1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 과목 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을 <1-1>

A lot of you are now aware (A) [that / what] Mike Cooper has accepted a position in Springfield, Illinois. Mike will be the Head Animator for Dream Animation Studio. The animation department will not be the same without him. His optimistic outlook and abundance of vigor (B) [has / have] helped make our office a pleasant place to work. His positive contributions to the dynamics of this department will be greatly missed. He is definitely (C) [worth / worthy] of the new position. It will allow him to further his potential as well as take Dream Animation Studio to a higher level. Currently, I have no plans to replace Mike. Susan Pitt will assume full responsibility for his tasks. On behalf of all of us, I wish Mike Cooper every success at Dream Animation Studio.

(A) (B) (C)
1 what … has … worthy
2 that … have … worthy
3 what … have … worthy
4 that … have … worth
5 what … has … worth

2. 말씀 전 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <1-1>

A lot of you are now aware that Mike Cooper ① has accepted a position in Springfield, Illinois. Mike will be the Head Animator for Dream Animation Studio. The animation department will not be the same without him. His optimistic outlook and abundance of vigor have helped ② make our office a pleasant place to work. His positive contributions to the dynamics of this department will be greatly ③ missed. He is definitely worthy of the new position. It will allow him ④ to further his potential as well as ⑤ take Dream Animation Studio to a higher level. Currently, I have no plans to replace Mike. Susan Pitt will assume full responsibility for his tasks. On behalf of all of us, I wish Mike Cooper every success at Dream Animation Studio.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

3. 말씀 전 ①~⑤ 부분을 어법과 문법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. <1-1>

A lot of you are now aware that Mike Cooper has accepted a position in Springfield, Illinois. Mike will be the Head Animator for Dream Animation Studio. The animation department will not be the same without him. His optimistic outlook and abundance of vigor have helped ① making our office a pleasant place to work. His positive contributions to the dynamics of this department will be ② great missed. He is definitely worthy of the new position. It will allow him to further his potential as well as take Dream Animation Studio to a higher level. Currently, I have no plans to replace Mike. Susan Pitt will ③ resume full responsibility for his tasks. On behalf of all of us, I wish Mike Cooper every success at Dream Animation Studio.

① → 
② → 
③ → 

4. 말씀 전 ⑥~⑩ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <1-2>

Dear Mr. Johnson,

It ⑥ has been so many years since we started our school with the goal of providing education to poor children. Today, we have a total of five hundred students in our school. We have provided education to about 5,000 students as of today. ⑦ The number of students at our school continues to increase year by year. ________, we need to build extra classrooms ⑧ so that we can easily accommodate the increasing number of students to our school. For this reason, we would like to give you the opportunity to make a donation to this cause. We hope that you will consider this opportunity to help ⑨ make this work ⑩ possibly. We admire your interest in making essential contributions towards the betterment of society and hope that you are able to contribute to this project as well. Thank you.

Yours Sincerely,
Joseph Walker
Principal, Walker Public School

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

5. 끝글의 번갈아 들어가며 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① As a result ② For example ③ However ④ Furthermore ⑤ Meanwhile
6. (A), (B), (C)의 각 결호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을? <1장-2>

Dear Mr. Johnson,

It has been so many years since we started our school with the goal of providing education to poor children. Today, we have a total of five hundred students in our school. We have provided education to about 5,000 students as of today. The number of students at our school (A) continues / continue to increase year by year. As a result, we need to build extra classrooms so that we can easily accommodate the increasing number of students to our school. For this reason, we would like (B) to give / giving you the opportunity to make a donation to this cause. We hope that you will consider this opportunity to help make this project possible. We admire your interest in making essential contributions towards the betterment of society and (C) hope / hoping that you are able to contribute to this project as well. Thank you.

(A) continue  (B) giving  (C) hoping
① continue ... giving ... hoping
② continues ... giving ... hope
③ continues ... to give ... hoping
④ continues ... to give ... hope
⑤ continue ... to give ... hoping

7. 밑줄 친 부분과 같은 의미가 되도록 문장에 알맞은 말을 쓰십시오.

= So many years _______ ________ _______ we started our school

8. (A), (B), (C)의 각 결호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을? <1장-3>

Thank you for ordering our new product, the DMG-R5000. We are very excited about (A) its / your development and know you are eager to receive your order. Because we want to make sure that the DMG-R5000 is fully tested to assure the highest possible quality, we have delayed the final production date for three weeks. Our commitment to quality sometimes demands that we bite the bullet and (B) makes / make tough decisions. In the end, ________, we know that it's our reputation for providing our customers with the best in diagnostic technology that keeps them coming back to us year after year. We will inform you immediately of any further changes to this scheduled release date. If you (C) have / will have any questions or concerns, please call me directly at 206/1555-0221, ext. 223.

(A) your ... makes ... have
(B) its ... make ... have
(C) you ... make ... have
① your ... makes ... have
② its ... make ... have
③ your ... make ... have
④ its ... make ... will have
⑤ your ... makes ... will have

9. 낮은 높음에 들어갈 발음 가장 적절한 것을 고르십시오.

Therefore  For example  though
Furthermore  In short

10. 밑줄 친 (①~④) 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <1장-3>

Thank you for ordering our new product, the DMG-R5000. We are very excited about its development and know you are eager to receive your order. Because we want to make sure that the DMG-R5000 is fully tested to assure the highest possible quality, we have delayed the final production date for three weeks. Our commitment to quality sometimes demands that we bite the bullet and make tough decisions. In the end, though, we know that it's our reputation for providing our customers with the best in diagnostic technology that keeps them coming back to us year after year. We will inform you immediately of any further changes to this scheduled release date. If you have any questions or concerns, please call me directly at 206/1555-0221, ext. 223.

(A)  (B)  (C)  (D)  (E)  (F)  (G)
①  ②  ③  ④  ⑤  ⑥  ⑦

11. 밑줄 친 ‘that’의 쓰임에 관한 것을 고르십시오.

① Do you know the reason that Six is afraid of Seven?
② The reason is that Seven ate Nine, I think.
③ This is the file that you can look for on the Internet.
④ The fact that he is a friend of hers is not known yet.
⑤ It was you that helped them save time and energy.

12. (A), (B), (C)의 각 결호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을? <1장-4>

Dear Ms. Coffin,

My paycheck for the two-week period ending October 16 was $75.00 short. For this period I (A) must / should have been paid $875.00. Instead, my check was for only $800.00. I believe I know why there may have been a discrepancy. The $75.00 additional pay for these two weeks was the result of my having put in five hours of overtime on October 8 and October 12 (2½ hours each day at $15.00 per hour). This overtime was not (B) reflected / reflecting on my current pay statement. I have double-checked with my supervisor, Gloria Arrelo, who assured me that she recorded my overtime on the timesheets she sent to your office on October 17. Thank you in advance for (C) collecting / correcting your records and for crediting me with the additional $75.00 for my overtime.

Sincerely,

Robbie Burke
Data Entry Clerk

(A)  (B)  (C)
① should ... reflected ... correcting
② should ... reflecting ... correcting
③ should ... reflected ... collecting
④ must ... reflecting ... collecting
⑤ must ... reflected ... collecting
13. 맞출 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<1장-4>

Dear Ms. Coffin,

My paycheck for the two-week period that ended October 16 was $75.00 short. For this period I should have paid $875.00. ________, my check was for only $800.00. I believe I know why there may have been a discrepancy. The $75.00 additional pay for these two weeks was the result of my having put in five hours of overtime on October 8 and October 12 (2½ hours each day at $15.00 per hour). This overtime was not reflected on my current pay statement. I have double-checked with my supervisor, Gloria Arrelo, who assured me that she recorded my overtime on the timesheets she sent to your office on October 17. Thank you in advance for correcting your records and for crediting me with the additional $75.00 for my overtime.

Sincerely,
Robbie Burke
Data Entry Clerk

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

14. 빈공백 번간에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

15. 빈공백 친 ①~⑤ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.<1장-4>

Dear Ms. Coffin,

My paycheck for the two-week period ending October 16 was $75.00 shortly. For this period I should have been paid $875.00. Instead, my check was for only $800.00. I believe I know why there must have been a discrepancy. The $75.00 additional pay for these two weeks was the result of my having put in five hours of overtime on October 8 and October 12 (2½ hours each day at $15.00 per hour). This overtime was not reflected on my current pay statement. I have double-checked with my supervisor, Gloria Arrelo, who was assured me that she recorded my overtime on the timesheets she sent to your office on October 17. Thank you in advance for correcting your records and for crediting me with the additional $75.00 for my overtime.

Sincerely,
Robbie Burke
Data Entry Clerk

① ② ③ ④ ⑤
02 강 분위기 • 심정 • 여호

16. (A), (B), (C)의 각 글호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<2장-1>

Just as her brother does, Sara Sculpin adds to her own grace the sweet memory of the Lady Dorothy. She glides like a sunbeam (A) [thorough / through] that quiet house, and in winter she makes summer with her presence. When she sits at the piano, (B) [singing / sings] in the twilight, or stands leaning against the Venus in the corner of the room, she presents herself more gracefully. Then, in glancing from her to the portrait of the gentle Dorothy, you feel (C) [what / that] the long years between them have been lighted by the same sparkling grace, and shadowed by the same pensive smile. For this is but one Sara and one Dorothy, out of all that there are in the world.

(A)  thorough ... singing ... what
(B)  thorough ... singing ... that
(C)  thorough ... sing ... that

17. 발음 전 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<2장-1>

Just as her brother ③ does, Sara Sculpin adds to her own grace the sweet memory of the Lady Dorothy. She glides like a sunbeam through that quiet house, and in winter she makes summer with her presence. When she sits at the piano, singing in the twilight, or stands ① leaning against the Venus in the corner of the room, she presents herself more ② graceful. Then, in glancing from her to the portrait of the gentle Dorothy, you feel that the long years between them ③ have been lighted by the same sparkling grace, and ④ shadowed by the same pensive smile. For this is but one Sara and one Dorothy, out of all that there are in the world.

18. (A), (B), (C)의 각 글호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<2장-2>

It was a brilliant afternoon, warm and sunny, and Susan walked all the way home. (A) [thought / thinking] about the script to start. But the image of receiving an Academy Award kept coming up over and over, even though she didn't believe it for a minute. Yet Ergil had seemed so sure. Whom should I thank? Do I want to thank Seltzer for his confidence in me and for helping me (B) [overcome / overcoming] writing anxiety? Do I want to thank Dana for always being available as my trustful reader? Do I want to thank my Smith-Corona electric typewriter and my el cheapo bargain typing paper for making this script (C) [possible / possibly]? Do I want to thank my good friend and collaborator Ergil Feather? Let's get carried away here: Ergil Feather is not my collaborator, he's the producer. He gave me my chance, but I'll be the one to write the script. I owe it to myself and to my career.

(A)  thought ... overcoming ... possibly
(B)  thought ... overcome ... possible
(C)  thinking ... overcome ... possible

19. 발음 전 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<2장-2>

It was a brilliant afternoon, ⑥ warm and sunny, and Susan walked all the way home, thinking about the script to start. But the image of receiving an Academy Award ⑦ kept from coming up over and over, even though she didn't believe it for a minute. Yet Ergil ⑧ had seemed so sure. Whom should I thank? Do I want to thank Seltzer for his confidence in me and for helping me overcome writing anxiety? Do I want to thank Dana for always ⑨ being available as my trustful reader? Do I want to thank my Smith-Corona electric typewriter and my el cheapo bargain typing paper for making this script possible? Do I want to thank my good friend and collaborator Ergil Feather? Let's not get carried away here: Ergil Feather is not my collaborator, he's the producer. He gave me my chance, but I'll be ⑩ the one to write the script. I owe it to myself and to my career.

① ③ ⑤ ⑦ ⑩
20. 밑줄 친 (①~④) 중, 문법 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <2강-3>

Then it came about that Angus McAllister, sitting with his legs bent in his potting shed like some dangerous beast in its den, saw a sight which first froze his blood and then sent it boiling through his veins. Moving here and there through his sacred gardens, picking his sacred flowers, was a small girl in a cotton dress and straw hat. And it was the same small girl who two days before had thrown stones at him and hit him in the skin. The stillness of the summer evening was shattered by a roar that sounded like boilers exploding, and Angus McAllister came out of the potting shed at forty-five miles per hour.

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 과목 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을? <2강-3>

Then it came about that Angus McAllister, sitting with his legs (A) [bent / bending] in his potting shed like some dangerous beast in its den, saw a sight which first froze his blood and then sent it boiling through his veins. Moving here and there through his sacred gardens, (B) [picking / picked] his sacred flowers, was a small girl in a cotton dress and straw hat. And it was the same small girl who two days before had thrown stones at him and hit him in the skin. The stillness of the summer evening (C) [shattered / was shattered] by a roar that sounded like boilers exploding, and Angus McAllister came out of the potting shed at forty-five miles per hour.

22. 밑줄 친 (①~④) 중, 문법 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <2강-4>

The kitchen was packed with wives, all of them laughing and talking loud, none of them being helpful except for Lois from next door, who was pulling bowls out of the refrigerator. Beverly's best friend, Wallis, was using the side of the bright chronic toaster to reapply her lipstick. Beverly's mother was sitting at the breakfast table with the baby in her lap. They had changed her from her silk christening gown into a white dress with yellow flowers embroidered around the neck, as if she were a bride who'd slipped into her going-away dress at the end of the reception. The women in the kitchen took turns make a fuss over the baby, acting like it was their job to keep her entertained. Playful competition followed between them as they warmly argued about who would get to hold the baby next.

23. (A), (B), (C)의 각 과목 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을? <2강-4>

The kitchen was packed with wives, all of them laughing and talking loud, none of them being helpful except for Lois from next door, who was pulling bowls out of the refrigerator. Beverly's best friend, Wallis, (C) [who] was using the side of the bright chrome toaster to reapply her lipstick. Beverly's mother was sitting at the breakfast table with the baby in her lap. They had changed her from her silk christening gown into a white dress with yellow flowers embroidered around the neck, as if she were a bride who'd slipped into her going-away dress at the end of the reception. The women in the kitchen took turns make a fuss over the baby, acting like it was their job to keep her (C) entertaining. Playful competition followed between them as they warmly argued about who would get to hold the baby next.
25. The ability to learn something new is based on the general state or mind of a human being. It does not depend on special talents, nor does it operate only in special fields, such as science, art, music or architecture. But when it does operate, there is an undivided and total interest in what one is doing. Recall, _________, the kind of interest that a young child shows when he is learning to walk. If you watch him, you will see that he is putting his whole being into it. Only this kind of whole-hearted interest will give the mind the energy _________ to see what is new and different, especially when the latter seems to threaten _________ is familiar, precious, secure, otherwise clear to us.

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

26. The ability to learn something new is based on the general state or mind of a human being. (①) It does not depend on special talents, nor does it operate only in special fields, such as science, art, music or architecture. (②) But when it does operate, there is an undivided and total interest in what one is doing. (③) Recall, for example, the kind of interest that a young child shows when he is learning to walk. (④) Only this kind of whole-hearted interest will give the mind the energy needed to see what is new and different, especially when the latter seems to threaten _________ is familiar, precious, secure, otherwise clear to us. (⑤)

① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

27. The ability to learn something new is based on the general state or mind of a human being. (A) Only this kind of whole-hearted interest will give the mind the energy needed to see what is new and different, especially when the latter seems to threaten what is familiar, precious, secure, otherwise clear to us. (B) It does not depend on special talents, nor does it operate only in special fields, such as science, art, music or architecture. But when it does operate, there is an undivided and total interest in what one is doing. (C) Recall, for example, the kind of interest that a young child shows when he is learning to walk. If you watch him, you will see that he is putting his whole being into it.

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

28. Endangered pandas, blue whales, rhinos, and chimpanzees generally make the headlines because they are the most appealing or visible victims. Most preservation money is spent on these species. Interest in less appealing species (A) _________ often difficult to stir, but many less conspicuous species are important components of natural systems, even keystone species. Many inconspicuous species are vital to human welfare. An adult frog, for example, can eat its weight in insects every day. In India, sharp declines in the frog populations may be partly responsible for higher rates of insect damage on crops and for an increase in malaria, a serious and sometimes fatal disease (B) _________ by mosquitos, a main component of the frog’s diet. Losing species, therefore, is not just an aesthetic tragedy. It can have profound environmental, economic, and health consequences. Protecting species, regardless of how appealing they are, (C) _________ vital to sustainability.

(A) _________ (B) _________ (C) _________
① are _________ is transmitted _________ is ② is _________ transmitted _________ is ③ is _________ transmitted _________ is ④ is _________ transmitted _________ being ⑤ are _________ is transmitted _________ being
30. Endangered pandas, blue whales, rhinos, and chimpanzees generally make the headlines because they are the most appealing or visible victims. Most preservation money is spent on these species. Interest in less appealing species is often difficult to stir, but many conspicuous species are important components of natural systems, even keystone species. Many inconspicuous species are vital to human welfare. An adult frog, for example, can eat its weight in insects every day. In India, sharp declines in the frog populations may be partly responsible for higher rates of insect damage on crops and for an increase in malaria, a serious and sometimes fatal disease transmitted by mosquitoes, a main component of the frog's diet. Losing species, therefore, is not just an aesthetic tragedy. It can have profound environmental, economic, and health consequences. Protecting species, regardless of how appealing they are, is vital to sustainability.

31. Endangered pandas, blue whales, rhinos, and chimpanzees generally make the headlines because they are the most appealing or visible victims.

(A) Losing species, therefore, is not just an aesthetic tragedy. It can have profound environmental, economic, and health consequences. Protecting species, regardless of how appealing they are, is vital to sustainability.

(B) An adult frog, for example, can eat its weight in insects every day. In India, sharp declines in the frog populations may be partly responsible for higher rates of insect damage on crops and for an increase in malaria, a serious and sometimes fatal disease transmitted by mosquitoes, a main component of the frog's diet.

(C) Most preservation money is spent on these species. Interest in less appealing species is often difficult to stir, but many less conspicuous species are important components of natural systems, even keystone species. Many inconspicuous species are vital to human welfare.

32. Losing species, therefore, is not just an aesthetic tragedy.

Endangered pandas, blue whales, rhinos, and chimpanzees generally make the headlines because they are the most appealing or visible victims. Most preservation money is spent on these species. Interest in less appealing species is often difficult to stir, but many less conspicuous species are important components of natural systems, even keystone species. (A) Losing species, therefore, is not just an aesthetic tragedy. It can have profound environmental, economic, and health consequences. Protecting species, regardless of how appealing they are, is vital to sustainability.

(B) An adult frog, for example, can eat its weight in insects every day. In India, sharp declines in the frog populations may be partly responsible for higher rates of insect damage on crops and for an increase in malaria, a serious and sometimes fatal disease transmitted by mosquitoes, a main component of the frog's diet.

(C) Most preservation money is spent on these species. Interest in less appealing species is often difficult to stir, but many less conspicuous species are important components of natural systems, even keystone species. Many inconspicuous species are vital to human welfare.
34. It is estimated that people age fifty and older spend about 48 percent of consumer dollars. They buy about 48 percent of all luxury cars, and they are responsible for about 80 percent of luxury travel. They even buy about 25 percent of all toys annually (there are about fifty-five million) and older in the United States). Nevertheless, marketing and merchandising programs commonly treat these customers as if they are much older. For example, there is the myth that older consumers are fixed on certain products and are unwilling to try new alternative products. Therefore, why should advertising of a new product be directed at older consumers? In fact, a survey of five hundred people over age fifty in shopping malls revealing that about 80 percent of them were quite willing to try new products.

(A) Therefore, why should advertising of a new product be directed at older consumers? In fact, a survey of five hundred people over age fifty in shopping malls revealed that about 80 percent of them were quite willing to try new products.
(B) They buy about 48 percent of all luxury cars, and they are responsible for about 80 percent of luxury travel. They even buy about 25 percent of all toys annually (there are about fifty-five million) and older in the United States).
(C) Nevertheless, marketing and merchandising programs commonly treat these customers as if they are much older. For example, there is the myth that older consumers are fixed on certain products and are unwilling to try new alternative products.

35. It is estimated that people age fifty and older spend about 48 percent of consumer dollars. They buy about 48 percent of all luxury cars, and they are responsible for about 80 percent of luxury travel. They even buy about 25 percent of all toys annually (there are about fifty-five million) and older in the United States). (A) _, marketing and merchandising programs commonly treat these customers as if they are much older. For example, there is the myth that older consumers are fixed on certain products and are unwilling to try new alternative products. (B) why should advertising of a new product be directed at older consumers? In fact, a survey of five hundred people over age fifty in shopping malls revealed that about 80 percent of them were quite willing to try new products.

For example, there is the myth that older consumers are fixed on certain products and are unwilling to try new alternative products.

36. It is estimated that people age fifty and older spend about 48 percent of consumer dollars. (A) They buy about 48 percent of all luxury cars, and they are responsible for about 80 percent of luxury travel. (B) They even buy about 25 percent of all toys annually (there are about fifty-five million) and older in the United States). (C) Nevertheless, marketing and merchandising programs commonly treat these customers as if they are much older. (D) Therefore, why should advertising of a new product be directed at older consumers? (E) In fact, a survey of five hundred people over age fifty in shopping malls revealed that about 80 percent of them were quite willing to try new products.

For example, there is the myth that older consumers are fixed on certain products and are unwilling to try new alternative products.
38. It is estimated that people age fifty and older spend about 48 percent of consumer dollars. They buy about 48 percent of all luxury cars, and they are responsible for about 80 percent of luxury travel. They even buy about 25 percent of all toys annually (there are about fifty-five million grandparents age fifty years and older in the United States). Nevertheless, marketing and merchandising programs commonly treat these customers as if they are much older. ___(A)___, there is the myth that older consumers are fixed on certain products and are unwilling to try new alternative products. Therefore, why should advertising of a new product be directed at older consumers? ___(B)___, a survey of five hundred people over age fifty in shopping malls revealed that about 80 percent of them were quite willing to try new products.

(A) For example …… For instance
(B) Therefore …… Instead
(C) Likewise …… In contrast
(D) However …… For example
(E) For example …… In fact

39. How can we maintain excitement, interest, and aesthetic pleasure for a lifetime? I (A) [doubt / suspect] that part of the answer will come from the study of things that stand the test of time, such as some music, literature, and art. In all these cases, the works are rich and deep, so that there is something different to be perceived in each experience. Consider classical music. For many it is boring and uninteresting, but for others it can indeed (B) [listen / be listened] to with enjoyment over a lifetime. I believe that this lastingly derives from the richness and complexity of its structure. The music interleaves multiple themes and variations, some simultaneous, some sequential. Hunan conscious attention is limited by what it can attend to at any moment, (C) [which / when] means that consciousness is restricted to a limited subset of the musical relationships. As a result, each new listening focuses upon a different aspect of the music. The music is never boring because it is never the same. I believe a similar analysis will reveal similar richness for all experiences that last: classical music, art, and literature.

(A) doubt …… be listened …… when
(B) suspect …… be listened …… which
(C) suspect …… be listened …… when
(D) suspect …… listen …… which
(E) doubt …… listen …… when

40. How can we maintain excitement, interest, and aesthetic pleasure for a lifetime? I suspect that part of the answer will come from the study of things that stand the test of time, such as some music, literature, and art. (A) As a result, each new listening focuses upon a different aspect of the music. The music is never boring because it is never the same. I believe a similar analysis will reveal similar richness for all experiences that last: classical music, art, and literature. (B) In all these cases, the works are rich and deep, so that there is something different to be perceived in each experience. Consider classical music. For many it is boring and uninteresting, but for others it can indeed be listened to with enjoyment over a lifetime. (C) I believe that this lastingly derives from the richness and complexity of its structure. The music interleaves multiple themes and variations, some simultaneous, some sequential. Hunan conscious attention is limited by what it can attend to at any moment, which means that consciousness is restricted to a limited subset of the musical relationships.

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

41. How can we maintain excitement, interest, and aesthetic pleasure for a lifetime? I suspect that part of the answer will come from the study of things that stand the test of time, such as some music, literature, and art. I believe that this lastingly derives from the richness and complexity of its structure. The music interleaves multiple themes and variations, some simultaneous, some sequential. Hunan conscious attention is limited by what it can attend to at any moment, which means that consciousness is restricted to a limited subset of the musical relationships. As a result, each new listening focuses upon a different aspect of the music. The music is never boring because it is never the same. I believe a similar analysis will reveal similar richness for all experiences that last: classical music, art, and literature.

(A)    (B)    (C)
42. 밑줄친 ①~④ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<3강-4>
How can we maintain excitement, interest, and aesthetic pleasure for a lifetime? I suspect that part of the answer will come from the study of things that stand the test of time, such as some music, literature, and art. In all these cases, the works are rich and deep, so that there is something different to be perceived in each experience. Consider classical music. For many it is boring and uninteresting, but for others it can indeed be listened to with enjoyment over a lifetime. I believe that this lastlingness derives from the richness and complexity of its structure. The music interleaves multiple themes and variations, some simultaneous, some sequential. Human conscious attention is limited by what it can attend to at any moment, which means that consciousness is restricted to a limited subset of the musical relationships. ________, each new listening focuses upon the same aspect of the music. The music is never boring because it is never the same. I believe a similar analysis will reveal similar richness for all experiences that last: classical music, art, and literature.

1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8)

43. 품절의 선견에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 골른시오.
① As a result ② For example ③ However ④ Furthermore ⑤ Likewise

44. 밑줄친 문장에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 골른시오.<3강-4>
How can we maintain excitement, interest, and aesthetic pleasure for a lifetime? I suspect that part of the answer will come from the study of things that stand the test of time, such as some music, literature, and art. In all these cases, the works are rich and deep, so that there is _____. Consider classical music. For many it is boring and uninteresting, but for others it can indeed be listened to with enjoyment over a lifetime. I believe that this lastlingness derives from _____. The music interleaves multiple themes and variations, some simultaneous, some sequential. Human conscious attention is limited by what it can attend to at any moment, which means that consciousness is restricted to a limited subset of the musical relationships. As a result, each new listening focuses upon _____. The music is never boring because it is never the same. I believe a similar analysis will reveal similar richness for all experiences that last: classical music, art, and literature.

1) a different aspect of the music 2) the richness and complexity of its structure 3) something different to be perceived in each experience

45. 금의 호흡상, 주어진 문장에 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<3강-4>
I believe that this lastlingness derives from the richness and complexity of its structure.

How can we maintain excitement, interest, and aesthetic pleasure for a lifetime? I suspect that part of the answer will come from the study of things that stand the test of time, such as some music, literature, and art. (1) In all these cases, the works are rich and deep, so that there is something different to be perceived in each experience. (2) Consider classical music. For many it is boring and uninteresting, but for others it can indeed be listened to with enjoyment over a lifetime. (3) The music interleaves multiple themes and variations, some simultaneous, some sequential. (4) Human conscious attention is limited by what it can attend to at any moment, which means that consciousness is restricted to a limited subset of the musical relationships. As a result, each new listening focuses upon a different aspect of the music. (5) The music is never boring because it is never the same. I believe a similar analysis will reveal similar richness for all experiences that last: classical music, art, and literature.

1) (1) 2) (2) 3) (3) 4) (4) 5) (5)

46. (A), (B), (C)의 각 과호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을?<3강-5>
Most of the animal-training practices considered good and normal in our world (A) does / do not take the animals’ viewpoint into account. Animals should have the right to participate, and to have a say, in their training. The true goal of training should be to get animals to do something because they want and (B) choose / choose to, not because we force them to. Instead, people typically get so involved in doing a program or getting a result — like winning a title in a dog show — or they worry so much about getting hurt, (C) that / which they fail to listen to what their animals have to say. That’s when I get calls about the dogs who are refusing to go in the show ring or the horses who are acting crazy.

(A) does / do (B) choose / choose to (C) that / which
① does ... choose ... which
② do ... choose to ... which
③ do ... choose ... that
④ do ... choose to ... that
⑤ does ... choose ... that
47. Most of the animal-training practices considered good and normal in our world do not take the animals’ viewpoint into account. Animals should have the right to participate, and to have a say, in their training. The true goal of training should be to get animals to do something because they want and choose to, not because we force them to. Therefore, people typically get so involved in doing a program or getting a result — like winning a title in a dog show — or they worry so much about getting hurt, that they fail to listen to what their animals have to say. That’s when I get calls about the dogs who are refusing to go in the show ring or the horses who are acting crazy.

48. (A) That’s when I get calls about the dogs who are refusing to go in the show ring or the horses who are acting crazy. (B) Instead, people typically get so involved in doing a program or getting a result — like winning a title in a dog show — or they worry so much about getting hurt, that they fail to listen to what their animals have to say. (C) Animals should have the right to participate, and to have a say, in their training. The true goal of training should be to get animals to do something because they want and choose to, not because we force them to.

49. Many new college students view the college years as a chance to start over, to be who they really are, and to escape the perceptions other students had about them in high school. This is true. Therefore, this thought process leads some students to try changing themselves to impress others. The best piece of advice you have received from family and friends is to be yourself. Your efforts to be someone other than your true self will fail. Instead, other students who recognize your dishonesty will be reluctant to befriended you. Soon you will feel out of place and under pressure to maintain the false identity. If you act naturally and allow yourself to make mistakes, you will find genuine friends and a place for yourself within the first month or two of college.

50. For example, Therefore, Likewise, However, For example, Nevertheless

51. Many new college students view the college years as a chance to start over, (A) to be / being who they really are, and to escape the perceptions other students had about them in high school. This is true. However, this thought process leads some students to try changing themselves to impress others. The best piece of advice you have received from family and friends (B) are / is to be yourself. Your efforts to be someone other than your true self will fail. In the meantime, other students who recognize your dishonesty will be reluctant to befriended you. Soon you will feel out of place and under pressure to maintain the false identity. If you (C) will act / act naturally and allow yourself to make mistakes, you will find genuine friends and a place for yourself within the first month or two of college.
Many new college students view the college years as a chance to start over, to be who they really are, and to escape the perceptions other students had about them in high school. This is true. However, this thought process leads some students to try changing themselves to impress others. The best piece of advice you have received from family and friends is to be yourself. Your efforts to be someone other than your true self will fail. In the meantime, other students who recognize your dishonesty will be reluctant to befriend you. Soon you will feel out of place and under pressure to maintain the false identity. If you act naturally and allow yourself to make mistakes, you will find genuine friends and a place for yourself within the first month or two of college.

(A) In the meantime, other students who recognize your dishonesty will be reluctant to befriend you. Soon you will feel out of place and under pressure to maintain the false identity.

(B) However, this thought process leads some students to try changing themselves to impress others. The best piece of advice you have received from family and friends is to be yourself. Your efforts to be someone other than your true self will fail.

(C) If you act naturally and allow yourself to make mistakes, you will find genuine friends and a place for yourself within the first month or two of college.

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

Many new college students view the college years as a chance to start over, to be who they really are, and to escape the perceptions other students had about them in high school. This is true. However, this thought process leads some students to try changing themselves to impress others. The best piece of advice you have received from family and friends is to be yourself. Your efforts to be someone other than your true self will fail. In the meantime, other students who recognize your dishonesty will be reluctant to befriend you. Soon you will feel out of place and under pressure to make mistakes, you will find genuine friends and a place for yourself within the first month or two of college.

(A) to make mistakes  
(B) to be yourself  
(C) maintain the false identity

FOMO, or the “fear of missing out,” isn’t unique to the age of Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and Snapchat. For generations before, people still invited some people to parties and not others, only now there’s pictorial proof (A) [that / which] you weren’t there. At its root, the fear of missing out stems from the idea that this party, this concert, this show, this event will be the best thing ever and that if you don’t go, you’ll regret it forever. Sure, (B) [they / there] are some things you shouldn’t miss, but mindfulness is about assessing how you feel in the present moment. If you’d prefer to spend a Friday night in reading a book rather than going to a party, do it. Don’t think about what you might miss by not going, but rather what you’ll gain by staying. (C) Use/FOMO to your advantage by thinking of why exactly you’re afraid to miss out on this thing, and consider it an opportunity to grow.

(A) (B) (C)

(A) that  
(B) there  
(C) Use

(B) which  
(B) there  
(C) Use

(C) which  
(C) they  
(C) Using

(C) that  
(C) they  
(C) Using
56.  발음 첫 ①→② 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <3강-7>

FOMO, or the “fear of missing out,” isn’t unique to the age of Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and Snapchat. For generations before, people still invited some people to parties and not others, only now there’s pictorial proof that you weren’t there. At its root, the fear of missing out stems from the idea that this party, this concert, this show, this event will be the best thing ever and that if you won’t go, you’ll regret it forever. Sure, there are some things you shouldn’t miss, but mindfulness is about assessing how you feel in the present moment. If you’d prefer to spend a Friday night in reading a book rather than going to a party, do it. Don’t think about what you might miss by not going, but rather what you’ll gain by staying. Use FOMO to your advantage by thinking of exactly you’re afraid to miss out on this thing, and considering it an opportunity to grow.

57.  왼쪽의 발음 첫 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

→

58.  (A), (B), (C)의 각 점호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을? <3강-8>

One of the most important things that young adults need to understand is (A) when/that any time you are trying to live a normal and decent life, you will always find people that will hate you for that. That is how most young people compromise in some situations. They give up on what they believe is right and go with the crowd, and later (B) pays/pay the consequences. What you have to understand is the people who hate you are jealous because of the fact that they cannot have such good behaviors, so they choose to hate you. When you have something good, don’t give it up for foolish people who never stand for anything good. (C) It’s/That’s better for them to call you names for your good behaviors than for you to compromise with them. They can call you old-fashioned; whatever they want, it’s their business.

(A) when/that
(B) pays/pay
(C) That’s

59.  발음 첫 ①→② 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <3강-8>

One of the most important things that young adults need to understand is (A) that any time you are trying to live a normal and decent life, you will always find people that will hate you for that. That is how most young people compromise in some situations. They give up on what they believe is right and go with the crowd, and later pay the consequences. What you have to understand is the people who hate you are jealous because of the fact that they cannot have such good behaviors, (B) yet they choose to hate you. When you have something good, don’t give it up for foolish people who never stand for anything good. It’s better for them to call you names for your good behaviors than for you to compromise with them. They can call you old-fashioned; whatever they want, it’s (C) your business.

(A) when/that
(B) pays/pay
(C) yet

60.  발음 첫 ①→② 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.<3강-8>

One of the most important things that young adults need to understand is (A) when/that any time you are trying to live a normal and decent life, you will always find people that will hate you for that. That is how most young people compromise in some situations. They give up on what they believe is right and go with the crowd, and later pay the consequences. What you have to understand is the people who hate you are jealous because of the fact that they cannot have such good behaviors, (B) yet they choose to hate you. When you have something good, don’t give it up for foolish people who never stand for anything good. It’s better for them to call you names for your good behaviors than for you to compromise with them. They can call you old-fashioned; whatever they want, it’s (C) your business.

(A) when
(B) pays
(C) It's

→ 

→ 

→ 

→ 

→ 

→
61. (A), (B), (C)의 각 각 기호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을? <4강-1>

Many marine mammals are quite large. When an ocean-dwelling species (A) [evolve / evolves] toward a bigger size, it gains several advantages. First, it takes less energy and effort to support a large body in the ocean than on land, because the pressure of the water helps (B) [to support / supporting] the body. A blue whale could never live on land, even if it had legs — its massive body would require a skeleton so big that it would collapse under its own weight. Second, larger animals have less surface area (skin), compared to their overall volume (body mass), than smaller animals. A big sea-dwelling creature finds it easier to conserve warmth inside its body, while a small creature (C) [gains / loses] more heat into the water through its skin.

(A)  evolve  (B)  supporting  (C)  loses
①  evolves  supporting  loses  
②  evolves  to support  loses  
③  evolve  to support  loses  
④  evolve  to support  gains  
⑤  evolve  supporting  gains

62. 빼kelas ④~⑥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <4강-1>

Many marine mammals are quite large. When an ocean-dwelling species evolves toward a bigger size, it gains several advantages. First, it takes less energy and effort to support a large body in the ocean than on land, although the pressure of the water helps to support the body. A blue whale could never live on land, even if it had legs — its massive body would require a skeleton so big that it would collapse under its own weight. Second, larger animals have less surface area (skin), compared to their overall volume (body mass), than smaller animals. A big sea-dwelling creature conserve body finds its it to warmth inside easier), while a small creature loses more heat into the water through its skin.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

63. 빼kelas ④~⑥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <4강-1>

Our addiction to criticizing others is a huge block to effectively giving feedback. When we criticize, even if we choose our words with care, we are likely to assign others to a specific, potentially harmful, status. We are likely to assign others, for instance, to the status of being “wrong.” No one likes to be labeled “wrong.” Most people get defensive when they are labeled, even when sure they are not “wrong.” And what’s more important, defensive people block messages. Unless you are trying not to be understood, then, criticism is not an effective communication strategy. And it doesn’t help to call it “constructive” either. Saying something alike, “I’m telling you this for your own development, your design is all wrong” isn’t going to produce positive results. Criticism is criticism. It blocks understanding.

(A)  are criticized  (B)  label  (C)  that
①  are criticized  label  that  
②  criticize  be labeled  that  
③  are criticized  be labeled  it  
④  criticize  be labeled  it  
⑤  are criticized  label  it  

64. 빼kelas ④~⑥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <4강-2>

Our addiction to criticizing others is a huge block to effectively giving feedback. When we (A) [are criticized / criticize], even if we choose our words with care, we are likely to assign others to a specific, potentially harmful, status. We are likely to assign others, for instance, to the status of being “wrong.” No one likes to (B) [be labeled / label] “wrong.” Most people get defensive when they are labeled, even when sure they are not “wrong.” And what’s more important, defensive people block messages. Unless you are trying not to be understood, then, criticism is not an effective communication strategy. And (C) [that / it] doesn’t help to call it “constructive” either. Saying something like, “I’m telling you this for your own development, your design is all wrong” isn’t going to produce positive results. Criticism is criticism. It blocks understanding.

(A)  (B)  (C)
①  are criticized  label  that  
②  criticize  be labeled  that  
③  are criticized  be labeled  it  
④  criticize  be labeled  it  
⑤  are criticized  label  it  

65. (A), (B), (C)의 각 각 기호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을? <4강-2>

Our addiction to criticizing others is a huge block to effectively giving feedback. When we (A) [are criticized / criticize], even if we choose our words with care, we are likely to assign others to a specific, potentially harmful, status. We are likely to assign others, for instance, to the status of being “wrong.” No one likes to (B) [be labeled / label] “wrong.” Most people get defensive when they are labeled, even when sure they are not “wrong.” And what’s more important, defensive people block messages. Unless you are trying not to be understood, then, criticism is not an effective communication strategy. And (C) [that / it] doesn’t help to call it “constructive” either. Saying something like, “I’m telling you this for your own development, your design is all wrong” isn’t going to produce positive results. Criticism is criticism. It blocks understanding.

(A)  (B)  (C)
①  are criticized  label  that  
②  criticize  be labeled  that  
③  are criticized  be labeled  it  
④  criticize  be labeled  it  
⑤  are criticized  label  it  

영어카페789
수능특강 영어 - 변형
Our addiction to criticizing others is ____(A)__. When we criticize, even if we choose our words with care, we are likely to assign others to a specific, potentially harmful, status. We are likely to assign others, for instance, to the status of being “wrong.” No one likes to be labeled “wrong.” Most people ____(B)____ when they are labeled, even when sure they are not “wrong.” And what’s more important, defensive people block messages. Unless you are trying not to be understood, then, criticism is not ____(C)__. And it doesn’t help to call it “constructive” either. Saying something like, “I’m telling you this for your own development, your design is all wrong” isn’t going to produce positive results. Criticism is criticism. It blocks understanding.

1. an effective communication strategy
2. get defensive
3. a huge block to effectively giving feedback

After a problem which needs to (A) [solve / be solved] has been recognized, the process of defining and representing the problem may proceed with processes such as analogical thinking. To form an appropriate representation, a problem solver must often try out several different perspectives on a problem before finding (B) [one / it] that gives insight to a solution path. One way in which a variety of representations can be found is through analogical thinking. When an analogous problem can be identified, then the solution of the present problem is partly a matter of mapping one element onto another. For example, mapping involves comparing the problems for similarity in structure and (C) [identifying / identified] their parallel elements. The solution of one problem then can guide the process of solving a novel one through this analogical mapping process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>be solved</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>identifies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>solve</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>identifies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>be solved</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>identifying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>solve</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>identifying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>be solved</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>identifying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After a problem which needs to be solved has been recognized, the process of defining and representing the problem may proceed with processes such as analogical thinking. (B) [Forming] an appropriate representation, a problem solver must often try out several different perspectives on a problem before finding one that gives insight to a solution path. One way (C) [be found is] through analogical thinking. When an analogous problem can be identified, then the solution of the present problem is partly a matter of mapping one element onto another. For example, mapping involves comparing the problems for similarity in structure and identifying their parallel elements. The solution of one problem then can guide the process of solving a novel one through this analogical mapping process.

(A) For example, mapping involves comparing the problems for similarity in structure and identifying their parallel elements. The solution of one problem then can guide the process of solving a novel one through this analogical mapping process.

(B) One way in which a variety of representations can be found is through analogical thinking. When an analogous problem can be identified, then the solution of the present problem is partly a matter of mapping one element onto another.

(C) To form an appropriate representation, a problem solver must often try out several different perspectives on a problem before finding one that gives insight to a solution path.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(A) – (C) – (B)</td>
<td>(B) – (A) – (C)</td>
<td>(B) – (C) – (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(C) – (A) – (B)</td>
<td>(C) – (B) – (A)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maps are made from data. These data may be positional, involving the latitude and longitude of a place, an address, a road, or a border. Some maps use statistical data to show such things as population; others use qualitative data such as locations of grasslands or deserts. Errors can enter when data are collected. Maps made by geographic information systems (GIS), maps on the Internet, and GPS units must be digitized. That is, the data must be put in a form that the computer can read. Some of this digitizing is done by humans plotting and entering the information, and thus, there is the potential for human error. On historic maps and even some modern maps there might be a lack of data, gaps in the data, and even erroneous data.

Maps are made from data. These data may be positional, involving the latitude and longitude of a place, an address, a road, or a border. Some maps use statistical data to show such things as population; others use qualitative data such as locations of grasslands or deserts. Errors can enter when data are collected. Maps made by geographic information systems (GIS), maps on the Internet, and GPS units must be digitized. That is, the data must be put in a form that the computer can read. Some of this digitizing is done by humans plotting and entering the information, and thus, there is the potential for human error. On historic maps and even some modern maps there might be a lack of data, gaps in the data, and even erroneous data.
74. It has long been the responsibility of the marketers of cities and towns to promote them as possible travel destinations by developing a brand image. First, the marketers’ responsibility was to assess the city for possible places and also people of interest. These places and people were then photographed and information written about their history and stories, which was then communicated, first using print and now digitally. This branded image was both developed and then controlled by marketers. The ease of taking and posting photographs along with visitors posting and sharing travel stories has changed the branding process by taking control away from the marketing department. For example, visitors posting travel images online has meant that the city is no longer in control of what sites are displayed as worth visiting. Those charged with increasing tourism must still develop a promotional strategy, but it will be based on encouraging visitors to co-brand along with the professionals.

(A) For example, visitors posting travel images online has meant that the city is no longer in control of what sites are displayed as worth visiting. Those charged with increasing tourism must still develop a promotional strategy, but it will be based on encouraging visitors to co-brand along with the professionals.

(B) These places and people were then photographed and information written about their history and stories, which was then communicated, first using print and now digitally. This branded image was both developed and then controlled by marketers.

(C) The ease of taking and posting photographs along with visitors posting and sharing travel stories has changed the branding process by taking control away from the marketing department.

75. It has long been the responsibility of the marketers of cities and towns to promote them as possible travel destinations by developing a brand image. First, the marketers’ responsibility was to assess the city for possible places and also people of interest.

(A) For example, visitors posting travel images online has meant that the city is no longer in control of what sites are displayed as worth visiting. Those charged with increasing tourism must still develop a promotional strategy, but it will be based on encouraging visitors to co-brand along with the professionals.

(B) These places and people were then photographed and information written about their history and stories, which was then communicated, first using print and now digitally. This branded image was both developed and then controlled by marketers.

(C) The ease of taking and posting photographs along with visitors posting and sharing travel stories has changed the branding process by taking control away from the marketing department.

76. The ease of taking and posting photographs along with visitors posting and sharing travel stories has changed the branding process by taking control away from the marketing department.

77. It has long been the responsibility of the marketers of cities and towns to promote them as possible travel destinations by developing a brand image. First, the marketers’ responsibility was to assess the city for possible places and also people of interest. These places and people were then photographed and information written about their history and stories, which was then communicated, first using print and now digitally. This branded image was both developed and then controlled by marketers. The ease of taking and posting photographs along with visitors posting and sharing travel stories has changed the branding process by taking control away from the marketing department.

(A) For example, visitors posting travel images online has meant that the city is no longer in control of what sites are displayed as worth visiting. Those charged with increasing tourism must still develop a promotional strategy, but it will be based on encouraging visitors to co-brand along with the professionals.

78. The ease of taking and posting photographs along with visitors posting and sharing travel stories has changed the branding process by taking control away from the marketing department.
The pedagogical tradition of requiring students to raise their hands in class (A) [has / have] the obvious instrumental purposes of establishing classroom order, testing student comprehension of content by maintaining a disciplined climate conducive to answering questions, and facilitating group discussion. Morally, however, it regulates turn-taking which inevitably involves issues of fairness, respect for others, patience, and self-control. How a teacher navigates in such routine situations is (B) [ethically / ethically] significant. Thoughtlessly done, it may project the image of a teacher who discriminates, favours, or just does not care about students. Thoughtfully (C) [carried / carrying] out, turn-taking may enable the teacher to ensure fair participation as well as protect both the less vocal students who may need some gentle and kindly encouragement and the more vocal ones who may become targeted for abuse by other students who grow to resent them.

(A) have ... ethically ... carrying
(B) has ... ethically ... carrying
(C) have ... ethically ... carried

The basic economic argument for congestion charges is well established. In a nutshell, it says that since travel times increase with traffic volumes, an additional car on the road slows down all other cars, increasing time costs for all the occupants of all the cars. (1) The decision to travel made by the occupants of an additional car is based on their own travel costs (their private or internal costs). (2) This is inefficient when private costs are below the full social cost of the decision to travel. (3) When decisions are made on the basis of “underestimates” of costs, too much of a good (in this case, travel) will be consumed. (4) A congestion charge is intended to confront users with costs imposed on other users, so as to align private costs with social costs. (5) The charge will suppress part of demand, reduce congestion and increase surplus.
83. (A), (B), (C)의 각 결론 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<4강-7>

The basic economic argument for congestion charges is well established. In a nutshell, it says that since travel times increase with traffic volumes, an additional car on the road slows down all other cars, (A) [increases / increasing] time costs for all the occupants of all the cars. The decision to travel made by the occupants of an additional car is based on their own travel costs (their private or internal costs). They ignore any increase in travel costs for all other car users (the external costs). This is (B) [efficient / inefficient] when private costs are below the full social cost of the decision to travel. A congestion charge is intended to confront users with costs (C) [imposed / imposing] on other users, so as to align private costs with social costs. The charge will suppress part of demand, reduce congestion and increase surplus.

(A) increasing        (B) inefficient          (C) imposed
① increasing          ② inefficient         ③ imposed
④ increases           ⑤ inefficient         ⑥ imposed
⑦ increases           ⑧ efficient          ⑨ imposing
⑩ increases

84. 밑줄 힌 ①~⑥ 중, 문법 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<4강-7>

The basic economic argument for congestion charges is well established. In a nutshell, it says ①that since travel times increase with traffic volumes, an additional car on the road slows down all other cars, increasing time costs for all the occupants of all the cars. The decision to travel ②made by the occupants of an additional car is based on their own travel costs (their private or internal costs). They ③ignore any increase in travel costs for all other car users (the external costs). This is inefficient when private costs are below the full social cost of the decision to travel. When decisions are made on the basis of ④underestimates of costs, too much of a good (in this case, travel) will be consumed. A congestion charge is intended to confront users with costs imposed on other users, so as to align private costs with social costs. The charge will suppress part of demand, ⑤induce congestion and increase surplus.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

85. (A), (B), (C)의 각 결론 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<4강-8>

Historians’ approaches to the past vary enormously, but some common disciplinary features unite them. (A) [They / There] are limits to what historians can study: they can study only parts of the past that left evidence behind and for which evidence has survived. The dominant type of evidence has been documentary: government archives, private (B) [paper / papers], newspapers and published materials have long been the most consulted forms of source. The range has recently broadened, and many historians are now happy to use artefacts, buildings, visual evidence, oral testimony and many other non-written sources. However, regardless of the type of evidence, the point is that without evidence, historians cannot function. So all studies of history are driven by the discovery of evidence from the period being studied, and (C) [its / their] analysis and interpretation. Historians aim to describe what happened, explain how and why it happened, and link past events to wider contexts and the passage of time.

(A)  (B)  (C)
① They  paper  their
② They  papers  their
③ They  papers  its
④ They  papers  its
⑤ They  paper  its

86. 금액 호름상, 주어진 문장에 알맞은 고로시오.<4강-8>

However, regardless of the type of evidence, the point is that without evidence, historians cannot function.

Historians’ approaches to the past vary enormously, but some common disciplinary features unite them. (①) There are limits to what historians can study: they can study only parts of the past that left evidence behind and for which evidence has survived. (②) The dominant type of evidence has been documentary: government archives, private papers, newspapers and published materials have long been the most consulted forms of source. (③) The range has recently broadened, and many historians are now happy to use artefacts, buildings, visual evidence, oral testimony and many other non-written sources. (④) So all studies of history are driven by the discovery of evidence from the period being studied, and its analysis and interpretation. (⑤) Historians aim to describe what happened, explain how and why it happened, and link past events to wider contexts and the passage of time.

① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)
Historians’ approaches to the past vary enormously, but some common disciplinary features unite them. There are limits to what historians can study: they can study only parts of the past ① that left evidence behind and for which evidence has survived. The dominant type of evidence ② has been documentary: government archives, private papers, newspapers and published materials have long been the most consulted forms of source. The range has recently broadened, and many historians are now happy ③ to use artefacts, buildings, visual evidence, oral testimony and many other non-written sources. ④ Regardless of the type of evidence, the point is that without evidence, historians cannot function. ⑤ Yet all studies of history are driven by the discovery of evidence from the period being studied, and its analysis and interpretation. Historians aim to describe ⑥ what happened, explain how and why it happened, and link past events to wider contexts and the passage of time.
A client of mine proudly celebrates her age and continually relies on (A) her thinking to maximize her cognitive potential each day. At eighty-three, she is actively involved in strategic business decisions at a financial services company. Undeterred by her numeric age, she is involved in professional projects and community programs (B) that maintain and strengthen her brain’s fitness. Whereas most people set themselves up to go on automatic pilot during their last work days and retirement years, this is a bad state of affairs for the brain. (The complex thinking we longer actively engaged in) and meaningful work, the more (C) the brain is and the more cognitive reserves are being built.

(A) is relied (B) what (C) energized
① relies (B) that (C) energized
② is relied (B) that (C) energy
③ is relied (B) what (C) energy

94. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을 (영어)로 고르시오 (5장-2)

Do you think the early pioneers of America thought about payback (A) that they helped each other build houses and barns? Everyone needed help (and we still do), so it just came naturally. Today we have put ourselves into many little isolated boxes, houses, cars, and cubicles, and (B) it is difficult to find our way out into an open space. Working in the hospital as a therapist and an administrator for many years, I know that the people who could ask for help and graciously accept it (C) the ones the staff most liked to take care of. Owning our vulnerability and pain makes us all more human. It creates space for others to help us as well as to own their vulnerability. It’s not such a bad place to be.

(A) which (B) when (C) who
① which (B) it (C) was
② when (B) it (C) were
③ which (B) it (C) were
④ which (B) that (C) were

92. 발음 체 A my client를 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

→ __________________ (영어(4단어))
Do you think the early pioneers of America thought about payback when they helped each other build houses and barns? Everyone needed help (and we still do), so it just came naturally. Today we have put ourselves into many little isolated boxes, houses, cars, and cubicles, and it is difficult to find our way out into an open space. Working in the hospital as a therapist and an administrator for many years, I know that the people who could ask for help and graciously accept it were the ones the staff most liked to take care of. Owning our vulnerability and pain makes us all more human. It creates space for others to help us as well as to own their vulnerability. It’s not such a bad place to be.

---

Do you think the early pioneers of America thought about payback when they helped each other build houses and barns? Everyone needed help (and we still do), so it just came naturally. Today we have put ourselves into many little isolated boxes, houses, cars, and cubicles, and it is difficult to find our way out into an open space. Working in the hospital as a therapist and an administrator for many years, I know that the people who could ask for help and graciously accept it were the ones the staff most liked to take care of. Owning our vulnerability and pain makes us all more human. It creates space for others to help us as well as to own their vulnerability. It’s not such a bad place to be.

---

Do you think the early pioneers of America thought about payback when they helped each other build houses and barns? Everyone needed help (and we still do), so it just came naturally. Today we have put ourselves into many little isolated boxes, houses, cars, and cubicles, and it is difficult to find our way out into an open space. Working in the hospital as a therapist and an administrator for many years, I know that the people who could ask for help and graciously accept it were the ones the staff most liked to take care of. Owning our vulnerability and pain makes us all more human. It creates space for others to help us as well as to own their vulnerability. It’s not such a bad place to be.

---

No one could deny, once they’ve given it any thought at all, that women are responsible for the majority of consumer purchases. The proof is in the numbers: Women account for (A) [rough / roughly] 80 percent of all consumer buying. The Center for Women’s Business Research indicates that businesswomen (working women and female entrepreneurs) are the primary decision makers in households, (B) [making / make] 95 percent of the purchasing decisions. To be more specific and drive home that point: Women are responsible for 70 percent of all travel decisions, 57 percent of all consumer electronics purchases, and they buy 50 percent of all new vehicles (influencing 80 percent of overall automobile sales). Finally, women write an estimated eight out of ten personal checks in the United States, (C) [make / making] their financial power even greater. Women in most households today not only control the spending of their own paychecks, but a good deal of their husband’s as well.

---

No one could deny, once they’ve given it any thought at all, that women are responsible for the majority of consumer purchases. The proof is in the numbers: Women account for roughly 80 percent of all consumer buying. The Center for Women’s Business Research indicating that businesswomen (working women and female entrepreneurs) are the primary decision makers in households, making 95 percent of the purchasing decisions. To be more specific and drive home that point: Women are responsible for 70 percent of all travel decisions, 57 percent of all consumer electronics purchases, and they buy 50 percent of all new vehicles (influencing 80 percent of overall automobile sales). Finally, women write an estimated eight out of ten personal checks in the United States, making their financial power even greater. Women in most households today not only control the spending of their own paychecks, but a good deal of their husband’s as well.
100. (A),(B),(C)의 각 결론 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <5강-4>

Many times our greatest growth periods come through the experience of pain. Those of us who (A) have experienced a dark time in life through serious illness or emotional trauma know the opportunity it brings for enormous wisdom and insight. Sometimes we have to experience the contrast of darkness in order to find the light. Indeed, there are lessons within our lives that may be much more apparent in the darkness of our despair because we focus more intensely when there are (B) things to see. It is like walking into a dark room — at first we can see nothing, yet after our eyes have had a chance to refocus, we begin to see particular items in the room even though the room is still dark. Likewise, we can have some very profound insights about areas of our life that (C) need improvement while we are quietly lying in bed recovering from an illness, away from our hectic daily routines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>having more needs</td>
<td>having fewer needs</td>
<td>having more needs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

101. 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <5강-4>

Many times our greatest growth periods come (A) ___. Those of us who have experienced a dark time in life through serious illness or emotional trauma know the opportunity it brings for enormous wisdom and insight. Sometimes we have to (B) ___ in order to find the light. Indeed, there are lessons within our lives that may be much more apparent in the darkness of our despair because we focus more intensely when there are fewer things to see. It is like walking into a dark room — at first we can see nothing, yet after our eyes have had a chance to refocus, we begin to see particular items in the room even though the room is still dark. Likewise, we can have (C) ___ that need improvement while we are quietly lying in bed recovering from an illness, away from our hectic daily routines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>some very profound insights about areas of our life</td>
<td>the contrast of darkness</td>
<td>through the experience of pain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

102. 곱의 호름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <5강-4>

Indeed, there are lessons within our lives that may be much more apparent in the darkness of our despair because we focus more intensely when there are fewer things to see.

Many times our greatest growth periods come through the experience of pain. (C) Those of us who have experienced a dark time in life through serious illness or emotional trauma know the opportunity it brings for enormous wisdom and insight. (B) Sometimes we have to experience the contrast of darkness in order to find the light. (A) It is like walking into a dark room — at first we can see nothing, yet after our eyes have had a chance to refocus, we begin to see particular items in the room even though the room is still dark. (D) Likewise, we can have some very profound insights about areas of our life that need improvement while we are quietly lying in bed recovering from an illness, away from our hectic daily routines.

103. 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <5강-4>

Many times our greatest growth periods come through the experience of pain. Those of us who have experienced a dark time in life through serious illness or emotional trauma know the opportunity it brings for enormous wisdom and insight. Sometimes we have to experience the contrast of darkness in order to find the light. Indeed, there are lessons within our lives that may be much more apparent in the darkness of our despair because we focus more intensely when there are fewer things to see. It is like walking into a dark room — at first we can see nothing, yet after our eyes have had a chance to refocus, we begin to see particular items in the room even though the room is still dark. Likewise, we can have some very profound insights about areas of our life that need improvement while we are quietly lying in bed recover from an illness, away from our hectic daily routines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
<th>(D)</th>
<th>(E)</th>
<th>(F)</th>
<th>(G)</th>
<th>(H)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>some very profound insights about areas of our life</td>
<td>the contrast of darkness</td>
<td>through the experience of pain</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>improve</td>
<td>while</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
104. Many times our greatest growth periods come through the experience of pain.

(A) Likewise, we can have some very profound insights about areas of our life that need improvement while we are quietly lying in bed recovering from an illness, away from our hectic daily routines.

(B) Those of us who have experienced a dark time in life through serious illness or emotional trauma know the opportunity it brings for enormous wisdom and insight. Sometimes we have to experience the contrast of darkness in order to find the light.

(C) Indeed, there are lessons within our lives that may be much more apparent in the darkness of our despair because we focus more intensely when there are fewer things to see. It is like walking into a dark room — at first we can see nothing, yet after our eyes have had a chance to refocus, we begin to see particular items in the room even though the room is still dark.

105. Many times our greatest growth periods come through the experience of pain. Those of us who have experienced a dark time in life through serious illness or emotional trauma know the opportunity it brings for enormous wisdom and insight. Sometimes we have to experience the contrast of darkness in order to find the light. (A) ____, there are lessons within our lives that may be much more apparent in the darkness of our despair because we focus more intensely when there are fewer things to see. It is like walking into a dark room — at first we can see nothing, yet after our eyes have had a chance to refocus, we begin to see particular items in the room even though the room is still dark. (B) ____, we can have some very profound insights about areas of our life that need improvement while we are quietly lying in bed recovering from an illness, away from our hectic daily routines.

106. There are many questions we can ask about the origin of the universe, not all of (A) [them / which] can be answered by science. Scientists can answer when and how the universe began, but cannot calculate the reason why it began, for example. That type of question must be explored through philosophy, religion, and other ways of thinking. The questions that scientists ask must be testable. Scientists have provided answers to testable questions that have helped (B) [us / ourselves] calculate the age of the universe: how distant certain stars are, how fast they are receding from us. Whether or not we can get a definitive answer, we can be confident in the process by which the explanations were developed, allowing us to rely on the knowledge that is produced through the process of science. Someday we may find evidence to help us (C) [understand / understanding] why the universe was created, but for the time being science will limit itself to the last 13.7 or so billion years of phenomena to investigate.

107. There are many questions we can ask about the origin of the universe, not all of which can (A) [be answered] by science. Scientists can answer when and how the universe began, but cannot calculate the reason (B) [why] it began, for example. That type of question must be explored through philosophy, religion, and other ways of thinking. The questions that scientists ask must be testable. Scientists (C) [have provided] answers to testable questions that have helped us (D) [calculate] the age of the universe: how distant certain stars are, how fast they are receding from us. Whether or not we can get a definitive answer, we can be confident in the process (E) [which] the explanations were developed, allow us relying on the knowledge that is produced through the process of science. Someday we may find evidence to help us understand why the universe was created, but for the time being science will limit itself to the last 13.7 or so billion years of phenomena to investigate.

108. 학급의 밀집 된 부분을 어법과 문법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

→
109. (A), (B), (C)의 각 줄목 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <5강-6>

Increasingly, globalization may force a convergence in work hours. For example, on average, German employees work about 25 percent (A) [more / fewer] hours than their counterparts in the United States. For 25 years, German unions successfully pushed for a shorter workweek in hopes of creating more jobs. However, this resulted in German labor costs becoming the highest in the world, and German companies are now shifting jobs out of Germany in order to (B) [remain / be remained] globally competitive. The recent addition of Eastern European countries to the European Union (EU) is expected to accelerate this trend. Facing the threat of job losses, French workers at a car components factory (C) [owned by / owning] a leading global supplier of vehicle technology voted to work longer hours for the same pay. Some saw this vote as the beginning of a de facto rollback of France’s 35-hour legal workweek.

(A) more … (B) be remained … (C) owned by
① more … be remained … owned by
② fewer … remain … owned by
③ more … remain … owned by
④ fewer … remain … owning
⑤ more … be remained … owning

110. 다음 글에서 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? <5강-6>

Increasingly, globalization may force a convergence in work hours. (A), (B) on average, German employees work about 25 percent fewer hours than their counterparts in the United States. For 25 years, German unions successfully pushed for a shorter workweek in hopes of creating more jobs. (B), this resulted in German labor costs becoming the highest in the world, and German companies are now shifting jobs out of Germany in order to remain globally competitive. The recent addition of Eastern European countries to the European Union (EU) is expected to accelerate this trend. Facing the threat of job losses, French workers at a car components factory owned by a leading global supplier of vehicle technology voted to work longer hours for the same pay. Some saw this vote as the beginning of a de facto rollback of France’s 35-hour legal workweek.

(A) For example … … (B) However
① For example … … However
② Therefore … … Instead
③ Likewise … … In contrast
④ However … … For example
⑤ For example … … In short

111. 밑줄 진 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <5강-6>

Increasingly, globalization may force a (A) convergence in work hours. For example, on average, German employees work about 25 percent fewer hours than their counterparts in the United States. For 25 years, German unions successfully pushed for a shorter workweek in hopes of creating more jobs. However, this (B) resulted in German labor costs (C) to become the highest in the world, and German companies are now shifting jobs out of Germany in order to remain globally competitive. The recent addition of Eastern European countries to the European Union (EU) (D) is expected to accelerate this trend. (E) Facing the threat of job losses, French workers at a car components factory owned by a leading global supplier of vehicle technology voted to work longer hours for the same pay. Some saw this vote as the beginning of a de facto rollback of France’s 35-hour legal workweek.

(A) more … (B) remain … (C) owned by
① more … be remained … owned by
② fewer … remain … owned by
③ more … remain … owned by
④ fewer … remain … owning
⑤ more … be remained … owning

112. 왼쪽의 밑줄 진 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

→

113. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

However, this resulted in German labor costs becoming the highest in the world, and German companies are now shifting jobs out of Germany in order to remain globally competitive.

Increasingly, globalization may force a convergence in work hours. (A) For example, on average, German employees work about 25 percent fewer hours than their counterparts in the United States. (B) For 25 years, German unions successfully pushed for a shorter workweek in hopes of creating more jobs. (C) The recent addition of Eastern European countries to the European Union (EU) is expected to accelerate this trend. (D) Facing the threat of job losses, French workers at a car components factory owned by a leading global supplier of vehicle technology voted to work longer hours for the same pay. (E) Some saw this vote as the beginning of a de facto rollback of France’s 35-hour legal workweek.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J)
① (①) (②) (③) (④) (⑤) (⑥) (⑦) (⑧) (⑨) (⑩)
114. (A) However, this resulted in German labor costs becoming the highest in the world, and German companies are now shifting jobs out of Germany in order to remain globally competitive. The recent addition of Eastern European countries to the European Union (EU) is expected to accelerate this trend. (B) Facing the threat of job losses, French workers at a car components factory owned by a leading global supplier of vehicle technology voted to work longer hours for the same pay. Some saw this vote as the beginning of a de facto rollback of France’s 35-hour legal workweek. (C) For example, on average, German employees work about 25 percent fewer hours than their counterparts in the United States. For 25 years, German unions successfully pushed for a shorter workweek in hopes of creating more jobs.

115. (A), (B), (C)의 각 결호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을 고르시오.<5-6>

The idea that we are living moments of more and lives of less is supported by a recent study (A) in which college-aged friends were asked to communicate in four different ways: face-to-face conversation, video chat, audio chat, and online instant messaging. Then, the degree of emotional bonding in these friendships was assessed both by asking (B) how people felt and watching how they behaved toward each other. The results were clear: In-person conversation led to the most emotional connection and online messaging led to the least. The students had tried to “warm up” their digital messages by using emoticons, typing out the sounds of laughter (“Hahaha”), and (C) using the forced urgency of TYPING IN ALL CAPS. But these techniques had not done the job. It is when we see each other’s faces and hear each other’s voices that we become most human to each other.

116. (A) ___(A)___ is supported by a recent study in which pairs of college-aged friends were asked to communicate in four different ways: face-to-face conversation, video chat, audio chat, and online instant messaging. Then, the degree of emotional bonding in these friendships was assessed both by asking how people felt and watching how they behaved toward each other. The results were clear: (B) X and online messaging led to the least. The students had tried to “warm up” their digital messages by using emoticons, typing out the sounds of laughter (“Hahaha”), and using the forced urgency of TYPING IN ALL CAPS. But these techniques had not done the job. It is when we ___(C)___ that we become most human to each other.

117. 빈쪽 칸 (A)~(E) 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<5-7>

The idea ___(that we are living moments of more and lives of less is supported by a recent study in which pairs of college-aged friends were asked to communicate in four different ways: face-to-face conversation, video chat, audio chat, and online instant messaging. Then, the degree of emotional bonding in these friendships was assessed both by asking how people felt and watching how they behaved toward each other. The results were clear: In-person conversation led to the most emotional connection and online messaging led to the least. The students had tried to “warm up” their digital messages by using emoticons, typing out the sounds of laughter (“Hahaha”), and using the forced urgency of TYPING IN ALL CAPS. But these techniques had not done the job. ___(It is when we see each other’s faces and hear each other’s voices that we become most human to each other.
118. The idea that we are living moments of more and lives of less is supported by a recent study in which pairs of college-aged friends were asked to communicate in four different ways: face-to-face conversation, video chat, audio chat, and online instant messaging. 

(A) But these techniques had not done the job. It is when we see each other’s faces and hear each other’s voices that we become most human to each other. 

(B) Then, the degree of emotional bonding in these friendships was assessed both by asking how people felt and watching how they behaved toward each other. The results were clear: In-person conversation led to the most emotional connection and online messaging led to the least. 

(C) The students had tried to “warm up” their digital messages by using emoticons, typing out the sounds of laughter (“Hahaha”), and using the forced urgency of TYPING IN ALL CAPS.

119. (A) - (C) - (B)  (B) - (A) - (C)  (B) - (C) - (A)  
(C) - (A) - (B)  (C) - (B) - (A) 

120. The problem with most psychological tests is that they are subjective in that we must use an individual’s report of his or her own experience, behavior, or characteristics to draw conclusions about that person. The responses of even the most well-meaning subjects are going to be filtered by all kinds of factors usually involved in self-perception, not to mention the additional problems that can occur when an individual is anxious, angry, suspicious, or mentally ill. Even under the best circumstances, for instance, self-esteem tests are vulnerable to the “ceiling effect,” or the tendency to see oneself in a positive light when reporting about oneself. The most common problem that arises from this factor is that most people tend to rate themselves more favorably on positive qualities and less favorably on negative ones than they are likely to actually merit when compared with external standards.

(A) Even under the best circumstances, for instance, self-esteem tests are vulnerable to the “ceiling effect,” or the tendency to see oneself in a positive light when reporting about oneself.

(B) The responses of even the most well-meaning subjects are going to be filtered by all kinds of factors usually involved in self-perception, not to mention the additional problems that can occur when an individual is anxious, angry, suspicious, or mentally ill.

(C) The most common problem that arises from this factor is that most people tend to rate themselves more favorably on positive qualities and less favorably on negative ones than they are likely to actually merit when compared with external standards.

121. The problem with most psychological tests is that they are subjective in that we must use an individual’s report of his or her own experience, behavior, or characteristics to draw conclusions about that person.
The above graph shows the percentages of identified dogs and cats that arrived at animal shelters in Spain during the period of 2007 to 2015. ① A gradual increase in the percentage of identified dogs and a slight increase in the percentage of identified cats are observed between 2007 and 2010. ② The recovery of the percentage of identified dogs and, to a lesser extent, cats arriving at shelters can be seen after the drop observed in 2012 and 2013. ③ However, from 2007 to 2015, the percentage of identified cats is notably less than that of dogs. ④ What was worse, unlike what is being observed in the percentage of identified dogs, the percentage of identified cats that arrived at shelters in 2015 was slightly lower than the figure from 2012. ⑤ On the other hand, over 30% of dogs that arrived at shelters in 2015 were identified, which was less than a 10 percentage point increase from 2008.

1 The pie charts above show the moviegoer share of population and tickets sold in the U.S. and Canada in 2015. ① Less than one-third of the population of U.S. and Canada never went to a movie in 2015. ② One-tenth of the population of U.S. and Canada went to a movie at the cinema once a month or more in 2015. ③ The frequent moviegoers who go to the cinema once a month or more accounted for 49% of all tickets sold in the U.S. and Canada in 2015. ④ The percentage of tickets sold to frequent moviegoers was equal to that of tickets sold to occasional moviegoers. ⑤ The percentage of infrequent moviegoers was equal to that of frequent moviegoers, and the percentage of the tickets purchased by the frequent moviegoers was only 2%.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤
125. The above graph shows the average number of months before smartphone users in the U.S., China, and the EU upgraded their phones during the period from 2013 to 2016. ① For both Americans and EU people, the average number of months increased every year over the whole period. ② However, the trend did not quite carry over to China since China saw a decrease in the average number of months in 2015. ③ Every year but in 2014, Americans held onto their smartphones for the longest time. ④ In 2014, EU people held onto their smartphones for 19.5 months, which was the lowest average number of months in that year. ⑤ EU people held onto their smartphones for 18.3 months in 2013, which was the highest average number of months of all.

126. The above graph shows the U.S. adults’ assessment of public health today compared with 20 years ago. ① American adults are more pessimistic than optimistic in their assessments of children’s health today. ② Nearly half (48%) of them believe the health of children as a whole is worse today than it was 20 years ago, while a smaller share believe children’s health is better today. ③ U.S. adults’ views of change in adult health over the past two decades are similarly more negative than positive. ④ 42% of them say the health of the adult population is worse today, 33% say it is worse and 24% say it is about the same as it was 20 years ago. ⑤ There are large differences by age in U.S. adults’ views about public health; seniors (adults aged 65 and older) are the only age group in which more people see public health as better than about the same or worse today.
### 07 강 세부 내용 파악

**127. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?**<7-1>

In Texas, size matters, and the Astrodome does not disappoint. This multi-purpose, domed sports stadium stands 18 stories high. (A) [Its / Their] dome is 710 feet in diameter, and the ceiling is 208 feet above the playing surface, which itself sits 25 feet below street level. The Astrodome was completed in November 1964, six months ahead of schedule, (B) [as / even] though many significant engineering changes were required during its construction period. Originally, transparent plastic panels covered the roof of the stadium, but the bright sunlight coming through them made it difficult for baseball players to see and catch fly balls. To remedy the glare, officials painted the roof panels after the stadium opened. Bermuda grass originally covered the playing surface, but the painted ceiling panels blocked the sunlight and the grass died, (C) [prompted / promoting] the development and installation of an artificial surface, now known as Astroturf.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Its</td>
<td>as</td>
<td>prompting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their</td>
<td>even</td>
<td>prompting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Its</td>
<td>even</td>
<td>prompted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their</td>
<td>even</td>
<td>prompted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Its</td>
<td>as</td>
<td>promoted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 128. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?**<7-1>

In Texas, size matters, and the Astrodome does not disappoint. This multi-purpose, domed sports stadium stands 18 stories high. Its dome is 710 feet in diameter, and the ceiling is 208 feet above the playing surface, (A) which itself sits 25 feet below street level. The Astrodome was completed in November 1964, six months ahead of schedule, even though many significant engineering changes were required during its construction period. Originally, transparent plastic panels covered the roof of the stadium, but (the bright sunlight made them see it difficult players for coming through baseball to) and catch fly balls. To remedy the glare, officials painted the roof panels after the stadium opened. Bermuda grass originally covered the playing surface, but the painted ceiling panels blocked the sunlight and the grass died, prompting the development and installation of an artificial surface, now known as Astroturf.

1. ① 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ④ 5. ⑤

### 130. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?**<7-2>

Charlotte Baker was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on April 11, 1833. She was the daughter of Dr. Matthew Bridge and Catharine (Catlin) Baker. The family on her mother’s side (A) [descended / ascended] from Rowland Stebbins, one of the founders of Springfield. Because Baker was believed to be a delicate child, she did not attend school regularly until about age eleven, when she entered Misses Stone’s School in Greenfield, Massachusetts, and later Deerfield Academy, where she and (B) [other / another] young woman were the only females. She eventually became an assistant teacher and in 1856 opened a school in Chicago with life-long friend Susan Minot Lane. The school was discontinued in 1864, when Baker returned to Cambridge to (C) [helping / help] her mother. She began writing book reviews and newspaper and magazine articles on botany, art, and women’s work. She also wrote a series for children, *Pictures from French and English History.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ascended</td>
<td>other</td>
<td>help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descended</td>
<td>another</td>
<td>help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ascended</td>
<td>another</td>
<td>help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descended</td>
<td>another</td>
<td>helping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ascended</td>
<td>other</td>
<td>helping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 131. 1급 글의 밑줄 친 부분과 같은 의미가 되도록 관절에 알맞은 문장을 쓰시오.

→ it ______ that _______

### 132. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?**<7-6>

Jan van Eyck was born before 1390, but very little is known about his early life before 1422. Jan van Eyck was one of the greatest European painters of his time. He spent most of his career in Bruges in Belgium, (A) where / which he worked for Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. Philip employed him on secret diplomatic missions as well as for his artistic skills. For centuries van Eyck was regarded as the inventor of oil painting. We know that it was in fact (B) [used / used to] before his time, but he was certainly one of the first to master the technique. His craftsmanship was superb, and he created effects of glowing colour and extremely delicate detail (C) [that are / that] still amazing to see. Because he showed the potential of oil paint so brilliantly, van Eyck is considered to be one of the most important figures in European art.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>used</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which</td>
<td>used</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>used</td>
<td>that are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which</td>
<td>used</td>
<td>that are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>used</td>
<td>that are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
133. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?  
Jan van Eyck was born before 1390, but very little is known about his early life before 1422. Jan van Eyck was one of the greatest European painters of his time. He spent most of his career in Bruges in Belgium, where he worked for Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. Philip employed him on secret diplomatic missions as well as for his artistic skills. For centuries van Eyck was regarded as the inventor of oil painting. We know that it was in fact used before his time, but he was certain one of the first to master the technique. His craftsmanship was superb, and he created effects of glowing colour and extremely delicate detail that are still amazing to see. Because he showed the potential of oil paint so brilliantly, van Eyck is considered to be one of the most important figures in European art.

134. (A), (B), (C)의 각 결과 만에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?  
Witchetty grubs are wood-eating larvae, most commonly of the Cossid moth. They feed on the roots of river red gum trees, black wattle trees, and acacia bushes, two feet underground, and have to be dug up. (A) [They / There] are a staple food in traditional aborigine diets and the most important insect food of the desert. They are rich in energy, protein, and fat as well as being a good source of vitamin B1, vitamin C, and essential minerals such as magnesium, zinc, iron, and calcium. Women and children searched for grubs, which were located by finding a pile of sawdust around the trees. A long hooked wire was used to catch the grubs. The grubs were eaten raw or roasted in hot ashes to crisp the skin, the flesh turning from white to golden, like roast chicken skin. The raw grub tastes nutty, while the cooked version tastes like fried egg. A paste made from witchetty grubs (C) was used to treat wounds and burns and to soothe the sore gums of teething children.

(A) They (B) searched (C) was used
① They … searched … was used
② They … searching … was used
③ They … searching … was used
④ There … searching … used
⑤ They … searched … used

135. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?  
Witchetty grubs are wood-eating larvae, most commonly of the Cossid moth. They feed on the roots of river red gum trees, black wattle trees, and acacia bushes, two feet underground, and have to be dug up. They are a staple food in traditional aborigine diets and the most important insect food of the desert. They are rich in energy, protein, and fat as well as being a good source of vitamin B1, vitamin C, and essential minerals such as magnesium, zinc, iron, and calcium. Women and children searched for grubs, which were located by finding a pile of sawdust around the trees. A long hooked wire was used to catch the grubs. The grubs were eaten raw or roasted in hot ashes to crisp the skin, the flesh turning from white to golden, like roast chicken skin. The raw grub tastes nutty, while the cooked version tastes like fried egg. A paste made from witchetty grubs was used to treat wounds and burns and to soothe the sore gums of teething children.
137. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<8-1>

The economic and technical forces that first led to language standardization and mass literacy have continued to gain momentum. (A) [Now / What] economic relationships are instantaneous and global, national vocabularies have grown still larger in scope. One of the domains of our national vocabulary is international. Basic literacy in the contemporary world requires knowledge of certain terms (B) [that known / known] by literate people everywhere in the world, no matter what language they speak. This core lexicon of modern education includes basic words from world history, world cultures, geography, and the physical and biological sciences. Taught in all national educational systems, and not (C) [confined / confining] to any particular national language, it is the most broadly shared literate vocabulary in the world.

(A)    (B)    (C)
① What …    that known …    confined
② Now …    known …    confined
③ What …    known …    confined
④ Now …    known …    confining
⑤ What …    that known …    confining

138. 발술 전 ①~⑥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<2/4><8-1>

The economic and technical forces [that] first led to language standardization and mass literacy have continued to gain momentum. Now that economic relationships are instantaneous and global, national vocabularies have grown [still] larger in scope. One of the domains of our national vocabulary [is] international. Basic literacy in the contemporary world requires knowledge of certain terms known by literate people everywhere in the world, no matter what language they speak. This core lexicon of modern education [including] basic words from world history, world cultures, geography, and the physical and biological sciences. Taught in all national educational systems, and not confined to any particular national language, [which] is the most broadly shared literate vocabulary in the world.

①      ②      ③      ④      ⑤      ⑥

139. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<8-2>

Diet (A) [has / has been] known for many years ① to play a key role as a risk factor for chronic diseases. What is apparent at the global level is ② that great changes have swept the entire world since the second half of the twentieth century, inducing major modifications in diet, first in (B) [industrial / industrious] regions and more recently in developing countries. Traditional, ③ largely plant-based diets have been swiftly replaced by high-fat, energy-dense diets with a substantial content of animal-based foods. But diet, while ④ critical to prevention, is just one risk factor. Physical inactivity, now recognized as an (C) [increasing / increasingly] important determining factor of health, ⑤ is the result of a progressive shift of lifestyle towards more sedentary patterns, in developing countries as much as in industrialized ones.

(A)    (B)    (C)
① has …    industrious …    increasingly
② has been …    industrial …    increasingly
③ has …    industrial …    increasingly
④ has been …    industrial …    increasing
⑤ has …    industrious …    increasing

140. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<8-3>

Better understanding of customer needs can lead to increased sales and a larger market share. Chris Craft’s Vice President and General Manager, Bob MacNeill, is a believer. He has had first-hand experience watching his company improve its products by listening to customer (A) [complain / complaints]. But sometimes, MacNeill says, you have to help customers along because they do not always voice their complaints directly to the company. Some boat owners report that they do not express dissatisfaction because they are not sure (B) [what / how] to ask for, or they fear being perceived as a nuisance by the boat dealer. Other boat owners lack confidence in the dealers’ knowledge about the boats they sell or think that everyone has these problems. So Bob MacNeill encourages his dealers (C) [go / to go] out and interact with boat owners when they are on their boats to actively ask for complaints.

(A)    (B)    (C)
① complain …    how …    go
② complaints …    what …    go
③ complain …    what …    to go
④ complaints …    what …    to go
⑤ complain …    how …    to go
### 141. 변형에 들어갈 뿐만 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.<8-3>

___(A)___ can lead to increased sales and a larger market share. Chris Craft's Vice President and General Manager, Bob MacNeill, is a believer. He has had first-hand experience watching his company improve its products ___(B)___\_. But sometimes, MacNeill says, you have to help customers along because they do not always voice their complaints directly to the company. Some boat owners report that they do not express dissatisfaction because they are not sure what to ask for, or they fear being perceived as a nuisance by the boat dealer. Other boat owners lack confidence in the dealers’ knowledge about the boats they sell or think that everyone has these problems. So Bob MacNeill encourages his dealers to go out and interact with boat owners when they are on their boats ___(C)___\_.

1. to actively ask for complaints  
2. Better understanding of customer needs  
3. by listening to customer complaints

### 142. (A), (B), (C)의 각 간호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<8-4>

Indeed, in order to feel good about the choices we make, self-justification is necessary. Yet mindless self-justification, or (A) [justifying / justify] things that we know were mistakes for the sake of sticking to our story, can draw us deeper into disaster. It blocks our ability to even see our errors, let alone correct them. It distorts reality, keeping (B) [from / us un] getting all the information we need and assessing issues clearly. It deepens and widens rifts between lovers, friends, and nations. It keeps us from letting go of unhealthy habits. It permits the guilty to avoid (C) [taking / to take] responsibility for their deeds, as when an employee is caught embezzling and he justifies it by saying he is very badly underpaid. It’s only through constant self-policing that we can make sure our self-justification is mindful and not a denial of reality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>justifying</td>
<td>us from</td>
<td>taking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justify</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>taking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justifying</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>taking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justify</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>to talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justifying</td>
<td>us from</td>
<td>to talk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 143. (A), (B), (C)의 각 간호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<8-5>

Here’s an interesting thought. If glaciers (A) [start / started] reforming, they have a great deal more water now to draw on — Hudson Bay, the Great Lakes, the hundreds of thousands of lakes of Canada, none of which existed to fuel the last ice sheet — so they would grow very much quicker. And if they did start to advance again, what exactly would we do? Blast them with TNT or maybe nuclear missiles? Well, doubtless we would, but (B) [consider / considering] this. In 1964, the largest earthquake ever recorded in North America rocked Alaska with 200,000 megatons of concentrated might, the equivalent of 2,000 nuclear bombs. Almost 3,000 miles away in Texas, water sloshed out of swimming pools. A street in Anchorage (C) [felled / fell] twenty feet. The quake devastated 24,000 square miles of wilderness, much of it glaciated. And what effect did all this might have on Alaska’s glaciers? None.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>started</td>
<td>consider</td>
<td>fell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start</td>
<td>considering</td>
<td>fell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>started</td>
<td>considering</td>
<td>fell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start</td>
<td>considering</td>
<td>felled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>started</td>
<td>consider</td>
<td>felled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 144. 밀중 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<8-5>

Here’s an interesting thought. If glaciers started reforming, they have a great deal more water now ①___(A)__ to draw on — Hudson Bay, the Great Lakes, the hundreds of thousands of lakes of Canada, none of which existed to fuel the last ice sheet — so they would grow very ___(B)__ much quicker. And if they ___(C)__ did start to advance again, what exactly would we do? Blast them with TNT or maybe nuclear missiles? Well, doubtless we would, but consider this. In 1964, the largest earthquake ever ___(D)__ recorded in North America rocked Alaska with 200,000 megatons of concentrated might, the equivalent of 2,000 nuclear bombs. Almost 3,000 miles away in Texas, water sloshed out of swimming pools. A street in Anchorage ___(E)__ how effect did all this might have on Alaska’s glaciers? None.

① got ② got ③ got ④ go ⑤ got
145. (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 결합한 것은?<8-6>

The perspectives that researchers, consultants, coaches, and athletes (A) [who have / have] about confidence share common elements related to athletes’ fundamental faith in their readiness to perform their best. Drawn on these diverse viewpoints, we define confidence as athletes’ belief in their ability to achieve their goals and fully realize their ability. Athletes who have confidence are able to be positive, motivated, intense, focused, and emotionally in control when they need to (B) [be / do]. Athletes with this belief are able to stay confident even when they’re not performing well. Confident athletes are not negative and uncertain in difficult competitions and they’re not overconfident in easy competitions. Confidence also encourages athletes to seek out pressure situations and to view difficult conditions and tough opponents as challenges to (C) [pursue them / pursue].

(A) who have
(B) do
(C) pursue

1) who have
2) have
3) who have
4) have
5) who have

146. 밑줄친 ①~② 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<8-6>

The perspectives that researchers, consultants, coaches, and athletes have about confidence share common elements related to athletes’ fundamental faith in their readiness to perform their best. Drawing on these diverse viewpoints, we define confidence as athletes’ belief in their ability to achieve their goals and fully realize their ability. Athletes who have confidence are able to be positive, motivated, intense, focused, and emotionally in control when they need to be. Athletes with this belief are able to stay confident even when they’re not performing well. Confident athletes are not negative and uncertain in difficult competitions and they’re not confident in easy competitions. Confidence also encourages athletes to seek out pressure situations and to view difficult conditions and tough opponents as challenges to pursue.

① who have
② have
③ who have
④ have
⑤ who have

147. (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 결합한 것은?<8-7>

The fact (A) [which / that] chimps do have basic ability when it comes to the use of arbitrary symbols is enough to suggest the gradually building complexity in symbol-use among primates. And on that point, I’d like to put in a plug for my dog, Shep, who understands at least functionally a number of my words. When, for instance, I say we’re going to “check the mail,” he knows well that means we’re going to head out to the road and (B) [checking / check] the postal box. And though he hasn’t mastered English yet, he does seem to use certain arbitrary noises innovatively as symbols. For example, he barks in various ways when he’s outside. But he uses one peculiar brief and muffled bark only at certain times, (C) [conveying / conveys] something in the direction of “I wanna come in now.” Since the sound is distinctive, since it’s about coming in the house, and since no other dog I’ve had has ever used this rather arbitrary sound, the instance leans toward real language.

(A) which
(B) checking
(C) conveying

1) which
2) that
3) which
4) that
5) which

148. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<8-7>

For example, he barks in various ways when he’s outside.

The fact that chimps do have basic ability when it comes to the use of arbitrary symbols is enough to suggest the gradually building complexity in symbol-use among primates. (1) And on that point, I’d like to put in a plug for my dog, Shep, who understands at least functionally a number of my words. (2) When, for instance, I say we’re going to “check the mail,” he knows well that means we’re going to head out to the road and check the postal box. (3) And though he hasn’t mastered English yet, he does seem to use certain arbitrary noises innovatively as symbols. (4) But he uses one peculiar brief and muffled bark only at certain times, conveying something in the direction of “I wanna come in now.” (5) Since the sound is distinctive, since it’s about coming in the house, and since no other dog I’ve had has ever used this rather arbitrary sound, the instance leans toward real language.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)
Evolutionary theorists believe that fear is an adaptive mechanism that allows us to sense danger and respond appropriately. Indeed, if ancient people had walked up to the saber-toothed tiger to pet the nice kitty instead of heeding their fear and fleeing, we would not have been here now. People who were appropriately scared lived to reproduce and became our ancestors, and that fear response is with us still. In studies, researchers have found that children and adults alike are quicker at identifying snakes and spiders in photos than they are at identifying benign items such as flowers. This supports the idea that humans have developed the ability to home in on targets that carry a perceived threat, especially when that target is associated with the physiological signs and feelings of fear. Fear was key to our ancestors’ survival and although those same dangers are not ones we face in daily life, the mechanism of fear still works the same as it always has.

149. Pick the one (①~⑤) that, when altered, makes the sentence incorrect? <8-8>

150. Which one of the following options (A), (B), (C) fit into each blank? <8-8>

Evolutionary theorists believe that fear is an adaptive mechanism that allows us (A) __________ danger and respond appropriately. Indeed, if ancient people had walked up to the saber-toothed tiger to pet the nice kitty instead of heeding their fear and fleeing, we would not have been here now. People who were appropriately scared lived to reproduce and became our ancestors, and that fear response is with us still. In studies, researchers have found that children and adults alike are quicker at identifying snakes and spiders in photos than they (B) __________ at identifying benign items such as flowers. This supports the idea that humans have developed the ability to home in on targets that carry a perceived threat, especially when that target is associated with the physiological signs and feelings of fear. Fear was key to our ancestors’ survival and although those same dangers are not ones we face in daily life, the mechanism of fear still works the same as it always has.

(A) sense / to sense
(B) do / are
(C) although / because

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>①</td>
<td>sense</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>②</td>
<td>to sense</td>
<td>are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>③</td>
<td>sense</td>
<td>are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>④</td>
<td>to sense</td>
<td>are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⑤</td>
<td>sense</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
151. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Technological advances will enable high-performance athletes (A) **move** / **to move** faster, jump higher, hit harder, and improve their consistency. However, some advances may also carry increased risk to the athlete's body, which may not stand up to the increased forces of movement. ________, injury monitoring is (B) **critic** / **critical** in order to prevent harm to elite athletes who embrace new technology. A good example can be found in the rush to install synthetic turf on football fields some 30 years ago. Athletes could run faster and jump higher on the artificial turf, but the rate of injuries (C) **exploded** / **exploding** because human joints simply could not withstand the force. As a result, athletes and coaches forced a return to natural grass fields in order to protect athletes' careers and health.

(A)  move ... (B)  critic ... (C) exploded
① move ... critic ... exploded
② to move ... critical ... exploded
③ move ... critical ... exploding
④ to move ... critical ... exploding
⑤ move ... critic ... exploding

152. chocolat의 전반에 들어갈 둘로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① As a result  ② For example  ③ However
④ Furthermore  ⑤ In addition

153. 다음 글의 본문 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<9-1>

Technological advances will enable high-performance athletes to move faster, jump higher, hit harder, and improve their consistency. (A) ________, some advances may also carry increased risk to the athlete’s body, which may not stand up to the increased forces of movement. As a result, injury monitoring is critical in order to prevent harm to elite athletes who embrace new technology. A good example can be found in the rush to install synthetic turf on football fields some 30 years ago. Athletes could run faster and jump higher on the artificial turf, but the rate of injuries exploded because human joints simply could not withstand the force. (B) ________, athletes and coaches forced a return to natural grass fields in order to protect athletes’ careers and health.

(A)  For example ... (B)  As a result
① For example ... As a result
② Therefore ... Instead
③ Likewise ... In contrast
④ However ... As a result
⑤ For example ... Nevertheless

154. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을 고르시오.<9-2>

Tom dislikes his navigation system, even though he agrees that at times it would be useful. (A) (A) **So** / **But** he has no way to interact with the system to tailor it to his needs. Even if he can make some high-level choices — “fastest,” “shortest,” “most scenic,” or “avoid toll road” — he can’t (B) **discuss** / **discuss with** the system why a particular route is chosen. He can’t know why the system thinks route A is better than route B. Does it take into account the long traffic signals and the large number of stop signs? And what if two routes barely differ, perhaps by just a minute out of an hour’s journey? He isn’t given alternatives that he might well prefer despite a slight cost in time. The system’s methods remain hidden so that even if Tom were tempted to trust it, the silence and secrecy promotes distrust, just as top-down business decisions (C) **made** / **to make** without collaboration are distrusted.

(A)  (B)  (C)
① So ... discuss ... made
② But ... discuss with ... made
③ So ... discuss with ... made
④ But ... discuss with ... to make
⑤ So ... discuss ... to make

155. 본문 전 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥에 어울리지 않은 것을 고르시오.<9-2>

Tom dislikes his navigation system, (B) **even though** he agrees that at times it would be useful. But he has no way to interact with the system (A) **to tailor** to his needs. Even if he can make some high-level choices — “fastest,” “shortest,” “most scenic,” or “avoid toll road” — he can’t discuss with the system why a particular route is chosen. He can’t know why the system thinks route A is better than route B. Does it take into account the long traffic signals and the large number of stop signs? And what if two routes (C) **barely** differ, perhaps by just a minute out of an hour’s journey? He isn’t given alternatives that he might well prefer despite a slight cost in time. The system’s methods (D) **remain** hidden so that even if Tom (E) **tempted to trust** it, the silence and secrecy promotes distrust, just as top-down business decisions made without collaboration (F) **trust.**

①  ②  ③  ④  ⑤  ⑥  ⑦  ⑧  ⑨  ⑩

156. chocolat의 전문적인 영어에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.(2단어)

→
The most direct way of undoing the damage caused by social exclusion is to bring the shy, lonely, and alienated back into the embrace of society.

(A) However, finding ways to reverse the increasingly individualistic trend in Western societies is a much taller order. Yet, if we value our collective well-being, we should do something about it; a lack of social integration goes hand in hand with a host of other social pathologies.

(B) Unfortunately, such people tend to be regarded as undesirable interaction partners by those with greater social skills. This is because they are objectively less rewarding to spend time with and because associating with them carries with it a social stigma.

(C) What is necessary, therefore, are policies to ensure that social cohesion is maintained within various social institutions, and in society at large. Small-scale programs to get lonely schoolchildren more involved can work exceedingly well.

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

If trees are weakened, it could be that they lose their conversational skills along with their ability to defend themselves. Otherwise, it’s difficult to explain (A) [why / what] insect pests specifically seek out trees whose health is already compromised. It’s conceivable that to do this, insects listen to trees’ urgent chemical warnings and then (B) [testing / test] trees that don’t pass the message on by taking a bite out of their leaves or bark. A tree’s silence could be because of a serious illness or, perhaps, the loss of its fungal network, which would leave the tree (C) [complete / completely] cut off from the latest news. The tree no longer registers approaching disaster, and the doors are open for the caterpillar and beetle buffet.

1. why ⋯ test ⋯ completely  2. what ⋯ testing ⋯ completely  3. why ⋯ testing ⋯ completely  4. what ⋯ testing ⋯ complete  5. why ⋯ test ⋯ complete

If trees are weakened, it could be that they lose their conversational skills along with their ability to defend themselves. Therefore, it’s difficult to explain why insect pests specifically seek out trees which health is already compromised. It’s conceivable that to do this, insects listen to trees’ urgent chemical warnings and then test trees that don’t pass the message on by taking a bite out of their leaves or bark. A tree’s silence could be because of a serious illness or, perhaps, the loss of its fungal network, which would leave the tree completely cut off from the latest news. The tree no longer registers approaching disaster, and the doors are open for the caterpillar and beetle buffet.

1. Therefore  2. For example  3. However  4. Furthermore  5. Otherwise
162. (A), (B), (C)의 각 과호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<9-5>

There is a constant tension between science and politics. From the perspective of science, policies should reflect careful consideration of the scientific data, and should be in line with the findings and recommendations of science. Scientists who (A) [are offered / offer] advice to policy makers, however, often complain that their input is ignored or distorted during the policy making process. Political values and necessities may conflict sharply with the data presented by scientists. A policy may be developed (B) [what / that] represents a compromise between the criteria determined by science and the pragmatic needs of politics. An effective policy should be cost-effective and fair, place limited demands on government, and provide assurance to the public (C) [that / which] the goals will be met. If an administration’s position is not supported by the data, it may ask for further studies rather than accept what is offered. In extreme cases, scientific data might be buried in the face of the apparent demands of politics.

(A) are offered (B) what (C) that
① offer (B) that (C) that
② offer (B) that (C) which
③ are offered (B) what (C) which

163. (A), (B), (C)의 각 과호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<9-6>

As a general rule, language extinction occurs gradually when two tongues, belonging to two peoples with different levels of economic development, (A) [coming / come] into contact. Speakers in the less economically advanced group who are familiar with the language of the more economically advanced group are at an obvious advantage. Their bilingualism gives them access to the economy of the more advanced group, with all the benefits that flow from it (B) [them / it] — such as employment, salary and access to goods and services. As a result, they tend to consider their own language as less useful and to neglect it, using the other language with increasing frequency and encouraging their own children to learn it. (C) [how / what] French dialects and numerous minority languages in the former USSR, continental China, Taiwan and Australia, for example, have disappeared.

(A) come (B) it (C) how
① coming (B) them (C) how
② come (B) them (C) how
③ coming (B) them (C) what
④ come (B) it (C) what

164. 밑줄 친 ①~⑥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<9-6>

As a general rule, language extinction occurs gradually when two tongues, (B) [belonging] to two peoples with different levels of economic development, come into contact. Speakers in the less economically advanced group who are familiar with the language of the more economically advanced group (A) are at an obvious advantage. Their bilingualism gives them access to the economy of the more advanced group, with all the benefits that flow from it — such as employment, salary and access to goods and services. As a result, they tend to consider their own language as less useful and to neglect it, using the other language with increasing frequency and encouraging their own children to learn it. (C) languages begin to die when children no longer learn them. This is how French dialects and numerous minority languages in the former USSR, continental China, Taiwan and Australia, for example, have disappeared.

(A) are offered / offer (B) what (C) that
① are offered (B) that (C) that
② offer (B) that (C) which
③ are offered (B) what (C) which

165. 왜곡된 문법에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

166. 다음 문법 변한 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<9-6>

As a general rule, language extinction occurs gradually when two tongues, belonging to two peoples with different levels of economic development, come into contact. Speakers in the less economically advanced group who are familiar with the language of the more economically advanced group are at an obvious advantage. Their bilingualism gives them access to the economy of the more advanced group, with all the benefits that flow from it — such as employment, salary and access to goods and services. (A) they, they tend to consider their own language as less useful and to neglect it, using the other language with increasing frequency and encouraging their own children to learn it. However, languages begin to die when children no longer learn them. This is how French dialects and numerous minority languages in the former USSR, continental China, Taiwan and Australia, (B) have disappeared.

(A) For example (B) therefore
① For example (B) therefore
② Therefore (B) instead
③ Likewise (B) in contrast
④ As a result (B) for example
⑤ For example (B) nevertheless
167. (A), (B), (C)의 각 꼴호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<9-7>

One reason for fear can be explained by the ‘Monte Carlo Fallacy’. The Monte Carlo Fallacy (or Gambler’s Fallacy) is the mistaken belief (A) [that / which] if something happens more frequently than normal during some period, then it will happen less frequently in the future, presumably as a means of balancing nature. So if someone (B) [that tossing / tossing] a coin got six consecutive heads, one is likely to believe that the next result will be tails. The truth is that the odds haven’t changed. The odds of the next toss are still 50:50. The problem with the Monte Carlo Fallacy is that someone who has had a spate of good luck automatically tends to believe that his next venture will be unlucky or vice versa. In effect, the Monte Carlo Fallacy reinforces (C) [rational / irrational] behaviour.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>① which</td>
<td>that tossing</td>
<td>irrational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>② that</td>
<td>tossing</td>
<td>irrational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>③ which</td>
<td>tossing</td>
<td>irrational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>④ that</td>
<td>tossing</td>
<td>rational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⑤ which</td>
<td>that tossing</td>
<td>rational</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

168. 짓침 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<9-7>

One reason for fear can be explained by the ‘Monte Carlo Fallacy’. The Monte Carlo Fallacy (or Gambler’s Fallacy) is the mistaken belief that if something happens ④more frequently than normal during some period, then it will happen ⑥less frequently in the future, presumably as ③a mean of balancing nature. So if someone tossing a coin got six consecutive heads, one is likely to believe that the next result will be ⑤tails. The truth is that the odds haven’t changed. The odds of the next toss are still 50:50. The problem with the Monte Carlo Fallacy is that someone who has had a spate of good luck automatically tends to believe that his next venture will be ⑤unlucky or vice versa. In effect, the Monte Carlo Fallacy reinforces irrational behaviour.

| ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ | ⑥ |

169. (A), (B), (C)의 각 꼴호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<9-8>

Tourism takes place simultaneously in the realm of the imagination and (A) [it / that] of the physical world. In contrast to literature or film, it leads to ‘real’, tangible worlds, while nevertheless remaining tied to the sphere of fantasies, dreams, wishes — and myth. It thereby allows the ritual enactment of mythological ideas. There is a considerable difference as to (B) [whether / what] people watch a film about the Himalayas on television and become excited by the ‘untouched nature’ of the majestic mountain peaks, or whether they get up and go on a trek to Nepal. Even in the latter case, they remain, at least partly, in an imaginary world. They experience moments (C) [when / that] they have already seen at home in books, brochures and films. Their notions of untouched nature and friendly, innocent indigenous people will probably be confirmed. But now this confirmation is anchored in a physical experience. The myth is thus transmitted in a much more powerful way than by television, movies or books.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>① that</td>
<td>whether</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>② it</td>
<td>what</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>③ that</td>
<td>what</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>④ it</td>
<td>what</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⑤ that</td>
<td>whether</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

170. 짓침 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<9-8>

Tourism takes place ①simultaneously in the realm of the imagination and that of the physical world. In contrast to literature or film, it leads to ‘real’, tangible worlds, while nevertheless ⑤remaining tied to the sphere of fantasies, dreams, wishes — and myth. It thereby allows the ritual enactment of mythological ideas. There is a considerable ②difference as to whether people watch a film about the Himalayas on television and become excited by the ‘untouched nature’ of the majestic mountain peaks, or whether they get up and go on a trek to Nepal. Even in the latter case, they remain, at least partly, in an ⑥imaginary world. They experience moments that they have already seen at home in books, brochures and films. Their notions of untouched nature and friendly, innocent indigenous people will probably be confirmed. But now this confirmation is anchored in a physical experience. The myth is thus ④transformed in a much more powerful way than by television, movies or books.

| ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ | ⑥ |
171. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을 고르시오. <10-1>

One summer Sunday morning Carl was waiting for Captain Lewis at the door of his father’s cottage. The bells above him were ringing for church, and he was expecting every moment (A) that / when his father would pass him, as usual, with his books under his arm and a kindly word for the child on his lips, on his way into the church. But this morning, although he could see at the far end of the sunlit street the figure of the captain (B) marching toward him, he had seen nothing of his father. Fearing that something might have delayed his father, or that he might — although that seemed impossible — have forgotten the time, he turned, and ran up the stairs to his father’s room. It was a small room near his own; the big, best bedroom (C) in which he had been born 10 years earlier and in which his mother had died, was never used and was always kept clean and neat behind its closed door.

(A) that … marched … in which
(B) when … marching … in which
(C) that … marching … which

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

173. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <10-1>

(A) It was a small room near his own; the big, best bedroom in which he had been born 10 years earlier and in which his mother had died, was never used and was always kept clean and neat behind its closed door.
(B) But this morning, although he could see at the far end of the sunlit street the figure of the captain marching toward him, he had seen nothing of his father. Fearing that something might have delayed his father, or that he might — although that seemed impossible — have forgotten the time, he turned, and ran up the stairs to his father’s room.
(C) The bells above him were ringing for church, and he was expecting every moment that his father would pass him, as usual, with his books under his arm and a kindly word for the child on his lips, on his way into the church.

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

172. 밑줄 친 ①-③ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <10-1>

One summer Sunday morning Carl was waiting for Captain Lewis at the door of his father’s cottage. The bells above him were ringing for church, and he ① was expecting every moment that his father would pass him, as usual, with his books under his arm and a kindly word for the child on his lips, on his way into the church. ② But this morning, although he could see at the far end of the sunlit street the figure of the captain marching toward him, he had seen nothing of his father. Fearing that something ③ should have delayed his father, or that he might — although that seemed impossible — have forgotten the time, he turned, and ran up the stairs to his father’s room. It was a small room near his own; the big, best bedroom in which he ④ had been born 10 years earlier and in which his mother had died, was never used and was always ⑤ kept clean and neat behind its closed door.

① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

174. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을 고르시오. <10-2>

After a late-night meal with his dad, Liam watched him trudge off to bed. He knew (A) that / what his Dad spent most of the time working, often at different hours of the day and night. This meant he could never quite be sure what his father would be doing on any given day, or indeed at any given time. Liam knew now that today he would be allowed out. His mother would always let him out to do what he pleased whenever his father wasn’t around. She felt it was just as important as his lessons (B) which / that, now and again, he leave the confines of their home and have fun. His father had become somewhat paranoid after Liam had gone missing a year ago and been found on one of the deserted boats along the beach. He became more concerned with what Liam did, (C) tried / trying to avoid any possible danger that might befall him. Yet Liam’s mother never seemed to worry, and always seemed to know exactly where her son would be and what he would be doing at any given time.

(A) that … what … trying
(B) what … that … trying
(C) that … that … tried

(A) - (C) - (B)  (B) - (A) - (C)  (B) - (C) - (A)
(C) - (A) - (B)  (C) - (B) - (A)
175. 팀증 퀘~③ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은؟<10-2>

After a late-night meal with his dad, Liam watched him trudge off to bed. He knew that his Dad spent most of the time working, often at different hours of the day and night. This meant he could never quite be sure what his father would be doing on any given day, or indeed at any given time. Liam knew now that today he would be allowed out. His mother would always let him out to do what he pleased whenever his father wasn’t around. She felt it was just as important as his lessons that, now and again, he leave the confines of their home and have fun. His father had become somewhat paranoid after Liam had gone missing a year ago and been found on one of the deserted boats along the beach. He became more concerned with what Liam did, trying to avoid any possible danger that might befall him. So Liam’s mother never seemed to worry, and always seemed to know exactly where her son would be and what he would be doing at any given time.

176. 팀증 퀘~③ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <10-2>

After a late-night meal with his dad, Liam watched him trudge off to bed. He knew that his Dad spent most of the time working, often at different hours of the day and night. This meant he could never quite be sure what his father would be doing on any given day, or indeed at any given time. Liam knew now that today he would be allowed out. His mother would always let him out to do what he pleased whenever his father wasn’t around. She felt it was just as important as his lessons that, now and again, he leave the confines of their home and have fun. His father had become somewhat paranoid after Liam had gone missing a year ago and been found on one of the deserted boats along the beach. He became more concerned with what Liam did, trying to avoid any possible danger that might befall him. Yet Liam’s mother never seemed to worry, and always seemed to know exactly where her son would be and that he would be doing at any given time.

177. (A),(B),(C)의 각 결호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <10-3>

Jim’s eyes, (A) [to wandering / wander] in the intervals of his answers, rested upon a white man who sat apart from the others, with quiet eyes that glanced straight. Jim answered another question and was tempted to cry out, ”What’s the good of this!” He tapped with his foot (B) [slight / slightly], bit his lip, and looked away over the heads. He met the eyes of the white man. The glance directed at him was not the fascinated stare of the others. It was an act of intelligent volition. Jim between two questions forgot himself so far as to find leisure for a thought. This fellow ran the thought—looks at me as though he could see somebody or something past my shoulder. He had come across that man (C) [before / ago]—in the street perhaps. He was positive he had never spoken to him. For days, for many days, he had spoken to no one but had held silent, incoherent, and endless conversation with himself, like a prisoner alone in his cell or like a wayfarer lost in a wilderness.

178. 팀증 퀘~③ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <10-3>

Jim’s eyes, wandering in the intervals of his answers, rested upon a white man who sat apart from the others, with quiet eyes that glanced straight. Jim answered another question and was tempted to cry out, ”What’s the good of this!” He tapped with his foot slightly, bit his lip, and looked away over the heads. He met the eyes of the white man. The glance directed at him was not the fascinated stare of the others. It was an act of intelligent volition. Jim between two questions forgot himself so far as to find leisure for a thought. This fellow ran the thought—looks at me as though he could see somebody or something past my shoulder. He had come across that man before—in the street perhaps. He was positive he had never spoken to him. For days, for many days, he had spoken to no one but had held silently, incoherent, and endless conversation with himself, like a prisoner alone in his cell or like a wayfarer lost in a wilderness.
179. (A), (B), (C)의 각 문장 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것을 선택하시오. (10-4)

Pascal was a contemporary and rival of René Descartes, the most prominent mathematician philosopher of his day. In 1646, Pascal began a series of experiments on atmospheric pressure. By 1647 he had proved to his satisfaction (A) [that / what] vacuum existed. Descartes visited Pascal on September 23. Pascal seemed to think that Descartes could help him with his medical problems, but during this two-day visit, the two argued about the vacuum which Descartes did not (B) [believe / believe in]. Descartes wrote, rather cruelly, in a letter to Huygens after this visit that Pascal ‘has too much vacuum in his head’. The following morning, however, he returned — not Descartes the philosopher, but Descartes the physician. He sat and listened for three hours at his patient’s side, examined him, and (C) [prescribing / prescribed] soup and rest. When Pascal was tired of staying in bed, Descartes claimed, he would be nearly well. Their views remained in disagreement, but it was the supreme rationalist in his role as a thoughtful doctor whom Pascal would later remember. Later, Pascal wrote: ‘The heart has its reasons which reason knows nothing of.’

(A) that — believe in — prescribed
(B) what — believe — prescribed
(C) that — believe — prescribing

180. 글의 초점과 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 것을 고르시오. (10-4)

The following morning, however, he returned — not Descartes the philosopher, but Descartes the physician.

Pascal was a contemporary and rival of René Descartes, the most prominent mathematician philosopher of his day. In 1646, Pascal began a series of experiments on atmospheric pressure. By 1647 he had proved to his satisfaction that vacuum existed. (1) Descartes visited Pascal on September 23. (2) Pascal seemed to think that Descartes could help him with his medical problems, but during this two-day visit, the two argued about the vacuum which Descartes did not believe in. (3) Descartes wrote, rather cruelly, in a letter to Huygens after this visit that Pascal ‘has too much vacuum in his head’. (4) He sat and listened for three hours at his patient’s side, examined him, and prescribed soup and rest. When Pascal was tired of staying in bed, Descartes claimed, he would be nearly well. (5) Their views remained in disagreement, but it was the supreme rationalist in his role as a thoughtful doctor whom Pascal would later remember. Later, Pascal wrote: ‘The heart has its reasons which reason knows nothing of.’

(C) (A) (B) (C) (B) (D) (E) (D) (E) (D)

181. 밑줄 친 (1) ~ (5) 중, 문법 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오. (10-4)

Pascal was a contemporary and rival of René Descartes, the most prominent mathematician philosopher of his day. In 1646, Pascal began a series of experiments on atmospheric pressure. By 1647 he had proved to his satisfaction that vacuum existed. Descartes visited Pascal on September 23. Pascal seemed to think that Descartes could help him with his medical problems, but during this two-day visit, the two argued about the vacuum which Descartes did not believe in. Descartes wrote, rather cruelly, in a letter to Huygens after this visit that Pascal ‘has too much vacuum in his head’. The following morning, ________, he returned — not Descartes the philosopher, but Descartes the physician. He sat and listened for three hours at his patient’s side, examined him, and prescribed soup and rest. When Pascal was tired of staying in bed, Descartes claimed, he would be nearly well. Their views ________ in disagreement, but it was the supreme rationalist in his role as a thoughtful doctor whom Pascal would later remember. Later, Pascal wrote: ‘The heart has its reasons which reason knows nothing ________.

(1) therefore (2) for example (3) however (4) furthermore (5) in short
④ The longer we stay actively engaged in complex thinking.
① 111. a client of mine.
② 112. the beginning of a de facto rollback.
③ 113. of.
④ 114. of.
⑤ 115. of.
⑥ 116. Owning/To own such a bad place.
⑦ 117. (A)-2 (B)-3 (C)-1.
⑧ 118. of.
⑨ 119. of.
⑩ 120. of.
⑪ 121. compared.
⑫ 122. of.
⑬ 123. of.
⑭ 124. of.
⑮ 125. of.
⑯ 126. of.
⑰ 127. of.
⑱ 128. of.
⑲ 129. the bright sunlight coming through them made it difficult for baseball players to see.
⑳ 130. of.
⑳ 131. was, believed, Baker,
① 132. of.
② 133. of.
③ 134. of.
④ 135. of.
⑤ 136. soothing.
⑥ 137. of.
⑦ 138. of.
⑧ 139. of.
⑨ 140. of.
⑩ 141. (A)-2 (B)-3 (C)-1.
⑪ 142. of.
⑫ 143. of.
⑬ 144. of.
⑭ 145. of.
⑮ 146. of.
⑯ 147. of.
⑰ 148. of.
⑱ 149. of.
⑲ 150. of.
⑳ 151. of.
⑳ 152. of.
⑳ 153. of.
⑳ 154. of.
⑳ 155. of.

1. 2
2. 4
3. ① make ⑥ greatly ⑥ assume
4. ③ ④
5. ① ④
6. ④
7. have passed since
8. ② ①
9. ③ ①
10. ② ④
11. ⑤ ③
12. ② ①
13. ② ①
14. ⑤ ③
15. ② short ⑤ may ① assured
16. ① ④
17. ④ ②
18. ③ ②
19. ④ ②
20. ④ ②
21. ① ④
22. ④ ②
23. ② ①
24. at them ② making ⑤ entertained
25. ⑤ ②
26. ⑤ ②
27. ③ ②
28. ④ ②
29. ② ⑤
30. ④ ②
31. ⑤ ④
32. ③ ②
33. ④ ⑤
34. ⑤ ④
35. ③ ②
36. ③ ②
37. ④ ④
38. ⑤ ②
39. ① ②
40. ③ ②
41. ① ②
42. ③ ②
43. ③ ②
44. (A)-3 (B)-2 (C)-1
45. ③ ③
46. ④ ④
47. ⑤ ④
48. ③ ④
49. ④ ④
50. ④ ④
51. ③ ②
52. ③ ④
53. ④ ②
54. (A)-2 (B)-3 (C)-1
55. ② ①
56. ③ ①
57. consider
58. ③ ③
59. ③ ③
60. ⑤ is ⑥ so ① their
61. ② ①
62. ① ①
63. A big sea-dwelling creature finds it easier to conserve warmth inside its body.
64. ③ ③
65. ④ ④
66. (A)-3 (B)-2 (C)-1
67. ③ ③
68. ④ ④
69. ③ ③
70. ③ ③
71. ② ④
72. ② ④
73. ① ①
74. ④ ④
75. ③ ③
76. ④ ④

거짓말을 하지 말고, 연습하고, 고민하고, 성공하라.
156. are distrusted
157. ③
158. ⑤
159. ①
160. ③
161. ⑤
162. ③
163. ①
164. ③
165. ③
166. ④
167. ②
168. ③
169. ①
170. ⑤
171. ③
172. ③
173. ⑤
174. ②
175. ④
176. ⑤
177. ③
178. ⑨
179. ①
180. ④
181. ④
182. ③