 Availability on the part of parents (A) [is given / gives] children a strong sense of worth, creating in them a feeling of being wanted. It communicates to children a powerful message about how important (B) [they are / are they] to their parents. The sense of worthiness generated in children by the feeling of ‘being wanted’ is known to be very vital for their psychological and all-round development. On the other hand, the “I do not matter to anybody” feeling (B) [that generated / generated] by a sense of being unwanted as a result of regular and long absence on the part of parents has been known to have grave repercussions in terms of the child’s personality and emotional maturity.

(A) is given ... generated
(B) gives ... generated
(C) is given ... generated

(A) is given ... are they ... generated
(B) gives ... they are ... generated
(C) is given ... they are ... generated

1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<11-1>

2. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<11-1>

Availability on the part of parents gives children a strong sense of worth, creating in them a feeling of being wanted. It communicates to children a powerful message about how importantly they are to their parents. The sense of worthiness generated in children by the feeling of ‘being wanted’ is known to be very vital for their psychological and all-round development. On the other hand, the “I do not matter to anybody” feeling generated by a sense of being unwanted as a result of regular and long absence on the part of parents has been known to have grave repercussions in terms of the child’s personality and emotional maturity.

Although child prodigies are often rich in both talent and ambition, what holds them back is that they don’t learn to be original. As they perform in Carnegie Hall, win the science Olympics, and become chess champions, something tragic happens: Practice makes perfect, but it doesn’t make new. The gifted learn to play magnificent Mozart melodies and beautiful Beethoven symphonies, but never (B) [compose / composes] their own scores. They focus their energy on consuming existing scientific knowledge, not producing new insights. They conform to the codified rules of established games, rather than inventing their own rules or their own games. All along the way, they strive to (C) [earn / be earned] the approval of their parents and the admiration of their teachers.

(A) what ... eam
(B) which ... eam
(C) what ... eam

(A) what ... composes ... eam
(B) which ... composes ... eam
(C) what ... composes ... eam

3. (A),(B),(C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<11-2>

4. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<11-2>

Although child prodigies are often rich in both talent and ambition, what holds them back is that they don’t learn to be original. As they perform in Carnegie Hall, win the science Olympics, and become chess champions, something tragic happens: Practice makes perfect, but it doesn’t make new. The gifted learn to play magnificent Mozart melodies and beautiful Beethoven symphonies, but never (B) [compose / composes] their own scores. They focus their energy on consuming existing scientific knowledge, not producing new insights. They conform to the codified rules of established games, rather than inventing their own rules or their own games. All along the way, they strive to earn the approval of their parents and the admiration of their teachers.

(A) what ... composes ... eam
(B) which ... eam
(C) what ... eam

(A) what ... composes ... eam
(B) which ... composes ... eam
(C) what ... composes ... eam
5. (A), (B), (C)의 각 결과 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을? <11-3>

Here’s a curious paradox. If perfection is a state beyond improvement, then isn’t every moment, by definition, perfect? After all, any given “now,” any given moment of reality is what it is in the sense (A) [that / which] it cannot be anything other than what it is. Take this moment, right now; this moment is already here, and, as such, as theoretically (B) [perfect / imperfect] as it may be, it is — at present — beyond any modification. While you could take the lessons of this moment and try to make the next moment better, this very moment (C) [is / being] beyond improvement. It is too late to add anything to this moment to make it better. And if this moment, this slice of reality, is beyond improvement, then it’s the only way it can be (the best it can be — perfect).

(A) that 
(B) imperfect 
(C) is

6. 밑줄 친 (A)~(C) 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <11-3>

Here’s a curious paradox. If perfection is a state beyond improvement, then isn’t every moment, by definition, perfect? After all, any given “now,” any given moment of reality is what it is in the sense that it cannot be anything other than what it is. Take this moment, right now; this moment is already here, and, as such, as theoretically imperfect as it may be, it is — at present — beyond any modification. While you could take the lessons of this moment and try to make the next moment better, this very moment is beyond improvement. It is too late to add anything to this moment to make it better. And if this moment, this slice of reality, is beyond improvement, then it’s the only way it can be (the best it can be — perfect).

(A) that ... imperfect ... is
(B) which ... perfect ... is
(C) that ... perfect ... is
(D) which ... perfect ... being
(E) that ... imperfect ... being

7. (A), (B), (C)의 각 결과 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을? <11-4>

Long, long before smart phones, a walking stick was our support staff when on the go. A good walking staff was the ultimate assistive device. If you misstepped, the staff helped you (A) [regaining / regain] your balance. If you became tired, the staff was there to support you. The staff offered the benefit of a probe if you needed to explore an unfamiliar object along the way. It could (B) [use / be used] as a gauge to test the depth of water if you had to ford a stream. If you needed to commit something to memory, you could notch the information down on the staff more or less with the same (C) [ease / difficulty] as we do it with the flash-drive memory sticks of today. And if necessary, a staff could be readily used as a weapon. All in all, the staff helped clear the way of obstacles.

(A) regaining ... use ... ease
(B) regain ... used ... ease
(C) regaining ... be used ... difficulty

8. (A), (B), (C)의 각 결과 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을? <11-5>

You may have heard or read that Laurence Olivier was widely believed to be the greatest actor of the past century. But when you see one of his films, you may wonder (A) [however / how] that could be. This assessment comes largely from those who saw him perform live. He was an amazing and brilliant technician who took big risks and (B) [thrilled / thrilling] audiences far enough away not to be able to sense his technique. He rarely reached that impact on film where his work sometimes looks calculated. Richard Burton, also respected as one of the twentieth-century greats, had a voice so huge that it would sometimes overwhelm the camera, the microphone, and all the intimacy of film acting. To this day, many audience members and critics maintain (C) [that / what] if you did not experience either of these men in the theatre, you did not experience their magic.

(A) how ... thrilling ... that
(B) however ... thrilled ... that
(C) how ... thrilled ... what

9. (A), (B), (C)의 각 결과 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을? <11-6>

You may have heard or read that Laurence Olivier was widely believed to be the greatest actor of the past century. But when you see one of his films, you may wonder (A) [however / how] that could be. This assessment comes largely from those who saw him perform live. He was an amazing and brilliant technician who took big risks and (B) [thrilled / thrilling] audiences far enough away not to be able to sense his technique. He rarely reached that impact on film where his work sometimes looks calculated. Richard Burton, also respected as one of the twentieth-century greats, had a voice so huge that it would sometimes overwhelm the camera, the microphone, and all the intimacy of film acting. To this day, many audience members and critics maintain (C) [that / what] if you did not experience either of these men in the theatre, you did not experience their magic.
9. ⑨ may have heard or read that Laurence Olivier was widely believed to be the greatest actor of the past century. But when you see one of his films, you may wonder how that could be. This assessment comes largely from those who saw him perform live. He was an amazing and brilliant technician who took big risks and thrilled audiences far enough away not to be able to sense his technique. He rarely reached that impact on film which his work sometimes looks calculated. Richard Burton, also respected as one of the twentieth-century greats, had a voice so huge that it would sometimes overwhelm the camera, the microphone, and all the intimacy of film acting. To this day, many audience members and critics maintain that if you did not experience neither of these men in the theatre, you did not experience their magic.

10. 합의지일 발주 전 neither을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 바꿔 쓰시오.

—>

11. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을?<11-6>

A growing segment of humankind has come to see war as simply inconceivable. For the first time in history, when governments, corporations and private individuals consider their immediate future, many of (A) them / whom don’t think about war as a likely event. Nuclear weapons have turned war between superpowers into a mad act of collective suicide, and therefore forced the most powerful nations on earth to find alternative and peaceful ways to resolve conflicts. Simultaneously, the global economy (B) has been transformed from a material-based economy into a knowledge-based economy. Previously the main sources of wealth were material assets such as gold mines, wheat fields and oil wells. Today the main source of wealth is knowledge. And whereas you can conquer oil fields through war, you cannot acquire knowledge that way. Hence as knowledge became the most important economic resource, the profitability of war declined and wars became increasingly restricted to those parts of the world (C) which / where the economies are still old-fashioned material-based economies.

(A) them … … … (B) has been … … (C) where
① them … … has been … … where
② whom … … has … … where
③ them … … has … … where
④ whom … … has … … which
⑤ them … … has been … … which

12. 발주 전 ⑧ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<11-6>

A growing segment of humankind has come to see war as simply inconceivable. For the first time in history, when governments, corporations and private individuals consider their immediate future, many of them don’t think about war as a likely event. Nuclear weapons have turned war between superpowers into a mad act of collective suicide, and therefore forced the most powerful nations on earth to find alternative and peaceful ways to resolve conflicts. Simultaneously, the global economy has been transformed from a material-based economy into a knowledge-based economy. Previously the main sources of wealth were material assets such as gold mines, wheat fields and oil wells. Today the main source of wealth is knowledge. And whereas you can conquer oil fields through war, you cannot acquire knowledge that way. Hence as knowledge became the most important economic resource, the profitability of war declined and wars became increasingly restricted to those parts of the world where the economies are still old-fashioned material-based economies.

(A) for example … … (B) Therefore
① for example … … Therefore
② therefore … … Hence
③ likewise … … In contrast
④ however … … For example
⑤ for example … … Nevertheless
14. Previously the main sources of wealth were material assets such as gold mines, wheat fields and oil wells.

A growing segment of humankind has come to see war as simply inconceivable. (1) For the first time in history, when governments, corporations and private individuals consider their immediate future, many of them don’t think about war as a likely event. (2) Nuclear weapons have turned war between superpowers into a mad act of collective suicide, and therefore forced the most powerful nations on earth to find alternative and peaceful ways to resolve conflicts. (3) Simultaneously, the global economy has been transformed from a material-based economy into a knowledge-based economy. (4) Today the main source of wealth is knowledge. And whereas you can conquer oil fields through war, you cannot acquire knowledge that way. (5) Hence as knowledge became the most important economic resource, the profitability of war declined and wars became increasingly restricted to those parts of the world where the economies are still old-fashioned material-based economies.

15. Mathematical truth is a very slippery concept. This is not to say that it does not exist, but rather (A) [what / that] we cannot be absolutely sure we have found it simply because we have an apparently logical proof. People make mistakes, particularly when checking a single lengthy argument repeatedly. Our knowledge of the truth of a mathematical statement depends upon (B) [presentation / to present] and making judgements based upon appropriate evidence. This evidence includes proofs of the type (B) [presented / to present] in text books, but may also involve numerical calculations, already solved special cases, geometrical pictures, consistencies with one’s intuition about the field, parallels with other fields, wholly (C) [expected / unexpected] consequences which can be verified, etc. Mathematicians try to increase their knowledge, but this knowledge is based more upon (C) than upon logic.

16. What makes us so adaptable? In one word, culture — our ability to learn from others, to copy, imitate, share, and improve. When humans learned to communicate (A) [used / using] oral and, later, written language, ideas, knowledge, and practices — how to make a fishhook, build a boat, fashion a spear, sing a song, carve a god — could replicate and combine like genes. But unlike genes, they could jump from one mind to another (B) [another / the other] across distances of time and space. Culture freed humans from the limitations of their biology; according to evolutionary biologist Mark Pagel, when humans discovered culture, they achieved a momentous shift in the balance of power “between our genes and our minds.” Humans (C) [becoming / became] the only species to acquire guidance on how to live from the accumulated knowledge of their ancestors, rather than just from their DNA.
18. What makes us so adaptable? In one word, culture — our ability to learn from others, to copy, imitate, share, and improve. When humans learned to communicate using oral and, later, written language, ideas, knowledge, and practices — how to make a fishhook, build a boat, fashion a spear, sing a song, carve a god — could replicate and combine like genes. But humans freed humans from the limitations of their biology; according to evolutionary biologist Mark Pagel, when humans discovered culture, they achieved a momentous shift in the balance of power “between our genes and our minds.” Humans became the only species to acquire guidance on how to live from the accumulated knowledge of their ancestors, rather than just from their DNA.

19. What makes us so adaptable? In one word, culture — our ability to learn from others, to copy, imitate, share, and improve. When humans learned to communicate using oral and, later, written language, ideas, knowledge, and practices — how to make a fishhook, build a boat, fashion a spear, sing a song, carve a god — could replicate and combine like genes. But unlike genes, they could jump from one mind to another. Culture freed humans from the limitations of their biology; according to evolutionary biologist Mark Pagel, when humans discovered culture, they achieved a momentous shift in the balance of power “between our genes and our minds.” Humans became the only species to acquire guidance on how to live from their DNA.

20. Mark Twain observed, “We are all ignorant, but about different things.” One mistake technical professionals (A) are assuming their readers are as knowledgeable as they are about the subject. This is a fatal assumption that will only result in confusion and frustration for your reader. Also, a great deal of your time will be spent generating additional messages to the reader trying to explain what (B) should have been clear the first time. Just because it’s clear to you does not make it clear to your reader. If you are an engineer or accountant writing to others in your field, then perhaps there will be less need to explain all aspects of your message. If you’re writing to the senior vice president of marketing, who is not familiar with software applications, then you will need to “walk” that reader through your message. (C) Remembering that when it comes to technical knowledge, writers and readers have the same purpose.

21. Mark Twain observed, “We are all ignorant, but about different things.” One mistake technical professionals make when writing for non-technical readers is assuming their readers are as knowledgeable as they are about the subject. This is a fatal assumption that will only result in confusion and frustration for your reader. Also, a great deal of your time will be spent generating additional messages to the reader trying to explain what should have been clear the first time. Just because it’s clear to you does not make it clear to your reader. If you are an engineer or accountant writing to others in your field, then perhaps there will be less need to explain all aspects of your message. If you’re writing to the senior vice president of marketing, who is not familiar with software applications, then you will need to “walk” that reader through your message. Remember that when it comes to technical knowledge, writers and readers have the same purpose.
22. (A),(B),(C)의 각 결과 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<11-10>

Spider-Man was a tremendous hit with readers because it gave millions of teenagers a hero (A) [whom / with whom] they could identify. Jocks and cheerleaders didn't read comics. The quiet, introspective students did, the same type of students as Peter Parker, the main character. Spider-Man was the first ongoing, reality-based superhero comic. Peter could swing over buildings, use his artificial webbing (B) [to catch / catching] a pair of bank robbers, then return a missing animal to the zoo as part of a day's work. But in the evening, at home with his Aunt May, he was the one superhero who needed to (C) [sow / sew] the holes in his socks, take two aspirin for his headache, then watch the TV news to see if there were any reports about his exploits earlier in the day.

(A) (B) (C)
① whom ... catching ... sow
② with whom ... to catch ... sow
③ whom ... to catch ... sew
④ with whom ... to catch ... sew
⑤ whom ... catching ... sew

23. (A),(B),(C)의 각 결과 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<11-11>

Although height and weight are similar in their simplicity, they are very different in (A) [what / how] they rule our lives. Our adult height is fixed — there is little one can do about it, and short people are not held responsible for their height as well as for their eye colors. Weight, ________ , is another matter. We are bombarded with the message that we can control our weight through will power, proper nutrition, and exercise. The diet industry (which includes diet programs, diet foods, and diet magazines and books) (B) [are / is] enormous, with revenues of tens of billions of dollars, catering to an American public desperate to slim down. We shop at grocery stores (C) [filled / packed] with food that isn’t food and exercise at gyms packed with people walking furiously on treadmills that take them nowhere. Each morning we step onto the bathroom scale and measure our progress or lack (C) [thereof / therein].

(A) (B) (C)
① what ... are ... therein
② how ... is ... therein
③ what ... is ... thereof
④ how ... is ... thereof
⑤ what ... are ... thereof

24. 락글러 번갈에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르십시오.
① therefore ② for example ③ however
④ furthermore ⑤ in short
28. That does not mean that they have to change their genre, but they certainly need to attempt to improve upon that genre with each and every book that they offer to the public.

There are many authors who have been published for a long time but have not been able to increase their readership base. (₁) One of the main reasons is because they have become too formulaic. (₂) They stifle their ability to gain more readers by writing with the same tone and the same overall premise over and over again. They cannot connect to more readers unless they expand their own views and writing topics. (₃) Even when you look at popular movie franchises or television shows, they run their courses after a while. (₄) No matter how successful a writer becomes, they have to change things up from time to time. (₅) Don’t believe me? Take a good look at some of the top authors in the game and see how they have done that very thing.

₁ (₁) ₂ (₂) ₃ (₃) ₄ (₄) ₅ (₅)

12 장 연결어(구) 넣기

29. Quota sampling is a technique whereby the researcher chooses a sample that reflects the make-up, in numerical terms, of the wider population. So, ________, if a researcher wanted to study gender differences in first-year undergraduate psychology students, and the wider population ________ a 60/40 per cent split females/males, then the sample must be ________ this same ratio of females to males. Thus, in a sample population of, say, 100 participants, the sample ________ contain 60 females and 40 males. This quota system can also be used for other factors, such as age, ethnic background, etc. Like all techniques, quota sampling does have its drawbacks. For example, it can be time-consuming and the researcher would still need to consider exactly ________ the subgroups that make up the sample are selected: e.g., what if those who are selected refuse to participate — how might this affect the representativeness of the sample?

₁ ☑ ₂ ☑ ₃ ☑ ₄ ☑ ₅ ☑ ₆ ☑

30. لماً الجملةโปรด توضيح المعنى العام والأخير.

₁ therefore ₂ for example ₃ however ₄ furthermore ₅ in short

31. Quota sampling is a technique whereby the researcher chooses a sample that reflects the make-up, in numerical terms, of the wider population.

(A) For example, it can be time-consuming and the researcher would still need to consider exactly how the subgroups that make up the sample are selected: e.g., what if those who are selected refuse to participate — how might this affect the representativeness of the sample?

(B) So, for example, if a researcher wanted to study gender differences in first-year undergraduate psychology students, and the wider population comprised a 60/40 per cent split females/males, then the sample must be comprised of this same ratio of females to males.

(C) Thus, in a sample population of, say, 100 participants, the sample would contain 60 females and 40 males. This quota system can also be used for other factors, such as age, ethnic background, etc. Like all techniques, quota sampling does have its drawbacks. For example, it can be time-consuming and the researcher would still need to consider exactly how the subgroups that make up the sample ________ e.g., what if those who are selected refuse to participate — how might this affect the representativeness of the sample?

₁ ☑ ₂ ☑ ₃ ☑ ₄ ☑ ₅ ☑ ₆ ☑ ₇ ☑ ₈ ☑ ₉ ☑ ₁₀ ☑ ₁₁ ☑ ₁₂ ☑ ₁₃ ☑ ₁₄ ☑ ₁₅ ☑ ₁₆ ☑ ₁₇ ☑ ₁₈ ☑ ₁₉ ☑ ₂₀ ☑ ₂₁ ☑ ₂₂ ☑ ₂₃ ☑ ₂₄ ☑ ₂₅ ☑ ₂₆ ☑ ₂₇ ☑ ₂₈ ☑ ₂₉ ☑ ₃₀ ☑
33. The amount of distance between the teacher and his/her students and perceived or actual barriers can have a significant impact on communication. Teachers who stay securely ensconced behind the ‘barricade’ of their desk automatically create a boundary that blocks effective interpersonal contact and gives a territorial feel to the room. The use of proximity, On the other hand, can be a powerful behaviour management tool. Firm reminders and warnings are best conducted privately and individually (it induces embarrassment or threat to the student and minimises the spectator effect, both of which can fuel a challenge or counter-attack). Getting down to the student’s eye level (and not towering over him/her in a threatening way) models consideration and invites the student to respond in an equally respectful way. However, unless the classroom is not organising in such a way as to allow the teacher to access individual students, this will be problematic and the teacher may resort to making public scolding.

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38. Before language develops, emotions and touch are the primary means by which parent and child communicate. Consequently, it would not be surprising if preverbal infants had some basic understanding of other people’s emotional, nonverbal communications, which research has indicated is indeed the case.

(A) In addition, by 18 months, infants begin to appreciate that two people can have a different emotional response about the exact same object (e.g., you like peas, but I hate them).

(B) For example, infants as young as 14 months understand that emotions are often “about” a particular event (e.g., someone is scared of a dog) and are very adept at identifying what a person is emoting about.

(C) In contrast, 14-month-old infants are still highly egocentric and assume that everyone has the same emotional responses to a particular object or event.

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

39. Before language develops, emotions and touch are the primary means by which parent and child communicate. Consequently, it would not be surprising if preverbal infants had some basic understanding of other people’s emotional, nonverbal communications, which research has indicated is indeed the case. For example, infants as young as 14 months understand that emotions are often “about” a particular event (e.g., someone is scared of a dog) and are very adept at identifying what a person is emoting about. In addition, by 18 months, infants begin to appreciate that two people can have a different emotional response about the exact same object (e.g., you like peas, but I hate them). In contrast, 14-month-old infants are still highly egocentric and resume that everyone has the same emotional responses to a particular object or event.

① ⑤  ② ⑥  ③ ⑦  ④ ⑧  ⑨ ⑩
In the colonial era and during the early years of the Republic, Americans did not drink much fresh milk. (A) [Because / Although] most of these early Americans were northern European by extraction, they consumed dairy products primarily in their preserved state. Milk was not an ideal beverage for New York City's hot summer days. Without refrigeration, typical July city (B) [wether / weather] could sour a pitcher of milk within hours. Therefore, while most city residents welcomed a cold, fresh glass of milk or a dish of ice cream on a hot day, such food experiences were rare, and sometimes deadly, luxuries. For example, the 1850 death of President Zachary Taylor is often (C) [attributed / contributed] to a glass of milk drunk after a Fourth of July celebration, after he had dedicated the cornerstone of the Washington Monument.

(A) Although … wether … contributed
(B) Because … weather … contributed
(C) Although … weather … attributed

Likewise, the 1850 death of President Zachary Taylor is often attributed to a glass of milk drunk after a Fourth of July celebration, after he had dedicated the cornerstone of the Washington Monument.

(A) Therefore … For example
(B) Likewise … In contrast
(C) However … For example
(D) For example … Nevertheless

Myths remind us (A) [of / that] our existence, and its meaning, are with, in, and through others. Our process of becoming cannot take place in isolation. Children receive an identity from their parents, yet strive to establish their own individuality. Myths speak to the power of love to (B) [transform / transport] both the lover and the beloved; this love gives meaning to life. The hero cannot become a hero alone, and heroic myths include mentors, friends, lovers, allies, and, above all, enemies who (C) [are defined / define] the hero. Each of these relationships is necessary for the hero to take up his quest.

(A) that … transport … are defined
(B) of … transform … are defined
(C) that … transform … define

43. The given dialogues are similar in form and meaning. Write a similar sentence in English.

44. (A), (B), and (C) are related by logical relationships.

(A) that … transport … are defined
(B) of … transform … are defined
(C) that … transform … define
45. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<13-2>

Myths remind us that our existence, and its meaning, ①are with, in, and through others. Our process of becoming cannot take place ②in isolation. Children receive an identity from their parents, yet strive to establish their own individuality. Myths speak to the power of love to transform both the lover and the ③beloved; this love gives meaning to life. The hero cannot become a hero alone, and heroic myths include mentors, friends, lovers, allies, and, above all, enemies who define the hero. Each of these relationships ④are necessarily for the hero ⑤to take up his quest.

① A ② B ③ C ④ A ⑤ B

46. 번갈아 들여갈 발로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.<13-2>

Myths remind us that our existence, and its meaning, ①. Our process of becoming cannot take place in isolation. Children receive an identity from their parents, yet strive ②. Myths speak to the power of love to transform both the lover and the beloved; this love gives meaning to life. The hero cannot become a hero alone, and heroic myths include mentors, friends, lovers, allies, and, above all, enemies who define the hero. Each of ③for the hero to take up his quest.

① to establish their own individuality ② are with, in, and through others ③ these relationships is necessary

47. (A), (B), (C)의 각 결호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<13-3>

Culture is one of the most complex words in the English language. Often people think that culture means the arts, sometimes termed (A) [that termed / termed] high culture: opera, ballet, theater, sculpture. A “cultured” person, by this definition, is a highly educated person who is closely aware of these arts, who goes out to enjoy (B) [them / it] often, who reads poetry, and perhaps buys paintings. For anthropologists and others, the concept of culture is much broader. Culture is everything we do in our lives, from brushing our teeth with toothpaste to putting up a building, and from watching the Olympics on TV to taking part in a marriage ceremony. Others may think of culture as encompassing characteristic qualities of a nation or people (as in American culture, Canadian culture, or Irish culture) or of an (C) [ethnic / ethnic] group (such as Native American culture, French-Canadian culture, or Gypsy culture).

(A) termed … them … ethnic  
(B) that termed … it … ethnic  
(C) termed … them … ethnic

48. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<13-3>

Culture is one of the most complex words in the English language. Often people think ①that culture means the arts, sometimes termed high culture: opera, ballet, theater, sculpture. A “cultured” person, by this definition, is a ②high educated person who is ③closely aware of these arts, who goes out to enjoy them often, who reads poetry, and perhaps buys paintings. For anthropologists and others, the concept of culture is ④much broader. Culture is everything we do in our lives, from brushing our teeth with toothpaste to putting up a building, and from watching the Olympics on TV ⑤to taking part in a marriage ceremony. Others may think of culture as encompassing characteristic qualities of a nation or people (as in American culture, Canadian culture, or Irish culture) or of an ethnic group (such as Native American culture, French-Canadian culture, or Gypsy culture).

① A ② B ③ C ④ A ⑤ B
All movement incurs a cost of some sort, (A) which is/which usually measured in terms of time or money. Some kinds of travel, such as that made by auto, bus, or train, incur both time and monetary costs; other trips, such as those made on foot, involve an expense primarily of time. In deciding which mode(s) (B) to use/use(s) on a given trip (e.g., car or bus), travelers often trade off time versus money costs, as the more costly travel modes are usually the faster ones. A trade-off is also involved in the decision to make a trip: the traveler weighs the expected benefits to be gained at the destination against the expected costs of getting there. Each trip represents a triumph of such anticipated benefits over costs, although for the many trips (C) that are made out of habit this complicated weighing of costs and benefits does not occur before each and every trip.

(A) which is … to use … that
(B) which … use(s) … that
(C) which … use(s) … that are

Ecosystems are dynamic in (A) what/that various parts are always changing. Plants grow, rain falls, animals eat, and soils develop. All of these actions and processes affect ecosystems. Because each component of an ecosystem interacts with other components of that system, action or change in one element often leads to action or change in others, which transforms the ecosystem. For example, a change in the ecosystem’s weather from sunshine to rain can (B) benefit from/benefit the soil, plants, and animals. Very heavy rains, ________, could carry away soil and plant nutrients, hindering the growth of vegetation, thereby leaving a reduced food supply for the animals that depend on that vegetation. The supply of large amounts of moisture to the remaining soil might preferentially benefit a few types of plants. As those plants grow and thrive, the increased shade that they create could restrict the growth of other types of plants that would (C) otherwise/likewise be competing for the remaining soil nutrients.

(A) what … benefit from … otherwise
(B) that … benefit … otherwise
(C) that … benefit … likewise

53. 맞춤 틀에 들어갈 빈칸으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르세요.
① therefore ② for example ③ however ④ furthermore ⑤ in short
54. 주어진 글 다음에 어휘 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르십시오.<13-5>

Ecosystems are dynamic in that their various parts are always changing. Plants grow, rain falls, animals eat, and soils develop.

(A) Very heavy rains, however, could carry away soil and plant nutrients, hindering the growth of vegetation, thereby leaving a reduced food supply for the animals that depend on that vegetation. The supply of large amounts of moisture to the remaining soil might preferentially benefit a few types of plants.

(B) As those plants grow and thrive, the increased shade that they create could restrict the growth of other types of plants that would otherwise be competing for the remaining soil nutrients.

(C) All of these actions and processes affect ecosystems. Because each component of an ecosystem interacts with other components of that system, action or change in one element often leads to action or change in others, which transforms the ecosystem. For example, a change in the ecosystem’s weather from sunshine to rain can benefit the soil, plants, and animals.

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

55. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기 적절한 곳을 고르십시오.<13-5>

Very heavy rains, however, could carry away soil and plant nutrients, hindering the growth of vegetation, thereby leaving a reduced food supply for the animals that depend on that vegetation.

Ecosystems are dynamic in that their various parts are always changing. (①) Plants grow, rain falls, animals eat, and soils develop. (②) All of these actions and processes affect ecosystems. Because each component of an ecosystem interacts with other components of that system, action or change in one element often leads to action or change in others, which transforms the ecosystem. (③) For example, a change in the ecosystem’s weather from sunshine to rain can benefit the soil, plants, and animals. (④) The supply of large amounts of moisture to the remaining soil might preferentially benefit a few types of plants. (⑤) As those plants grow and thrive, the increased shade that they create could restrict the growth of other types of plants that would otherwise be competing for the remaining soil nutrients.

① (①)  ② (②)  ③ (③)  ④ (④)  ⑤ (⑤)

56. 주어진 블록에 가장 적절한 것을 아래 블록에서 고르십시오.<13-5>

Ecosystems are ___(A)___ . Plants grow, rain falls, animals eat, and soils develop. All of these actions and processes affect ecosystems. Because each component of an ecosystem interacts with other components of that system, action or change in one element often leads to ___(B)___ , which transforms the ecosystem. For example, a change in the ecosystem’s weather from sunshine to rain can benefit the soil, plants, and animals. Very heavy rains, however, could carry away soil and plant nutrients, hindering the growth of vegetation, thereby leaving a reduced food supply for the animals that depend on that vegetation. The supply of large amounts of moisture to the remaining soil might preferentially benefit a few types of plants. As those plants grow and thrive, the increased shade that they create could ___(C)___ that would otherwise be competing for the remaining soil nutrients.

① restrict the growth of other types of plants
② action or change in others
③ dynamic in that their various parts are always changing

57. (A), (B), (C)의 각 결과 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을?<13-6>

There are convincing reasons to believe that education can increase wages for some, but (A) [they / there] are even more convincing reasons to believe that education by itself will not end poverty. Education can do a lot of things, but it cannot resolve the persistent economic problem of extreme poverty felt by tens of millions of Americans. The long-standing, persistent myth (B) [that / which] education alone can cure poverty is dangerous because it has caused schools to become overly focused on economic outcomes that will not be achieved without fundamental social and economic reforms. And the focus on the economic outcomes of education has pushed the democratic, social-emotional, and intellectual aims of education to the side. Sadly, if schools continue to be viewed as the principal path to end poverty, then genuinely beneficial educational, social, and economic reforms are (C) [likely / unlikely] to materialize and poverty in America will continue.

(A)   (B)   (C)
① there ... which ... unlikely
② they ... that ... unlikely
③ there ... that ... unlikely
④ they ... that ... likely
⑤ there ... which ... likely
58. 下列哪一(①〜⑤)项中，文字或文法上的错误？<13-6>

There are □ convincing reasons to believe that education can increase wages for some, but there are even more convincing reasons to believe that education by itself will not □ end poverty. Education can do a lot of things, but it cannot resolve the persistent economic problem of extreme poverty □ felt by tens of millions of Americans. The long-standing, persistent myth that education alone can cure poverty is dangerous because it has caused schools to become □ overtly focused on economic outcomes that will not be achieved without fundamental social and economic reforms. And the focus on the economic outcomes of education has pushed the democratic, social-emotional, and intellectual aims of education to the side. Sadly, if schools continue to □ view as the principal path to end poverty, then genuinely beneficial educational, social, and economic reforms are unlikely to materialize and poverty in America will continue.

① are unlikely to materialize ② education by itself will not end poverty ③ education alone can cure poverty

59. 请找出括号中最佳的词句，并将其抄写在课后练习册中。<13-6>

There are convincing reasons to believe that education can increase wages for some, but there are even more convincing reasons to believe that □(A)□. Education can do a lot of things, but it cannot resolve the persistent economic problem of extreme poverty felt by tens of millions of Americans. The long-standing, persistent myth that □(B)□ is dangerous because it has caused schools to become overly focused on economic outcomes that will not be achieved without fundamental social and economic reforms. And the focus on the economic outcomes of education has pushed the democratic, social-emotional, and intellectual aims of education to the side. Sadly, if schools continue to be viewed as the principal path to end poverty, then genuinely beneficial educational, social, and economic reforms □(C)□ and poverty in America will continue.

58. 下列哪一(①〜⑤)项中，文字或文法上的错误？<13-7>

Books may tell you □ how to finger the notes and count, but they can’t catch you when you make a mistake, or □ teach you to play musically. They can’t check your posture and hand position, or tell if you play out of tune. A book may help you with some basics, but a private teacher acts as a personal trainer □ who can collaborate with you to solve your problems and work with your own learning style. A book never tells you □ go home and practice more, helps you with stage fright, or holds a recital. Interactive DVDs and CDs are □ better than books because they give you a sound to imitate, but they still can never replace a real teacher.

(A) go ② who ③ better ④ go ⑤ better

60. (A), (B), (C)中，哪个选项按照逻辑内容上的最佳选择？<13-8>

Food growers and producers who engage in sustainable agricultural practices (A) □ balance / balancing the long-term environmental effects of their farming or ranching practices. They might protect groundwater and streams from livestock waste and agricultural chemicals, for example. They might use integrated pest management (IPM), and □ which / it involves using a pest’s natural enemies, such as adult lady beetles and their larvae, because they feed on lice that kill plants, instead of chemical pesticides. In some cases, the IPM strategy might be to simply harvest a crop before harmful insects can cause damage. (C) □ The other / Another sustainable practice is rotating crops — planting different crops in a field during growing seasons so that the same crop each year does not deplete the soil or get wiped out by pests.

(A) balance ② which ③ another ④ it ⑤ another ⑥ The other ⑦ The other

61. (A), (B), (C)의 각 문장 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을 <13-8>

Food growers and producers who engage in sustainable agricultural practices (A) □ balance / balancing the long-term environmental effects of their farming or ranching practices. They might protect groundwater and streams from livestock waste and agricultural chemicals, for example. They might use integrated pest management (IPM), and □ which / it involves using a pest’s natural enemies, such as adult lady beetles and their larvae, because they feed on lice that kill plants, instead of chemical pesticides. In some cases, the IPM strategy might be to simply harvest a crop before harmful insects can cause damage. (C) □ The other / Another sustainable practice is rotating crops — planting different crops in a field during growing seasons so that the same crop each year does not deplete the soil or get wiped out by pests.

(A) balance ② which ③ another ④ it ⑤ another ⑥ The other ⑦ The other
62. 맞춤 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<13-8>

Food growers and producers who engage in **sustainable** agricultural practices balance the long-term environmental effects of their farming or ranching practices. They might **protect** groundwater and streams from livestock waste and agricultural chemicals, for example. They might use integrated pest management (IPM), which involves **using** a pest’s natural enemies, such as adult lady beetles and their larvae, because they feed on lice that **kill** plants, instead of chemical pesticides. In some cases, the IPM strategy might be to simply harvest a crop before harmful insects can cause damage. Another sustainable practice is rotating crops — planting different crops in a field during growing seasons so that the **same** crop each year does not deplete the soil or get wiped out by pests.

63. 주어진 글 다음에 어어절 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르시오.<13-8>

Food growers and producers who engage in sustainable agricultural practices balance the long-term environmental effects of their farming or ranching practices. They might **protect** groundwater and streams from livestock waste and agricultural chemicals, for example.

(A) Another sustainable practice is rotating crops — planting different crops in a field during growing seasons so that the **same** crop each year does not deplete the soil or get wiped out by pests.
(B) They might use integrated pest management (IPM), which involves using a pest’s natural enemies, such as adult lady beetles and their larvae, because they feed on lice that **kill** plants, instead of chemical pesticides.
(C) In some cases, the IPM strategy might be to simply harvest a crop before harmful insects can cause damage.

① (A) - (C) - (B)  ② (B) - (A) - (C)  ③ (B) - (C) - (A)  ④ (C) - (A) - (B)  ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)
14. (A),(B),(C)의 각 골호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<14-1>

Victor Borge, American comedian and pianist, always made a point of observing his audience closely. (A) [If / Unless] any members of it responded poorly, he would try different lines of approach. One evening he found himself confronted by a table of six, all totally unsniling. After fifteen minutes during which he failed, despite his best efforts, (B) elicit / [to elicit] any response, Borge appealed to them in desperation to tell him why they were not enjoying the show. One man replied in English so heavily accented as to be almost unintelligible, "We come to hear you (C) [to play / play] piano. Please play piano." They were Latin Americans and had not understood a word of what Borge had been saying. He played the piano, and the faces of the six lit up with smiles.

(A) Unless ... (B) elicit ... (C) play
① Unless ... ② elicit ... ③ play
④ If ... ⑤ elicit ... to play

66. (A),(B),(C)의 각 골호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<14-2>

Common experience tells us that an object that is moving at constant speed will eventually slow down and come to a stop unless there is something to keep it (A) [from moving / moving] at constant speed. An example is a vehicle or a bicycle on a road. If the driver takes his or her foot off the accelerator, or if the cyclist (B) [will stop / stops] pedaling, then the vehicle or the bicycle will slow down and come to a stop. The problem here is that there is a friction force between the wheels and the road, acting backwards, and it eventually acts to bring the bicycle to a stop (C) [if / unless] the cyclist stops pedaling. If the friction force could be reduced then the cyclist would not have to pedal so hard. And if friction and air resistance could be eliminated completely, then the cyclist could coast along at constant speed, at least on a level surface, without having to pedal at all.

(A) (B) (C)
① moving ... stops ... if
② from moving ... will stop ... if
③ moving ... will stop ... if
④ from moving ... will stop ... unless
⑤ moving ... stops ... unless

65. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장에 들어가기에 적절한 곳은 고르십시오.<14-1>

One man replied in English so heavily accented as to be almost unintelligible, "We come to hear you play piano.

Victor Borge, American comedian and pianist, always made a point of observing his audience closely. (①) If any members of it responded poorly, he would try different lines of approach. (②) One evening he found himself confronted by a table of six, all totally unsniling. (③) After fifteen minutes during which he failed, despite his best efforts, to elicit any response, Borge appealed to them in desperation to tell him why they were not enjoying the show. (④) Please play piano." They were Latin Americans and had not understood a word of what Borge had been saying. (⑤) He played the piano, and the faces of the six lit up with smiles.

① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

67. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문법 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<14-2>

Common experience tells us that an object that is moving at constant speed will eventually slow down and come to a stop unless it is something to keep it moving at constant speed. An example is a vehicle or a bicycle on a road. If the driver takes his or her foot off the accelerator, or if the cyclist stops pedaling, then the vehicle or the bicycle will slow down and come to a stop. The problem here is that there is a friction force between the wheels and the road, acting backwards, and it eventually acts to bring the bicycle to a stop if the cyclist stops pedaling. If the friction force could be reduced then the cyclist would not have to pedal so hard. And if friction and air resistance could be eliminated completely, then the cyclist could coast along at constant speed, at least on a level surface, without having to pedal at all.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧
68. (A), (B), (C)에 각 결호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을? <14-3>

Groups of Inuit, usually all related one way or another, would form a group or band and move together from place to place in search of food. These groups varied in size from a few dozen to a few hundred. The men in these groups spent almost every single day (A) [searching / searched] for enough food to keep their people alive. They never hunted for land animals and sea creatures on the same trip, as they believed (B) [what / that] would anger the spirits. When hunting on land, the men would climb on wooden dogsleds, known as qamutiks. These were pulled by their faithful, hardworking team of huskies or qimmiq. These sleds were often coated with moss or ice to help them (C) [slide / sliding] easily across the snow. Some sleds were short, measuring only a few feet long and pulled by several dogs. Others were much longer, and pulled through the snow by a dozen hardy dogs.

(A) searched (B) what (C) sliding
① searched (B) what (C) sliding
② searching (B) that (C) slide
③ searched (B) that (C) slide
④ searching (B) that (C) slide
⑤ searched (B) what (C) slide

69. 글의 호흡상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <14-3>

When hunting on land, the men would climb on wooden dogsleds, known as qamutiks.

Groups of Inuit, usually all related one way or another, would form a group or band and move together from place to place in search of food. (①) These groups varied in size from a few dozen to a few hundred. The men in these groups spent almost every single day searching for enough food to keep their people alive. (②) They never hunted for land animals and sea creatures on the same trip, as they believed that would anger the spirits. (③) These were pulled by their faithful, hardworking team of huskies or qimmiq. These sleds were often coated with moss or ice to help them slide easily across the snow. (④) Some sleds were short, measuring only a few feet long and pulled by several dogs. (⑤) Others were much longer, and pulled through the snow by a dozen hardy dogs.

(①) (②) (③) (④) (⑤)

70. (A), (B), (C)에 각 결호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을? <14-4>

'Economics of Happiness' is a label often (A) [is used / used] to refer to a recent approach to assessing welfare which combines the techniques typically used by economists with those more commonly used by psychologists. By 'happiness' is meant something rather peculiar, that is, the subjective state of mind of well-being that people (B) [are asked / asking] to self-report according to the qualitative or numerical scale proposed in the survey question. Therefore, this economic branch does not concentrate on 'what happiness is'; rather, it takes a pragmatic stance on the content of 'happiness' by focusing on very simple measures, so that many data on the same question can be obtained. This abundance of information can be usefully exploited by econometric techniques in order to study the determinants of happiness, although causation is difficult to (C) [prove / prove it].

(A) used (B) asking (C) prove it
① used (B) asking (C) prove it
② is used (B) are asked (C) prove it
③ used (B) are asked (C) prove it
④ is used (B) are asked (C) prove it
⑤ used (B) asking (C) prove

71. 다음 글의 반반 (A), (B)에 들어가 맞고 가장 적절한 것을? <14-4>

'Economics of Happiness' is a label often used to refer to a recent approach to assessing welfare which combines the techniques typically used by economists with those more commonly used by psychologists. By 'happiness' is meant something rather peculiar, (A) _ (B) __, the subjective state of mind of well-being that people are asked to self-report according to the qualitative or numerical scale proposed in the survey question. Therefore, this economic branch does not concentrate on 'what happiness is'; (A) _ (B) __, it takes a pragmatic stance on the content of 'happiness' by focusing on very simple measures, so that many data on the same question can be obtained. This abundance of information can be usefully exploited by econometric techniques in order to study the determinants of happiness, although causation is difficult to prove.

(A) that is (B) rather
① for example (B) Therefore
② that is (B) rather
③ likewise (B) In contrast
④ however (B) For example
⑤ for example (B) Nevertheless
### 72. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <14-4>

‘Economics of Happiness’ is a label often used to refer to a recent approach to assessing welfare which combines the techniques typically used by economists with those more commonly used by psychologists. By ‘happiness’ is meant something rather peculiar, that is, the subjective state of mind of well-being that people are asked to self-report according to the qualitative or numerical scale proposed in the survey question. Therefore, this economic branch does not concentrate on what happiness is; rather, it takes a pragmatic stance on the content of ‘happiness’ by focusing on very simple measures, so that many data on the same question can be obtained. This abundance of information can be usefully exploited by econometric techniques in order to study the determinants of happiness, because causation is difficult to prove.

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<td>Therefore</td>
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### 73. 문단의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① Therefore ② For example ③ However ④ Furthermore ⑤ In short

### 74. (A), (B), (C)의 각 결합 안에 암박은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <14-5>

The Australian actor Frederick Mathias Alexander created the Alexander technique at the turn of the century. He had chronic voice problems and (A) [going / went] in search of a solution to save his voice and career. He frequently lost his voice while on stage and regained it later while resting. In an effort to discover why, he studied his body in the mirror, watching his posture during movements very closely. When he mimicked his acting roles he frequently noticed (B) [how / what] the position of his head shifted, placing increasing levels of stress on his neck and his breathing. He could feel how his throat tightened and made attempts to correct the position of his head and body while he delivered his lines. He believed that by correcting negative postural and attitudinal patterns he could influence his health concerns. (C) [Because / Because of] the importance of correct posture in healing from injuries, the Alexander technique is an excellent choice of therapy.

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### 75. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <14-5>

The Australian actor Frederick Mathias Alexander created the Alexander technique at the turn of the century. He had chronic voice problems and went in search of a solution to save his voice and career. He frequently lost his voice while on stage and regained it later while resting. In an effort to discover why, he studied his body in the mirror, watching his posture during movements very closely. When he mimicked his acting roles he frequently noticed how the position of his head shifted, placing increasing levels of stress on his neck and his breathing. He could feel how his throat tightened and made attempts to correct the position of his head and body while he delivered his lines. He believed what by correcting negative postural and attitudinal patterns he could influence his health concerns. Because of the importance of correct posture in healing from injuries, the Alexander technique is an excellent choice of therapy.

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### 76. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <14-6>

By 18 months, remarkable emotional competence emerges in toddlers. They begin to exhibit what scholars call “self-conscious emotions,” emotions associated with awareness of a “self” that is judged by others (e.g., guilt, shame, and embarrassment). For example, in one experiment, researchers asking mothers to place rouge on the nose of their toddlers and place them in front of a mirror. Toddlers younger than 18 months seemed to have no emotional response. However, by about 18 months, the toddlers became upset when looking at themselves in the mirror. Although they didn’t know the word, they were experiencing embarrassment. By 18 months, children are also beginning to develop the ability to feel empathy for the emotional states of others. This level of development is evident when a 2-year-old offers a hug to another child who is crying, as if to say, “I feel better when mom hugs me so I will hug you.”

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By 18 months, remarkable emotional competence emerges in toddlers. They begin to exhibit what scholars call "self-conscious emotions," emotions associated with awareness of a "self" that is judged by others (e.g., guilt, shame, and embarrassment). (A), in one experiment, researchers asked mothers to place rouge on the nose of their toddlers and place them in front of a mirror. Toddlers younger than 18 months seemed to have no emotional response. (B), by about 18 months, the toddlers became upset when looking at themselves in the mirror. Although they didn't know the word, they were experiencing embarrassment. By 18 months, children are also beginning to develop the ability to feel empathy for the emotional states of others. This level of development is evident when a 2-year-old offers a hug to another child who is crying, as if to say, "I feel better when mom hugs me so I will hug you."

Many people out there think that they’ve got the answer, that their approach is the best, that they have the truth. You’ve met some of them, yes? They can’t all be 100 percent right, of course, (A) they’d contradict each other. Yet the opposite doesn’t make sense either: they can’t all be 100 percent wrong all the time! (B), everyone comes from a perspective, or point of view, which, by its very nature, is limited and partial. And the more perspectives you take into account, the (B) you can understand something, whether it be yourself, a relationship with another person, or a situation in the world. In contrast, the fewer perspectives you consider, the more susceptible you are to fallacies or misconceptions resulting from a limited view. A fallacy (C) when someone reduces what they understand to be "reality" by ignoring important perspectives, thereby arriving at misleading conclusions.

Many people out there think that they’ve got the answer, that their approach is the best, that they have the truth. You’ve met some of them, yes? (A) They can’t all be 100 percent right, of course, because they’d contradict each other. (B) Yet the opposite doesn’t make sense either: they can’t all be 100 percent wrong all the time! (C) Instead, everyone comes from a perspective, or point of view, which, by its very nature, is limited and partial. (D) And the more perspectives you take into account, the better you can understand something, whether it be yourself, a relationship with another person, or a situation in the world. (E) A fallacy occurs when someone reduces what they understand to be "reality" by ignoring important perspectives, thereby arriving at misleading conclusions.
81. (A),(B),(C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<14-8>

Honoring heroes is best done with love. It is essential that they and their deeds (A) [be taken / take] at face value. For only in doing that can we really appreciate, for better or worse, what has transpired. But dealing with heroes only at the level of acceptance is not sufficient, for then we never ask what could have (B) [done / been done]. What are the possible implications of their contributions? The function of memories is not only to let go of the past but also to lay the groundwork for whatever comes next. It is the front edge of a learning process that can take us from where we were toward (C) [however / whatever] we might become. And the driving engine of that process is critical judgment. Love maintains the democratic, self-managing meetings in which heroes can be seen for what they were, and learned from, as a guide to possible futures.

(A) (B) (C)
① be taken ... been done ... whatever
② take ... done ... whatever
③ be taken ... done ... whatever
④ take ... done ... however
⑤ be taken ... been done ... however

82. 맞춤 친 ①~⑤ 부분을 어법과 문법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.<14-8>

Honoring heroes is best done with love. It is essential that they and their deeds be taken at face value. For only in doing that can we really appreciate, for better or worse, what has transpired. But ① deal with heroes only at the level of acceptance is not sufficient, for then we never ask what could have been done. What are the possible implications of their contributions? The function of memories is not only to let go of the past but also ② to lie the groundwork for whatever comes next. It is the front edge of a learning process that can take us from where we were toward whatever we might become. And the driving engine of that process is critical judgment. Love maintains the democratic, self-managing meetings in which heroes can be seen for what they were, and ③ learn from, as a guide to possible futures.

① → ____________________
② → ____________________
③ → ____________________
One of the most important productive functions of government is providing a stable monetary and financial environment. If markets are going to work well, individuals have to know the value of what they are buying or selling. For market prices to convey this information, a stable monetary system is needed. This is especially true for the many market exchanges that involve a time dimension. Houses, cars, consumer durables, land, buildings, equipment, and many other items are often paid for over a period of months or even years. When the purchasing power of money fluctuates wildly, previously determined prices do not represent their intended values. Under these circumstances, exchanges involving long-term commitments are hampered, and the smooth operation of markets is undermined.

(A) whether … paid … involving
(B) what … paid for … involving
(C) what … paid for … involve
(D) whether … paid … involve

Often, genetic differences are related to the environment in which a people or their ancestors lived. Consider skin color. When exposed to sunlight, human skin manufactures vitamin D, a necessary nutrient. The melanin existing in human skin produces the color our eyes perceive as dark. High levels of melanin protect darker skin against sun damage, so melanin usually is beneficial in tropical environments. Sunlight is most intense. However, as humans migrated into more temperate regions tens of thousands of years ago, too much melanin became harmful. In high latitudes, melanin reduces the penetration of sunlight in the skin, and over many centuries skin grew lighter (“whiter”) in such regions.

(A) B → \( \text{reduce} \) → C
(B) which \( \rightarrow \) sunlight \( \rightarrow \) reducing / reduces
(C) reducing / reduces

Often, genetic differences are related to the environment in which a people or their ancestors lived. Consider skin color. When exposed to sunlight, human skin manufactures vitamin D, a necessary nutrient. The melanin existing in human skin produces the color our eyes perceive as dark. High levels of melanin protect darker skin against sun damage, so melanin usually is beneficial in tropical environments. Sunlight is most intense. As humans migrated into more temperate regions tens of thousands of years ago, too much melanin became harmful. In high latitudes, melanin reduces the penetration of sunlight in the skin, and over many centuries skin grew lighter (“whiter”) in such regions.
87. 밑줄 친 ①~② 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? 15-3

Today, the vast majority of mapmakers employ computer technologies. For most mapping projects, computer systems are faster, more efficient, and less expensive than the hand-drawn cartographic techniques they have replaced. Spatial data representing elevations, depths, temperatures, or populations can be stored in a digital database, accessed, and displayed on a map. The database for a map can include information on coastlines, political boundaries, city locations, river systems, map projections, and coordinate systems.

(A) In digital form, maps can be easily revised because they do not have to be manually redrawn with each revision or major change. Computer-generated map revision is essential for updating rapidly changing phenomena such as weather systems, air pollution, ocean currents, volcanic eruptions, and forest fires. Digital maps can be instantly distributed and shared via the Internet. ______, it is still important to understand basic cartographic principles to make a good map. A computer mapping system will draw only what an operator instructs it to draw.

88. 밑줄 친 ①~② 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? 15-4

The last ice age came to an end about 13,000 years ago and with that warmer, wetter conditions prevailed, conditions were favourable for the growth of grasses such as wild barley and wheat. At the same time, as open forests and grasslands extended, the population of certain animal species such as wild sheep, goats, cattle, pigs and donkeys increased. What we find is that human societies began to gradually prefer areas that had an abundance of wild grasses and animals. Now relatively large, permanent communities occupied such areas for most parts of the year. With some areas being clearly preferred, a pressure may have built up to increase the food supply. This may have triggered the process of domestication of certain plants and animals. It is likely that a combination of factors which included climatic change, population pressure, and knowledge of a few species of plants (such as wheat, barley and rice) and animals (such as sheep, cattle and pigs) played a role in this transformation.

89. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르시오. 15-3

(A) Therefore (B) For example (C) However (D) Furthermore (E) In short

90. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르시오. 15-4

In short (A), (B), (C)에의 결과 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? 15-5

Comparison of the characteristics of different societies involves problems. At times, it is difficult to decide (A) what / whether two or more societies are independent or should be treated as one. Or, consider definitions: If we are comparing the family institution in different societies, we must define family broadly enough to cover cultural variations yet specifically enough to make comparisons meaningful. Sociologists do not always agree on just what a family is. Again, if we are comparing unemployment in urban-industrial societies, we must agree on what we mean by unemployment. For example, in the early 1980s, the unemployment rate in Mexico, computed by U.S. standards, (B) (were / was) approximately 30 per cent. Mexican economists, however, argued that this figure was meaningless because Mexican work habits and culture were different from those in the United States. Much of what was measured as unemployment, they said, was actually individuals who were working at home and not earning money in the marketplace. Thus, although they had nonmarket jobs, they had still been (C) [counted / counting] as unemployed.

(A) what (B) were (C) counted
(A) whether (B) was (C) counted
(A) whether (B) was (C) counting
(A) what (B) were (C) counting
93. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르십시오.<15-5>

Comparison of the characteristics of different societies involves problems. At times, it is difficult to decide whether two or more societies are independent or should be treated as one.

(A) Or, consider definitions: If we are comparing the family institution in different societies, we must define family broadly enough to cover cultural variations yet specifically enough to make comparisons meaningful. Sociologists do not always agree on just what a family is.

(B) Mexican economists, however, argued that this figure was meaningless because Mexican work habits and culture were different from those in the United States. Much of what was measured as unemployment, they said, was actually individuals who were working at home and not earning money in the marketplace.

(C) Again, if we are comparing unemployment in urban-industrial societies, we must agree on what we mean by unemployment. For example, in the early 1980s, the unemployment rate in Mexico, computed by U.S. standards, was approximately 30 per cent.

Thus, although they had nonmarket jobs, they had still been counted as unemployed.

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

94. 다음 칸 ③~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것인가을 고르십시오.<15-5>

Comparison of the characteristics of different societies involves problems. At times, it is difficult to decide whether two or more societies are independent or should be treated as one. Or, consider definitions: If we are comparing the family institution in different societies, we must define family broadly enough to cover cultural variations yet specifically enough to make comparisons meaningful. Sociologists do not always agree on just what a family is. Again, if we are comparing unemployment in urban-industrial societies, we must agree on what we mean by unemployment. For example, in the early 1980s, the unemployment rate in Mexico, computed by U.S. standards, was approximately 30 per cent. Mexican economists, argued that this figure was meaningless because Mexican work habits and culture were different from that in the United States. Much of what was measured as unemployment, they said, was actually individuals who were working at home and not earning money in the marketplace. Thus, although they had nonmarket jobs, they had still been counted as unemployed.

1  2  3  4  5  6

95. 최근의 연구에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르십시오.

1. therefore  2. for example  3. however
4. furthermore  5. in short

96. (A), (B), (C)의 결과 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을 고르십시오.<15-6>

Each year about 50,000 species of plants and animals disappear from the planet as a result of human activity. Conservationists and environmental activists have been trying to elevate the priority (A) [give / give] to the protection of the environment and its inhabitants for many years, but the public, politicians, and criminologists have largely ignored their efforts. Various media outlets report stories of people tying themselves to trees in order to save spotted owls, or of large-scale construction projects that are halted (B) [because / although] an endangered frog’s habitat might be in jeopardy. Much of what was measured as unemployment, they said, was actually individuals who were working at home and not earning money in the marketplace. Some see these actions as moral victories while others see them as simply absurd. As more prominent public figures become active in the fight against crimes involving nature, the problem of (C) [illegal / illegally] trading endangered species will gain prominence in society. As an example, the awarding of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize to former U.S. Vice President Al Gore and the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reminded people that environmental causes are noteworthy.

1. (A)  2. (B)  3. (C)
4. give ... because ... illegal
5. given ... because ... illegally
6. given ... although ... illegally
7. give ... although ... illegal

97. 다음 칸 ③~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것인가을 고르십시오.<15-6>

Each year about 50,000 species of plants and animals disappear from the planet as a result of human activity. Conservationists and environmental activists have been trying to elevate the priority (A) [give / give] to the protection of the environment and its inhabitants for many years, but the public, politicians, and criminologists have largely ignored their efforts. Various media outlets report stories of people (B) [tying / themselves] to trees in order to save spotted owls, or of large-scale construction projects that are halted because an endangered frog’s habitat might be in jeopardy. Much of what was measured as unemployment, they said, was actually individuals who were working at home and not earning money in the marketplace. Some see these actions as moral victories while others see them as simply absurd. As more prominent public figures become active in the fight against crimes (C) [involving / involving] nature, the problem of illegally trading endangered species will gain prominence in society. As an example, the awarding of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize to former U.S. Vice President Al Gore and the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reminded people (D) [of / of] environmental causes are noteworthy.

1  2  3  4  5  6

- 23 -
Each year about 50,000 species of plants and animals disappear from the planet as a result of human activity. Conservationists and environmental activists have been trying to elevate the priority given to the protection of the environment and its inhabitants for many years, but the public, politicians, and criminologists have largely ignored their efforts.

(A) As an example, the awarding of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize to former U.S. Vice President Al Gore and the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reminded people that environmental causes are noteworthy.

(B) Various media outlets report stories of people tiring themselves to trees in order to save spotted owls, or of large-scale construction projects that are halted because an endangered frog’s habitat might be in jeopardy. Much of what was measured as unemployment, they said, was actually individuals who were working at home and not earning money in the marketplace.

(C) Some see these actions as moral victories while others see them as simply absurd. As more prominent public figures become active in the fight against crimes involving nature, the problem of illegally trading endangered species will gain prominence in society.

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

Permission to fail is really permission to excel, but few people learn this early enough to make a difference in their lives or careers. Those who take pride in having made few mistakes usually work for someone who has made many and expects to make more. The skier who never falls down has not challenged himself or herself enough to master the techniques of navigating double black-diamond runs. In all endeavors, failure is the price of learning how to succeed. Ironically, most people abandon the quest even when they are on the right road to the right goal with the right spirit. They merely fail to persevere in the face of adversity. Thomas Edison, an icon who parlayed a life of failures into blockbusting successes, once observed, “Many of life’s failures are people who did not realize (A) [however / how] close they were to success when they gave up.”

| ① | early enough |
| ② | enough early |
| ③ | enough early |
| ④ | enough early |
| ⑤ | early enough |

Permission to fail is really ___(A)____ permission to excel, but few people learn this early enough to make a difference in their lives or careers. Those who take pride in having made few mistakes usually work for someone who has made many and expects to make more. The skier who never falls down has not challenged himself or herself enough to master the techniques of navigating double black-diamond runs. In all endeavors, ___(B)____ failure is the price paid for learning how to succeed. Ironically, most people abandon the quest even when they are on the right road to the right goal with the right spirit. They merely fail to persevere in the face of adversity. Thomas Edison, an icon who parlayed a life of failures into blockbusting successes, once observed, “Many of life’s failures are people who did not realize ___(C)____ how close they were to success when they gave up.”

| ① | failure is the price paid |
| ② | permission to excel |
| ③ | how close they were to success when they gave up |
102. (A), (B), (C)의 쭌호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을 <15-8>

In relatively shallow coastal areas, sea water often appears to have more of a green, yellow, or even red hue. This is due to the (A) [relative / relatively] high quantities of suspended and floating material in these waters. Such materials restrict the penetration of light, and therefore more of the light is reflected from the upper layers of the water, (B) [which / where] the longer red, yellow, and green wavelengths predominate. There typically are more suspended particles in coastal waters than in offshore waters. This is because coastal waters contain material (C) [carried / to carry] in by rivers, sediment stirred up from the bottom by waves and currents, and a relatively high amount of plant and animal growth. Some coastal waters and rivers can have such a high concentration of suspended sediment and floating plant material that light only penetrates the surface a foot or so. In this case, the water may appear brown, red, or even black.

(A) relative ... which ... carried
(B) relatively ... where ... carried
(C) relatively ... which ... carried

103. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르시오.<15-8>

(A) Some coastal waters and rivers can have such a high concentration of suspended sediment and floating plant material that light only penetrates the surface a foot or so. In this case, the water may appear brown, red, or even black.

(B) This is because coastal waters contain material carried in by rivers, sediment stirred up from the bottom by waves and currents, and a relatively high amount of plant and animal growth.

(C) Such materials restrict the penetration of light, and therefore more of the light is reflected from the upper layers of the water, where the longer red, yellow, and green wavelengths predominate. There typically are more suspended particles in coastal waters than in offshore waters.

① (A) - (C) - (B)  ② (B) - (A) - (C)  ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
④ (C) - (A) - (B)  ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)
104. 밝줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<16-1>

No one has been more wrong about computerization than George Orwell in 1984, a novel about government controlling of the lives of individuals by a Big Brother brain. So far, nearly everything about the actual possibility-space that computers have created indicates they are not the beginning of authority but its end. In the process of connecting everything to everything, computers elevate the power of the small player, encouraging freedom and democratic practices. They make room for the different, and they reward small innovations. Instead of enforcing uniformity, they promote heterogeneity and autonomy. Instead of sucking the soul from human bodies, computers — by reflecting the networked nature of our own brains — encourage the humanism of their users. Because they have taken on the flexibility, adaptability, and self-connecting governance of organic systems, we become more human, not less so, which we use them.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

106. (A), (B), (C)의람호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<16-2>

In spite of the remarkable variety of interests and personalities represented in classrooms, the daily activities are generally carried out without mishap. Some students claim to be taking a course in social psychology because of a theoretical interest in the subject matter; some, because a professor advised them to take it; and some, because it happens to come at a convenient hour. In spite of this diversity of intention, the enterprise goes on, for all of the participants (B) share certain minimal understandings. There are common assumptions regarding the time and place of the meetings, the appropriate dress for these occasions, and the division of labor in which the professor has primary responsibility. It is generally understood (C) professors are likely to be upset if people are consistently late, argue too fiercely with them, or appear disrespectful; hence, most students make some effort to arrive on time and to suppress their tendencies toward aggression or falling asleep. Such common understandings may be referred to as group norms.

(A) (B) (C)
① represented share that
② represent share what
③ represented share what
④ represent sharing what
⑤ represented sharing what

107. 글의 초풍상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<16-2>

In spite of this diversity of intention, the enterprise goes on, for all of the participants share certain minimal understandings.

In spite of the remarkable variety of interests and personalities represented in classrooms, the daily activities are generally carried out without mishap. (①) Some students claim to be taking a course in social psychology because of a theoretical interest in the subject matter. (②) Some, because a professor advised them to take it; and some, because it happens to come at a convenient hour. (③) There are common assumptions regarding the time and place of the meetings, the appropriate dress for these occasions, and the division of labor in which the professor has primary responsibility. (④) It is generally understood that professors are likely to be upset if people are consistently late, argue too fiercely with them, or appear disrespectful; hence, most students make some effort to arrive on time and to suppress their tendencies toward aggression or falling asleep. (⑤) Such common understandings may be referred to as group norms.

① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)
108. (A), (B), (C)의 과거에 알았던 희망으로 적절한 것은?<16-3>

Existing travel information systems, such as electronic signage on motorways, are designed to consider travellers as crowds, lacking any form of personalised information format and delivery. Moreover, most advanced traffic management systems rely on a centrally controlled infrastructure and information source. These two characteristics hinder the development of trust and credibility of the particular systems. Indeed, a travel information system that more often than not delivers information related to someone’s journey, gradually becomes ‘noise’ in the travellers’ environment. According to experts in transportation research, the reaction of drivers to electronic signage messages decreases over time, showing a potential distrust of the displayed messages. An information system that relies on a single source of information is at risk of becoming untrustworthy. Incidents where wrong or inaccurate information is delivered by the single information source, would damage trust levels on the system as a whole.

109. (A), (B), (C)의 과거에 알았던 표현으로 적절한 것은?<16-3>

Existing travel information systems, such as electronic signage on motorways, are designed to consider travellers as crowds, (A) [lack / lacking] any form of personalised information format and delivery. Moreover, most advanced traffic management systems rely on a centrally controlled infrastructure and information source. These two characteristics hinder the development of trust and credibility of the particular systems. Indeed, a travel information system (B) [where / that] more often than not delivers information unrelated to someone’s journey, gradually becomes ‘noise’ in the travellers’ environment. According to experts in transportation research, the reaction of drivers to electronic signage messages decreases over time, showing a potential distrust of the displayed messages. An information system that (C) [relies / is relied] on a single source of information is at risk of becoming untrustworthy. Incidents where wrong or inaccurate information is delivered by the single information source, would damage trust levels on the system as a whole.

(A) (B) (C)
① lack ... where ... is relied
② lacking ... that ... is relied
③ lacking ... where ... relies
④ lacking ... that ... relies
⑤ lack ... where ... relies

110. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<16-3>

These two characteristics hinder the development of trust and credibility of the particular systems.

Existing travel information systems, such as electronic signage on motorways, are designed to consider travellers as crowds, lacking any form of personalised information format and delivery. (①) Moreover, most advanced traffic management systems rely on a centrally controlled infrastructure and information source. (②) Indeed, a travel information system that more often than not delivers information unrelated to someone’s journey, gradually becomes ‘noise’ in the travellers’ environment. (③) According to experts in transportation research, the reaction of drivers to electronic signage messages decreases over time, showing a potential distrust of the displayed messages. (④) An information system that relies on a single source of information is at risk of becoming untrustworthy. (⑤) Incidents where wrong or inaccurate information is delivered by the single information source, would damage trust levels on the system as a whole.

(A) (B) (C)
① predicting ... that ... are
② predict ... what ... are
③ predict ... that ... are
④ predict ... what ... is
⑤ predicting ... that ... is
112. Many of our intuitive theories about the impact of events on our emotional lives are mistaken. ______(A)_____, sometimes they are mistaken in a rather special way. We often hit the nail on the head when it comes to predicting the type of impact an event will have on us and the intensity of that impact. For example, we may correctly predict that winning a lottery would thrill us more than locating a long lost sock, or that the loss of a limb would horrify us more than a run in our nylons. Where we err, however, is in estimating the duration of the positive or negative feelings that such events evoke. Research shows, ______(B)_____, that the thrill of winning the lottery, and the horror of acquiring a physical handicap, both diminish more quickly than expected. Indeed, after only a few months, people who have experienced either one or the other are barely distinguishable in terms of their overall happiness.

(A) | (B)  
--- | ---  
① For example | therefore  
② Therefore | instead  
③ Likewise | in contrast  
④ However | for example  
⑤ For example | nevertheless

113. For example, we may correctly predict that winning a lottery would thrill us more than locating a long lost sock, or that the loss of a limb would horrify us more than a run in our nylons.
### 114. Trish and Andrea enjoyed a good relationship as business partners until Andrea began to feel victimized by the amount of time she needed to devote to a project. ② Overwhelmed by the prospect of what (A) [laid / lay] ahead, she sent Trish an e-mail ③ demanding a larger share of the profits. Trish was shocked and hurt by the message and by the impersonal way it was delivered. Rather than let herself become overwhelmed by hurt and disappointment, she reminded herself (B) [that / what] she and Andrea were friends and that she didn’t understand what was so troubling. Trish made an appointment to discuss the matter leisurely with Andrea in a comfortable setting that favored communication.

When the two met, Trish was relaxed and genuinely interested in knowing why Andrea felt resentful when she ④ hadn’t in the past. Face to face, ⑤ with Trish showing genuine interest and regard, Andrea relaxed and was able to tell Trish that their project had become more than she could handle. Andrea felt reassured by Trish’s support and their interaction as they ⑥ discussed about possible solutions that would enable Andrea (C) [continue / to continue] working on the project. The discussion ended with each feeling greater excitement about working together and more appreciation for one another.

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### 115. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?

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### 116. Trish and Andrea enjoyed a good relationship as business partners until Andrea began to feel victimized by the amount of time she needed to devote to a project. Overwhelmed by the prospect of what lay ahead, she sent Trish an e-mail demanding a larger share of the profits.

(A) Andrea felt reassured by Trish’s support and their interaction as they discussed possible solutions that would enable Andrea to continue working on the project. The discussion ended with each feeling greater excitement about working together and more appreciation for one another.

(B) Trish was shocked and hurt by the message and by the impersonal way it was delivered. Rather than let herself become overwhelmed by hurt and disappointment, she reminded herself that she and Andrea were friends and that she didn’t understand what was so troubling. Trish made an appointment to discuss the matter leisurely with Andrea in a comfortable setting that favored communication.

(C) When the two met, Trish was relaxed and genuinely interested in knowing why Andrea felt resentful when she hadn’t in the past. Face to face, with Trish showing genuine interest and regard, Andrea relaxed and was able to tell Trish that their project had become more than she could handle.

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<tr>
<td>① (A) - (C) - (B)</td>
<td>② (B) - (A) - (C)</td>
<td>③ (B) - (C) - (A)</td>
<td>④ (C) - (A) - (B)</td>
<td>⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)</td>
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### 117. Trish and Andrea enjoyed a good relationship as business partners until Andrea began to feel victimized by the amount of time she needed to devote to a project.

(A) Rather than let herself become overwhelmed by hurt and disappointment, she reminded herself that she and Andrea were friends and that she didn’t understand what was so troubling.

(B) Trish made an appointment to discuss the matter leisurely with Andrea in a comfortable setting that favored communication.

(C) Overwhelmed by the prospect of what lay ahead, she sent Trish an e-mail demanding a larger share of the profits. Trish was shocked and hurt by the message and by the impersonal way it was delivered.

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<td>③ (B) - (C) - (A)</td>
<td>④ (C) - (A) - (B)</td>
<td>⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)</td>
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118. (A), (B), (C)에 과거 와의 올바른 표현으로 적절한 것은?<17/3-4>

In children’s play, objects may support the imaginative process as ‘transitional objects’; these no longer having the meaning they have in the real world, but are used to (A) [representing / represent] a missing object. ____A____, children may use stones to represent money while playing shop. The stones act as a prop to help them engage in the imaginative process. Initially, transitional objects need to share many characteristics with the object being imagined, but, with practice, the need for physical similarity decreases. ____B____, children no longer require an actual object to support their imaginative play, but can pretend the object is there. As adults, we likewise suspend disbelief and enter the rules of imaginative play when watching theatre, accepting (B) [however / whatever] mimed or symbolic use of a prop is suggested by the actors. When older children lose instinctive acceptance of imagined objects in play, teachers can reaffirm the symbolic and representative role of objects through the practice of imaginative exploration in drama: a cardboard circle, (C) [presented / presenting] convincingly, can symbolise a precious crown. Once children can separate objects and actions from their meaning in the real world, and give them new meanings, they are no longer tied to the concrete world and start to think in an abstract way: beyond the moment and into possibilities.

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<td>representing</td>
<td>however</td>
<td>presenting</td>
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<td>however</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>representing</td>
<td>however</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>represent</td>
<td>whatever</td>
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119. 다음 글의 빈칸 A, B에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A
1. For example
2. Therefore
3. Likewise
4. However
5. For example

B
1. Eventually
2. Instead
3. In contrast
4. For example
5. Nevertheless

120. (A), (B), (C)에 과거 와의 올바른 표현으로 적절한 것은?<17/5-6>

Do the black-uniformed teams seem meaner? The answer is yes. For instance, investigators found that between 1970 and 1986, the Raiders led the NFL in the number of yards penalized. ____A____, over the same period the brightly colored Miami Dolphins suffered the fewest penalty yards. Likewise, in the NHL between 1970 and 1986, the Philadelphia Flyers exceeded all other teams in the number of minutes they were penalized. (A) [Judging / Judge] from a simulation study the researchers conducted, part of such unsportsmanlike behavior may be in the eye of the beholder. The same action looks different according to (B) [whether / what] the actor is in black or in white. But a portion of this difference is also the result of the athletes’ rising (or lowering) to the occasion. There is something about being dressed in black that inspires a little extra meanness in a soul that is already pretty fierce. In line with this (C) [is / are] the histories of two professional hockey teams, the Vancouver Canucks and the Pittsburgh Penguins, that switched from nonblack to black uniforms. The altered appearance became reflected in the penalty minutes the two teams chalked up!

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<td>Judge</td>
<td>what</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Judge</td>
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121. 런글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Therefore
2. For example
3. In contrast
4. Furthermore
5. In short
My school has implemented a “character trait of the month” activity. Teachers are to look for students who model a particular positive character trait. At the end of the month, students who ① have been nominated are called out of their classes. They are honored, and their picture is then displayed in a cabinet near the front office. During the “respect” month, I nominated a boy in my class ② whom I’ll call Tommy. Tommy is autistic; he is easily angered and often isolates (A) [him / himself] from the rest of the class. He rarely speaks to anyone.

One day my class was working on volleyball drills. During the drill, one student throws the ball to each of the other students, who stand side by side in a line in front of the student throwing. One girl was having difficulty (B) [tossing / to toss] the ball accurately. Some of her teammates began laughing at her. Tommy immediately came ③ to her defense and said, “Leave her alone; no one is perfect.” I was amazed that he not only spoke out but was ④ enough perceptive to be aware of the feelings of others. That’s because I nominated Tommy for the “respect” award. Two weeks later, Tommy came up to me and said, “You nominated me for an award.” He had a trace of a smile on his face. It was the first conversation we’d had (C) [which / in which] he wasn’t telling me ⑤ something negative about someone else in the class. Since then we’ve had several more conversations, and he has shared personal stories about his family life with me.

(A) He had a trace of a smile on his face. It was the first conversation we’d had in which he wasn’t telling me something negative about someone else in the class. Since then we’ve had several more conversations, and he has shared personal stories about his family life with me.

(B) One girl was having difficulty tossing the ball accurately. Some of her teammates began laughing at her. Tommy immediately came to her defense and said, “Leave her alone; no one is perfect.”

(C) I was amazed that he not only spoke out but was perceptive enough to be aware of the feelings of others. That’s why I nominated Tommy for the “respect” award. Two weeks later, Tommy came up to me and said, “You nominated me for an award.”

124. 학급의 발중 전 품을 어법과 문법에 맞게 바꿔 쓰십시오.

→
126. (A), (B), (C)의 각 문장 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을?<19-1>

Mel Blanc, considered by many industry experts to be the inventor of cartoon voice acting, (A) [began / beginning] his career in 1927 as a voice actor for a local radio show. The producers did not have the funds to hire many actors, so Mel Blanc resorted to creating different voices and personas for the show as needed. He became a regular on The Jack Benny Program, (B) [where / which] he provided voices for many characters — human, animal, and nonliving objects such as a car in need of a tune-up. The distinctive voice he created for Porky Pig fueled his breakout success at Warner Bros. Soon Blanc was closely associated with many of the studio’s biggest cartoon stars as well as characters from Hanna-Barbera Studios. His longest running voice-over was for the character Daffy Duck — about 52 years. Blanc was extremely protective of his work — screen credits reading “Voice Characterization by Mel Blanc” (C) [were / was] always under the terms of his contracts.

(A) began  (B) which  (C) were
① beginning  … which  … were
② began  … where  … were
③ beginning  … where  … were
④ began  … where  … was
⑤ beginning  … which  … was

127. 바깥 칸 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<19-1>

Mel Blanc, considered by many industry experts to be the inventor of cartoon voice acting, began his career in 1927 as a voice actor for a local radio show. The producers did not have the funds to hire many actors, so Mel Blanc resorted to create different voices and personas for the show as needed. He became a regular on The Jack Benny Program, where he provided voices for many characters — human, animal, and nonliving objects such as a car in need of a tune-up. The distinctive voice he created for Porky Pig fueled his breakout success at Warner Bros. Soon Blanc was closely associated with many of the studio’s biggest cartoon stars as well as characters from Hanna-Barbera Studios. His longest running voice-over was for the character Daffy Duck — about 52 years. Blanc was extremely protective of his work — screen credits reading “Voice Characterization by Mel Blanc” were always under the terms of his contracts.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

128. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<19-2>

About twenty years ago, Ray Anderson, the late CEO of the immensely successful carpet manufacturer, Interface, had what he described as an epiphany. Here he was, with more money than he or his heirs would know what to do with, when he realized that his company was poisoning the environment. Carpet making is (or was) a petroleum-intensive industry and Interface’s environmental footprint was huge. Anderson wondered what good it would do to leave his grandchildren great wealth if the price of accumulating that wealth was an uninhabitable planet. So Anderson resolved to transport every aspect of Interface’s operations, moving to achieve a zero footprint goal by 2020. He assumed that the development of new production processes and a commitment to pollution control would cost money — a lot of it. But he was willing to sacrifice the bottom line to achieve a social good.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦

129. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<19-3>

In 1986 the British mathematician Colin Rourke and his Portuguese colleague, Eduardo Rego, announced that they had proved one of the most important open conjectures. Like most mathematicians who think they have proved a new result, they wrote out their proof and sent it to many experts in the field. But Rourke did something that is not usually done — he sent out a press release before his proof had accepted as being correct by the mathematical community. Normally, officially designated referees and other interested experts study the proof to see if it is correct before it is published or announced to the public. Rourke’s announcement received coverage in the Manchester Guardian, the New York Times, and Science. Several months later, Rourke held a series of seminars at Berkeley, in which a serious gap in his argument was uncovered, and most experts feel that there is no hope what his proof can be corrected.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦

130. 듣는 칸 밑줄 친 what을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 바꿔 쓰십시오.

→
131. In 1986 the British mathematician Colin Rourke and his Portuguese colleague, Eduardo Rego, announced that they had proved one of the most important open conjectures.

(A) Like most mathematicians who think they have proved a new result, they wrote out their proof and sent it to many experts in the field. But Rourke did something that is not usually done — he sent out a press release before his proof had been accepted as being correct by the mathematical community.

(B) Several months later, Rourke held a series of seminars at Berkeley, in which a serious gap in his argument was uncovered, and most experts feel that there is no hope that his proof can be corrected.

(C) Normally, officially designated referees and other interested experts study the proof to see if it is correct before it is published or announced to the public. Rourke’s announcement received coverage in the Manchester Guardian, the New York Times, and Science.

132. From childhood Blake had seen visions. One of the earliest stories recounted of him was that he told his parents he had seen a tree full of angels. This angered his father, who thought the boy was willfully telling lies. In later years Blake habitually talked about the supernatural subjects of his pictures as being actually present in his studio when he was drawing them. A visitor once surprised him hard at work on a picture of an invisible sitter. He looked and drew, drew and looked, apparently intent on capturing a likeness. “Do not disturb me, I have one sitting to me,” he said.

133. From childhood Blake had seen visions. One of the earliest stories recounted of him was that he told his parents he had seen a tree full of angels.

(A) “But there’s no one here,” exclaimed the visitor. “But I see him, sir,” replied Blake haughtily. “There he is — his name is Lot — you may read of him in the Scriptures. He is sitting for his portrait.”

(B) This angered his father, who thought the boy was willfully telling lies. In later years Blake habitually talked about the supernatural subjects of his pictures as being actually present in his studio when he was drawing them.

(C) A visitor once surprised him hard at work on a picture of an invisible sitter. He looked and drew, drew and looked, apparently intent on capturing a likeness. “Do not disturb me, I have one sitting to me,” he said.

131. (A) - (C) - (B)  (B) - (A) - (C)  (B) - (C) - (A)  (C) - (A) - (B)  (C) - (B) - (A)

132. (A) - (C) - (B)  (B) - (A) - (C)  (B) - (C) - (A)  (C) - (A) - (B)  (C) - (B) - (A)

133. (A) - (B) - (A) - (C)  (B) - (C) - (A)  (B) - (C) - (A)  (C) - (A) - (B)  (C) - (B) - (A)
20 강 철학, 종교, 역사, 평론, 지리

134. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을?<20-1>

World history teachers already grasp the fact (A) [that / which] they could not hope to cover the history of the world without picking and choosing. Otherwise, they would have to devote perhaps 13 minutes to the history of Malaysia, 7 to Singapore, and 28 to Thailand — impossible! But in U.S. history, teachers still feel a compulsion to teach 4,444 twigs rather than a much smaller number of trees and only a handful of forests. Sometimes they feel compelled to do so by statewide “standardized” twig tests. Unfortunately, the more teachers cover, the less kids remember.

(B) [Fragment / Fragmenting] history into unconnected “facts” practically guarantees that students will not be able to relate many of these terms to their own lives. As a professor who specializes in teaching first-year courses, I can guarantee that by the time they enter college, most students who were taught U.S. history the usual way (C) [has / have] forgotten everything — except that World War I preceded World War II.

(A) (B) (C)
① which ⋯ Fragment ⋯ have
② that ⋯ Fragmenting ⋯ have
③ which ⋯ Fragmenting ⋯ have
④ that ⋯ Fragmenting ⋯ has
⑤ which ⋯ Fragment ⋯ has

135. 말 줄 전 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<20-1>

World history teachers already grasp the fact that they could not hope to cover the history of the world without picking and choosing. Otherwise, they would have to devote perhaps 13 minutes to the history of Malaysia, 7 to Singapore, and 28 to Thailand — impossible! But in U.S. history, teachers still feel a compulsion to teach 4,444 twigs rather than a much smaller number of trees and only a handful of forests. Sometimes they feel compelled to do so by statewide “standardized” twig tests. Unfortunately, the more teachers cover, the less kids remember. Fragmenting history into unconnected “facts” practically guarantee that students will not be able to relate many of these terms to their own lives. As a professor who specializes in teaching first-year courses, I can guarantee that by the time they enter college, most students who were taught U.S. history the usual way have forgotten everything — except that World War I preceded World War II.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

136. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을?<20-2>

In Sufi folklore, the tales of Nasrudin are fables that teach life lessons through the art of storytelling. One of our favorites is the story of Nasrudin at the bathing house. Nasrudin went to a local bathing house (A) [dressing / dressed] in very expensive garments, carrying a gold lined pouch at his side. He was treated like royalty, and at the end of his visit, he surprised the attendants by giving them just one small copper coin for a tip. The next time he arrived, the workers (B) [who warned / warned] one another about him, and they flipped a coin to see who would have to serve the miser. Although he was cordial and polite, they were short and curt with him, anxious to see him leave as (C) [soon / late] as possible. After a leisurely stay, he cordially thanked the attendants and handed them a large golden coin.

“This, my friends,” he said, “is for the service you gave me last time. I believe that I paid you for today’s service last time!”

(A) (B) (C)
① dressed ⋯ warned ⋯ late
② dressing ⋯ who warned ⋯ late
③ dressed ⋯ who warned ⋯ soon
④ dressing ⋯ who warned ⋯ soon
⑤ dressed ⋯ warned ⋯ soon

137. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<20-2>

The next time he arrived, the workers warned one another about him, and they flipped a coin to see who would have to serve the miser.

In Sufi folklore, the tales of Nasrudin are fables that teach life lessons through the art of storytelling. One of our favorites is the story of Nasrudin at the bathing house. (①) Nasrudin went to a local bathing house dressed in very expensive garments, carrying a gold lined pouch at his side. (②) He was treated like royalty, and at the end of his visit, he surprised the attendants by giving them just one small copper coin for a tip. (③) Although he was cordial and polite, they were short and curt with him, anxious to see him leave as soon as possible. (④) After a leisurely stay, he cordially thanked the attendants and handed them a large golden coin. (⑤) “This, my friends,” he said, “is for the service you gave me last time. I believe that I paid you for today’s service last time!”

① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)
Historically, cities were designed and developed in accordance with the representations of gods and kings as the sources of spiritual and temporal power. Major landmarks, nodes and axes were developed to enhance the position of these sources of power in the daily life of the citizens. As the modern democratic societies emerged, however, the source of power shifted to a wider base, and now the city needed to design for people. Rather than gods or kings, it was now the people who were the source of inspiration and legitimation for city design. The reference to people first only included the elite; but under democratic pressure it was gradually opened up to include larger sections of society. The geometric design of the ancient or Renaissance and baroque cities, therefore, was challenged as being too rigid, merely addressing a world order that no longer could hold.

(A) Major landmarks, nodes and axes were developed to enhance the position of these sources of power in the daily life of the citizens. As the modern democratic societies emerged, however, the source of power shifted to a wider base, and now the city needed to design for people.

(B) The geometric design of the ancient or Renaissance and baroque cities, therefore, was challenged as being too rigid, merely addressing a world order that no longer could hold.

(C) Rather than gods or kings, it was now the people who were the source of inspiration and legitimation for city design. The reference to people first only included the elite; but under democratic pressure it was gradually opened up to include larger sections of society.

139. 주어진 글 다음에 어미절 글머리 손서로 적절한 것을 고르시오. (20-3)

The first person who followed a morality based on reason was Socrates. Socrates said that 'No man is voluntarily wicked', that one is wicked through ignorance of the good, that furthermore, the good is neither pleasure nor power and that one cannot be master of anything, whatever it is, unless one is first master of oneself. He (B) wanted to say that the good is to keep one's soul free from all impurity, from all attacks of passion. Evil is always a weakness, and virtue is always strength, even if things appear to be quite the opposite (a tyrant, and men tortured by a tyrant). A tyrant is, although he does not know it, weaker than the person who, fully aware of what is happening, allows (C) himself to be killed by tyrants. Socrates, if we can believe Plato's dialogues, used to set forth his ideas in myths. The highest principle is clearly: 'Know yourself', since evil is defined as self-seduction.

140. (A)(B)(C)의 각 결과 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을 20-4

141. 주어진 텍스트 다음에 어미절 글머리 손서로 적절한 것을 고르시오. (20-4)

The first person who followed a morality based on reason was Socrates. Socrates said that ‘No man is voluntarily wicked’, that one is wicked through ignorance of the good, that furthermore, the good is neither pleasure nor power and that one cannot be master of anything, whatever it is, unless one is first master of oneself. He (B) wanted to say that the good is to keep one's soul free from all impurity, from all attacks of passion. Evil is always a weakness, and virtue is always strength, even if things appear to be quite the opposite (a tyrant, and men tortured by a tyrant). A tyrant is, although he does not know it, weaker than the person who, fully aware of what is happening, allows himself to be killed by tyrants. Socrates, if we can believe Plato's dialogues, used to set forth his ideas in myths. The highest principle is clearly: 'Know yourself', since evil is defined as self-seduction.

(A) thorough was used him
(B) through used him
(C) thorough used himself

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

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)
정답

1. ②
2. ②
3. ③
4. ③
5. ①
6. ④
7. ②
8. ③
9. ③
10. either
11. ①
12. ⑤
13. ②
14. ④
15. ③
16. (A)-③ (B)-② (C)-①
17. ②
18. ③
19. (A)-③ (B)-② (C)-①
20. ⑤
21. ①
22. ④
23. ④
24. ③
25. ②
26. walking / who[that] are walking
27. ④
28. ③
29. ⑤
30. ②
31. ③
32. ③ wanted ⑤ be used ⑥ are selected
33. ④
34. ②
35. ③
36. is organised
37. ④
38. ②
39. ⑤
40. ③
41. ④ ⑤
42. ②
43. deadly
44. ③
45. ④
46. (A)-② (B)-① (C)-③
47. ①
48. ②
49. ⑤
50. ④
51. ③
52. ⑤
53. ③
54. ④
55. ④
56. (A)-③ (B)-② (C)-④
57. ③
58. ⑤
59. (A)-② (B)-③ (C)-①
60. ④
61. ②
62. ④
63. ③
64. ②
65. ④
66. ⑥
67. ①
68. ②
69. ③
70. ③
71. ③
72. ⑤
73. ①
74. ③
75. ⑤
76. ③
77. ⑤
78. ④
79. ③
80. ⑤
81. ①
82. ② dealing ⑤ to lay ⑥ learned from
83. ②
84. ③
85. ④
86. ④
87. ②
88. ③
89. ④
90. ②
91. ⑤
92. ①
93. ③
94. ⑤
95. ③
96. ②
97. ⑤
98. ③
99. ④
100. ①
101. (A)-② (B)-① (C)-③
102. ②
103. ⑤
104. ⑤
105. ④
106. ③
107. ③
108. ③
109. ④
110. ②
111. ②
112. ④
113. ③
114. ⑤
115. ①
116. ③
117. ④
118. ⑤
119. ①
120. ②
121. ③
122. ④
123. ③
124. why
125. ⑤
126. ②
127. ②
128. ⑤
129. ③
130. that
131. ①
132. ④
133. ③
134. ②
135. ③
136. ⑤
137. ③
138. ③
139. ①
140. ④
141. ⑤