that women shouldn't have the right **to vote**, **yet** people like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony fought for and won that right.

대중적인 사고는 여성들이 투표권을 가져서는 안 된다고 했지만, Emmeline Pankhurst와 Susan B. Anthony 같은 사람들은 그 권리를 위해 싸웠고 쟁취했다.

C \*의미 **Accepting popular opinion doesn't necessarily mean it's an intelligent or correct decision**

❽ We must always remember \* **there is a huge difference between acceptance and intelligence.**

우리는 항상 수용과 지성 사이에 큰 차이가 있다는 것을 기억해야 한다.

**빈칸출제**

**빈칸추론**

❾ People may say that there's **safety in numbers**, but that's not always true.

사람들은 수가 많은 편이 더 안전하다고 말할지도 모르지만, 그것이 항상 사실인 것은 아니다.

\* antiseptic: 멸균의

1) a way of doing something that is the usual or expected way in a particular organization or situation

### 34. "Challenging the Status Quo: The Peril of Popular Thinking and the Power of Independent Thought"

❶ Many people \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.

많은 사람이 대중적인 사고에서 안전과 안심을 찾는다.

❷ They figure \_\_\_\_\_ if \_\_\_\_\_ people are doing something, then it must be \_\_\_\_\_.

그들은 만약 많은 사람이 무언가를 하고 있다면, 그것은 틀림없이 옳을 것으로 생각한다.

❸ It must be a good idea.

그것은 좋은 생각이 틀림없다.

❹ If most people [accept/refuse] it, then it probably \_\_\_\_\_ fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right? Not necessarily.

만약 대부분의 사람들이 그것을 받아들인다면, 그것은 아마도 공정함, 평등함, 동정심, 그리고 민감성을 상징할 것이다, 그러한가? 꼭 그렇다고 할 수는 없다.

❺ Popular thinking \_\_\_\_\_ the earth was the center of the universe, \_\_\_\_\_ Copernicus studied the stars and planets and \_\_\_\_\_ the earth and the other planets in our solar system \_\_\_\_\_ around the sun.

대중적인 사고는 지구가 우주의 중심이라고 했지만, Copernicus는 별과 행성을 연구했고 지구와 태양계의 다른 행성들이 태양 주위를 돈다는 것을 수학적으로 증명했다.

❻ Popular thinking said \_\_\_\_\_ clean instruments, \_\_\_\_\_ Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and \_\_\_\_\_ antiseptic \_\_\_\_\_.

대중적인 사고는 수술이 깨끗한 도구를 필요로 하지 않는다고 말했지만, Joseph Lister는 병원에서의 높은 사망률을 연구했고 즉시 생명을 구하는 멸균법을 소개했다.

❼ Popular thinking said \_\_\_\_\_ women \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony \_\_\_\_\_ and won that right.

대중적인 사고는 여성들이 투표권을 가져서는 안 된다고 했지만, Emmeline Pankhurst와 Susan B. Anthony 같은 사람들은 그 권리를 위해 싸웠고 쟁취했다.

❽ We must always remember there \_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

우리는 항상 수용과 지성 사이에 큰 차이가 있다는 것을 기억해야 한다.

❾ People may say \_\_\_\_\_ there's \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_, but that's not always true.

사람들은 수가 많은 편이 더 안전하다고 말할지도 모르지만, 그것이 항상 사실인 것은 아니다.

\* antiseptic: 멸균의

143. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(34)<sup>143</sup>

Many people look for safety and security in popular thinking. They figure that if a lot of people are doing something, then it must be right. It must be a good idea. If most people accept it, then it probably represents fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right? Not necessarily. Popular thinking said the earth ① was the center of the universe, yet Copernicus studied the stars and planets and proved mathematically that the earth and the other planets in our solar system revolved around the sun. Popular thinking said surgery didn't require clean instruments, yet Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and ② introduced antiseptic practices ③ what immediately saved lives. Popular thinking said that women shouldn't have the right ④ to vote, yet people like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony fought for and won that right. We must always remember there ⑤ is a huge difference between acceptance and intelligence. People may say that there's safety in numbers, but that's not always true.

\* antiseptic: 멸균의

144. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(34)<sup>144</sup>[변형주의]

Many people look for safety and security in popular thinking. They figure that if a lot of people are doing something, then it must be right. It must be a good idea. If most people ① accept it, then it probably represents fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right? Not necessarily. Popular thinking said the earth was the center of the universe, yet Copernicus studied the stars and planets and ② proved mathematically that the earth and the other planets in our solar system revolved around the sun. Popular thinking said surgery ③ required clean instruments, yet Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and introduced antiseptic practices that immediately saved lives. Popular thinking said that women shouldn't have the right to vote, yet people like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony fought for and won that right. We must always remember there is a huge ④ distinction between acceptance and intelligence. People may say that there's ⑤ comfort in numbers, but that's not always true.

\* antiseptic: 멸균의

145. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(34)<sup>145</sup>

\_\_\_\_\_ . Many people figure that if a lot of people are doing something, then it must be right. It must be a good idea. If most people accept it, then it probably represents fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right? Not necessarily. Popular thinking said the earth was the center of the universe, yet Copernicus studied the stars and planets and proved mathematically that the earth and the other planets in our solar system revolved around the sun. Popular thinking said surgery didn't require clean instruments, yet Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and introduced antiseptic practices that immediately saved lives. Popular thinking said that women shouldn't have the right to vote, yet people like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony fought for and won that right. We must always remember there is a huge difference between acceptance and intelligence. People may say that there's safety in numbers, but that's not always true.

\* antiseptic: 멸균의

- ① Popular beliefs can be misleading
- ② Majority opinions are usually correct
- ③ Public opinion shapes the truth
- ④ Groupthink leads to accurate judgments
- ⑤ Consensus indicates rationality

146. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(34)<sup>146</sup>

Many people look for safety and security in popular thinking. They figure that if a lot of people are doing something, then it must be right. It must be a good idea. If most people accept it, then it probably represents fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right? Not necessarily. Popular thinking said the earth was the center of the universe, yet Copernicus studied the stars and planets and proved mathematically that the earth and the other planets in our solar system revolved around the sun. Popular thinking said surgery didn't require clean instruments, yet Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and introduced antiseptic practices that immediately saved lives. Popular thinking said that women shouldn't have the right to vote, yet people like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony fought for and won that right. We must always remember there is a huge difference between acceptance and intelligence. People may say that there's safety in numbers, but \_\_\_\_\_.

\* antiseptic: 멸균의

- ① Therefore, always question the status quo
- ② It's crucial to follow the popular opinion for safety
- ③ Popular thinking is usually wrong
- ④ Therefore, never accept popular thinking blindly
- ⑤ It's always better to think independently

147. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(34)<sup>147</sup>

Many people look for safety and security in popular thinking. They figure that if a lot of people are doing something, then it must be right. It must be a good idea. If most people accept it, then it probably represents fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right? Not necessarily. Popular thinking said the earth was the center of the universe, yet Copernicus studied the stars and planets and proved mathematically that the earth and the other planets in our solar system revolved around the sun. Popular thinking said surgery didn't require clean instruments, yet Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and introduced antiseptic practices that immediately saved lives. Popular thinking said that women shouldn't have the right to vote, yet people like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony fought for and won that right. We must always remember there is a huge difference between acceptance and intelligence. People may say that there's \_\_\_\_\_, but that's not always true.

\* antiseptic: 멸균의

- ① no correlation between popularity and truth
- ② comfort in numbers
- ③ no room for individual ideas in a collective society
- ④ always a single correct viewpoint
- ⑤ a general consensus on all matters

148. 음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?148) (34)

Many people look for safety and security in popular thinking. They figure that if a lot of people are doing something, then it must be right. It must be a good idea.

- (A) We must always remember there is a huge difference between acceptance and intelligence. People may say that there's safety in numbers, but that's not always true.
- (B) Likewise, it said surgery didn't require clean instruments, yet Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and introduced antiseptic practices that immediately saved lives. Popular thinking said that women shouldn't have the right to vote, yet people like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony fought for and won that right.
- (C) If most people accept it, then it probably represents fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right? Not necessarily. Popular thinking said the earth was the center of the universe, yet Copernicus studied the stars and planets and proved mathematically that the earth and the other planets in our solar system revolved around the sun.

\*antiseptic: 멸균의

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

149. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?149)(34)

If most people accept it, then it probably represents fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right?

Many people look for safety and security in popular thinking. (a) They figure that if a lot of people are doing something, then it must be right. It must be a good idea. (b) Not necessarily. Popular thinking said the earth was the center of the universe, yet Copernicus studied the stars and planets and proved mathematically that the earth and the other planets in our solar system revolved around the sun. (c) Popular thinking said surgery didn't require clean instruments, yet Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and introduced antiseptic practices that immediately saved lives. (d) Popular thinking said that women shouldn't have the right to vote, yet people like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony fought for and won that right. (e) We must always remember there is a huge difference between acceptance and intelligence. People may say that there's safety in numbers, but that's not always true.

\*antiseptic: 멸균의

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

150. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>150</sup>(34)

Many people look for safety and security in popular thinking. They figure that if a lot of people are doing something, then it must be right. It must be a good idea. If most people accept it, then it probably represents fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right? Not necessarily. Popular thinking said the earth was the center of the universe, yet Copernicus studied the stars and planets and proved mathematically that the earth and the other planets in our solar system revolved around the sun. Popular thinking said surgery didn't require clean instruments, yet Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and introduced antiseptic practices that immediately saved lives. Popular thinking said that women shouldn't have the right to vote, yet people like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony fought for and won that right. We must always remember there is a huge difference between acceptance and intelligence. People may say that there's safety in numbers, but that's not always true.

\* antiseptic: 멸균의



Relying on popular thinking for safety and security can be (A) \_\_\_\_\_, as history has shown that widely accepted beliefs have been proven wrong by individuals who (B) \_\_\_\_\_ conventional wisdom and brought about significant advancements in areas like science, medicine, and social justice.

- | (A)          | (B)        |
|--------------|------------|
| ① comforting | challenged |
| ② misleading | reinforced |
| ③ insightful | questioned |
| ④ deceptive  | disputed   |
| ⑤ delusive   | abided by  |

151. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>151</sup> (34)

Many people look for safety and security in popular thinking. They figure that if a lot of people are doing something, then it must be right. It must be a good idea. If most people accept it, then it probably represents fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right? Not necessarily. Popular thinking said the earth was the center of the universe, yet Copernicus studied the stars and planets and proved mathematically that the earth and the other planets in our solar system revolved around the sun. Popular thinking said surgery didn't require clean instruments, yet Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and introduced antiseptic practices that immediately saved lives. Popular thinking said that women shouldn't have the right to vote, yet people like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony fought for and won that right. We must always remember there is a huge difference between acceptance and intelligence. People may say that there's safety in numbers, but that's not always true.

\* antiseptic: 멸균의

- ① The Influence of Popular Beliefs on Societal Progress
- ② The Influence of Popular Thinking on Society
- ③ The Role of Critical Thinking in Progress
- ④ Challenging Popular Thinking: The Fallacy of Safety in Numbers
- ⑤ The Importance of Accepting Popular Ideas

152. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오<sup>152)</sup> (34)

Many people look for safety and security in popular thinking. They figure that if a lot of people are doing something, then it must be right. It must be a good idea. If most people accept it, then it probably represents fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right? Not necessarily. Popular thinking said the earth was the center of the universe, yet Copernicus studied the stars and planets and proved mathematically that the earth and the other planets in our solar system revolved around the sun. Popular thinking said surgery didn't require clean instruments, yet Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and introduced antiseptic practices that immediately saved lives. Popular thinking said that women shouldn't have the right to vote, yet people like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony fought for and won that right. We must always remember there is a huge difference between acceptance and intelligence. People may say that there's safety in numbers, but that's not always true.

\* antiseptic: 멸균의

- ① Popular beliefs always associate with concepts of fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity.
- ② Copernicus utilized mathematical calculations to prove that the earth and other planets revolve around the sun, challenging prevailing beliefs.
- ③ Joseph Lister introduced antiseptic practices in hospitals, saving lives despite the prevailing notion that clean instruments were unnecessary for surgery.
- ④ Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony fought for and successfully secured women's right to vote, despite opposition from popular opinion.
- ⑤ Safety is not always guaranteed by following popular thinking and conforming to the majority.

153. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?<sup>153)</sup>(34)

Many people look for safety and security in popular thinking. They figure that if a lot of people are doing something, then it must be right. It must be a good idea. ① If most people accept it, then it probably represents fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right? Not necessarily. Popular thinking said the earth was the center of the universe, yet Copernicus studied the stars and planets and proved mathematically that the earth and the other planets in our solar system revolved around the sun. ② Popular thinking said surgery didn't require clean instruments, yet Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and introduced antiseptic practices that immediately saved lives. ③ Popular thinking said that women shouldn't have the right to vote, yet people like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony fought for and won that right. ④ We must always remember there is a huge difference between acceptance and intelligence. ⑤ Creating an environment of acceptance and safety is essential for fostering inclusivity and encouraging individuals to express their true selves without fear of judgment or harm. People may say that there's safety in numbers, but that's not always true.

\* antiseptic: 멸균의

## 154. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A)가 의미하는 바로 알맞은 것은?154(34)

Many people look for safety and security in popular thinking. They figure that if a lot of people are doing something, then it must be right. It must be a good idea. If most people accept it, then it probably represents fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right? Not necessarily. Popular thinking said the earth was the center of the universe, yet Copernicus studied the stars and planets and proved mathematically that the earth and the other planets in our solar system revolved around the sun. Popular thinking said surgery didn't require clean instruments, yet Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and introduced antiseptic practices that immediately saved lives. Popular thinking said that women shouldn't have the right to vote, yet people like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony fought for and won that right. We must always remember there is (A) **a huge difference between acceptance and intelligence**. People may say that there's safety in numbers, but that's not always true.

\* antiseptic: 멸균의

- ① Intelligence is the capacity to accept others' viewpoints.
- ② Intelligence is the ability to be widely accepted by others.
- ③ There is a significant gap in understanding between accepting an idea and comprehending it.
- ④ Accepting popular opinion doesn't necessarily mean it's an intelligent or correct decision
- ⑤ Accepting an idea is an indication of intelligence.

35. "Brain Maps: The Impact of 'The Knowledge' on London Taxi Drivers' Hippocampus"

❶ Before [getting licensed/licensing] to drive a cab in London, a person has to pass an incredibly difficult test with an intimidating name — "The Knowledge."

런던에서 택시 운전면허를 받기 전에, 사람은 "The Knowledge"라는 위협적인 이름의 매우 어려운 시험을 통과해야 한다.

A **글의순서**

❷ The test involves [to memorize/memorizing] the layout of more than 20,000 streets in the Greater London area — a feat /that involves an incredible amount of memory resources.

이 시험은 Greater London 지역의 2만 개 이상 거리의 구획을 암기하는 것을 포함하는데, 이는 엄청난 양의 기억 자원을 포함하는 기술이다.

B

❸ In fact, fewer than 50 percent of the people /who sign up for taxi driver training / [pass/passes] the test, even after spending two or three years studying for it!

사실, 택시 운전사 훈련에 등록한 사람 중 50% 미만만 시험을 통과하는데, 심지어 그것을 위해 2, 3년을 공부한 후에도 말이다!

❹ And as it turns out, the brains of London cabbies are different from non-cab-driving humans in ways / that reflect their herculean memory efforts. **빈칸추론**

\* 빈칸변형 - reflect their tremendous efforts to enhance their memory capacities.

그리고 밝혀진 바에 따르면, 런던 택시 운전사들의 두뇌는 그들의 초인적인 기억 노력을 반영하는 방식에서 택시 운전을 하지 않는 사람들과 다르다.

C

**빈칸추론**

❺ In fact, the part of the brain /that has been most frequently associated with spatial memory, the tail of the sea horse-shaped brain region [calling/called] the hippocampus, is bigger than average in these taxi drivers.

사실, 공간 기억과 가장 자주 연관되어 온 뇌의 부분, 해마라 불리는 해마 모양을 한 뇌 영역의 꼬리 부분은 이들 택시 운전사들에게서 평균보다 더 크다.

\* herculean: 초인적인 \*\* hippocampus: 해마

**35. "Brain Maps: The Impact of 'The Knowledge' on London Taxi Drivers' Hippocampus"**

❶ Before [getting licensed/licensing] to drive a cab in London, a person has to pass an \_\_\_\_\_ test with an \_\_\_\_\_ name — "The \_\_\_\_\_."

런던에서 택시 운전면허를 받기 전에, 사람은 "The Knowledge"라는 위협적인 이름의 매우 어려운 시험을 통과해야 한다.

❷ The test \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of more than 20,000 streets in the Greater London area — a \_\_\_\_\_ an incredible amount of \_\_\_\_\_.

이 시험은 Greater London 지역의 2만 개 이상 거리의 **구획**을 암기하는 것을 포함하는데, 이는 엄청난 양의 기억 자원을 포함하는 기술이다.

❸ In fact, fewer than 50 percent of the people /who \_\_\_\_\_ taxi driver training \_\_\_\_\_ the test, even after \_\_\_\_\_ two or three years \_\_\_\_\_!

사실, 택시 운전자 훈련에 등록한 사람 중 50% 미만이 시험을 통과하는데, 심지어 그것을 위해 2, 3년을 공부한 후에도 말이다!

❹ And \_\_\_\_\_, the brains of London cabbies \_\_\_\_\_ from non-cab-driving humans in \_\_\_\_\_ their herculean \_\_\_\_\_.

그리고 밝혀진 바에 따르면, 런던 택시 운전사들의 두뇌는 그들의 **초인적인 기억 노력을 반영하는 방식에서** 택시 운전을 하지 않는 사람들과 **다르다**.

❺ \_\_\_\_\_, the part of the brain \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ memory, the tail of the sea horse-s \_\_\_\_\_ brain region \_\_\_\_\_ the hippocampus, \_\_\_\_\_ than average in these taxi drivers.

사실, 공간 기억과 가장 자주 연관되어 온 뇌의 부분, 해마라 불리는 해마 모양을 한 뇌 영역의 꼬리 부분은 이들 택시 운전사들에게서 평균보다 더 크다.

\* herculean: 초인적인 \*\* hippocampus: 해마

155. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(35)<sup>155)</sup>

Before ① getting licensed to drive a cab in London, a person has to pass an incredibly difficult test with an intimidating name — “The Knowledge.” The test involves ② memorizing the layout of more than 20,000 streets in the Greater London area — a feat that involves an incredible amount of memory resources. In fact, fewer than 50 percent of the people who sign up for taxi driver training ③ passes the test, even after spending two or three years studying for it! And as it turns out, the brains of London cabbies are different from non-cab-driving humans in ways that ④ reflect their herculean memory efforts. In fact, the part of the brain that has been most frequently associated with spatial memory, the tail of the sea horse-shaped brain region ⑤ called the hippocampus, is bigger than average in these taxi drivers.

\* herculean: 초인적인 \*\* hippocampus: 해마

156. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(35)<sup>156)</sup>

Before getting licensed to drive a cab in London, a person has to pass an incredibly difficult test with an ① reassuring name — “The Knowledge.” The test involves memorizing the layout of more than 20,000 streets in the Greater London area — a ② feat that involves an incredible amount of memory resources. In fact, ③ fewer than 50 percent of the people who sign up for taxi driver training pass the test, even after spending two or three years studying for it! And as it turns out, the brains of London cabbies are different from non-cab-driving humans in ways that ④ reflect their herculean memory efforts. In fact, the part of the brain that has been most frequently associated with ⑤ spatial memory, the tail of the sea horse-shaped brain region called the hippocampus, is bigger than average in these taxi drivers.

\* herculean: 초인적인 \*\* hippocampus: 해마

157. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(35)<sup>157)</sup>

Before getting licensed to drive a cab in London, a person has to pass an incredibly difficult test with an intimidating name — “The Knowledge.” The test involves memorizing the layout of more than 20,000 streets in the Greater London area — a feat that involves an incredible amount of memory resources. In fact, fewer than 50 percent of the people who sign up for taxi driver training pass the test, even after spending two or three years studying for it! And as it turns out, the brains of London cabbies are different from non-cab-driving humans in ways that \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, the part of the brain that has been most frequently associated with spatial memory, the tail of the sea horse-shaped brain region called the hippocampus, is bigger than average in these taxi drivers.

- ① reflect their tremendous efforts to enhance their memory capacities.
- ② represent their reduced emotional capacity
- ③ affect their overall intelligence
- ④ compromise their ability to learn new routes
- ⑤ limit their non-spatial memory capabilities“

158. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(35)<sup>158)</sup>

Before getting licensed to drive a cab in London, a person has to pass an incredibly difficult test with an intimidating name — “The Knowledge.” The test involves memorizing the layout of more than 20,000 streets in the Greater London area — a feat that involves an incredible amount of memory resources. In fact, fewer than 50 percent of the people who sign up for taxi driver training pass the test, even after spending two or three years studying for it! And as it turns out, the brains of London cabbies are different from non-cab-driving humans in ways that reflect their herculean memory efforts. In fact, the part of the brain that has been most frequently associated with \_\_\_\_\_, the tail of the sea horse-shaped brain region called the hippocampus, is bigger than average in these taxi drivers.

- ① vision and perception
- ② spatial memory
- ③ language comprehension
- ④ emotional processing
- ⑤ audial pattern recognition

159. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?<sup>159)</sup> (35)

Before getting licensed to drive a cab in London, a person has to pass an incredibly difficult test with an intimidating name—“The Knowledge.”

- (A) In fact, fewer than 50 percent of the people who sign up for taxi driver training pass the test, even after spending two or three years studying for it! And as it turns out, the brains of London cabbies are different from non-cab-driving humans in ways that reflect their herculean memory efforts.
- (B) In fact, the part of the brain that has been most frequently associated with spatial memory, the tail of the sea horse-shaped brain region called the hippocampus, is bigger than average in these taxi drivers.
- (C) The test involves memorizing the layout of more than 20,000 streets in the Greater London area—a feat that involves an incredible amount of memory resources.

\*herculean: 초인적인 \*\*hippocampus: 해마

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

160. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?160(35)

Before getting licensed to drive a cab in London, a person has to pass an incredibly difficult test with an intimidating name — “The Knowledge.” The test involves memorizing the layout of more than 20,000 streets in the Greater London area — a feat that involves an incredible amount of memory resources. In fact, fewer than 50 percent of the people who sign up for taxi driver training pass the test, even after spending two or three years studying for it! And as it turns out, the brains of London cabbies are different from non-cab-driving humans in ways that reflect their herculean memory efforts. In fact, the part of the brain that has been most frequently associated with spatial memory, the tail of the sea horse-shaped brain region called the hippocampus, is bigger than average in these taxi drivers.

\* herculean: 초인적인 \*\* hippocampus: 해마



London taxi drivers, who must pass the arduous "The Knowledge" test requiring the memorization of over 20,000 streets, demonstrate an (A) \_\_\_\_\_ memory capacity, reflected in their enlarged hippocampi, a brain region associated with spatial memory, (B) \_\_\_\_\_ them from non-taxi driving individuals

(A)

(B)

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ① unexceptional | distinguishing  |
| ② moderate      | separating      |
| ③ extraordinary | differentiating |
| ④ marvellous    | matching        |
| ⑤ extensive     | aligning        |

161. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?161 (35)

Before getting licensed to drive a cab in London, a person has to pass an incredibly difficult test with an intimidating name — “The Knowledge.” The test involves memorizing the layout of more than 20,000 streets in the Greater London area — a feat that involves an incredible amount of memory resources. In fact, fewer than 50 percent of the people who sign up for taxi driver training pass the test, even after spending two or three years studying for it! And as it turns out, the brains of London cabbies are different from non-cab-driving humans in ways that reflect their herculean memory efforts. In fact, the part of the brain that has been most frequently associated with spatial memory, the tail of the sea horse-shaped brain region called the hippocampus, is bigger than average in these taxi drivers.

\* herculean: 초인적인 \*\* hippocampus: 해마

- ① The Knowledge: The Legendary Taxi Driver Test in London
- ② The Knowledge: The Challenging Test and Remarkable Memory Skills of London's Taxi Drivers
- ③ The Impact of The Knowledge Test on London Cab Drivers' Brains
- ④ Exploring the Relationship Between Memory and Professional Skills
- ⑤ Mastering London's Streets: The Mental Effort of Taxi Driver Training

162. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오<sup>162)</sup> (35).

Before getting licensed to drive a cab in London, a person has to pass an incredibly difficult test with an intimidating name — “The Knowledge.” The test involves memorizing the layout of more than 20,000 streets in the Greater London area — a feat that involves an incredible amount of memory resources. In fact, fewer than 50 percent of the people who sign up for taxi driver training pass the test, even after spending two or three years studying for it! And as it turns out, the brains of London cabbies are different from non-cab-driving humans in ways that reflect their herculean memory efforts. In fact, the part of the brain that has been most frequently associated with spatial memory, the tail of the sea horse-shaped brain region called the hippocampus, is bigger than average in these taxi drivers.

\* herculean: 초인적인 \*\* hippocampus: 해마

- ① To obtain a cab driver license in London, individuals must successfully memorize the layout of over 20,000 streets in the Greater London area.
- ② A significant percentage of individuals who undergo taxi driver training fail to pass the challenging Knowledge test, even after dedicating two or three years to study.
- ③ London cabbies exhibit brain differences compared to non-cab drivers, specifically a larger hippocampus, a brain region associated with spatial memory.
- ④ The hippocampus, a part of the brain responsible for spatial memory, shows an enlarged size in London cabbies.
- ⑤ The difficulty of the Knowledge test is attributed to the need for exceptional physical strength and stamina.

### 36. "Balancing Acts: The Law of Unintended Consequences in Policy Making"

= assessing

❶ When **evaluating** a policy, people tend to concentrate on how the policy will **fix** some particular

= disregarding = belittling

problem / **while ignoring or downplaying other effects it may have.** **빈칸추론**

정책을 평가할 때, 사람들은 그것이 어떤 특정한 문제를 어떻게 해결할 것인가에 집중하는 경향이 있으며, 그 정책이 가질 수 있는 다른 효과는 무시하거나 경시한다.

❷ Economists often refer to this situation as *The Law of Unintended Consequences*.

경제학자들은 종종 이 상황을 의도하지 않은 결과의 법칙이라고 부른다.

**A** **글의순서**

❸ **For instance**, suppose that you **impose** a **tariff** on **[exported/imported]** steel / **in order to protect** the jobs of **domestic** steelworkers.

예를 들어, 국내 철강 노동자들의 일자리를 보호하기 위해 수입된 철강에 관세를 부과한다고 가정해 보자.

❹ If you **impose** a high enough tariff, their jobs will indeed be protected from **competition** by foreign steel companies.

만약 당신이 충분히 높은 관세를 부과한다면, 그들의 일자리는 실제로 외국 철강 회사들과의 경쟁으로부터 보호될 것이다.

**B** **문장삽입**

**빈칸추론**

❺ **But** **an unintended consequence** is that the jobs of some autoworkers **will be lost** to foreign competition. Why?

그러나 하나의 의도하지 않은 결과는 일부 자동차 노동자들의 일자리가 외국 경쟁사에 빼앗기게 된다는 것이다. 왜일까?

❻ The tariff /that protects steelworkers / **raises** the price of the steel / that **domestic** automobile makers need to build their cars.

철강 노동자들을 보호하는 관세는 국내 자동차 제조업체들이 자동차를 만드는 데 필요한 철강의 가격을 높인다.

**C** **문장삽입**

❼ **As a result**, domestic automobile manufacturers have to **raise** the prices of their cars, **[make/making]** them relatively **[less/more]** **attractive** than foreign cars.

그 결과, 국내 자동차 제조업체들은 자동차 가격을 인상해야 하고, 국산 차를 외제 차에 비해 상대적으로 덜 매력적으로 만든다.

= diminish

❽ **Raising prices** [tends/tend] to **reduce domestic car sales**, so **some domestic autoworkers lose their jobs**

가격을 올리는 것은 국산 차 판매를 줄이는 경향이 있어서, 일부 국내 자동차 노동자들은 일자리를 잃는다.

**36."Balancing Acts: The Law of Unintended Consequences in Policy Making"**

❶ When \_\_\_\_\_ a policy, people tend \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ some particular problem / while \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

정책을 평가할 때, 사람들은 그것이 어떤 특정한 문제를 어떻게 해결할 것인가에 집중하는 경향이 있으며, 그 정책이 가질 수 있는 다른 효과는 무시하거나 경시한다.

❷ Economists often \_\_\_\_\_ this situation \_\_\_\_\_ *The Law of* \_\_\_\_\_.

경제학자들은 종종 이 상황을 의도하지 않은 결과의 법칙이라고 부른다.

❸ \_\_\_\_\_, suppose \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a tariff on [exported/imported] steel \_\_\_\_\_ the jobs of \_\_\_\_\_ steelworkers.

예를 들어, 국내 철강 노동자들의 일자리를 보호하기 위해 수입된 철강에 관세를 부과한다고 가정해 보자.

❹ If you \_\_\_\_\_ a high enough tariff, their jobs will indeed \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ by foreign steel companies.

만약 당신이 충분히 높은 관세를 부과한다면, 그들의 일자리는 실제로 외국 철강 회사들과의 경쟁으로부터 보호될 것이다.

❺ \_\_\_\_\_ an \_\_\_\_\_ is [that / what] the jobs of some autoworkers will \_\_\_\_\_.

Why?

그러나 하나의 의도하지 않은 결과는 일부 자동차 노동자들의 일자리가 외국 경쟁사에 빼앗기게 된다는 것이다. 왜일까?

❻ The tariff \_\_\_\_\_ steelworkers \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ their cars.

철강 노동자들을 보호하는 관세는 국내 자동차 제조업체들이 자동차를 만드는 데 필요한 철강의 가격을 높인다.

❼ \_\_\_\_\_, domestic automobile manufacturers \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ cars, [make/making] \_\_\_\_\_ than foreign cars.

그 결과, 국내 자동차 제조업체들은 자동차 가격을 인상해야 하고, 국산 차를 외제 차에 비해 상대적으로 덜 매력적으로 만든다.

❽ \_\_\_\_\_ prices tends t \_\_\_\_\_ domestic car sales, so some domestic autoworkers \_\_\_\_\_.

가격을 올리는 것은 국산 차 판매를 줄이는 경향이 있어서, 일부 국내 자동차 노동자들은 일자리를 잃는다.

163. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은 모두 몇 개인가?(36)<sup>163</sup>

When (a) evaluating a policy, people tend to concentrate on how the policy will fix some particular problem (b) while ignoring or downplaying other effects it may have. Economists often refer to this situation as The Law of Unintended Consequences. For instance, suppose that you impose a tariff on (c) imported steel (d) in order to protect the jobs of domestic steelworkers. If you impose a high enough tariff, their jobs will indeed be protected from competition by foreign steel companies. But an unintended consequence is that the jobs of some autoworkers (e) will lose to foreign competition. Why? The tariff that protects steelworkers (f) raise the price of the steel that domestic automobile makers need to build their cars. As a result, domestic automobile manufacturers have to raise the prices of their cars, (g) making them relatively less (h) attractive than foreign cars. Raising prices tends to reduce domestic car sales, so some domestic autoworkers lose their jobs

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

164. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(36)<sup>164</sup>[변형주의]

When evaluating a policy, people tend to concentrate on how the policy will fix some particular problem while ① disregarding or downplaying other effects it may have. Economists often refer to this situation as The Law of Unintended Consequences. For instance, suppose that you impose a tariff on imported steel in order to protect the jobs of domestic steelworkers. If you impose a high enough tariff, their jobs will indeed be protected from competition by foreign steel companies. But an ② unforeseen consequence is that the jobs of some autoworkers will be lost to foreign competition. Why? The tariff that protects steelworkers ③ boosts the price of the steel that domestic automobile makers need to build their cars. As a result, domestic automobile manufacturers have to raise the prices of their cars, making them relatively ④ attractive compared to foreign cars. Raising prices tends to ⑤ diminish domestic car sales, so some domestic autoworkers lose their jobs

165. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(36)<sup>165</sup>

When evaluating a policy, people tend to concentrate on how the policy will fix some particular problem while ignoring or downplaying other effects it may have. Economists often refer to this situation as *The Law of Unintended Consequences*. For instance, suppose that you impose a tariff on imported steel in order to protect the jobs of domestic steelworkers. If you impose a high enough tariff, their jobs will indeed be protected from competition by foreign steel companies. But an unintended consequence is that the jobs of some autoworkers will be lost to foreign competition. Why? The tariff that protects steelworkers raises the price of the steel that domestic automobile makers need to build their cars. As a result, domestic automobile manufacturers have to raise the prices of their cars, making them relatively less attractive than foreign cars. Raising prices tends to reduce domestic car sales, so \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the economy will improve drastically
- ② more jobs will be created in the automobile industry
- ③ the tariff could indirectly lead to job losses in the national auto industry
- ④ foreign steel companies will lose their market share
- ⑤ domestic automobile manufacturers will benefit

166. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(36)<sup>166</sup>

When evaluating a policy, people tend to concentrate on how the policy will fix some particular problem while \_\_\_\_\_. Economists often refer to this situation as The Law of Unintended Consequences. For instance, suppose that you impose a tariff on imported steel in order to protect the jobs of domestic steelworkers. If you impose a high enough tariff, their jobs will indeed be protected from competition by foreign steel companies. But an unintended consequence is that the jobs of some autoworkers will be lost to foreign competition. Why? The tariff that protects steelworkers raises the price of the steel that domestic automobile makers need to build their cars. As a result, domestic automobile manufacturers have to raise the prices of their cars, making them relatively less attractive than foreign cars. Raising prices tends to reduce domestic car sales, so some domestic autoworkers lose their jobs.

- ① understanding all the consequences involved
- ② actively promoting its overall benefits
- ③ considering all potential benefits and downsides
- ④ focusing solely on the financial implications
- ⑤ disregarding or downplaying other potential impacts

167. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 말로 연결된 것은?<sup>167</sup>(36)

When evaluating a policy, people tend to concentrate on how the policy will fix some particular problem while ignoring or downplaying other effects it may have. Economists often refer to this situation as *The Law of Unintended Consequences*. (A)\_\_\_\_\_, suppose that you impose a tariff on imported steel in order to protect the jobs of domestic steelworkers. If you impose a high enough tariff, their jobs will indeed be protected from competition by foreign steel companies. But an unintended consequence is that the jobs of some autoworkers will be lost to foreign competition. Why? The tariff that protects steelworkers raises the price of the steel that domestic automobile makers need to build their cars. (B)\_\_\_\_\_, domestic automobile manufacturers have to raise the prices of their cars, making them relatively less attractive than foreign cars. Raising prices tends to reduce domestic car sales, so some domestic autoworkers lose their jobs.

- | (A)              | (B)               |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ① For instance   | That is           |
| ② In other words | Thus              |
| ③ For example    | Hence             |
| ④ Besides        | on the other hand |
| ⑤ In brief       | likewise          |

168. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>168</sup>(36)

But an unintended consequence is that the jobs of some autoworkers will be lost to foreign competition.

When evaluating a policy, people tend to concentrate on how the policy will fix some particular problem while ignoring or downplaying other effects it may have. Economists often refer to this situation as *The Law of Unintended Consequences*. (a) For instance, suppose that you impose a tariff on imported steel in order to protect the jobs of domestic steelworkers. (b) If you impose a high enough tariff, their jobs will indeed be protected from competition by foreign steel companies. (c) This is because the tariff that protects steelworkers raises the price of the steel that domestic automobile makers need to build their cars. (d) As a result, domestic automobile manufacturers have to raise the prices of their cars, making them relatively less attractive than foreign cars. (e) Raising prices tends to reduce domestic car sales, so some domestic autoworkers lose their jobs

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

169. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>169</sup>(36)

As a result, domestic automobile manufacturers have to raise the prices of their cars, making them relatively less attractive than foreign cars.

When evaluating a policy, people tend to concentrate on how the policy will fix some particular problem while ignoring or downplaying other effects it may have. Economists often refer to this situation as The Law of Unintended Consequences. (a) For instance, suppose that you impose a tariff on imported steel in order to protect the jobs of domestic steelworkers. (b) If you impose a high enough tariff, their jobs will indeed be protected from competition by foreign steel companies. (c) But an unintended consequence is that the jobs of some autoworkers will be lost to foreign competition. Why? (d) The tariff that protects steelworkers raises the price of the steel that domestic automobile makers need to build their cars. (e) Raising prices tends to reduce domestic car sales, so some domestic autoworkers lose their jobs

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

170. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>170</sup>(36)

When evaluating a policy, people tend to concentrate on how the policy will fix some particular problem while ignoring or downplaying other effects it may have. Economists often refer to this situation as The Law of Unintended Consequences. For instance, suppose that you impose a tariff on imported steel in order to protect the jobs of domestic steelworkers. If you impose a high enough tariff, their jobs will indeed be protected from competition by foreign steel companies. But an unintended consequence is that the jobs of some autoworkers will be lost to foreign competition. Why? The tariff that protects steelworkers raises the price of the steel that domestic automobile makers need to build their cars. As a result, domestic automobile manufacturers have to raise the prices of their cars, making them relatively less attractive than foreign cars. Raising prices tends to reduce domestic car sales, so some domestic autoworkers lose their jobs



The Law of Unintended Consequences, as illustrated by imposing a tariff on imported steel to (A) \_\_\_\_\_ domestic steelworker jobs, often results in (B) \_\_\_\_\_ impacts such as job losses in related industries due to increased production costs, underscoring the complex interplay of economic policies.

- | (A)         | (B)         |
|-------------|-------------|
| ① defend    | negligible  |
| ② eliminate | unexpected  |
| ③ shield    | anticipated |
| ④ outsource | unintended  |
| ⑤ protect   | overlooked  |

171. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>171)</sup>(36)

When evaluating a policy, people tend to concentrate on how the policy will fix some particular problem while ignoring or downplaying other effects it may have. Economists often refer to this situation as The Law of Unintended Consequences. For instance, suppose that you impose a tariff on imported steel in order to protect the jobs of domestic steelworkers. If you impose a high enough tariff, their jobs will indeed be protected from competition by foreign steel companies. But an unintended consequence is that the jobs of some autoworkers will be lost to foreign competition. Why? The tariff that protects steelworkers raises the price of the steel that domestic automobile makers need to build their cars. As a result, domestic automobile manufacturers have to raise the prices of their cars, making them relatively less attractive than foreign cars. Raising prices tends to reduce domestic car sales, so some domestic autoworkers lose their jobs

- ① Raising Prices: The Economic Impact on Auto Industries
- ② The Effect of Tariffs on the Domestic Steel Industry
- ③ How Tariffs Impact Foreign and Domestic Competition
- ④ Unveiling the Law of Unintended Consequences: A Case Study on Tariffs
- ⑤ Job Protection in the Steel Industry: A Study on Tariffs

172. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오<sup>172)</sup>(36)

When evaluating a policy, people tend to concentrate on how the policy will fix some particular problem while ignoring or downplaying other effects it may have. Economists often refer to this situation as The Law of Unintended Consequences. For instance, suppose that you impose a tariff on imported steel in order to protect the jobs of domestic steelworkers. If you impose a high enough tariff, their jobs will indeed be protected from competition by foreign steel companies. But an unintended consequence is that the jobs of some autoworkers will be lost to foreign competition. Why? The tariff that protects steelworkers raises the price of the steel that domestic automobile makers need to build their cars. As a result, domestic automobile manufacturers have to raise the prices of their cars, making them relatively less attractive than foreign cars. Raising prices tends to reduce domestic car sales, so some domestic autoworkers lose their jobs

- ① People often overlook or underestimate the unintended consequences of a policy when evaluating its effectiveness.
- ② The Law of Unintended Consequences refers to the tendency of people to focus on the desired outcomes of a policy while neglecting its potential negative effects.
- ③ Imposing a tariff on imported steel can lead to the protection of jobs for domestic steelworkers but may result in job losses for autoworkers.
- ④ The tariff on imported steel lowers the price of domestic cars, making them more affordable compared to foreign cars.
- ⑤ Raising prices due to the tariff can reduce domestic car sales and lead to job losses in the domestic auto industry.

**173. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?**<sup>173)</sup>(36)

When evaluating a policy, people tend to concentrate on how the policy will fix some particular problem while ignoring or downplaying other effects it may have. Economists often refer to this situation as The Law of Unintended Consequences. ① For instance, suppose that you impose a tariff on imported steel in order to protect the jobs of domestic steelworkers. If you impose a high enough tariff, their jobs will indeed be protected from competition by foreign steel companies. ② But an unintended consequence is that the jobs of some autoworkers will be lost to foreign competition. Why? ③ The tariff that protects steelworkers raises the price of the steel that domestic automobile makers need to build their cars. ④ Domestic automobile makers play a vital role in the country's economy, contributing to job creation, technological advancements, and the overall growth of the automotive industry. ⑤ As a result, domestic automobile manufacturers have to raise the prices of their cars, making them relatively less attractive than foreign cars. Raising prices tends to reduce domestic car sales, so some domestic autoworkers lose their jobs

### 37. "Vanishing Beauty: The Extinction of the Golden Toad and the Impact of Climate Change"

❶ Species /that are found in only one area/ are called **endemic** species and are especially **vulnerable to extinction**.  
 \* vulnerable = susceptible ↔ immune, resistant resilient

오직 한 지역에서만 발견되는 종들은 토착종이라고 불리고 특히 멸종에 취약하다.

**A** **글의 순서**

❷ They **exist** on islands and in other unique small areas, especially in tropical rain forests [which/where] most species are highly specialized.

그들은 섬들과 특히 대부분의 종이 매우 특화된 열대 우림인 다른 독특한 작은 지역에 있다.

❸ One example is the brilliantly colored golden toad once [found/was found] only in a small area of lush rain forests in Costa Rica's mountainous region.

한가지 예는 코스타리카의 산악 지역에 있는 무성한 열대 우림의 작은 지역에서만 한 때 발견되었던 번쩍이는 색깔의 황금 두꺼비이다.

**B** **문장 삽입**

❹ **Despite living** in the country's well-protected Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, by 1989, the golden toad [had/has] apparently **become extinct**.

그 나라의 잘 보존된 Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve에서 살았음에도 불구하고, 1989년쯤, 황금 두꺼비는 외관상으로 멸종하였다.

❺ Much of the moisture /that **supported** its rain forest **habitat** / came in the form of moisture-laden clouds [**blowing/blow**] in from the Caribbean Sea.

그것의 열대 우림 서식지를 지탱해 준 습기의 많은 부분은 카리브해에서 불어 들어오는 습기를 실은 구름의 형태에서 왔다.

**C** **문장 삽입**

❻ **But warmer** air from global climate change **caused** these clouds **to rise**, **depriving** the forests **of** moisture, and the habitat for the golden toad and many other species **dried up**.

하지만 세계적 기후 변화로 인한 더 따뜻한 공기가 이러한 구름들을 상승하게 했고, 숲에서 습기를 제거하였으며, 황금 두꺼비와 많은 다른 종들의 서식지가 완전히 말라 버렸다.

❼ The golden toad appears **to be** one of the first **victims** of climate change [**causing/caused**] largely by **global warming**.

황금 두꺼비는 주로 지구 온난화로 인한 기후 변화의 첫 희생양들 중 하나인 것 같다.

\* lush: 무성한, 우거진

**37. "Vanishing Beauty: The Extinction of the Golden Toad and the Impact of Climate Change"**

❶ Species \_\_\_\_\_ in only one are \_\_\_\_\_ species and are especially \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

오직 한 지역에서만 발견되는 종들은 토착종이라고 불리고 특히 멸종에 취약하다.

❷ They \_\_\_\_\_ on islands and in other unique small areas, especially in tropical rain forests \_\_\_\_\_.

그들은 섬들과 특히 대부분의 종이 매우 특화된 열대 우림인 다른 독특한 작은 지역에 있다.

❸ One example is the brilliantly c\_\_\_\_\_ golden toad once \_\_\_\_\_ only in a small area of \_\_\_\_\_ rain forests in Costa Rica's m\_\_\_\_\_ region.

한가지 예는 코스타리카의 산악 지역에 있는 무성한 열대 우림의 작은 지역에서만 한 때 발견되었던 번쩍이는 색깔의 황금 두꺼비이다.

❹ \_\_\_\_\_ in the country's well-p\_\_\_\_\_ Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, by 1989, the golden toad \_\_\_\_\_.

그 나라의 잘 보존된 Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve에서 살았음에도 불구하고, 1989년쯤, 황금 두꺼비는 외관상으로 멸종하였다.

❺ Much of the moisture \_\_\_\_\_ rain forest \_\_\_\_\_ in the form of moisture-l\_\_\_\_\_ clouds [blowing/blow] in from the Caribbean Sea.

그것의 열대 우림 서식지를 지탱해 준 습기의 많은 부분은 카리브해에서 불어 들어오는 습기를 실은 구름의 형태에서 왔다.

❻ \_\_\_\_\_ warmer air from global climate change \_\_\_\_\_ these clouds \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ the forests of moisture, and the h\_\_\_\_\_ for the golden toad and \_\_\_\_\_.

하지만 세계적 기후 변화로 인한 더 따뜻한 공기가 이러한 구름들을 상승하게 했고, 숲에서 습기를 제거하였으며, 황금 두꺼비와 많은 다른 종들의 서식지가 완전히 말라 버렸다.

❼ The golden toad \_\_\_\_\_ one of the first \_\_\_\_\_ of climate change \_\_\_\_\_ by global warming.

황금 두꺼비는 주로 지구 온난화로 인한 기후 변화의 첫 희생양들 중 하나인 것 같다.

\* lush: 무성한, 우거진

174. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은 모두 몇 개인가?(37)<sup>174</sup>

Species (a) that are found in only one area are called endemic species and are especially vulnerable to extinction. They exist on islands and in other unique small areas, especially in tropical rain forests (b) where most species are (c) high specialized. One example is the brilliantly colored golden toad once (d) found only in a small area of lush rain forests in Costa Rica's mountainous region. (e) Despite (f) living in the country's well-protected Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, by 1989, the golden toad (g) has apparently become extinct. Much of the moisture that supported its rain forest habitat came in the form of moisture-laden clouds (h) blowing in from the Caribbean Sea. But warmer air from global climate change caused these clouds (i) to rise, (j) deprived the forests of moisture, and the habitat for the golden toad and many other species dried up. The golden toad appears to be one of the first (k) victim of climate change (l) caused largely by global warming.

\* lush: 무성한, 우거진

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

175. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은 모두 몇 개인가?(37)<sup>175</sup> [변형주의]

Species that are found in only one area are called (a) endemic species and are especially (b) vulnerable to (c) extinction. They exist on islands and in other unique small areas, especially in tropical rain forests where most species are highly specialized. One example is the brilliantly colored golden toad once found only in a small area of lush rain forests in Costa Rica's mountainous region. (d) Despite living in the country's well-protected Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, by 1989, the golden toad had apparently become (e) thriving. Much of the moisture that (f) supported its rain forest (g) habitat came in the form of (h) moisture-laden clouds blowing in from the Caribbean Sea. But warmer air from global climate change caused these clouds to (i) ascend, (j) depriving the forests of (k) dryness, and the habitat for the golden toad and many other species (l) moisturized. The golden toad appears to be one of the first (m) victims of climate change caused largely by global warming.

\* lush: 무성한, 우거진

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

176. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(37)<sup>176</sup>

Species that are found in only one area are called endemic species and are especially \_\_\_\_\_. They exist on islands and in other unique small areas, especially in tropical rain forests where most species are highly specialized. One example is the brilliantly colored golden toad once found only in a small area of lush rain forests in Costa Rica's mountainous region. Despite living in the country's well-protected Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, by 1989, the golden toad had apparently become extinct. Much of the moisture that supported its rain forest habitat came in the form of moisture-laden clouds blowing in from the Caribbean Sea. But warmer air from global climate change caused these clouds to rise, depriving the forests of moisture, and the habitat for the golden toad and many other species dried up. The golden toad appears to be one of the first victims of climate change caused largely by global warming.

\* lush: 무성한, 우거진

- ① resilient to environmental changes
- ② vulnerable to extinction
- ③ adaptable to diverse habitats
- ④ independent of their habitats
- ⑤ capable of surviving global warming

177. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(37)177)

Species that are found in only one area are called endemic species and are especially vulnerable to extinction. They exist on islands and in other unique small areas, especially in tropical rain forests where most species are highly specialized. One example is the brilliantly colored golden toad once found only in a small area of lush rain forests in Costa Rica's mountainous region. Despite living in the country's well-protected Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, by 1989, the golden toad had apparently become extinct. Much of the moisture that supported its rain forest habitat came in the form of moisture-laden clouds blowing in from the Caribbean Sea. But warmer air from global climate change caused these clouds to rise, depriving the forests of moisture, and the habitat for the golden toad and many other species dried up. The golden toad appears to be \_\_\_\_\_.

\* lush: 무성한, 우거진

- ① thriving in its new habitat
- ② resistant to climate changes
- ③ one of the first victims of climate change
- ④ repopulating its previous habitats
- ⑤ immune to habitat alterations

178. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?178)(37)

But warmer air from global climate change caused these clouds to rise, depriving the forests of moisture, and the habitat for the golden toad and many other species dried up.

Species that are found in only one area are called endemic species and are especially vulnerable to extinction. (a) They exist on islands and in other unique small areas, especially in tropical rain forests where most species are highly specialized. (b) One example is the brilliantly colored golden toad once found only in a small area of lush rain forests in Costa Rica's mountainous region. (c) Despite living in the country's well-protected Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, by 1989, the golden toad had apparently become extinct. (d) Much of the moisture that supported its rain forest habitat came in the form of moisture-laden clouds blowing in from the Caribbean Sea. (e) The golden toad appears to be one of the first victims of climate change caused largely by global warming.

\*lush: 무성한, 우거진

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

179. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?179)(37)

Despite living in the country's well-protected Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, by 1989, the golden toad had apparently become extinct.

Species that are found in only one area are called endemic species and are especially vulnerable to extinction. (a) They exist on islands and in other unique small areas, especially in tropical rain forests where most species are highly specialized. (b) One example is the brilliantly colored golden toad once found only in a small area of lush rain forests in Costa Rica's mountainous region. (c) Much of the moisture that supported its rain forest habitat came in the form of moisture-laden clouds blowing in from the Caribbean Sea. (d) But warmer air from global climate change caused these clouds to rise, depriving the forests of moisture, and the habitat for the golden toad and many other species dried up. (e) The golden toad appears to be one of the first victims of climate change caused largely by global warming.

\*lush: 무성한, 우거진

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

180. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>180</sup>(37)

Much of the moisture that supported its rain forest habitat came in the form of moisture-laden clouds blowing in from the Caribbean Sea.

Species that are found in only one area are called endemic species and are especially vulnerable to extinction. (a) They exist on islands and in other unique small areas, especially in tropical rain forests where most species are highly specialized. (b) One example is the brilliantly colored golden toad once found only in a small area of lush rain forests in Costa Rica’s mountainous region. (c) Despite living in the country’s well-protected Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, by 1989, the golden toad had apparently become extinct. (d) But warmer air from global climate change caused these clouds to rise, depriving the forests of moisture, and the habitat for the golden toad and many other species dried up. (e) The golden toad appears to be one of the first victims of climate change caused largely by global warming.

\*lush: 무성한, 우거진

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

181. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>181</sup>(37)

Species that are found in only one area are called endemic species and are especially vulnerable to extinction. They exist on islands and in other unique small areas, especially in tropical rain forests where most species are highly specialized. One example is the brilliantly colored golden toad once found only in a small area of lush rain forests in Costa Rica’s mountainous region. Despite living in the country’s well-protected Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, by 1989, the golden toad had apparently become extinct. Much of the moisture that supported its rain forest habitat came in the form of moisture-laden clouds blowing in from the Caribbean Sea. But warmer air from global climate change caused these clouds to rise, depriving the forests of moisture, and the habitat for the golden toad and many other species dried up. The golden toad appears to be one of the first victims of climate change caused largely by global warming.

\* lush: 무성한, 우거진



Endemic species, such as the golden toad formerly found only in Costa Rica’s Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, are particularly (A) \_\_\_\_\_ to extinction, demonstrated by the toad’s disappearance as global warming-induced climate change (B) \_\_\_\_\_ the moisture-dependent habitat, making it one of the earliest victims of climate change.

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| (A)           | (B)        |
| ① susceptible | disrupted  |
| ② resistant   | threatened |
| ③ adaptable   | damaged    |
| ④ immune      | conserved  |
| ⑤ vulnerable  | stabilized |

182. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>182</sup>(37)

Species that are found in only one area are called endemic species and are especially vulnerable to extinction. They exist on islands and in other unique small areas, especially in tropical rain forests where most species are highly specialized. One example is the brilliantly colored golden toad once found only in a small area of lush rain forests in Costa Rica's mountainous region. Despite living in the country's well-protected Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, by 1989, the golden toad had apparently become extinct. Much of the moisture that supported its rain forest habitat came in the form of moisture-laden clouds blowing in from the Caribbean Sea. But warmer air from global climate change caused these clouds to rise, depriving the forests of moisture, and the habitat for the golden toad and many other species dried up. The golden toad appears to be one of the first victims of climate change caused largely by global warming.

\* lush: 무성한, 우거진

- ① The Tragic End of the Golden Toad: A Tale of Global Warming
- ② Endemic Species in Costa Rica's Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve
- ③ The Relationship between Global Warming and Moisture-Laden Clouds
- ④ Life and Death in Tropical Rain Forests: The Case of Costa Rica
- ⑤ The Vulnerability of Tropical Rain Forests to Climate Change

183. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오<sup>183</sup>(37)

Species that are found in only one area are called endemic species and are especially vulnerable to extinction. They exist on islands and in other unique small areas, especially in tropical rain forests where most species are highly specialized. One example is the brilliantly colored golden toad once found only in a small area of lush rain forests in Costa Rica's mountainous region. Despite living in the country's well-protected Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, by 1989, the golden toad had apparently become extinct. Much of the moisture that supported its rain forest habitat came in the form of moisture-laden clouds blowing in from the Caribbean Sea. But warmer air from global climate change caused these clouds to rise, depriving the forests of moisture, and the habitat for the golden toad and many other species dried up. The golden toad appears to be one of the first victims of climate change caused largely by global warming.

\* lush: 무성한, 우거진

- ① Endemic species, which are found exclusively in one particular area, are at high risk of extinction, especially in unique and limited habitats like islands and tropical rainforests.
- ② The golden toad, known for its vibrant colors, used to inhabit a small region of lush rainforests in Costa Rica's mountainous area.
- ③ Despite being located within the protected Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve in Costa Rica, the golden toad had apparently become extinct by 1989.
- ④ Global climate change resulted in warmer air causing moisture-laden clouds to rise, leading to a lack of moisture in the rainforests and the subsequent drying up of the habitat for the golden toad and numerous other species.
- ⑤ The main factor contributing to the extinction of the golden toad was primarily the impact of climate change and the subsequent loss of habitat due to deforestation

**184. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?**<sup>184)</sup>(37)

Species that are found in only one area are called endemic species and are especially vulnerable to extinction. They exist on islands and in other unique small areas, especially in tropical rain forests where most species are highly specialized. ① One example is the brilliantly colored golden toad once found only in a small area of lush rain forests in Costa Rica's mountainous region. ② Despite living in the country's well-protected Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, by 1989, the golden toad had apparently become extinct. ③ Much of the moisture that supported its rain forest habitat came in the form of moisture-laden clouds blowing in from the Caribbean Sea. ④ But warmer air from global climate change caused these clouds to rise, depriving the forests of moisture, and the habitat for the golden toad and many other species dried up. ⑤ The preservation of rainforest habitats is crucial for mitigating climate change, as they serve as carbon sinks and regulate global temperatures through their vast canopy cover and diverse ecosystems. The golden toad appears to be one of the first victims of climate change caused largely by global warming.

\* lush: 무성한, 우거진

### 38. "Isolating Variables: The Power and Precision of Controlled Experiments in Scientific Research"

❶ The fundamental nature of the experimental method is **manipulation** and **control**.

실험 방법의 근본적인 본질은 조작과 통제이다.

= adjust

❷ Scientists **manipulate** a **variable** of interest, and see if there's a **difference**.

과학자들은 관심 변인을 조작하고, 차이가 있는지 확인한다.

글의 순서

[A] = Simultaneously

빈칸추론

❸ At the same time, they attempt to **control for the potential effects of all other variables**.

동시에, 다른 모든 변인의 잠재적 영향을 통제하려고 시도한다.

빈칸추론

❹ The importance of **controlled experiments** / in **identifying** the **underlying** causes of events **cannot be overstated**.

= cannot be emphasized too much

사건의 근본적인 원인을 식별하는 데 있어 통제된 실험의 중요성은 아무리 강조해도 지나치지 않다.

[B] 문장삽입

빈칸추론

❺ In the real-uncontrolled-world, **variables are often correlated**.

현실의 통제되지 않은 세계에서, 변인들은 종종 상관관계가 있다.

❻ **For example**, people /who take vitamin supplements/ may have **different** eating and exercise habits than people who don't take vitamins.

\*different than -와는 다른

예를 들어, 비타민 보충제를 섭취하는 사람들은 비타민을 섭취하지 않는 사람들과는 다른 식습관과 운동 습관을 지닐 수 있다.

문장 삽입

❼ **As a result**, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we **can't merely observe** the real world, since any of these **factors** (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may **affect** health.

그 결과, 만약 우리가 비타민의 건강에 미치는 효과를 연구하고 싶다면, 우리는 단지 현실 세계만 관찰할 수 없는데, 왜냐하면 이러한 요소(비타민, 식단, 운동) 중 어느 것이든 건강에 영향을 미칠 수 있기 때문이다.

[C] = fabricate

❽ **Rather**, we have to **create** a situation that **doesn't actually occur** in the real world.

오히려, 우리는 현실 세계에서 실제로 일어나지 않는 상황을 만들어야 한다.

❾ That's just **what** scientific experiments do.

그것이 바로 과학 실험이 하는 일이다.

= isolate

빈칸추론

❿ They try to **separate the naturally occurring relationship in the world** /by **manipulating one specific**

**variable** at a time, **while holding** everything else **constant**. constantly(x)

그것들은 그 밖의 다른 모든 것을 일정하게 유지하면서, 한 번에 하나의 특정 변인을 조작하여 세상에서 자연적으로 발생하는 관계를 분리하려고 애쓴다.

**38. "Isolating Variables: The Power and Precision of Controlled Experiments in Scientific Research"**

❶ The f \_\_\_\_\_ nature of the experimental method is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

실험 방법의 근본적인 본질은 조작과 통제이다.

❷ Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, and see \_\_\_\_\_.

과학자들은 관심 변인을 조작하고, 차이가 있는지 확인한다.

❸ \_\_\_\_\_, they \_\_\_\_\_ for the p\_\_\_\_\_ effects of all other \_\_\_\_\_.

동시에, 다른 모든 변인의 잠재적 영향을 통제하려고 시도한다.

❹ The importance of \_\_\_\_\_ experiments / in \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of events \_\_\_\_\_.

사건의 근본적인 원인을 식별하는 데 있어 통제된 실험의 중요성은 아무리 강조해도 지나치지 않다.

❺ In the real-u\_\_\_\_\_ -world, \_\_\_\_\_ are often \_\_\_\_\_.

현실의 통제되지 않은 세계에서, 변인들은 종종 상관관계가 있다.

❻ \_\_\_\_\_, people /who take vitamin supplements/ may \_\_\_\_\_ eating and exercise habits than people \_\_\_\_\_ vitamins.

예를 들어, 비타민 보충제를 섭취하는 사람들은 비타민을 섭취하지 않는 사람들과는 다른 식습관과 운동 습관을 지닐 수 있다.

❼ \_\_\_\_\_, if we want \_\_\_\_\_ the health effects of vitamins, we \_\_\_\_\_ the real world, since any of these \_\_\_\_\_ (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may \_\_\_\_\_ health.

그 결과, 만약 우리가 비타민의 건강에 미치는 효과를 연구하고 싶다면, 우리는 단지 현실 세계만 관찰할 수 없는데, 왜냐하면 이러한 요소(비타민, 식단, 운동) 중 어느 것이든 건강에 영향을 미칠 수 있기 때문이다.

❽ \_\_\_\_\_, we have to create a situation \_\_\_\_\_ in the real world.

오히려, 우리는 현실 세계에서 실제로 일어나지 않는 상황을 만들어야 한다.

❾ That's just \_\_\_\_\_.

그것이 바로 과학 실험이 하는 일이다.

❿ They try to \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ in the world /by \_\_\_\_\_ one \_\_\_\_\_ at a time, \_\_\_\_\_ everything else \_\_\_\_\_.

그것들은 그 밖의 다른 모든 것을 일정하게 유지하면서, 한 번에 하나의 특정 변인을 조작하여 세상에서 자연적으로 발생하는 관계를 분리하려고 애쓴다.

185. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(38)<sup>185)</sup>

The fundamental nature of the experimental method is manipulation and control. Scientists manipulate a variable of interest, and see if there's a difference. At the same time, they attempt to control for the potential effects of all other variables. The importance of controlled experiments in identifying the underlying causes of events ① cannot be overstated. In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables are often correlated. For example, people who take vitamin supplements may have different eating and exercise habits ② than people who don't take vitamins. As a result, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can't merely observe the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health. Rather, we have to create a situation that ③ doesn't actually occur in the real world. That's just what scientific experiments do. They try to separate the naturally ④ occurring relationship in the world by manipulating one specific variable at a time, while holding everything else ⑤ constantly.

186. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은 모두 몇 개인가?(38)<sup>186)</sup>[변형주의]

The fundamental nature of the experimental method is manipulation and control. Scientists (a) manipulate a variable of interest, and see if there's a difference. At the same time, they attempt to (b) control for the potential effects of all other variables. The importance of (c) uncontrolled experiments in (d) identifying the underlying causes of events cannot be (e) overstated. In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables are often (f) correlated. For example, people who take vitamin supplements may have (g) similar eating and exercise habits than people who don't take vitamins. As a result, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can merely (h) observe the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health. Rather, we have to (i) fabricate a situation that actually (j) occurs in the real world. That's just what scientific experiments do. They try to (k) isolate the naturally occurring relationship in the world by (l) adjusting one specific variable at a time, while holding everything else (m) constant.

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

187. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(38)<sup>187)</sup>

The fundamental nature of the experimental method is manipulation and control. Scientists manipulate a variable of interest, and see if there's a difference. At the same time, they attempt to control for the potential effects of all other variables. The importance of controlled experiments in identifying the underlying causes of events cannot be overstated. In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables are often correlated. For example, people who take vitamin supplements may have different eating and exercise habits than people who don't take vitamins. As a result, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can't merely observe the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health. Rather, we have to \_\_\_\_\_ . That's just what scientific experiments do. They try to separate the naturally occurring relationship in the world by manipulating one specific variable at a time, while holding everything else constant.

- ① create an artificial environment where we can control the intake of vitamins
- ② make assumptions about the effects of diet and exercise
- ③ consider all potential health outcomes regardless of causality
- ④ completely eliminate the use of vitamins in our study population
- ⑤ observe people over a long period to see if there are any changes in their health

188. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(38)<sup>188)</sup>

The fundamental nature of the experimental method is manipulation and control. Scientists manipulate a variable of interest, and see if there's a difference. At the same time, they attempt \_\_\_\_\_. The importance of controlled experiments in identifying the underlying causes of events cannot be overstated. In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables are often correlated. For example, people who take vitamin supplements may have different eating and exercise habits than people who don't take vitamins. As a result, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can't merely observe the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health. Rather, we have to create a situation that doesn't actually occur in the real world. That's just what scientific experiments do. They try to separate the naturally occurring relationship in the world by manipulating one specific variable at a time, while holding everything else constant.

- ① to control for confounding variables
- ② to generate statistically significant results
- ③ to replicate the experiment accurately
- ④ to ensure ethical considerations
- ⑤ to eliminate all sources of bias

189. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(38)<sup>189)</sup>

The fundamental nature of the experimental method is manipulation and control. Scientists manipulate a variable of interest, and see if there's a difference. At the same time, they attempt to control for the potential effects of all other variables. The importance of controlled experiments in identifying the underlying causes of events cannot be overstated. In the real-uncontrolled-world, \_\_\_\_\_. For example, people who take vitamin supplements may have different eating and exercise habits than people who don't take vitamins. As a result, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can't merely observe the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health. Rather, we have to create a situation that doesn't actually occur in the real world. That's just what scientific experiments do. They try to separate the naturally occurring relationship in the world by manipulating one specific variable at a time, while holding everything else constant.

- ① it's possible to isolate the effects of individual variables
- ② all things occur in a predictable and controllable manner
- ③ people often disregard their diet
- ④ variables are often intertwined in complex ways
- ⑤ the intake of vitamins is highly uniform

190. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(38)<sup>190)</sup>

The fundamental nature of the experimental method is manipulation and control. Scientists manipulate a variable of interest, and see if there's a difference. At the same time, they attempt to control for the potential effects of all other variables. The importance of controlled experiments in identifying the underlying causes of events cannot be overstated. In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables are often correlated. For example, people who take vitamin supplements may have different eating and exercise habits than people who don't take vitamins. As a result, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can't merely observe the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health. Rather, we have to create a situation that doesn't actually occur in the real world. That's just what scientific experiments do. They try \_\_\_\_\_ by manipulating one specific variable at a time, while holding everything else constant.

- ① to reproduce nature's randomness
- ② to prove popular misconceptions wrong
- ③ to separate the naturally occurring relationships
- ④ to invalidate previous studies
- ⑤ to overcome the natural tendency for causation

191. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 말로 연결된 것은?<sup>191)</sup> (38)

The fundamental nature of the experimental method is manipulation and control. Scientists manipulate a variable of interest, and see if there's a difference. At the same time, they attempt to control for the potential effects of all other variables. The importance of controlled experiments in identifying the underlying causes of events cannot be overstated. In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables are often correlated. For example, people who take vitamin supplements may have different eating and exercise habits than people who don't take vitamins. (A) \_\_\_\_\_, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can't merely observe the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health. (B) \_\_\_\_\_, we have to create a situation that doesn't actually occur in the real world. That's just what scientific experiments do. They try to separate the naturally occurring relationship in the world by manipulating one specific variable at a time, while holding everything else constant.

- | (A)           | (B)               |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① That is     | In addition       |
| ② As a result | Instead           |
| ③ For example | Moreover          |
| ④ Hence       | on the other hand |
| ⑤ However     | Rather            |

192. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?<sup>192)</sup> (38)

The fundamental nature of the experimental method is manipulation and control. Scientists manipulate a variable of interest, and see if there's a difference.

- (A) In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables are often correlated. For example, people who take vitamin supplements may have different eating and exercise habits than people who don't take vitamins. As a result, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can't merely observe the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health.
- (B) At the same time, they attempt to control for the potential effects of all other variables. The importance of controlled experiments in identifying the underlying causes of events cannot be overstated.
- (C) Rather, we have to create a situation that doesn't actually occur in the real world. That's just what scientific experiments do. They try to separate the naturally occurring relationship in the world by manipulating one specific variable at a time, while holding everything else constant.

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

193. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>193)</sup>(38)

That's just what scientific experiments do.

The fundamental nature of the experimental method is manipulation and control. Scientists manipulate a variable of interest, and see if there's a difference. At the same time, they attempt to control for the potential effects of all other variables. (a) The importance of controlled experiments in identifying the underlying causes of events cannot be overstated. In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables are often correlated. (b) For example, people who take vitamin supplements may have different eating and exercise habits than people who don't take vitamins. (c) As a result, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can't merely observe the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health. (d) Rather, we have to create a situation that doesn't actually occur in the real world. (e) They try to separate the naturally occurring relationship in the world by manipulating one specific variable at a time, while holding everything else constant.

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

194. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>194)</sup>(38)

In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables are often correlated.

The fundamental nature of the experimental method is manipulation and control. Scientists manipulate a variable of interest, and see if there's a difference. (a) At the same time, they attempt to control for the potential effects of all other variables. The importance of controlled experiments in identifying the underlying causes of events cannot be overstated. (b) For example, people who take vitamin supplements may have different eating and exercise habits than people who don't take vitamins. (c) As a result, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can't merely observe the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health. (d) Rather, we have to create a situation that doesn't actually occur in the real world. (e) That's just what scientific experiments do. They try to separate the naturally occurring relationship in the world by manipulating one specific variable at a time, while holding everything else constant.

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

195. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?195)(38)

As a result, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can't merely observe the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health.

The fundamental nature of the experimental method is manipulation and control. Scientists manipulate a variable of interest, and see if there's a difference. At the same time, they attempt to control for the potential effects of all other variables. (a) The importance of controlled experiments in identifying the underlying causes of events cannot be overstated. (b) In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables are often correlated. (c) For example, people who take vitamin supplements may have different eating and exercise habits than people who don't take vitamins. (d) Rather, we have to create a situation that doesn't actually occur in the real world. (e) That's just what scientific experiments do. They try to separate the naturally occurring relationship in the world by manipulating one specific variable at a time, while holding everything else constant.

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

196. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?196)(38)

The fundamental nature of the experimental method is manipulation and control. Scientists manipulate a variable of interest, and see if there's a difference. At the same time, they attempt to control for the potential effects of all other variables. The importance of controlled experiments in identifying the underlying causes of events cannot be overstated. In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables are often correlated. For example, people who take vitamin supplements may have different eating and exercise habits than people who don't take vitamins. As a result, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can't merely observe the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health. Rather, we have to create a situation that doesn't actually occur in the real world. That's just what scientific experiments do. They try to separate the naturally occurring relationship in the world by manipulating one specific variable at a time, while holding everything else constant.



The experimental method, essential for identifying cause-and-effect links, entails scientists (A) \_\_\_\_\_ a particular variable and maintaining the others, thus separating impacts and providing understanding that (B) \_\_\_\_\_ real-world studies, which are frequently complicated by naturally associated factors like nutrition, physical activity, and vitamin usage.

- | (A)           | (B)         |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① isolating   | complicates |
| ② ignoring    | contradicts |
| ③ eliminating | imitates    |
| ④ replacing   | complements |
| ⑤ adjusting   | surpasses   |

197. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>197)</sup>(38)

The fundamental nature of the experimental method is manipulation and control. Scientists manipulate a variable of interest, and see if there's a difference. At the same time, they attempt to control for the potential effects of all other variables. The importance of controlled experiments in identifying the underlying causes of events cannot be overstated. In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables are often correlated. For example, people who take vitamin supplements may have different eating and exercise habits than people who don't take vitamins. As a result, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can't merely observe the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health. Rather, we have to create a situation that doesn't actually occur in the real world. That's just what scientific experiments do. They try to separate the naturally occurring relationship in the world by manipulating one specific variable at a time, while holding everything else constant.

- ① The Relationship between Vitamins, Diet, and Exercise
- ② The Importance of Control in Experimental Studies
- ③ Manipulation and Control: Keys to Understanding the Real World
- ④ Health Effects of Vitamins: An Experimental Approach
- ⑤ Correlation and Causation in the Study of Health Habits

198. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오<sup>198)</sup>(38)

The fundamental nature of the experimental method is manipulation and control. Scientists manipulate a variable of interest, and see if there's a difference. At the same time, they attempt to control for the potential effects of all other variables. The importance of controlled experiments in identifying the underlying causes of events cannot be overstated. In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables are often correlated. For example, people who take vitamin supplements may have different eating and exercise habits than people who don't take vitamins. As a result, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can't merely observe the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health. Rather, we have to create a situation that doesn't actually occur in the real world. That's just what scientific experiments do. They try to separate the naturally occurring relationship in the world by manipulating one specific variable at a time, while holding everything else constant.

- ① In experiments with manipulation and control, scientists change a specific factor of interest and observe if there is any noticeable difference.
- ② Controlled experiments play a vital role in determining the underlying causes of events.
- ③ It is common for variables in the real world to be interconnected, making it challenging to isolate their individual effects.
- ④ Observing the real world is sufficient to understand the health effects of vitamins and other factors.
- ⑤ Scientific experiments aim to separate naturally occurring relationships by selectively altering one specific variable while keeping all other factors constant.

199. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?<sup>199)</sup>(38)

The fundamental nature of the experimental method is manipulation and control. Scientists manipulate a variable of interest, and see if there's a difference. ① At the same time, they attempt to control for the potential effects of all other variables. The importance of controlled experiments in identifying the underlying causes of events cannot be overstated. ② In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables are often correlated. For example, people who take vitamin supplements may have different eating and exercise habits than people who don't take vitamins. ③ As a result, if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can't merely observe the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health. ④ Rather, we have to create a situation that actually occurs in the real world. That's just what scientific experiments do. ⑤ They try to separate the naturally occurring relationship in the world by manipulating one specific variable at a time, while holding everything else constant.

### 39. "Eating the Rainbow: The Impact of Colorful Phytochemicals on Longevity and Disease Prevention in the Mediterranean Diet"

= occurrence, frequency

❶ Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a **lower incidence** of **disease**?

왜 지중해 지역의 사람들은 더 오래 살고 질병 발생률이 더 낮을까?

=due to, owing to, on account of **빈칸추론**

❷ Some people say it's **[because/because of] what they eat**. \*변형= their dietary habits

몇몇의 사람들은 그것이 그들이 먹는 것 때문이라고 말한다.

❸ Their **diet** is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts.

그들의 식단은 신선한 과일, 생선, 채소, 통곡물, 견과류로 가득하다.

❹ Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil.

이러한 문화권의 사람들은 적포도주를 마시고 많은 양의 올리브유를 사용한다.

A **글의순서**

❺ Why is that food pattern healthy?

왜 그러한 음식 패턴이 건강에 좋은가?

**빈칸추론**

❻ One reason is that **they are eating a palette of colors**. \* 변형 = the vast array of food colors they consume

한 가지 이유는 그들이 다양한 색깔을 먹고 있기 때문이다.

선행사

주.관

= advantage, virtue

❼ **More and more research** is surfacing **[that/what]** shows us the **benefits** of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (phyto=plant) / that **[exists/exist]** in foods.

식품에 존재하는 수천 가지의 다채로운 "생화학 물질"(phyto=식물)의 이점을 보여주는 점점 더 많은 연구가 표면화되고 있다.

B **문장 삽입**

\* add to = enhance, augment, boost, contribute to

❽ **These healthful, non-nutritive compounds** in plants **provide** color and function to the plant and **add to** the health of the human body.

식물에 있는 건강에 좋고, 영양가 없는 이 화합물들은 식물에 색과 기능을 제공하고 인체의 건강에 보탬이 된다.

**문장 삽입**

= corresponds to

**빈칸추론**

❾ Each color **connects** to a particular compound / that **serves a specific function in the body**.

각각의 색깔은 몸에서 특정 기능을 하는 특정 화합물과 연결된다.

C

❿ **For example**, if you don't eat purple foods, you are probably **missing out** on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds.

예를 들어, 만약 당신이 보라색 음식을 먹지 않는다면, 당신은 중요한 뇌 보호 화합물인 안토시아닌을 아마도 놓치고 있는 것이다.

= Likewise

= sidestep, evade

⓫ **Similarly**, if you **avoid** green-colored foods, you may be **lacking** chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant /that **guards** (=shields) your cells from damage.

그와 유사하게, 만약 당신이 녹색 음식을 피한다면, 세포가 손상되는 것을 막아주는 식물 산화 방지제인 엽록소가 부족할 수도 있다.

\* antioxidant: 산화 방지제

**39. "Eating the Rainbow: The Impact of Colorful Phytochemicals on Longevity and Disease Prevention in the Mediterranean Diet"**

❶ Why do people in the Mediterranean \_\_\_\_\_ and have a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_?  
 왜 지중해 지역의 사람들은 더 오래 살고 질병 발생률이 더 낮을까?

❷ Some people say it's [because/because of] \_\_\_\_\_.  
 몇몇의 사람들은 그것이 그들이 먹는 것 때문이라고 말한다.

❸ Their \_\_\_\_\_ fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts.  
 그들의 식단은 신선한 과일, 생선, 채소, 통곡물, 견과류로 가득하다.

❹ Individuals in these cultures \_\_\_\_\_ red wine and \_\_\_\_\_ great amounts of olive oil.  
 이러한 문화권의 사람들은 적포도주를 마시고 많은 양의 올리브유를 사용한다.

❺ Why is \_\_\_\_\_ food pattern \_\_\_\_\_?  
 왜 그러한 음식 패턴이 건강에 좋은가?

❻ One reason is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 한 가지 이유는 그들이 다양한 색깔을 먹고 있기 때문이다.

❼ More and more research is \_\_\_\_\_ [that/what] shows us the \_\_\_\_\_ of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (phyto=plant) \_\_\_\_\_ in foods.  
 식품에 존재하는 수천 가지의 다채로운 "생화학 물질"(phyto=식물)의 이점을 보여주는 점점 더 많은 연구가 표면화되고 있다.

❽ These healthful, non-nutritive compounds in plants \_\_\_\_\_ color and function to the plant and \_\_\_\_\_ the health of the human body.  
 식물에 있는 건강에 좋고, 영양가 없는 이 화합물들은 식물에 색과 기능을 제공하고 인체의 건강에 보탬이 된다.

❾ \_\_\_\_\_ to a particular c \_\_\_\_\_ a specific function in the body.  
 각각의 색깔은 몸에서 특정 기능을 하는 특정 화합물과 연결된다.

❿ \_\_\_\_\_, if you don't \_\_\_\_\_ purple foods, you \_\_\_\_\_ on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds.  
 예를 들어, 만약 당신이 보라색 음식을 먹지 않는다면, 당신은 중요한 뇌 보호 화합물인 안토시아닌을 아마도 놓치고 있는 것이다.

⓫ \_\_\_\_\_, if you \_\_\_\_\_ green-colored foods, you may \_\_\_\_\_ chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant \_\_\_\_\_.  
 그와 유사하게, 만약 당신이 녹색 음식을 피한다면, 세포가 손상되는 것을 막아주는 식물 산화 방지제인 엽록소가 부족할 수도 있다.

\* antioxidant: 산화 방지제

200. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은 모두 몇 개인가?(39)<sup>200</sup>

Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a lower incidence of disease? Some people say it's ① **because of** what they eat. Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil. Why is that food pattern healthy? One reason is that they are eating a palette of colors. More and more research is surfacing ② **what** shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (phyto=plant) that ③ **exist** in foods. These healthful, non-nutritive compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and add to the health of the human body. Each color connects to a particular compound that serves a specific function in the body. For example, if you don't eat purple foods, you are probably ④ **missing** out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds. Similarly, if you avoid green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that ⑤ **guards** your cells from damage.

\* antioxidant: 산화 방지제

201. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(39)<sup>201</sup>[변형주의]

Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a ① **lower** incidence of disease? Some people say it's because of what they eat. Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil. Why is that food pattern healthy? One reason is that they are eating a palette of colors. More and more research is surfacing that shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (phyto=plant) that exist in foods. These healthful, ② **non-nutritive** compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and ③ **undermine** the health of the human body. Each color connects to a particular compound that serves a specific function in the body. For example, if you don't eat purple foods, you are probably missing out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds. Similarly, if you ④ **avoid** green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that ⑤ **guards** your cells from damage.

\* antioxidant: 산화 방지제

202. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(39)<sup>202</sup>[변형주의]

Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a ① **lessen** incidence of disease? Some people say it's because of what they eat. Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil. Why is that food pattern healthy? One reason is that they are eating a palette of colors. More and more research is surfacing that shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (phyto=plant) that exist in foods. These healthful, ② **nutritive** compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and ③ **contribute to** the health of the human body. Each color connects to a particular compound that serves a specific function in the body. For example, if you don't eat purple foods, you are probably missing out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds. Similarly, if you ④ **evade** green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that ⑤ **secures** your cells from damage.

203. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(39)<sup>203)</sup>

Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a lower incidence of disease? Some people say it's because of what they eat. Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil. Why is that food pattern healthy? One reason is that they are eating \_\_\_\_\_. More and more research is surfacing that shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (phyto=plant) that exist in foods. These healthful, non-nutritive compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and add to the health of the human body. Each color connects to a particular compound that serves a specific function in the body. For example, if you don't eat purple foods, you are probably missing out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds. Similarly, if you avoid green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that guards your cells from damage.

\* antioxidant: 산화 방지제

- ① a rainbow of foods
- ② locally sourced produce
- ③ unprocessed and organic foods
- ④ a high-fiber diet
- ⑤ mostly seafood and plant-based diet

204. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(39)<sup>204)</sup>

Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a lower incidence of disease? Some people say it's because of what they eat. Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil. Why is that food pattern healthy? One reason is that they are eating a palette of colors. More and more research is surfacing that shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (phyto=plant) that exist in foods. These healthful, non-nutritive compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and add to the health of the human body. Each color connects to a particular compound that \_\_\_\_\_. For example, if you don't eat purple foods, you are probably missing out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds. Similarly, if you avoid green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that guards your cells from damage.

\* antioxidant: 산화 방지제

- ① provides unique nutritional value
- ② enhances flavor and taste
- ③ affects the appearance of the food
- ④ indicates the ripeness of the food
- ⑤ influences the texture and consistency

205. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(39)<sup>205</sup>

Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a lower incidence of disease? Some people say it's because of \_\_\_\_\_. Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil. Why is that food pattern healthy? One reason is that they are eating a palette of colors. More and more research is surfacing that shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (phyto=plant) that exist in foods. These healthful, non-nutritive compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and add to the health of the human body. Each color connects to a particular compound that serves a specific function in the body. For example, if you don't eat purple foods, you are probably missing out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds. Similarly, if you avoid green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that guards your cells from damage.

\* antioxidant: 산화 방지제

- ① their active lifestyle and physical exercise
- ② their access to healthcare facilities
- ③ their cultural traditions and social connections
- ④ their geographical location and climate
- ⑤ their nutritious and diverse dietary choices

206. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?<sup>206</sup> (39)

Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a lower incidence of disease? Some people say it's because of what they eat. Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil.

- (A) These healthful, non-nutritive compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and add to the health of the human body. Each color connects to a particular compound that serves a specific function in the body.
- (B) For example, if you don't eat purple foods, you are probably missing out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds. Similarly, if you avoid green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that guards your cells from damage.
- (C) Why is that food pattern healthy? One reason is that they are eating a palette of colors. More and more research is surfacing that shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (phyto=plant) that exist in foods.

\*antioxidant: 산화 방지제

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

207. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>207</sup>(39)

Each color connects to a particular compound that serves a specific function in the body.

Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a lower incidence of disease? Some people say it's because of what they eat. Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil. Why is that food pattern healthy? (a) One reason is that they are eating a palette of colors. (b) More and more research is surfacing that shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (*phyto*=plant) that exist in foods. (c) These healthful, non-nutritive compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and add to the health of the human body. (d) For example, if you don't eat purple foods, you are probably missing out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds. (e) Similarly, if you avoid green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that guards your cells from damage.

\*antioxidant: 산화 방지제

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

208. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>208</sup>(39)

For example, if you don't eat purple foods, you are probably missing out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds.

Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a lower incidence of disease? Some people say it's because of what they eat. Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil. Why is that food pattern healthy? (a) One reason is that they are eating a palette of colors. (b) More and more research is surfacing that shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (*phyto*=plant) that exist in foods. (c) These healthful, non-nutritive compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and add to the health of the human body. (d) Each color connects to a particular compound that serves a specific function in the body. (e) Similarly, if you avoid green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that guards your cells from damage.

\*antioxidant: 산화 방지제

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

209. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>209</sup>(39)

More and more research is surfacing that shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful “phytochemicals” (phyto=plant) that exist in foods.

Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a lower incidence of disease? Some people say it’s because of what they eat. (a) Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil. Why is that food pattern healthy? One reason is that they are eating a palette of colors. (b) These healthful, non-nutritive compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and add to the health of the human body. (c) Each color connects to a particular compound that serves a specific function in the body. (d) For example, if you don’t eat purple foods, you are probably missing out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds. (e) Similarly, if you avoid green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that guards your cells from damage.

\*antioxidant: 산화 방지제

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

210. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>210</sup>(39)

Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a lower incidence of disease? Some people say it’s because of what they eat. Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil. Why is that food pattern healthy? One reason is that they are eating a palette of colors. More and more research is surfacing that shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful “phytochemicals” (phyto=plant) that exist in foods. These healthful, non-nutritive compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and add to the health of the human body. Each color connects to a particular compound that serves a specific function in the body. For example, if you don’t eat purple foods, you are probably missing out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds. Similarly, if you avoid green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that guards your cells from damage.

\* antioxidant: 산화 방지제



The health benefits of the Mediterranean diet can be (A) \_\_\_\_\_ to its rich variety of colorful foods, packed with phytochemicals, as each color represents specific compounds with unique functions that (B) \_\_\_\_\_ overall well-being, such as anthocyanins in purple foods for brain protection and chlorophyll in green foods as a cell-protecting antioxidant.

- | (A)          | (B)           |
|--------------|---------------|
| ① attributed | disrupt       |
| ② attributed | contribute to |
| ③ confinded  | diminish      |
| ④ limited    | distribute    |
| ⑤ reduced    | conform to    |

## 211. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?211)(39)

Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a lower incidence of disease? Some people say it's because of what they eat. Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil. Why is that food pattern healthy? One reason is that they are eating a palette of colors. More and more research is surfacing that shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (phyto=plant) that exist in foods. These healthful, non-nutritive compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and add to the health of the human body. Each color connects to a particular compound that serves a specific function in the body. For example, if you don't eat purple foods, you are probably missing out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds. Similarly, if you avoid green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that guards your cells from damage.

\* antioxidant: 산화 방지제

- ① Exploring the Mediterranean Diet: Benefits and Components
- ② The Importance of Colorful Foods in Human Health
- ③ The Role of Phytochemicals in Disease Prevention
- ④ Healthy Eating: The Power of Purple and Green Foods
- ⑤ Discovering the Health Secrets of the Mediterranean Lifestyle

## 212. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오212)(39)

Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a lower incidence of disease? Some people say it's because of what they eat. Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil. Why is that food pattern healthy? One reason is that they are eating a palette of colors. More and more research is surfacing that shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (phyto=plant) that exist in foods. These healthful, non-nutritive compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and add to the health of the human body. Each color connects to a particular compound that serves a specific function in the body. For example, if you don't eat purple foods, you are probably missing out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds. Similarly, if you avoid green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that guards your cells from damage.

\* antioxidant: 산화 방지제

- ① People in the Mediterranean have a longer lifespan and lower disease rates due to their diet rich in fruits, vegetables, fish, whole grains, and olive oil.
- ② The health benefits of colorful foods can be attributed to the presence of various phytochemicals, which contribute to overall well-being.
- ③ Purple foods contain anthocyanins, which are essential for brain protection.
- ④ Green-colored foods provide chlorophyll, an antioxidant that helps safeguard cells against damage.
- ⑤ The Mediterranean diet emphasizes consuming large amounts of red wine as a key factor in promoting longevity and reducing disease.

## 213. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?213)(39)

Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a lower incidence of disease? Some people say it's because of what they eat. ① Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil. Why is that food pattern healthy? One reason is that they are eating a palette of colors. ② More and more research is surfacing that shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (phyto=plant) that exist in foods. ③ These healthful, non-nutritive compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and add to the health of the human body. Each color connects to a particular compound that serves a specific function in the body. ④ The Mediterranean lifestyle, characterized by a balanced diet, regular physical activity, and a strong emphasis on social connections, is associated with numerous health benefits and a higher quality of life. ⑤ For example, if you don't eat purple foods, you are probably missing out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds. Similarly, if you avoid green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that guards your cells from damage.

## 214. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A)가 의미하는 바로 알맞은 것은?214)(39)

Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a lower incidence of disease? Some people say it's because of what they eat. Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil. Why is that food pattern healthy? One reason is that (A) they are eating a palette of colors. More and more research is surfacing that shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (phyto=plant) that exist in foods. These healthful, non-nutritive compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and add to the health of the human body. Each color connects to a particular compound that serves a specific function in the body. For example, if you don't eat purple foods, you are probably missing out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds. Similarly, if you avoid green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that guards your cells from damage.

\* antioxidant: 산화 방지제

- ① They are eating foods that are artificially colored to enhance their appearance.
- ② They are literally eating food coloring and dyes.
- ③ They are artists who use food as their medium for creating colorful art.
- ④ They have a preference for colorful dishes and meals, solely for their visual appeal.
- ⑤ They are consuming foods of various colors, each of which provides different nutrients and health benefits.

\* antioxidant: 산화 방지제

#### 40. "Unconscious Decisions: How Our Physical Actions Shape Our Preferences"

❶ People behave in highly **predictable** ways /when they experience certain **thoughts**.

사람들은 특정한 생각을 할 때 매우 예측 가능한 방식으로 행동한다.

❷ When they **agree**, they nod their heads.

그들은 동의할 때, 고개를 끄덕인다.

A **글의 순서**

❸ So far, no surprise, but according to an area of research **[known/knowning]** as "proprioceptive

psychology," **the process also works in reverse**.

**빈칸추론**

여기까지는, 놀랄 일은 아니다, 하지만 "고유 수용 심리학" 으로 알려진 한 연구 분야에 따르면, 그 과정은 역으로도 작용한다.

❹ **Get** people **[to behave/behave]** in a certain way and you **cause** them **[to have/having]** certain **thoughts**.

사람들을 특정한 방식으로 행동하게 하면 당신은 그들이 특정한 생각을 갖도록 한다.

B **문장 삽입**

❺ The idea was initially **controversial**, **but** fortunately it was supported by a **compelling** experiment.

그 아이디어는 처음에는 논란의 여지가 있었지만, 다행히도 설득력 있는 실험으로 뒷받침되었다.

= persuasive

❻ Participants in a study **were asked to fixate** on various products **[moved/moving]** across a large computer screen and then **indicate** whether the items **appealed** to them.

한 연구에서 참가자들은 큰 컴퓨터 화면을 가로질러 움직이는 다양한 제품들에 시선을 고정하고 그 제품들이 그들에게 매력적인지 아닌지를 나타내도록 요청받았다.

C

❼ Some of the items moved **vertically** (causing the participants to nod their heads while watching), and others moved **horizontally** (resulting in a side-to-side head movement).

일부 제품은 수직으로 움직였고(참가자들이 보는 동안 고개를 끄덕이게 하면서), 다른 제품은 수평으로 움직였다(좌우로 머리를 움직이게 하면서).

= favored

**빈칸추론**

❽ Participants **preferred** vertically moving products **without being aware** that **their "yes" and "no" head movements [had/have]** played a key role in their decisions.

참가자들은 자신의 "예"와 "아니요"의 머리 움직임이 결정에 핵심적인 역할을 했다는 사실을 인지하지 못한 채 수직으로 움직이는 제품을 선호했다.



In one study, participants responded (A) **favorably** to products on a computer screen when they moved their heads up and down, which showed that their decisions were **unconsciously** influenced by their (B) **behavior**.

→ 한 연구에서, 참가자들은 그들의 고개를 위아래로 움직일 때 컴퓨터 화면에 나오는 제품들에 호의적으로 반응했는데, 이는 그들의 결정이 그들의 행동에 의해서 무의식적으로 영향을 받는다는 것을 보여주었다.

**40. "Unconscious Decisions: How Our Physical Actions Shape Our Preferences"**

❶ People \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ ways /when they experience certain \_\_\_\_\_.

사람들은 특정한 생각을 할 때 매우 예측 가능한 방식으로 행동한다.

❷ When they \_\_\_\_\_, they \_\_\_\_\_ their heads.

그들은 동의할 때, 고개를 끄덕인다.

❸ \_\_\_\_\_, no surprise, but according to an area of research \_\_\_\_\_ "proprioceptive psychology," the \_\_\_\_\_.

여기까지는, 놀랄 일은 아니다, 하지만 "고유 수용 심리학" 으로 알려진 한 연구 분야에 따르면, 그 과정은 역으로도 작용한다.

❹ \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ in a certain way and you \_\_\_\_\_.

사람들을 특정한 방식으로 행동하게 하면 당신은 그들이 특정한 생각을 갖도록 한다.

❺ The idea \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ f \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ by a \_\_\_\_\_ experiment.

그 아이디어는 처음에는 논란의 여지가 있었지만, 다행히도 설득력 있는 실험으로 뒷받침되었다.

❻ Participants in a study \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ products \_\_\_\_\_ across a large computer screen and then \_\_\_\_\_ the items \_\_\_\_\_ to them.

한 연구에서 참가자들은 큰 컴퓨터 화면을 가로질러 움직이는 다양한 제품들에 시선을 고정하고 그 제품들이 그들에게 매력적인지 아닌지를 나타내도록 요청받았다.

❼ Some of the items \_\_\_\_\_ (causing the participants \_\_\_\_\_ their heads while watching), and others moved \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ a side-to-side head movement).

일부 제품은 수직으로 움직였고(참가자들이 보는 동안 고개를 끄덕이게 하면서), 다른 제품은 수평으로 움직였다(좌우로 머리를 움직이게 하면서).

❽ Participants \_\_\_\_\_ products \_\_\_\_\_ [that / what] their "yes" and "no" head movements \_\_\_\_\_.

참가자들은 자신의 "예"와 "아니요"의 머리 움직임이 결정에 핵심적인 역할을 했다는 사실을 인지하지 못한 채 수직으로 움직이는 제품을 선호했다.



In one study, participants responded (A) \_\_\_\_\_ to products on a computer screen when they moved their heads up and down, which showed that their decisions were \_\_\_\_\_ influenced by their (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

→ 한 연구에서, 참가자들은 그들의 고개를 위아래로 움직일 때 컴퓨터 화면에 나오는 제품들에 호의적으로 반응했는데, 이는 그들의 결정이 그들의 행동에 의해서 무의식적으로 영향을 받는다는 것을 보여주었다.

215. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?(40)<sup>215)</sup>

People behave in highly predictable ways when they experience certain thoughts. When they agree, they nod their heads. So far, no surprise, but according to an area of research ① **known as** "proprioceptive psychology," the process also works in reverse. Get people ② **to behave** in a certain way and you cause them to have certain thoughts. The idea was initially controversial, but fortunately it was supported by a compelling experiment. Participants in a study ③ **were asked to fixate** on various products moving across a large computer screen and then indicate ④ **whether** the items appealed to them. Some of the items moved vertically (causing the participants to nod their heads while watching), and others moved horizontally (resulting in a side-to-side head movement). Participants preferred vertically moving products without being aware that their "yes" and "no" head movements ⑤ **have played** a key role in their decisions.

216. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은 모두 몇 개인가?(40)<sup>216)</sup> [변형주의]

People behave in highly predictable ways when they experience certain thoughts. When they (a) **concur with**, they nod their heads. So far, no surprise, but according to an area of research known as "proprioceptive psychology," the process also works in in the (b) **opposite** way as wel. Get people to behave in a certain way and you (c) **trigger** them to have certain thoughts. The idea was initially met with (d) **skepticism** , but fortunately it was supported by a (e) **persuasive** experiment. Participants in a study were asked to (f) **fixate** on various products moving across a large computer screen and then indicate whether the items (g) **appealed to** them. Some of the items moved (h) **vertically** (causing the participants to nod their heads while watching), and others moved left to right (resulting in a side-to-side head movement). Participants (i) **favored** (j) **horizontally** moving products (k) **realizing** that their "yes" and "no" head movements had played a key role in their decisions.

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

217. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(40)<sup>217)</sup>

People behave in highly predictable ways when they experience certain thoughts. When they agree, they nod their heads. So far, no surprise, but according to an area of research known as "proprioceptive psychology," \_\_\_\_\_ . Get people to behave in a certain way and you cause them to have certain thoughts. The idea was initially controversial, but fortunately it was supported by a compelling experiment. Participants in a study were asked to fixate on various products moving across a large computer screen and then indicate whether the items appealed to them. Some of the items moved vertically (causing the participants to nod their heads while watching), and others moved horizontally (resulting in a side-to-side head movement). Participants preferred vertically moving products without being aware that their "yes" and "no" head movements had played a key role in their decisions.

- ① body movements can influence cognitive processes
- ② thoughts are solely driven by internal factors
- ③ people's behaviors have no impact on their thoughts
- ④ non-verbal cues have no effect on decision-making
- ⑤ proprioceptive psychology has been invalidated

218. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(40)<sup>218)</sup>

People behave in highly predictable ways when they experience certain thoughts. When they agree, they nod their heads. So far, no surprise, but according to an area of research known as “proprioceptive psychology,” the process works \_\_\_\_\_. Get people to behave in a certain way and you cause them to have certain thoughts. The idea was initially controversial, but fortunately it was supported by a compelling experiment. Participants in a study were asked to fixate on various products moving across a large computer screen and then indicate whether the items appealed to them. Some of the items moved vertically (causing the participants to nod their heads while watching), and others moved horizontally (resulting in a side-to-side head movement). Participants preferred vertically moving products without being aware that their “yes” and “no” head movements had played a key role in their decisions.

- ① only in controlled environments
- ② in reverse as well
- ③ independently of body movements
- ④ only with explicit instructions
- ⑤ with minimal effort

219. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(40)<sup>219)</sup>

People behave in highly predictable ways when they experience certain thoughts. When they agree, they nod their heads. So far, no surprise, but according to an area of research known as “proprioceptive psychology,” the process also works in reverse. Get people to behave in a certain way and you cause them to have certain thoughts. The idea was initially controversial, but fortunately it was supported by a compelling experiment. Participants in a study were asked to fixate on various products moving across a large computer screen and then indicate whether the items appealed to them. Some of the items moved vertically (causing the participants to nod their heads while watching), and others moved horizontally (resulting in a side-to-side head movement). Participants preferred vertically moving products \_\_\_\_\_ had played a key role in their decisions.

- ① because their unique features
- ② since any conscious awareness
- ③ without realizing their head movements
- ④ being aware that their head movements
- ⑤ although the influence of other factors

220. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?<sup>220</sup> (40)

People behave in highly predictable ways when they experience certain thoughts. When they agree, they nod their heads.

- (A) So far, no surprise, but according to an area of research known as "proprioceptive psychology," the process also works in reverse. Get people to behave in a certain way and you cause them to have certain thoughts.
- (B) Some of the items moved vertically (causing the participants to nod their heads while watching), and others moved horizontally (resulting in a side-to-side head movement). Participants preferred vertically moving products without being aware that their "yes" and "no" head movements had played a key role in their decisions.
- (C) The idea was initially controversial, but fortunately it was supported by a compelling experiment. Participants in a study were asked to fixate on various products moving across a large computer screen and then indicate whether the items appealed to them.

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

221. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>221</sup>(40)

The idea was initially controversial, but fortunately it was supported by a compelling experiment.

People behave in highly predictable ways when they experience certain thoughts. When they agree, they nod their heads. (a) So far, no surprise, but according to an area of research known as "proprioceptive psychology," the process also works in reverse. (b) Get people to behave in a certain way and you cause them to have certain thoughts. (c) Participants in a study were asked to fixate on various products moving across a large computer screen and then indicate whether the items appealed to them. (d) Some of the items moved vertically (causing the participants to nod their heads while watching), and others moved horizontally (resulting in a side-to-side head movement). (e) Participants preferred vertically moving products without being aware that their "yes" and "no" head movements had played a key role in their decisions.

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

222. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>222</sup>(40)

Get people to behave in a certain way and you cause them to have certain thoughts.

People behave in highly predictable ways when they experience certain thoughts. When they agree, they nod their heads. (a) So far, no surprise, but according to an area of research known as "proprioceptive psychology," the process also works in reverse. (b) The idea was initially controversial, but fortunately it was supported by a compelling experiment. (c) Participants in a study were asked to fixate on various products moving across a large computer screen and then indicate whether the items appealed to them. (d) Some of the items moved vertically (causing the participants to nod their heads while watching), and others moved horizontally (resulting in a side-to-side head movement). (e) Participants preferred vertically moving products without being aware that their "yes" and "no" head movements had played a key role in their decisions.

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

## 223. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?223)(40)

People behave in highly predictable ways when they experience certain thoughts. When they agree, they nod their heads. So far, no surprise, but according to an area of research known as “proprioceptive psychology,” the process also works in reverse. Get people to behave in a certain way and you cause them to have certain thoughts. The idea was initially controversial, but fortunately it was supported by a compelling experiment. Participants in a study were asked to fixate on various products moving across a large computer screen and then indicate whether the items appealed to them. Some of the items moved vertically (causing the participants to nod their heads while watching), and others moved horizontally (resulting in a side-to-side head movement). Participants preferred vertically moving products without being aware that their “yes” and “no” head movements had played a key role in their decisions.

- ① The Impact of Head Movements on Consumer Decisions
- ② The Influence of Proprioceptive Psychology on Behavior
- ③ The Role of Vertical and Horizontal Movements in Perception
- ④ Exploring Subconscious Cues in Consumer Behavior
- ⑤ Head Movements: Agreeing Without Realizing

## 224. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오224) (40)

People behave in highly predictable ways when they experience certain thoughts. When they agree, they nod their heads. So far, no surprise, but according to an area of research known as “proprioceptive psychology,” the process also works in reverse. Get people to behave in a certain way and you cause them to have certain thoughts. The idea was initially controversial, but fortunately it was supported by a compelling experiment. Participants in a study were asked to fixate on various products moving across a large computer screen and then indicate whether the items appealed to them. Some of the items moved vertically (causing the participants to nod their heads while watching), and others moved horizontally (resulting in a side-to-side head movement). Participants preferred vertically moving products without being aware that their “yes” and “no” head movements had played a key role in their decisions.

- ① People's behavior can be influenced by certain thoughts, and vice versa, according to proprioceptive psychology.
- ② Participants in a study were asked to fixate on moving products and indicate their preferences based on vertical or horizontal head movements.
- ③ The process of nodding or shaking one's head can influence people's thoughts and decisions without their awareness.
- ④ Proprioceptive psychology is a controversial area of research that lacks supporting evidence.
- ⑤ Vertical head movements were found to be more preferred by participants in the study.

41-42."Breaking the Routine: The Power of Novelty in Enhancing Memory Recall"

= unique, unusual, extraordinary, exceptional, rare, uncommon

❶ Events or experiences /that are **out of ordinary** / tend to **be remembered better** /because there is nothing **[competing/competed]** with them when your brain tries to **access** them from its storehouse of remembered events.

당신의 뇌가 기억된 사건들의 창고에서 그것들에 접근하려고 할 때, 평범하지 않은 사건들이나 경험들이 더 잘 기억되는 경향이 있는데 그 이유는 그것들과 경쟁하는 것이 없기 때문이다.

A **글의순서**

❷ **In other words**, the reason / it can be **difficult** to remember **what** you ate for breakfast two Thursdays ago / **[is/are]** that there was probably **nothing special** about that Thursday or that particular breakfast — consequently, all your breakfast memories **combine** together **into** a sort of **generic** impression of a breakfast.

다시 말해, 2주 전 목요일에 아침 식사로 무엇을 먹었는지 기억하는 것이 어려울 수 있는 이유는 아마도 그 목요일이나 그 특정 아침 식사에 대해 특별한 것이 없었기 때문이다 — 그 결과, 당신의 모든 아침 식사 기억은 일종의 일반적인 아침 식사에 대한 인상으로 합쳐진다.

=combine, unite, amalgamate, integrate, blend, fuse

❸ Your memory **merges** similar events **not only** because it's more **efficient** to do so, **but also** because this is **fundamental** to **how we learn things** — **\*our brains extract abstract rules that tie experiences together.**

\* 밑줄의미 -our brains are capable of identifying patterns and general rules from our experiences

여러분의 기억력은 유사한 사건들을 병합하는데, 그것은 그렇게 하는 것이 더 효율적일 뿐만 아니라, 이것이 우리가 어떤 것들을 배우는 방법의 기본이기 때문이다 — 우리의 뇌는 경험을 함께 묶는 추상적인 규칙들을 추출한다.

B **문장 삽입**

❹ This is especially true for things / that are **routine**.

이것은 일상적인 것들에 특히 해당된다.

❺ If your breakfast is always the **same** — cereal with milk, a glass of orange juice, and a cup of coffee for instance — there is no easy way for your brain to **extract** the **details** from one particular breakfast.

만약 당신의 아침 식사가 항상 같다면 — 예를 들어, 우유를 곁들인 시리얼, 오렌지 주스 한 잔, 커피 한 잔 — 당신의 뇌가 특정한 한 아침 식사에서 그 세부 사항을 추출하는 것은 쉽지 않다.

C = typical

❻ **Ironically**, then, for behaviors that are **routinized**, you can remember the **generic** content of the behavior (such as the things you ate, since you always eat the same thing), but **particulars** to that one instance can be very **difficult** to **call up** (such as the sound of a garbage truck going by or a bird that passed by your window) **unless** they were especially **distinctive**. ↔ indistinctive

= if -not

= unique, distinguishing, remarkable

아이러니하게도, 일상화된 행동의 경우, 당신은 그 행동의 일반적인 내용(당신이 먹었던 것과 같은, 당신이 항상 같은 것을 먹기 때문에)은 기억할 수 있지만, 그 한 가지 예의 세부 사항들(쓰레기 트럭이 지나가는 소리 또는 당신의 창문을 지나치는 새소리와 같은)은 그것들이 **매우 특이하지 않다면** 상기하기가 매우 어려울 수 있다.

❼ **On the other hand**, if you did **something unique** /that **broke** your routine — perhaps you had leftover pizza for breakfast and spilled tomato sauce on your dress shirt — you are **more** likely to remember it.

반면에, 만약 당신이 당신의 일상을 깨뜨리는 특이한 일을 했다면 — 아마도 당신은 아침 식사로 남은 피자를 먹고 드레스 셔츠에 토마토 소스를 쏟았다 — 당신은 그것을 덜(→더) 기억하기가 쉽다.

41-42."Breaking the Routine: The Power of Novelty in Enhancing Memory Recall"

❶ Events or experiences /that are \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ / tend \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ because there is nothing [competing/competed] with them when your brain tries to \_\_\_ them from its storehouse of remembered events.

당신의 뇌가 기억된 사건들의 창고에서 그것들에 접근하려고 할 때, 평범하지 않은 사건들이나 경험들이 더 잘 기억되는 경향이 있는데 그 이유는 그것들과 경쟁하는 것이 없기 때문이다.

❷ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_, the reason / it can be \_\_\_ to remember \_\_\_ you ate for breakfast two Thursdays ago / [is/are] that there was probably nothing \_\_\_ about that Thursday or that particular breakfast — consequently, all your breakfast memories \_\_\_ together \_\_\_ a sort of \_\_\_ impression of a breakfast.

다시 말해, 2주 전 목요일에 아침 식사로 무엇을 먹었는지 기억하는 것이 어려울 수 있는 이유는 아마도 그 목요일이나 그 특정 아침 식사에 대해 특별한 것이 없었기 때문이다 — 그 결과, 당신의 모든 아침 식사 기억은 일종의 일반적인 아침 식사에 대한 인상으로 합쳐진다.

❸ Your memory \_\_\_ similar events not only because it's more \_\_\_ to do so, but also because this is fundamental to \_\_\_ we \_\_\_ things — our brains \_\_\_ rules /that \_\_\_ together.

여러분의 기억력은 유사한 사건들을 병합하는데, 그것은 그렇게 하는 것이 더 효율적일 뿐만 아니라, 이것이 우리가 어떤 것들을 배우는 방법의 기본이기 때문이다 — 우리의 뇌는 경험을 함께 묶는 추상적인 규칙들을 추출한다.

❹ This is especially \_\_\_ for things / that are \_\_\_.

이것은 일상적인 것들에 특히 해당된다.

❺ If your breakfast is always the \_\_\_ — cereal with milk, a glass of orange juice, and a cup of coffee for instance — there is \_\_\_ way \_\_\_ your brain \_\_\_ the \_\_\_ from one particular breakfast.

만약 당신의 아침 식사가 항상 같다면 — 예를 들어, 우유를 곁들인 시리얼, 오렌지 주스 한 잔, 커피 한 잔 — 당신의 뇌가 특정한 한 아침 식사에서 그 세부 사항을 추출하는 것은 쉽지 않다.

❻ Ironically, then, for behaviors that are \_\_\_\_, you can remember the \_\_\_ of the behavior (such as the things you ate, since you always eat the same thing), but \_\_\_ to that one instance can be very \_\_\_ to \_\_\_ (such as the sound of a garbage truck going by or a bird that passed by your window) \_\_\_ they were especially \_\_\_.

아이러니하게도, 일상화된 행동의 경우, 당신은 그 행동의 일반적인 내용(당신이 먹었던 것과 같은, 당신이 항상 같은 것을 먹기 때문에)은 기억할 수 있지만, 그 한 가지 예의 세부 사항들(쓰레기 트럭이 지나가는 소리 또는 당신의 창문을 지나치는 새소리와 같은)은 그것들이 매우 특이하지 않았다면 상기하기가 매우 어려울 수 있다.

❼ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_, if you did something \_\_\_ /that \_\_\_ your \_\_\_ — perhaps you had leftover pizza for breakfast and spilled tomato sauce on your dress shirt — you are \_\_\_ likely to remember it.

반면에, 만약 당신이 당신의 일상을 깨뜨리는 특이한 일을 했다면 — 아마도 당신은 아침 식사로 남은 피자를 먹고 드레스 셔츠에 토마토 소스를 쏟았다 — 당신은 그것을 덜(→더) 기억하기가 쉽다.

225. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은 모두 몇 개인가?(41-42)<sup>225</sup>[지문변형주의]

Events or experiences that are out of ordinary (a) tend to remember better because there is nothing (b) competing with them when your brain tries (c) to access them from its storehouse of (d) remembered events. In other words, the reason it can be difficult to remember (e) what you ate for breakfast two Thursdays ago is that there was probably (f) nothing special about that Thursday or that particular breakfast — consequently, all your breakfast memories combine together into a sort of generic impression of a breakfast. Your memory merges similar events not only because it's more efficient to do so, but also because this is fundamental to how we learn things — our brains extract abstract rules that (g) ties experiences together. This is especially true for things that are routine. If your breakfast is always the same — cereal with milk, a glass of orange juice, and a cup of coffee for instance — there is no easy way (h) for your brain to extract the details from one particular breakfast. Ironically, then, for behaviors that (i) are routinized, you can remember the generic content of the behavior (such as the things you ate, since you always eat the same thing), but particulars to that one instance can be very difficult to call up (such as the sound of a garbage truck going by or a bird that passed by your window) (j) unless they were not especially distinctive. On the other hand, if you did (k) something unique that broke your routine — perhaps you had leftover pizza for breakfast and spilled tomato sauce on your dress shirt — you are more likely to remember it.

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

226. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은 모두 몇 개인가?(41-42)<sup>226</sup>[변형주의]

Events or experiences that are (a) ordinary tend to be remembered better because there is nothing (b) competing with them when your brain tries to (c) assess them from its storehouse of remembered events. In other words, the reason it can be (d) difficult to remember what you ate for breakfast two Thursdays ago is that there was probably nothing special about that Thursday or that particular breakfast — consequently, all your breakfast memories (e) combine together into a sort of (f) generic impression of a breakfast. Your memory (g) merges similar events not only because it's more (h) efficient to do so, but also because this is (i) fundamental to how we learn things — our brains (j) derive (k) concrete rules that (l) tie experiences together.

This is especially true for things that are (m) routine. If your breakfast is always the same — cereal with milk, a glass of orange juice, and a cup of coffee for instance — there is no easy way for your brain to (n) extract the details from one particular breakfast. Ironically, then, for behaviors that are (o) routinized, you can remember the generic content of the behavior (such as the things you ate, since you always eat the same thing), but (p) particulars to that one instance can be very difficult to (q) recollect (such as the sound of a garbage truck going by or a bird that passed by your window) unless they were especially (r) indistinctive. On the other hand, if you did something (s) novel that (t) disrupted your routine — perhaps you had leftover pizza for breakfast and spilled tomato sauce on your dress shirt — you are (u) less likely to remember it.

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

227. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(41-42)<sup>227)</sup>

Events or experiences that are out of ordinary tend to be remembered better because there is nothing competing with them when your brain tries to access them from its storehouse of remembered events. In other words, the reason it can be difficult to remember what you ate for breakfast two Thursdays ago is that there was probably nothing special about that Thursday or that particular breakfast — consequently, all your breakfast memories combine together into a sort of generic impression of a breakfast. Your memory merges similar events not only because it's more efficient to do so, but also because this is fundamental to how we learn things — our brains extract abstract rules that tie experiences together.

This is especially true for things that are routine. If your breakfast is always the same — cereal with milk, a glass of orange juice, and a cup of coffee for instance — there is no easy way for your brain to extract the details from one particular breakfast. Ironically, then, for behaviors that are routinized, you can remember the generic content of the behavior (such as the things you ate, since you always eat the same thing), but particulars to that one instance can be very difficult to call up (such as the sound of a garbage truck going by or a bird that passed by your window) unless they were especially distinctive. On the other hand, if you did something unique that broke your routine — perhaps you had leftover pizza for breakfast and spilled tomato sauce on your dress shirt — \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① those unique details will stand out in your memory
- ② your brain will prioritize recalling routine behaviors
- ③ you will easily forget the generic content of the behavior
- ④ your brain will struggle to extract abstract rules
- ⑤ generic impressions will overshadow distinctive instances

228. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(41-42)<sup>228)</sup>

Events or experiences that are out of ordinary tend to be remembered better because there is nothing competing with them when your brain tries to access them from its storehouse of remembered events. In other words, the reason it can be difficult to remember what you ate for breakfast two Thursdays ago is that there was probably nothing special about that Thursday or that particular breakfast — consequently, all your breakfast memories combine together into a sort of generic impression of a breakfast. Your memory merges similar events not only because it's more efficient to do so, but also because this is fundamental to how we learn things — \_\_\_\_\_ that tie experiences together. This is especially true for things that are routine. If your breakfast is always the same — cereal with milk, a glass of orange juice, and a cup of coffee for instance — there is no easy way for your brain to extract the details from one particular breakfast. Ironically, then, for behaviors that are routinized, you can remember the generic content of the behavior (such as the things you ate, since you always eat the same thing), but particulars to that one instance can be very difficult to call up (such as the sound of a garbage truck going by or a bird that passed by your window) unless they were especially distinctive. On the other hand, if you did something unique that broke your routine — perhaps you had leftover pizza for breakfast and spilled tomato sauce on your dress shirt — you are more likely to remember it.

- ① we prioritize routine behaviors
- ② we rely on cognitive processes
- ③ we develop strong associations
- ④ our brains extract abstract rules
- ⑤ we struggle to recall distinctive instances

229. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 말로 연결된 것은?<sup>229)</sup>(41-42)

Events or experiences that are out of ordinary tend to be remembered better because there is nothing competing with them when your brain tries to access them from its storehouse of remembered events. In other words, the reason it can be difficult to remember what you ate for breakfast two Thursdays ago is that there was probably nothing special about that Thursday or that particular breakfast—consequently, all your breakfast memories combine together into a sort of generic impression of a breakfast. Your memory merges similar events not only because it’s more efficient to do so, but also because this is fundamental to how we learn things—our brains extract abstract rules that tie experiences together.

This is especially true for things that are routine. If your breakfast is always the same—cereal with milk, a glass of orange juice, and a cup of coffee for instance—there is no easy way for your brain to extract the details from one particular breakfast. (A)\_\_\_\_\_, then, for behaviors that are routinized, you can remember the generic content of the behavior (such as the things you ate, since you always eat the same thing), but particulars to that one instance can be very difficult to call up (such as the sound of a garbage truck going by or a bird that passed by your window) unless they were especially distinctive. (B)\_\_\_\_\_, if you did something unique that broke your routine—perhaps you had leftover pizza for breakfast and spilled tomato sauce on your dress shirt—you are more likely to remember it.

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (A)          | (B)               |
| ① Likewise   | Thus              |
| ② Likewise   | On the other hand |
| ③ Hence      | In other words    |
| ④ Ironically | In other words    |
| ⑤ Ironically | On the other hand |

230. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은?<sup>230)</sup> (41-42)

Events or experiences that are out of ordinary tend to be remembered better because there is nothing competing with them when your brain tries to access them from its storehouse of remembered events.

- (A) This is especially true for things that are routine. If your breakfast is always the same—cereal with milk, a glass of orange juice, and a cup of coffee for instance—there is no easy way for your brain to extract the details from one particular breakfast.
- (B) Ironically, then, for behaviors that are routinized, you can remember the generic content of the behavior (such as the things you ate, since you always eat the same thing), but particulars to that one instance can be very difficult to call up (such as the sound of a garbage truck going by or a bird that passed by your window) unless they were especially distinctive. On the other hand, if you did something unique that broke your routine—perhaps you had leftover pizza for breakfast and spilled tomato sauce on your dress shirt—you are more likely to remember it.
- (C) In other words, the reason it can be difficult to remember what you ate for breakfast two Thursdays ago is that there was probably nothing special about that Thursday or that particular breakfast—consequently, all your breakfast memories combine together into a sort of generic impression of a breakfast. Your memory merges similar events not only because it’s more efficient to do so, but also because this is fundamental to how we learn things—our brains extract abstract rules that tie experiences together.

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

231. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>231)</sup>(41-42)

This is especially true for things that are routine.

Events or experiences that are out of ordinary tend to be remembered better because there is nothing competing with them when your brain tries to access them from its storehouse of remembered events. (a) In other words, the reason it can be difficult to remember what you ate for breakfast two Thursdays ago is that there was probably nothing special about that Thursday or that particular breakfast—consequently, all your breakfast memories combine together into a sort of generic impression of a breakfast. (b) Your memory merges similar events not only because it's more efficient to do so, but also because this is fundamental to how we learn things—our brains extract abstract rules that tie experiences together. (c) If your breakfast is always the same—cereal with milk, a glass of orange juice, and a cup of coffee for instance—there is no easy way for your brain to extract the details from one particular breakfast. (d) Ironically, then, for behaviors that are routinized, you can remember the generic content of the behavior (such as the things you ate, since you always eat the same thing), but particulars to that one instance can be very difficult to call up (such as the sound of a garbage truck going by or a bird that passed by your window) unless they were especially distinctive. (e) On the other hand, if you did something unique that broke your routine—perhaps you had leftover pizza for breakfast and spilled tomato sauce on your dress shirt—you are more likely to remember it.

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

232. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>232)</sup>(41-42)

Ironically, then, for behaviors that are routinized, you can remember the generic content of the behavior (such as the things you ate, since you always eat the same thing), but particulars to that one instance can be very difficult to call up (such as the sound of a garbage truck going by or a bird that passed by your window) unless they were especially distinctive.

Events or experiences that are out of ordinary tend to be remembered better because there is nothing competing with them when your brain tries to access them from its storehouse of remembered events. (a) In other words, the reason it can be difficult to remember what you ate for breakfast two Thursdays ago is that there was probably nothing special about that Thursday or that particular breakfast—consequently, all your breakfast memories combine together into a sort of generic impression of a breakfast. (b) Your memory merges similar events not only because it's more efficient to do so, but also because this is fundamental to how we learn things—our brains extract abstract rules that tie experiences together. (c) This is especially true for things that are routine. (d) If your breakfast is always the same—cereal with milk, a glass of orange juice, and a cup of coffee for instance—there is no easy way for your brain to extract the details from one particular breakfast. (e) On the other hand, if you did something unique that broke your routine—perhaps you had leftover pizza for breakfast and spilled tomato sauce on your dress shirt—you are more likely to remember it.

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

233. 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>233</sup>(41-42)

Events or experiences that are out of ordinary tend to be remembered better because there is nothing competing with them when your brain tries to access them from its storehouse of remembered events. In other words, the reason it can be difficult to remember what you ate for breakfast two Thursdays ago is that there was probably nothing special about that Thursday or that particular breakfast — consequently, all your breakfast memories combine together into a sort of generic impression of a breakfast. Your memory merges similar events not only because it's more efficient to do so, but also because this is fundamental to how we learn things — our brains extract abstract rules that tie experiences together. This is especially true for things that are routine. If your breakfast is always the same — cereal with milk, a glass of orange juice, and a cup of coffee for instance — there is no easy way for your brain to extract the details from one particular breakfast. Ironically, then, for behaviors that are routinized, you can remember the generic content of the behavior (such as the things you ate, since you always eat the same thing), but particulars to that one instance can be very difficult to call up (such as the sound of a garbage truck going by or a bird that passed by your window) unless they were especially distinctive. On the other hand, if you did something unique that broke your routine — perhaps you had leftover pizza for breakfast and spilled tomato sauce on your dress shirt — you are more likely to remember it.



Unusual events or experiences are more memorable because they are (A) \_\_\_\_\_ and not overshadowed by ordinary ones in the brain's memory storage, while routine behaviors tend to blend together, creating generic impressions that (B) \_\_\_\_\_ the recall of specific details unless they were notable or exceptional.

- | (A)             | (B)        |
|-----------------|------------|
| ① monotonous    | deter      |
| ② repetitive    | enhance    |
| ③ predictable   | facilitate |
| ④ distinctive   | hinder     |
| ⑤ insignificant | recover    |

234. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>234</sup>(41-42)

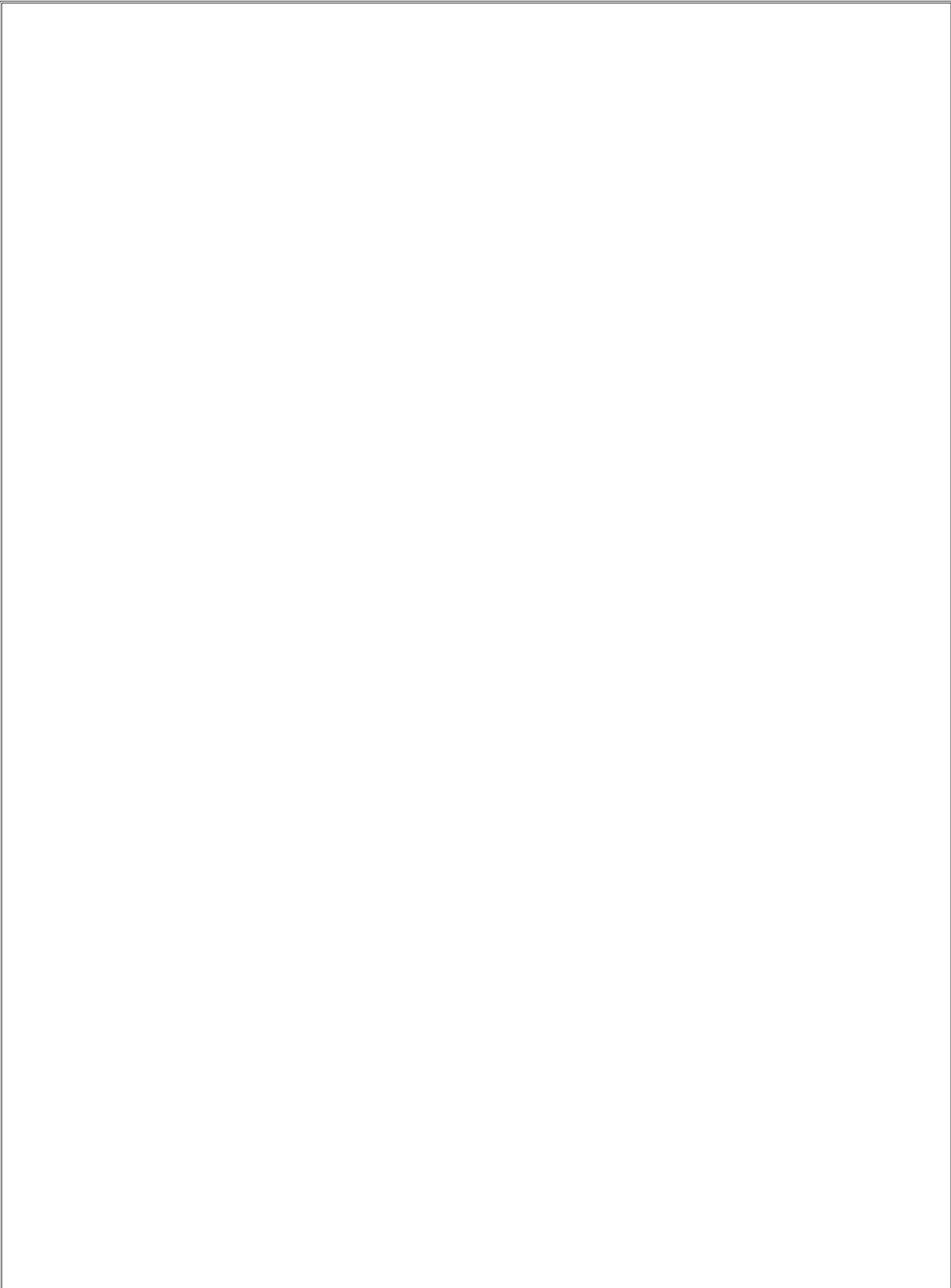
Events or experiences that are out of ordinary tend to be remembered better because there is nothing competing with them when your brain tries to access them from its storehouse of remembered events. In other words, the reason it can be difficult to remember what you ate for breakfast two Thursdays ago is that there was probably nothing special about that Thursday or that particular breakfast — consequently, all your breakfast memories combine together into a sort of generic impression of a breakfast. Your memory merges similar events not only because it's more efficient to do so, but also because this is fundamental to how we learn things — our brains extract abstract rules that tie experiences together. This is especially true for things that are routine. If your breakfast is always the same — cereal with milk, a glass of orange juice, and a cup of coffee for instance — there is no easy way for your brain to extract the details from one particular breakfast. Ironically, then, for behaviors that are routinized, you can remember the generic content of the behavior (such as the things you ate, since you always eat the same thing), but particulars to that one instance can be very difficult to call up (such as the sound of a garbage truck going by or a bird that passed by your window) unless they were especially distinctive. On the other hand, if you did something unique that broke your routine — perhaps you had leftover pizza for breakfast and spilled tomato sauce on your dress shirt — you are more likely to remember it.

- ① The Art of Remembering Unique Events
- ② The Role of Routine in Memory Retention
- ③ Memory and the Impact of Daily Habits
- ④ The Mechanics of Memory: How Uniqueness Stands Out
- ⑤ How Breakfast Habits Affect Your Memory

235. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오<sup>235)</sup>41-42.

Events or experiences that are out of ordinary tend to be remembered better because there is nothing competing with them when your brain tries to access them from its storehouse of remembered events. In other words, the reason it can be difficult to remember what you ate for breakfast two Thursdays ago is that there was probably nothing special about that Thursday or that particular breakfast — consequently, all your breakfast memories combine together into a sort of generic impression of a breakfast. Your memory merges similar events not only because it's more efficient to do so, but also because this is fundamental to how we learn things — our brains extract abstract rules that tie experiences together. This is especially true for things that are routine. If your breakfast is always the same — cereal with milk, a glass of orange juice, and a cup of coffee for instance — there is no easy way for your brain to extract the details from one particular breakfast. Ironically, then, for behaviors that are routinized, you can remember the generic content of the behavior (such as the things you ate, since you always eat the same thing), but particulars to that one instance can be very difficult to call up (such as the sound of a garbage truck going by or a bird that passed by your window) unless they were especially distinctive. On the other hand, if you did something unique that broke your routine — perhaps you had leftover pizza for breakfast and spilled tomato sauce on your dress shirt — you are more likely to remember it.

- ① Extraordinary events or experiences are typically remembered better due to their distinctiveness.
- ② Routine behaviors can result in the merging of similar memories, making it challenging to recall specific details.
- ③ The brain extracts abstract rules from experiences, which aids in learning and tying experiences together.
- ④ Remembering the generic content of a routine behavior is easier than recalling distinctive particulars of a specific instance.
- ⑤ Memories of routine behaviors are always less vivid and memorable compared to unique or out-of-the-ordinary events.



- 
- 1) ③
  - 2) ③
  - 3) ①
  - 4) ③
  - 5) ④
  - 6) ④
  - 7) ④
  - 8) ③
  - 9) ⑤
  - 10) ②
  - 11) ③
  - 12) ②
  - 13) ③
  - 14) ④
  - 15) ③
  - 16) ④
  - 17) ③
  - 18) ③
  - 19) ③
  - 20) ③
  - 21) ③
  - 22) ⑤
  - 23) ④
  - 24) ②
  - 25) ④
  - 26) ④
  - 27) ④
  - 28) ①
  - 29) ⑤
  - 30) ⑤
  - 31) ④
  - 32) ④
  - 33) ⑤
  - 34) ②
  - 35) ⑤
  - 36) ①
  - 37) ①
  - 38) ③
  - 39) ③
  - 40) ②
  - 41) ③
  - 42) ①
  - 43) ④
  - 44) ③

- 45) ④
- 46) ③
- 47) ③
- 48) ②
- 49) ②
- 50) ④
- 51) ②
- 52) ⑤
- 53) ④
- 54) ①
- 55) ④
- 56) ③
- 57) ②
- 58) ②
- 59) ③
- 60) ④
- 61) ④
- 62) ④
- 63) ④
- 64) ⑤
- 65) ③
- 66) ⑤
- 67) ③
- 68) ③
- 69) ②
- 70) ⑤
- 71) ②
- 72) ④
- 73) ④
- 74) ③
- 75) ⑤
- 76) ④
- 77) ⑤
- 78) ①
- 79) ②
- 80) ① : (b)
- 81) ①
- 82) ④
- 83) ④
- 84) ④
- 85) ⑤
- 86) ④
- 87) ⑤
- 88) ③
- 89) ③
- 90) ⑤

- 91) ③  
92) ②  
93) ⑤: (a),(b),(d),(f)(j)  
94) ④:(d),(f),(q),(r)  
95) ①  
96) ④  
97) ⑤  
98) ②  
99) ③  
100) ③  
101) ②  
102) ②  
103) ②  
104) ③  
105) ①  
106) ⑤  
107) ④  
108) ④:(c),(f),(h),(l)  
109) ③  
110) ②  
111) ①  
112) ④  
113) ⑤  
114) ④  
115) ④  
116) ②  
117) ③  
118) ②  
119) ④: (g),(h),(n),(q)  
120) ④  
121) ②  
122) ②  
123) ④  
124) ③  
125) ③  
126) ②  
127) ②  
128) ②  
129) ③ [지문변형] : 원지문 They were willing to pay more for the **slower** service with the same outcome  
130) ④  
131) ⑤: (d), (e), (g), (h), (l)  
132) ③  
133) ⑤  
134) ③  
135) ④  
136) ④

- 137) ③
- 138) ②
- 139) ⑤
- 140) ④
- 141) ③
- 142) ④
- 143) ③
- 144) ③ : 원지문 didn't require
- 145) ①
- 146) ④
- 147) ②
- 148) ⑤
- 149) ②
- 150) ④
- 151) ④
- 152) ①
- 153) ⑤
- 154) ④
- 155) ③
- 156) ①
- 157) ①
- 158) ②
- 159) ④
- 160) ③
- 161) ②
- 162) ⑤
- 163) ②: (e),(f)
- 164) ④: 원지문 less attractive than foreign cars.
- 165) ③
- 166) ⑤
- 167) ③
- 168) ③
- 169) ⑤
- 170) ⑤
- 171) ④
- 172) ④
- 173) ④
- 174) ④:(c) (g) (j) (k)
- 175) ③: (e),(k),(l)
- 176) ②
- 177) ③
- 178) ⑤
- 179) ③
- 180) ④
- 181) ①
- 182) ①

183) ⑤

184) ⑤

185) ⑤

186) ④: (c), (g), (h), (j) // 원지문 (h) can't merely observe, (j) doesn't actually occur

187) ①

188) ①

189) ④

190) ③

191) ②

192) ②

193) ⑤

194) ②

195) ④

196) ⑤

197) ②

198) ④

199) ④ [지문변형] : 원지문 Rather, we have to create a situation that **doesn't** actually **occur** in the real world.

200) ②

201) ③

202) ②

203) ①

204) ①

205) ⑤

206) ④

207) ④

208) ⑤

209) ②

210) ②

211) ⑤

212) ⑤

213) ④

214) ⑤

215) ⑤

216) ①: (j)

217) ①

218) ②

219) ③

220) ①

221) ③

222) ②

223) ④

224) ④

225) ③ : (a),(g),(j)

(j) **unless**-> **if** [지문변형] **unless** they were **not** especially distinctive. (X)[원지문] **unless** they were especially distinctive \* **unless** = **if -not**

- 226) ㉔: (a), (c), (k), (r), (u) // (a)원지문 out of ordinary
- 227) ㉑
- 228) ㉔
- 229) ㉔
- 230) ㉔
- 231) ㉓
- 232) ㉔
- 233) ㉔
- 234) ㉔
- 235) ㉔