1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?[21]

Playing any game that involves more than one person teaches kids teamwork, the consequences of cheating, and how to be a good team player whether they win or lose. It’s not hard to see how those skills make it into the daily lives of kids. But like all things we hope to teach our children, learning to cooperate or to compete fairly takes practice. Humans aren’t naturally good at losing, so there will be tears, yelling, and cheating, but that’s okay. The point is, playing games together helps kids with their socialization. It allows them a safe place to practice getting along, following rules, and learning how to be graceful in defeat.

1. Games: Are They Helpful Or Not?
2. How To Cooperate Or Compete Fairly
3. Be Graceful Even If You Lose at a Game
4. Socialization: What Does It Mean to Kids
5. Games Needed for Children’s Socialization

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?[20]

You are far more likely to eat what________________.
Organize the foods in your kitchen so the best choices are most visible and easily accessible. It also helps to hide poor choices in inconvenient places. An even better idea is to simply get rid of anything with low nutritional value that you may be tempted to eat. Put fruits, vegetables, and other healthy options at eye level in your refrigerator, or leave them out on the table. Even when you aren’t hungry, simply seeing these items will plant a seed in your mind for your next snack. Also consider taking small bags of nuts, fruits, or vegetables with you when you are away from home. That way, you can satisfy a mid-afternoon craving even if no good options are available.

1. looks more attractive
2. you are forced to have
3. is good for your health
4. you can see in plain view
5. is put in inconvenient places

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?[22]

The public growth of the Internet began in the 1990s, as increasing numbers of computers came into homes and workplaces.

(A) Newspapers in the UK followed the same pattern: in 1994, the Sunday Times became the UK’s first newspaper to have an online edition and a few months later the Daily Telegraph launched the Electronic Telegraph, Europe’s first online daily.

(B) As the decade progressed, software developments made the task of creating online content quicker and cheaper—between 1995 and 1998, the number of US dailies on the web grew from 175 to 750.

(C) The first online newspaper was published in the US and the Chicago-based Tribune was among the first titles to put its content online, in 1991.

1. (A) - (C) - (B)  2. (B) - (A) - (C)  3. (B) - (C) - (A)  4. (C) - (A) - (B)  5. (C) - (B) - (A)
4. Each spring in North America, the early morning hours are filled with the sweet sounds of songbirds, such as sparrows and robins. While it may seem like these birds are simply singing songs, many are in the middle of an intense competition for territories. For many birds, this struggle could ultimately decide whom they mate with and if they ever raise a family. When the birds return from their winter feeding grounds, the males usually arrive first. Older, more dominant males will reclaim their old territories: a tree, shrub, or even a window ledge. Younger males will mimic the song of the older, more dominant males to try and take over their territories. The birds that can sing the loudest and the longest usually wind up with the best territories.

5. You are far more likely to eat what you can see in plain view. Organize the foods in your kitchen so the best choices are most visible and easily accessible. It also helps to hide poor choices in inconvenient places. An even better idea is to simply get rid of anything with low nutritional value that you may be tempted to eat. Put fruits, vegetables, and other healthy options at your eye level in your refrigerator, or leave them out on the table. Even when you aren’t hungry, simply seeing these items will plant a seed in your mind for your next snack. Also consider taking small bags of nuts, fruits, or vegetables with you when you are away from home. That way, you can suppress a mid­afternoon craving even if no good options are available.
6. 밥줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 다음 단어들을 바르게 배열하여 문장을 완성하시오.[20]

You are far more likely to eat what you can see in plain view. Organize the foods in your kitchen so the best choices are most visible and easily accessible. It also helps to hide poor choices in inconvenient places. An even better idea is to (먹고 싶은 유혹을 받을 수 있는 영양가가 낮은 것은 어떤 것 이든 그저 없애는 것이다). Put fruits, vegetables, and other healthy options at eye level in your refrigerator, or leave them out on the table. Even when you aren’t hungry, simply seeing these items will plant a seed in your mind for your next snack. Also consider taking small bags of nuts, fruits, or vegetables with you when you are away from home. That way, you can satisfy a mid-afternoon craving even if no good options are available.

7. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?[28]

Although sports nutrition is a fairly new academic discipline, there have always been recommendations made to athletes about foods that could enhance athletic performance. One ancient Greek athlete is reported to have eaten dried figs to enhance training. There are reports that marathon runners in the 1908 Olympics drank cognac to improve performance. The teenage running phenomenon, Mary Decker, surprised the sports world in the 1970s when she reported that she ate a plate of spaghetti noodles the night before a race. Such practices may be suggested to athletes because of their real or perceived benefits by individuals who excelled in their sports. Obviously, some of these practices, such as drinking alcohol during a marathon, are no longer recommended, but others, such as a high-carbohydrate meal the night before a competition, have stood the test of time.

- Efforts To Improve Performance
- Benefits That Foods Give Athletes
- Yesterday And Tomorrow of Foods
- Exciting Stories from the Sports World
- Foods Helpful for Athletic Achievement
8. Even when you aren’t hungry, simply seeing these items will plant a seed in your mind for your next snack.
You are far more likely to eat what you can see in plain view. Organize the foods in your kitchen so the best choices are most visible and easily accessible. (①) It also helps to hide poor choices in inconvenient places. (②) An even better idea is to simply get rid of anything with low nutritional value that you may be tempted to eat. (③) Put fruits, vegetables, and other healthy options at eye level in your refrigerator, or leave them out on the table. (④) Also consider taking small bags of nuts, fruits, or vegetables with you when you are away from home. (⑤) That way, you can satisfy a mid-afternoon craving even if no good options are available.

9. Playing any game that involves more than one person teaches kids teamwork, the consequences of cheating, and how to be a good team player whether they win or lose. It’s not hard to see how those skills make it into the daily lives of kids. ①But like all things we hope to teach our children, learning to cooperate or to compete fairly takes practice. ②Humans aren’t naturally good at losing, so there will be tears, yelling, and cheating, but that’s okay. ③The point is, playing games together helps kids with their socialization. ④However, children involved in playing games too much have difficulty adjusting to social life later. ⑤It allows them a safe place to practice getting along, following rules, and learning how to be graceful in defeat.

10. Each spring in North America, the early morning hours are filled with the sweet sounds of song-birds, such as sparrows and robins. While it may seem like these birds are simply singing songs, many are in the middle of an intense competition for __________. For many birds, this struggle could ultimately decide whom they mate with and if they ever raise a family. When the birds return from their winter feeding grounds, the males usually arrive first. Older, more dominant males will reclaim their old __________: a tree, shrub, or even a window ledge. Younger males will try to challenge the older ones for space by mimicking the song that the older males are singing. The birds that can sing the loudest and the longest usually wind up with the best __________.

Answer: ____________
The graph above shows the leading outdoor watersport activities by number of participants in the United Kingdom (UK) from 2014 to 2015. In 2015, the number of participants in outdoor swimming ________ compared to the previous year. In 2015, the most popular outdoor watersport activity was _________. In 2014, the number of participants in any boating activity was more than twice the number of participants in canoeing. In 2015, the number of participants in canoeing slightly ________ from the previous year, but it was ________ than the number of participants in angling in 2015. The number of participants in angling in 2015 ________ than doubled compared to the previous year.

11. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 <조건>에 맞도록 <보기>에서 골라 쓰시오.[2 4][11]

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<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2014</th>
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<tr>
<td>Outdoor swimming</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<td>Coastal walking</td>
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<td>4.7</td>
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<td>Any boating activity</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<td>Canoeing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angling</td>
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<td>2.4</td>
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The graph above shows the leading outdoor watersport activities by number of participants in the United Kingdom (UK) from 2014 to 2015. In 2015, the number of participants in outdoor swimming ________ compared to the previous year. In 2015, the most popular outdoor watersport activity was _________. In 2014, the number of participants in any boating activity was more than twice the number of participants in canoeing. In 2015, the number of participants in canoeing slightly ________ from the previous year, but it was ________ than the number of participants in angling in 2015. The number of participants in angling in 2015 ________ than doubled compared to the previous year.

12. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법 상 어색한 것을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.[28][12]

Although sports nutrition is a fairly new academic discipline, there have always been recommendations ________ to athletes about foods that could enhance athletic performance. One ancient Greek athlete is reported to ________ dried figs to enhance training. There are reports that marathon runners in the 1908 Olympics drank cognac to improve performance. The teenage running phenomenon, Mary Decker, surprised the sports world in the 1970s when she reported ________ that she ate a plate of spaghetti noodles the night before a race. Such practices may be suggested to athletes ________ because their real or perceived benefits by individuals who excelled in their sports. Obviously, some of these practices, such as drinking alcohol during a marathon, are no longer recommended, but others, such as a high-carbohydrate meal the night before a competition, ________ stood the test of time.

### 보기
- decrease
- increase
- less
- more

### 조건
1. <보기> 단어 중에서 알맞은 단어만 고를 것
2. <보기> 단어는 중복가능하며, 적절히 변형할 것
3. <보기>에 없는 단어는 도표를 활용하여 쓸 것

1. ________ 2. ________ 3. ________
4. ________ 5. ________
13. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?[32][3]
In one experiment, children were told they could have one marshmallow treat if they chose to eat it immediately, but two treats if they waited. Most of the children, who ranged in age from 4 to 8, chose to wait, but the strategies they used differed significantly. The 4-year-olds often chose to look at the marshmallows while waiting, a strategy that was not terribly effective. In contrast, 6- and 8-year-olds used ________ to help overcome temptation, although in different ways. The 6-year-olds spoke and sang to themselves, reminding themselves they would get more treats if they waited. The 8-year-olds focused on aspects of the marshmallows unrelated to taste, such as appearance, which helped them to wait. In short, children used "self-talk" to regulate their behavior.

① treats ② game ③ strategy ④ patience ⑤ language

14. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?[28][4]
Such practices may be suggested to athletes because of their real or perceived benefits by individuals who excelled in their sports.

Although sports nutrition is a fairly new academic discipline, there have always been recommendations made to athletes about foods that could enhance athletic performance. (①) One ancient Greek athlete is reported to have eaten dried figs to enhance training. (②) There are reports that marathon runners in the 1908 Olympics drank cognac to improve performance. (③) The teenage running phenomenon, Mary Decker, surprised the sports world in the 1970s when she reported that she ate a plate of spaghetti noodles the night before a race. (④) Obviously, some of these practices, such as drinking alcohol during a marathon, are no longer recommended, but others, such as a high-carbohydrate meal the night before a competition, have stood the test of time. (⑤)

15. 다음 빈 ))) 부분 중에서, 어법상 어색한 것을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.[31][5]
Most importantly, money needs to be scarce in a predictable way. Precious metals have been (①) desirable as money across the millennia not only because they have intrinsic beauty but also because they exist in fixed quantities. Gold and silver enter society at the rate (②) which they are discovered and mined; additional precious metals cannot (③) produce, at least not cheaply. Commodities like rice and tobacco can (④) be grown, but that still takes time and resources. A dictator like Zimbabwe’s Robert Mugabe could not order the government to produce 100 trillion tons of rice. He was able to produce and distribute trillions of new Zimbabwe dollars, (⑤) which is why they eventually became more valuable as toilet paper than currency.

틀린 번호 고치기 전 → 고치기 후

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16. Although instances occur in which partners start their relationship by telling everything about themselves to each other, such instances are rare. In most cases, the amount of disclosure increases over time. We begin relationships by revealing relatively little about ourselves: then if our first bits of self-disclosure are well received and bring on similar responses from the other person, we're willing to reveal more. This principle is important to remember. It would usually be a mistake to assume that the way to build a strong relationship would be to ____________________________

when first making contact with another person. Unless the circumstances are unique, such baring of your soul would be likely to scare potential partners away rather than bring them closer.

17. In contrast, 6- and 8-year-olds used language to help overcome temptation, although in different ways.

In one experiment, children were told they could have one marshmallow treat if they chose to eat it immediately, but two treats if they waited. (①) Most of the children, who ranged in age from 4 to 8, chose to wait, but the strategies they used differed significantly. (②) The 4-year-olds often chose to look at the marshmallows while waiting, a strategy that was not terribly effective. (③) The 6-year-olds spoke and sang to themselves, reminding themselves they would get more treats if they waited. (④) The 8-year-olds focused on aspects of the marshmallows unrelated to taste, such as appearance, which helped them to wait. (⑤) In short, children used “self-talk” to regulate their behavior.
19. Although instances occur in which partners start their relationship by telling everything about themselves to each other, such instances are rare.

(A) This principle is important to remember. It would usually be a mistake to assume that the way to build a strong relationship would be to reveal the most private details about yourself when first making contact with another person.

(B) In most cases, the amount of disclosure increases over time. We begin relationships by revealing relatively little about ourselves; then if our first bits of self-disclosure are well received and bring on similar responses from the other person, we’re willing to reveal more.

(C) Unless the circumstances are unique, such baring of your soul would be likely to scare potential partners away rather than bring them closer.

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

20. Studies show that no one is “born” to be an entrepreneur and that everyone has the potential to become one. Whether someone does or doesn’t is a function of environment, life experiences, and personal choices. However, there are personality traits and characteristics commonly associated with entrepreneurs. These traits are developed over time and evolve from an individual’s ________. For example, people with parents who were self-employed are more likely to become entrepreneurs. After witnessing a father’s or mother’s independence in the workplace, an individual is more likely to find independence appealing. Similarly, people who personally know an entrepreneur are more than twice as likely to be involved in starting a new firm as those with no entrepreneur acquaintances or role models.

1. genes  
2. potential  
3. intelligence  
4. surroundings  
5. independence
21. Although instances occur in which partners start their relationship by telling everything about themselves to each other, such instances are rare. In most cases, the amount of disclosure increases over time. We begin relationships by revealing relatively more about ourselves; then if our first bits of self-disclosure are well received and bring on similar responses from the other person, we're willing to reveal more. This principle is important to remember. It would usually be a mistake to assume that the way to build a strong relationship would be to reveal the most private details about yourself when first making contact with another person. Unless the circumstances are unique, such baring of your soul would be unlikely to scare potential partners away rather than bring them closer.

22. Most importantly, money needs to be scarce in a predictable way. Precious metals have been desirable as money across the millennia not only because they have intrinsic beauty but also because they exist in fixed quantities. Gold and silver enter society at the rate at which they are discovered and mined; additional precious metals cannot be produced, at least not cheaply. Commodities like rice and tobacco can be grown, but that still takes time and resources. A dictator like Zimbabwe’s Robert Mugabe could not order the government to produce 100 trillion tons of rice. He was able to produce and distribute trillions of new Zimbabwe dollars, which is why they eventually became more valuable as toilet paper than currency.

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① Short History of Money
② Desirable Use of Money
③ Roles of Precious Metals
④ What Is the Value of Money?
⑤ Reason Money Can’t Be Made
Most importantly, money needs to be scarce in a predictable way. Precious metals have been desirable as money across the millennia not only because they have intrinsic beauty but also because they exist in fixed quantities. (금과 은은 발견되고 채굴되는 속도로 사회에 유입된다) Additional precious metals cannot be produced, at least not cheaply. Commodities like rice and tobacco can be grown, but that still takes time and resources. A dictator like Zimbabwe’s Robert Mugabe could not order the government to produce 100 trillion tons of rice. He was able to produce and distribute trillions of new Zimbabwe dollars, which is why they eventually became more valuable as toilet paper than currency.

In one experiment, children were told they could have one marshmallow treat if they chose to eat it immediately, but two treats if they waited. Most of the children, who ranged in age from 4 to 8, chose to wait, but the strategies they used differed significantly. The 4-year-olds often chose to look at the marshmallows while waiting, a strategy that was not terribly effective. In contrast, 6- and 8-year-olds used language to help overcome temptation, although in different ways. The 6-year-olds spoke and sang to themselves, reminding themselves they would get more treats if they waited. The 8-year-olds focused on aspects of the marshmallows related to taste, such as appearance, which helped them to wait. In short, children used “self-talk” to encourage their behavior.
25. The desire for fame has its roots in the experience of neglect. No one would want to be famous who hadn’t also, somewhere in the past, been made to feel extremely insignificant. We sense the need for a great deal of admiring attention when we have been painfully exposed to earlier deprivation. Perhaps one’s parents were hard to impress. They never noticed one much, they were so busy with other things, focusing on other famous people, unable to have or express kind feelings, or just working too hard. There were no bedtime stories and one’s school reports weren’t the subject of praise and admiration. That’s why one dreams that one day the world will pay attention. When we’re famous, our parents will have to admire us too.

26. According to the consulting firm McKinsey, knowledge workers (정보를 찾고, 이메일에 답장하며, 다른 사람들과 협력하는 데 자신들의 시간 중 60퍼센트까지 사용한다.) By using social technologies, those workers can become up to 25 percent more productive. The need for productivity gains through working harder and longer has a limit and a human toll. The solution is to enable people to work smarter, not just by saying it, but by putting smart tools and improved processes in place so that people can perform at enhanced levels. Think of it as the robot-assisted human, given superpowers through the aid of technology. Our jobs become enriched by relying on robots to do the tedious while we work on increasingly more sophisticated tasks.

1. Bad Experiences in the Past
2. How To Impress Your Parents
3. Deprivation Famous People Suffer
4. Why Do You Want To Be Famous?
5. Do You Dream a Better Tomorrow?
27. The desire for fame has its roots in the experience of neglect. No one would want to be famous who haven’t also, somewhere in the past, been made to feel extremely insignificantly. We sense the need for a great deal of admiring attention when we have been painfully exposing to earlier deprivation. Perhaps one’s parents were hard to impress. They never noticed one much, they were so busy with other things, focusing on other famous people, unable to have or express kind feelings, or just working too hard. There were no bedtime stories and one’s school reports weren’t the subject of praise and admiration. That’s why one dreams that one day the world will pay attention. When we’re famous, our parents will have to admire us too.

28. Two major kinds of age-related _______ _______ occur in the eye. One is a decrease in the amount of light that passes through the eye, resulting in the need for more light to do tasks such as reading. As you might suspect, this change is one reason why older adults do not see as well in the dark, which may account in part for their reluctance to go places at night. One possible logical response to the need for more light would be to increase illumination levels in general. However, this solution does not work in all situations because we also become increasingly sensitive to glare. In addition, our ability to adjust to changes in illumination, called adaptation, declines. Going from outside into a darkened movie theater involves dark adaptation; going back outside involves light adaptation. Research indicates that the time it takes for both types of adaptation increases with age.

Answer: __________  __________

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29. Even better, our automatic, unconscious habits can keep us safe even when our conscious mind is distracted.

Despite all the talk of how weak intentions are in the face of habits, it’s worth emphasizing that much of the time even our strong habits do follow our intentions. (1) We are mostly doing what we intend to do, even though it’s happening automatically. (2) This probably goes for many habits: although we perform them without bringing the intention to consciousness, the habits still line up with our original intentions. (3) We look both ways before crossing the road despite thinking about a rather depressing holiday we took in Brazil, and we put oven gloves on before reaching into the oven despite being preoccupied about whether the cabbage is overcooked. (4) In both cases, our goal of keeping ourselves alive and unburnt is served by our automatic, unconscious habits. (5)

30. According to the consulting firm McKinsey, knowledge workers spend up to 60 percent of their time looking for information, responding to emails, and collaborating with others. By using social technologies, those workers can become up to 25 percent more productive. The need for productivity gains through working harder and longer has a limit, and a human toll. The solution is to enable people to work smarter, not just by saying it, but by putting smart tools and improved processes in place so that people can perform at enhanced levels. Think of it as the robot-assisted human, given superpowers through the aid of technology. Our jobs become boring by relying on robots to do the tedious while we work on increasingly more sophisticated tasks.

31. By acting on either natural or artificial resources, through techniques, we alter them in various ways. Thus we create artifacts, which form an important aspect of technologies. A clay pot is an example of a material artifact, which, although transformed by human activity, is not all that far removed from its natural state. A plastic cup, a contact lens, and a computer chip, ___(A)___, are examples of artifacts that are far removed from the original states of the natural resources needed to create them. Artifacts can serve as resources in other technological processes. This is one of the important interaction effects within the technological system. ___(B)___, each new technology increases the stock of available tools and resources that can be employed by other technologies to produce new artifacts.

(A)
① however
② for example
③ for example
④ on the other hand
⑤ on the other hand

(B)
① As a result
② In other words
③ Furthermore
④ Furthermore
⑤ In other words
32. The desire for fame has its roots in the experience of neglect.

(A) There were no bedtime stories and one’s school reports weren’t the subject of praise and admiration. That’s why one dreams that one day the world will pay attention. When we’re famous, our parents will have to admire us too.

(B) Perhaps one’s parents were hard to impress. They never noticed one much, they were so busy with other things, focusing on other famous people, unable to have or express kind feelings, or just working too hard.

(C) No one would want to be famous who hadn’t also, somewhere in the past, been made to feel extremely insignificant. We sense the need for a great deal of admiring attention when we have been painfully exposed to earlier deprivation.

33. Despite all the talk of how weak intentions are in the face of habits, it’s worth emphasizing that much of the time even our strong habits do follow our intentions. We are mostly doing what we intend to do, even though it’s happening automatically. This probably goes for many habits: although (우리가 의도를 의식하지 않은 채 그것(습관)을 행한다), the habits still line up with our original intentions. Even better, our automatic, unconscious habits can keep us safe even when our conscious mind is distracted. We look both ways before crossing the road despite thinking about a rather depressing holiday we took in Brazil, and we put on oven gloves on before reaching into the oven despite being preoccupied about whether the cabbage is overcooked. In both cases, our goal of keeping ourselves alive and unburnt is served by our automatic, unconscious habits.

<보기>
bring, conscious, the intention, perform, them, to, we, without,

<조건>
1. <보기> 단어를 모두 한 번씩만 사용하고 그 외의 단어를 추가하지 말 것
2. 필요시 <보기> 단어의 형태를 변화시킬 것
34. Despite all the talk of how weak intentions are in the face of habits, it’s worth emphasizing that much of the time even our strong habits do follow our intentions. We are mostly doing what we intend to do, even though it’s happening automatically. This probably goes for many habits: although we perform them without bringing the intention to consciousness, the habits still accompany our original intentions. Even better, our automatic, unconscious habits can keep us safe even when our conscious mind is distracted. We look both ways before crossing the road despite thinking about a rather depressing holiday we took in Brazil, and we put oven gloves on before reaching into the oven despite being indifferent about whether the cabbage is overcooked. In both cases, our goal of keeping ourselves alive and unburnt is served by our automatic, unconscious habits.

35. According to the consulting firm McKinsey, knowledge workers spend up to 60 percent of their time looking for information, responding to emails, and collaborating with others. By using social technologies, those workers can become up to 25 percent more productive. The need for productivity gains through working harder and longer has a limit and a human toll. The solution is to enable people to work smarter, not just by saying it, but by putting smart tools and improved processes in place so that people can perform at enhanced levels. Think of it as the robot-assisted human, given superpowers through the aid of technology. Our jobs become enriched by relying on robots to do the tedious while we work on increasingly more sophisticated tasks.

36. Two major kinds of age-related structural changes occur in the eye. One is a decrease in the amount of light that passes through the eye, resulting in the need for more light to do tasks such as reading.

(A) However, this solution does not work in all situations because we also become increasingly sensitive to glare. In addition, our ability to adjust to changes in illumination, called adaptation, declines.

(B) One possible logical response to the need for more light would be to increase illumination levels in general.

(C) As you might suspect, this change is one reason why older adults do not see as well in the dark, which may account in part for their reluctance to go places at night.

(D) Going from outside into a darkened movie theater involves dark adaptation; going back outside involves light adaptation. Research indicates that the time it takes for both types of adaptation increases with age.
38. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?[38]  

Two major kinds of age-related structural changes occur in the eye. One is a decrease in the amount of light that passes through the eye, (A) [results / resulting] in the need for more light to do tasks such as reading. As you might suspect, this change is one reason why older adults do not see as well in the dark, (B) [what / which] may account in part for their reluctance to go places at night. One possible logical response to the need for more light would be to increase illumination levels in general. However, this solution does not work in all situations because we also become increasingly sensitive to glare. In addition, our ability to adjust to changes in illumination, called adaptation, declines. Going from outside into a darkened movie theater involves dark adaptation: going back outside involves light adaptation. Research indicates that the time it takes for both types of adaptation (C) [increases / increase] with age.

(A)  (B)  (C)  
① results which increases  
② results what increases  
③ resulting which increases  
④ resulting what increases  
⑤ resulting which increase

39. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 쓰시오.[39]

By acting on either natural or artificial resources, through techniques, we alter them in various ways. Thus we create artifacts, which form an important aspect of technologies. A clay pot is an example of a material artifact, which, although transformed by human activity, is not all that far removed from its natural state. A plastic cup, a contact lens, and a computer chip, on the other hand, are examples of artifacts that are far removed from the original states of the natural resources needed to create them. Artifacts can serve as resources in other technological processes. This is one of the important interaction effects within the technological system. In other words, each new technology increases the stock of available tools and resources that can be employed by other technologies to produce new artifacts.

Artifacts function as ___(A)___ through techniques within the technological process, in which they ___(B)___ with each other.

(A) _____________  (B) _____________

<조건>
1. 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰십시오.
2. 필요시 단어 형태를 변화시키십시오.

(A) _____________  (B) _____________
40. The solution is to enable people to work smarter, not just by saying it, but by putting smart tools and improved processes in place so that people can perform at enhanced levels.

According to the consulting firm McKinsey, knowledge workers spend up to 60 percent of their time looking for information, responding to emails, and collaborating with others. (①) By using social technologies, those workers can become up to 25 percent more productive. (②) The need for productivity gains through working harder and longer has a limit and a human toll. (③) Think of it as the robot-assisted human, given superpowers through the aid of technology. (④) Our jobs become enriched by relying on robots to do the tedious while we work on increasingly more sophisticated tasks. (⑤)

41. Despite all of the talk of how weak intentions are in the face of habits, it’s worth emphasizing that much of the time even our strong habits do follow our intentions. We are mostly doing what we intend to do, even though it’s happening automatically. This probably goes for many habits: although we perform them without bringing the intention to consciousness, the habits still line up with (accompany) our original intentions. Even better, our automatic, unconscious habits can keep us safe even when our conscious mind is distracted. We look both ways before crossing the road despite thinking about a rather depressing holiday we took in Brazil, and we put oven gloves on before reaching into the oven despite being preoccupied about whether the cabbage is overcooked. In both cases, our goal of keeping ourselves alive and unburnt is served by our automatic, unconscious habits.

① What Governs Our Mental World?
② Intentions Are Weak against Habits
③ Why Do We Follow Unconscious Habits?
④ The Time Conscious Attention Is Needed
⑤ Relationship between Habits And Intentions

42. What runs the mind without consciousness is the unconscious habits. Find the word that means the same thing in the article. (42)

Answer: _____________________
43. Despite all the talk of how weak intentions are in the face of habits, it’s worth emphasizing that much of the time even our strong habits do follow our intentions. We are mostly doing what we intend to do, even though it’s happening automatically.

44. This probably goes for many habits: although we perform them without bringing the intention to consciousness, the habits still line up with our original intentions.

45. Even better, our automatic, unconscious habits can keep us safe even when our conscious mind is distracted. We look both ways before crossing the road despite thinking about a rather depressing holiday we took in Brazil.

(A) And we put oven gloves on before reaching into the oven despite being preoccupied about whether the cabbage is overcooked. In both cases, our goal of keeping ourselves alive and unburnt is served by our automatic, unconscious habits.

(B) She chose a fancy-looking door lock, against the advice of the locksmith who did not think it was dependable. As a consequence, a year later, it was necessary to change the door lock, as there was difficulty opening the lock with the key.

(C) She picked toilets in an upscale model and design. However, the homeowner later found out that the toilet handle must be held down to complete the flushing action. The plumber was not able to adjust the lever inside the toilet tank to fix the problem.

46. Therefore, she would ignore safety standards and would not listen to other contractors, if she did not think their proposals fit her ideals. For all the home products she picked for the house, her main concern was whether they looked attractive, not whether they were effective or reliable.
정답 및 해설

<정답>

1) ⑤
2) ④
3) ⑤
4) will try to challenge the older ones for space by mimicking the song that the older males are singing
5) ⑤ suppress → satisfy
6) simply get rid of anything with low nutritional value that you may be tempted to eat
7) ⑤
8) ④
9) ④
territories
10) ② decreased / ② coastal walking / ③ decreased / ④ less /
    ⑤ more
11) ① making → made ② eat → have eaten ④ because →
    because of ⑤ has → have
12) ⑤
13) ④
14) ④
15) ① desirably → desirable ② which → at which ③ produce →
    be produced
16) ③
17) ③
18) Related to the control of gases and moisture is the need for
    some circulation of air among the stored foods
19) ②
20) ④
21) ② more → little ⑤ unlikely → likely
22) ④
23) enter society at the rate at which they are discovered and
    mined
24) ④ related → unrelated ⑤ encourage → regulate
25) ④
26) spend up to 60 percent of their time looking for
    information, responding to emails, and collaborating with
    others
27) ① haven’t → hadn’t ② insignificant → insignificant
    ③ exposing → exposed
28) structural changes
29) ③
30) ⑤ boring → enriched
31) ⑤
32) ⑤
33) we perform them without bringing the intention to
    consciousness
34) ⑤ (indifferent → preoccupied)
35) ③
36) (C)-(B)-(A)-(D)
37) ⑧ 눈을 통과하는 빛의 양이 감소하는 것
    ⑤ 전반적으로 조도를 늘리는 것
38) ③
39) (A) resources (B) interact
40) ③
41) ⑤
to automatically
42) ③
43) ③
44) 우리가 의도한 일들이 자동적으로 일어나는 것
45) (C) · (A) · (D) · (B)
46) ⑧However, ⑤ In addition, ⑥ However

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그 인성과 당신의 지성을 더 밝게 합니다.