In talking with other people, don’t begin by discussing the things on which you differ. Begin by emphasizing—and keep on emphasizing—the things on which you ________. Keep emphasizing, if possible, that you are both striving for the same end and that your only difference is one of method and not of purpose. Get the other person saying “Yes, yes” at the outset. Keep your opponent, if possible, from saying “No.”

1. live  2. agree  3. charge  4. doubt

The postmodern is everywhere and nowhere. It has no zero point, no fixed essence. It contains all the traces of everything that has come before. Its dominating logic is that of a ________, never pure, always compromising, not ‘either-or’, but ‘both-and’. The postmodern impulse is playful and paradoxical. It mocks and absorbs historical forms, always having it both ways, always modern and postmodern, nothing escapes its attention.

1. reality  2. hybrid  3. specialty  4. simulation

Under ordinary circumstances, individuals will take significant measures to avoid the huge expense of having a car stolen—parking in safe places, locking the car, using an antitheft device, etc. But once that car is insured for nearly its full replacement value, the driver has significantly less incentive to take such ________

1. discounts  2. rewards  3. risks  4. precautions

It is important to remember that making and responding to works of art, in many media, are social practices. It is ________ that these practices are the invention of any distinct individual. Any intention on the part of an individual to make art would be ________ meaningful, were there no already going practices of artistic production and response. If there are no shared criteria for artistic success, then the word art cannot be used ________ objectively, as a descriptive term. If I have only myself to go on, then “whatever is going to seem right to me to call art is ________ right. And that only means that here we can’t talk about ‘right.’”

1. the Wright Brothers’ maiden voyage on December 17, 1903, lasted just twelve seconds and covered only 120 feet—“you could have thrown a ball farther”—it displayed the possibility of conquering air itself to the world. The flight proved highly ________ to the U.S. government, which through the army had given seed money to a similar program under the direction of Samuel P. Langley.

(A)  (B)

1. Despite — embarrassed 
2. Despite — embarrassing 
3. Although — embarrassed 
4. Although — embarrassing

Modern industrial societies and their problems are becoming increasingly complex, and because ________ one person today can master all the social sciences, growing emphasis is placed on the interdisciplinary approach to many social problems. The interdisciplinary approach means ________ a group of social scientists with different specialties will work together on a certain problem, not all of whose aspects any one of the group fully understands.

(A)  (B)

1. no — that 
2. any — that 
3. no — what 
4. any — what
7. What does the underlined word refer to that is different from the others?

Alexander loved sport, and riding more than anything. No one rode better than he. His father once bought a beautiful horse that no one could tame. His name was Bucephalus. Whenever anyone tried to mount ① him they were thrown off. But Alexander worked out why ② he did it: the horse was afraid of his own shadow. So Alexander turned the horse’s head towards the sun so that he couldn’t see ③ his shadow on the ground. Stroking him gently, ④ he swung himself onto his back and rode round to the applause of the whole court.

8. In agreement with the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities, Franck Goddio and his team ensured that artifacts ① found in their exploration would remain in the East Port until a decision can be made about the possible creation of an underwater museum at the site. Yet the significance of some of their finds was such that they were unwilling to leave ② them untouched on the seabed without establishing a precise visual record of their appearance that would permit future scholars to study them in detail. The solution lay in temporarily removing some objects from their underwater sites to permit casting and then ③ returning them to the seabed. The replication process ④ overseen by Georges Brocot, a French artist who specializes in molding techniques.

9. Sustainability is a difficult and complex issue, and an elusive one. It is enormously important ① since it has to do with nothing less than the chances of humankind surviving on this planet. At the rate that the human race is using scarce and limited resources it appears that, unless measures are taken now—and if there is still time—the future of civilization, at least as we understand it now, ② is uncertain, to say the least. It follows that such a complex subject has no simple and straightforward treatment, especially ③ considered that sustainability is not a goal but a process. It leads to a better life for the present generation and survival for generations to come, ④ enhancing their ability to cope with the world that they will inherit.

10. Which dialogue fit the blank?

A: Jenny, have you signed up for the in-service training next week?
B: No, I haven’t. How about you?
A: I’ve already signed up for the Wednesday session.
B: Good for you. But I’m afraid I can’t make it on weekdays.
A: No worries. I heard there are weekend programs, too.
B: Really?
A: Yes, but the spaces must be limited.
B: Then, ① you should have gone to them ② if I were you, I’d sign up for them ③ I’d better go and sign up right away ④ you should take a rain check this time.

11. Which topic is most appropriate?

Cholesterol-lowering drugs are among the most widely used medications in the world. Your body produces cholesterol, and it’s found in many foods. But what is it for? Clearly, there is a reason for cholesterol because your liver naturally makes it, but why? You may be surprised to know that your body ① needs cholesterol as a foundation of good health in many ways. For example, cholesterol is used by the body to make hormones that help your body respond to physical and mental stress. It also is the foundation for the production of sex hormones, contributing to regulation of body actions from puberty to pregnancy, including all aspects of reproductive function.

12. Which word best fits the blank?

Although the cinema has most often been compared with literature, it really has far more in common with architecture. Both forms are public, collaborative, and above all, ① artistic ② expensive ③ sacred ④ productive. In both arts, economic constraints have always dictated the shape of the work produced. By comparison, literature (especially “serious” literature) seems almost a priestly calling: novelists and poets, at least since Romanticism, have (for better or worse) been largely able to write whatever pleased them, without regard for audience or expense.
13. The motivating concepts that guide disaster management—the reduction of harm to life, property, and the environment—are largely the same throughout the world. (A) Therefore, the capacity to carry out this mission is by no means uniform. Whether due to political, cultural, economic, or other reasons, the unfortunate reality is that some countries and some regions are more capable than others at addressing the problem. But no nation, regardless of its wealth or influence, is advanced enough to be fully immune from disasters’ negative effects. (B) Furthermore, the emergence of a global economy makes it more and more difficult to contain the consequences of any disaster within one country’s borders.

(A) However — Furthermore
(B) Otherwise — Furthermore

14. The bright butterflies and moths number 140,000 species, exceeded only by the beetles. “Lepidoptera,” the order’s scientific name, means “scaly-winged,” and tiny scales cover the wings and bodies of most adult forms. In size, butterflies and moths vary more than any other insect group. An owllet moth of South America is a foot across; the Eriocranid moth has a quarter-inch wingspan. Some species are even smaller. There are no hard and fast rules for telling a butterfly from a moth. But in general, moths spin cocoons, butterflies do not. When at rest, the moth tends to fold its wings like a tent while the butterfly presses them together overhead.

1. Lepidoptera는 모든 성충의 몸이 큰 비늘로 덮여 있다는 것을 뜻한다.
2. 나비와 나방은 다른 어떤 곤충집단보다 크기가 더 다양하다.
3. Eriocranid 나방은 날개 길이가 2분의 1인차이다.
4. 나비는 실 때 텐트처럼 날개를 접는 경향이 있다.

15. Spencer Stanhope came from a middle-class family and was educated at Rugby and Christchurch, Oxford. He began to study art with G. F. Watts in 1850, visiting Italy with him in 1853. He became one of the circle of young artists around the Pre-Raphaelites in the mid-1850s and was particularly friendly with Burne-Jones, who influenced his painting and became a lifelong friend. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1859 and later at the Grosvenor Gallery. Like his artist friends, he had a sympathy for ordinary people and often chose subjects showing them at work, though often in an idealized manner. Washing Day in which the women wash the clothes while the men get on with the business of fishing, is typical of Stanhope’s work.

1. 1853년에 G. F. Watts와 함께 이탈리아를 방문했다.
2. Burne-Jones가 그의 그림에 영향을 주었다.
3. 1859년에 Grosvenor Gallery에서 첫 전시회를 열었다.
4. Washing Day는 그의 작품의 전형적인 특징을 보여 준다.

16. Archaeological finds come in many forms—as artifacts, food remains, houses, human skeletons, and so on. These finds are usually cleaned, identified, and cataloged in the field before being packed for transport to the laboratory. Once back from the field, these data—including not only finds but also the detailed notes, drawings, and other recorded data acquired in the field—are subjected to analysis. At this stage some specific materials, such as radiocarbon samples and pollen grains, are sent to specialists for analysis. Most laboratory analysis involves detailed artifact classification and study of animal bones and other food remains—the basis for the later interpretation of data.

1. Various Laboratory Analyses of Archaeological Finds
2. Processing and Analysis of Archaeological Finds
3. Importance of Archaeology in Human History
4. Different Types of Archaeological Finds
17. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The metaphors or analogies that we chose to think about ourselves can have different effects on our understandings and our actions.

(A) For example, Michael White and David Epston explain that if we think that people and relationships are like complex machines, we will probably see their problems as malfunctions in the machinery and the solution would be to repair them, as a mechanic would.

(B) Someone who is guided by this metaphor would probably encourage the person to “vent” and express that anger to release the growing pressure.

(C) An example of this is when we say that anger was building up inside us like steam in a pressure cooker and that the steam has to be let out or the cooker will explode.

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

18. 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The closer the individual film came to being described by the first term in each pair, the more its difference from Hollywood films was regarded as “innovative” and hence positive.

Something in the German films was obviously viewed as “aesthetic,” but what was it? (①) In America, the term “German cinema” came to mark out an aesthetic space, if you will, somewhere outside the normative boundaries of conventional Hollywood style. (②) At issue was how far outside, and whether this aesthetic distance from the Hollywood cinema constituted a positive or negative aesthetic difference. (③) Discussions of individual films tended to be framed by three aesthetic criteria, each having both a positive and a negative dimension: spectacular/excessive, complex/elitist, and artistic/self-indulgent. (④) A film defined by the latter terms, however, was seen as too different and hence too “strange.”

19. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Leadership is centered on the communication between leaders and followers rather than on the unique qualities of the leader. ① Thought of as a relationship, leadership becomes a process of collaboration that occurs between leaders and followers. ② A leader affects and is affected by followers, and both leader and followers are affected in turn by the situation that surrounds them. ③ For example, a leader in the fund-raising campaign knows every step and procedure in the fund-raising process and is able to use this knowledge to run an effective campaign. ④ This approach emphasizes that leadership is not a linear one-way event, but rather an interactive event.

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When the state spends money which it has raised by taxation, it is taking money out of the pockets of the taxpayers to put it into the pockets of those upon whom it is spending. The expenditure may be really an investment: education, for instance, is an investment in the young, and is universally recognised as part of the duty of the state. In such a case, provided the investment is sound, public expenditure is obviously justified: the community would not be ultimately enriched by ceasing to educate its children, nor yet by neglecting harbours, roads, and public works generally.

① The state should inform its taxpayers of its investment plans.
② Reducing public expenditure will make the community richer.
③ Public expenditure can be justified through a proper investment.
④ The state should spend more money on public works than on education.
영어

[1~3] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 단어로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Many times, when it starts raining, there is an arrangement of raindrops visible on the window. Each time it rains the arrangement is different, but they still all look the same (that is, like all the other arrangements of raindrops) because we can’t see any patterns in them. There are no patterns there to detect, and our mind becomes _________ to them. That is, we do not notice them.

① alert  ② blind  ③ sharp  ④ sensitive

2. Conversation is usually _________; thus speakers have to ‘think standing up’. They therefore do not have the time to plan out what they want to say, and their grammar is inevitably loosely constructed, often containing rephrasing and repetition.

① grammatical  ② organized  ③ spontaneous  ④ manipulative

3. In many markets, firms will be competing for the same consumers but will be offering products that are not merely different but that directly _________ each other. Some firms sell cigarettes; others sell products that help you quit smoking. Some firms sell fast food; others sell diet advice.

① approve  ② advertise  ③ resemble  ④ oppose

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 단어의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Problem solving tends to be better when groups are of diverse backgrounds and abilities. When a group can draw on a rich variety of perspectives and experiences, decision making can be of higher quality than if the perspectives and experiences shared by the group members are ① different. Yet, as was the case with creativity and innovation, the most effective problem solving emerges when a ② balance of diversity exists. Diversity without any shared values and goals is likely to break a group ③ apart; however, shared values and goals may lead to what Irving Janis has termed groupthink. Groupthink describes what happens when groups ④ converge on a single answer to a problem and, rather than critically evaluate the solution, they convince themselves and each other that the solution they came up with is the best one.

5. (A) _________ earliest times the lives of humans and animals have been closely related, providing a rich source of symbolism. Animals have been worshipped as gods, linked with good or bad luck, and (B) _________ as sources of power and wisdom. Many are symbolically associated with a human quality.

(A) (B)
① Since — see  ② When — seen  ③ Since — seen  ④ When — see

6. The French arrived in North America about the same time the English _________ (A), but France was more interested in the profitable fur trade than in colonization and sent few French settlers; as a result, the population of New France stayed tiny compared with _________ (B) of the English colonies to the south.

(A) (B)
① did — that  ② was — this  ③ did — this  ④ was — that
7. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The personalities of people in groups speaking different languages often can diverge. A study revealed that personality tests taken by English-speaking Americans and Spanish-speaking Mexicans differ reliably: The Americans were found to be more extroverted, more agreeable, and more conscientious than the Mexicans. But why? To see if language might play a role in this difference, the researchers then sought out Spanish-English bilinguals in Texas, California, and Mexico and gave them the personality scale in each language. And in fact, language was a key: Scores of the bilingual participants were more extroverted, agreeable, and conscientious when they took the test in English than when they took it in Spanish.

① the procedure of developing a personality scale
② the influence of language on personality differences
③ test-taking strategies of bilinguals in personality tests
④ the role of environment in language learning

8. Some researchers claim that aggressive children simply prefer violent TV and would behave just as violently without that exposure. However, that argument cannot account for the results of numerous studies ① in which children are assigned to watch either a violent or nonviolent video or film. In most of this research, ② those exposed to violence behave more aggressively immediately afterward. In one study, for example, 396 seven- to nine-year-old boys watched either a violent or nonviolent film and then played indoor hockey. Researchers who did not know which film the boys had seen ③ rating their aggressive acts during the game, looking for moves that are banned in hockey. These included elbowing, kneeling, and tripping opponents. Overall, the boys who saw the violent film ④ were more aggressive.

9. From a neurological perspective, every time you encounter something new, your brain tries to record as much information as possible. Thousands of neurons are stimulated, which help code and store this information, ultimately ② caused you to feel and notice a lot. But as time goes on, the “new” experience becomes old, and your brain begins to use less and less energy ③ to encode information—simply because it already knows it. If you drive to and from work every day, the drive isn’t stimulating your brain ④ nearly as much as the first time you took that route.

10. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: Welcome to BW Print Shop. How may I help you?
B: Hi. I’d like to get copies of this flyer.
A: All right. How many copies do you need?
B: I need two hundred and fifty copies.
A: Okay. Would you like them delivered? It’s an extra 5,000 won.
B: No, ____________________. When will they be ready?
A: In about an hour.
B: That’s great. I’ll be back then.
A: Okay.

① I’d like to know the number of the copies
② I’ll pick them up when they’re finished
③ please send them to my office
④ I don’t want them bound

11. 밑줄 친 her[she]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 셋과 다른 것은?

When Nosipho first heard that they would be discussing ageing in class, she felt a little disappointed. Perhaps this section would be less interesting and less relevant to ① her own life than the material they had covered in the course so far. But after reading a little on the subject Nosipho found her thoughts turning to ② her grandmother who lived out in the rural areas. She only saw ③ her about once a year but her grandmother was still a very important figure in her family’s life. Having respect for older people was something her mother had impressed on her right from when ④ she was a young child.

12. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 단어로 가장 적절한 것은?

Humans evolved to detect sharp changes and distinctive events, such as the sudden appearance of a lion or sources of food. We are far less able to detect gradual changes. Ornstein and Ehrlich believe perceptual capacities that aided survival when humans were hunters and gatherers can now be a _______. Many of the threats facing civilization develop very slowly. Examples include the degradation of the environment, global warming, and erosion of the ozone layer. Ornstein and Ehrlich relate the large-scale threats we face to what they call the “boiled frog syndrome.” Frogs placed in a pan of water that is slowly heated cannot detect the gradual rise in temperature. They will sit still until they die. Like the doomed frogs, many people seem unable to detect gradual but deadly trends in modern civilization.

① handicap ② relief ③ weapon ④ cure
13. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is clear that peers value competence in physical activity and sport. That is, one way in which children and youth can achieve better status among their peers is to be perceived as physically competent. ________, a problem that persists in physical education is the inability to provide equitable learning experiences for less-skilled children and youth. Less-skilled students typically get fewer opportunities to practice and have less success than do their more-skilled peers. When games are played, the less-skilled students sometimes get few real opportunities to take part in meaningful play.

① However
② In short
③ For instance
④ In other words

14. 미국 노동통계국의 조사 결과에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Settling into a job is not necessarily a permanent situation, as occupational careers are characterized by significant fluidity. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 2005, more than 3 percent of employees left their jobs each month, most of them taking a job with another employer. The Bureau of Labor Statistics also determined that at the beginning of 2004, wage and salary workers had put in a median of only 4 years with their current employer. As might be expected, older workers stay at the same job for a longer period than younger ones do. Among workers 45 years of age and older, about half had been with their current employer for 10 years or more. In contrast, only about one-quarter of workers between the ages of 35 and 44 had a tenure of this length.

① 2005년에 피고용인의 3% 미만이 매달 직장을 옮겼다.
② 2004년 초에 모든 임금노동자는 그 당시의 고용주와 4년 이상 근무했다.
③ 젊은 노동자가 나이가 더 많은 노동자보다 같은 직장에 더 오래 머무웠다.
④ 45세 이상 노동자의 45% 정도는 그 당시의 고용주와 10년 이상 근무했다.

15. Mark Young에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Mark Young is the head of the painting department in a large hospital and 20 union employees report to him. Prior to coming on board at the hospital, he had worked as an independent contractor. At the hospital he took a position that was newly created because the hospital believed change was needed in how painting services were provided. Upon beginning his job, Mark did a 4-month analysis of the direct and indirect costs of painting services. His findings supported the perceptions of his administrators that painting services were inefficient and costly. As a result, Mark completely reorganized the department, designed a new schedule procedure, and redefined the expected standards of performance.

① 대형 병원 페인팅 부서의 장이다.
② 병원에 오기 전에 독립계약자로 일했다.
③ 병원에서 새로 마련한 직책을 맡았다.
④ 비효율적인 페인팅 서비스를 발견하지 못했다.

16. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Pineapples were brought back from the West Indies by early European explorers during the seventeenth century. From that time on, the pineapple was cultivated in Europe and became the favored fruit to serve to royalty and the elite. The pineapple was later introduced into North America and became a part of North American hospitality as well. Pineapples were displayed at doors or on gateposts, announcing to friends and acquaintances: “The ship is in! Come join us. Food and drink for all!” Since its introduction, the pineapple has been internationally recognized as a symbol of hospitality and a sign of friendliness, warmth, and cheer.

① Pineapples: A Symbol of Hospitality
② Cultivation of Pineapples in the West
③ Pineapple Industry in the West
④ Hospitality: Essence of Humans
17. Which of the following sentences best follows the given sentence?

Some organizations do have policies which allow either men or women to take career breaks to look after children.

(A) Indeed, the knowledge of this may well be a cause of the low take-up of such schemes by men.
(B) Organizations, therefore, not only need to establish the structures which allow careers to be more flexible, they also need to change attitudes which typically remain thoroughly traditional.
(C) However, not only have very few fathers actually availed themselves of such opportunities, anecdotal evidence also suggests that if they had done so, their careers would have been ‘ruined’ for life.

① (A) — (C) — (B)  ② (B) — (A) — (C)  ③ (C) — (A) — (B)  ④ (C) — (B) — (A)

18. Which sentence does not fit with the flow of the given text?

Adolescent clients, however, are too old to play with toys and often too young to be comfortable with a primarily verbal format.

Adult clients are usually comfortable with therapy that involves talking as its primary vehicle. (1) Child clients often do best in play therapy, where they can use toys and other materials to supplement their verbal expressions. (2) This means that working with adolescents requires a creative use of various kinds of structure, both to help the client feel more comfortable and to promote talking, self-exploration, and problem solving. (3) These kinds of structure include the use of more questions, therapist self-disclosure, providing treatment in many different settings, and structured mutual activities, such as going for walks or meeting in a restaurant for lunch. (4) Research suggests that with adolescents “traditional long-term individual psychotherapy is less effective than briefer and more focused psychotherapeutic interventions”.

19. What is not a sentence in the given text?

The functionalist theory holds that inequality is necessary if a society is to motivate its most talented and hard-working members to perform its most important roles. Some roles (including jobs) require more skill and training than do others. (1) Ordinarily, the more skill and training required to perform a role, the fewer the number of people qualified to “do the job” and, all else equal, the more valuable their abilities are to the whole group. (2) Functionalists argue that unequal rewards are effective ways to recruit the most able individuals into the most socially valuable roles. (3) Inequality offers few benefits to anyone except the elite and, indeed, is harmful to the whole society because of the unnecessary conflicts it creates. (4) Unless there are rewards for those with the talents most of us lack, they will have no incentive to put those talents to work in activities that benefit all of us.

20. Which sentence best summarizes the core idea of the given text?

Unfortunately, our brain is more affected by negative than positive information. For instance, imagine these two scenarios. In the first you learn that you’ve won a $500 gift certificate from Saks. You would feel pretty good about that, wouldn’t you? In the second scenario, you lose your wallet containing $500. How unhappy would you feel about that? According to the results of risk-taking research, the intensities of your responses to these experiences differ markedly. As the result of what scientists refer to as the brain’s negativity bias, the distress you’re likely to experience as a result of the loss of $500 will greatly exceed the pleasure you feel at winning that gift certificate.

(1) People more readily experience pleasure than negative emotions.
(2) The negativity bias of the human brain is reinforced by positive experiences.
(3) Balancing positive and negative emotions is the source of happiness.
(4) People are more influenced by negative experiences than positive ones.
Agriculture accelerates the loss of biodiversity. As we’ve cleared areas of grassland and forest for farms, we’ve lost crucial habitat, making agriculture a major driver of wildlife _________.

1. extinction  2. reproduction  3. classification  4. diversification

To Free a Family tells the remarkable story of Mary Walker, who in August 1848 fled her owner for refuge in the North. Her freedom, like that of thousands who ________ from bondage, came at a great price—remorse at parting without a word, fear for her family’s fate.

1. escaped  2. differed  3. benefited  4. originated

Unlike most of us, whose calendars run from January through December, and corporations, whose “fiscal years” can start and end at whatever month the treasurer deems best, concert seasons are usually ________ from the fall through the spring.

1. entrusted  2. inquired  3. legislated  4. reckoned

Leaders actively direct some aspects of their own development. A systematic plan outlining self-improvement goals will help leaders take advantage of opportunities they otherwise might _________. Developing a systematic plan also will help leaders ________ the importance of different goals. Leaders who carefully choose which seminars and conferences to attend may help themselves ________ their contribution to their personal developmental goals. Leaders should look for opportunities on the job or in volunteer work for responsibilities that may ________ their growth.

1. overlook  2. prioritize  3. lessen  4. further

Kids and tickling go together ________ milk and cookies, right? But tickle your newborn and she may not so much as crack a smile. Why? It’s not really the sensation of being tickled that makes a child ________ — in fact, studies show most people don’t truly enjoy the feeling.

(A) (B)
1. like — laugh  2. like — to laugh  3. alike — laugh  4. alike — to laugh

(A) ________ the fact that sport is a salient part of our daily lives, it has, until recently, received little serious study by sociologists. Accordingly, there ________ few clear and compelling definitions and descriptions of sport as a social activity.

(A) (B)
1. Although — are  2. Despite — is  3. Despite — are  4. Although — is
7. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: Did you have fun last weekend at the potluck party?
B: Absolutely! People brought a lot of delicious dishes.
A: Really? Which one was your favorite?
B: Brian’s. He made lasagna which tasted so good that there were no leftovers.
A: I’m sorry I missed it!
B: Let me give it a try.
A: Well, I’m a terrible cook. I have no idea what to make.
B: No worries. You can just bring fruit or beverages instead.
A: That’s a relief. Then let me know when you get together again.

8. Indeed, it is the nature of men ①that whenever they see profit, they cannot help chasing after ②them, and whenever they see harm, they cannot help running away. To illustrate, when the merchant engages in trade and travels twice the ordinary distance in a day, ③uses the night to extend the day, and covers a thousand miles without considering it too far, it is ④because profit lies ahead.

9. The navigational compass was one of ①the most important inventions in history. It sparked an enormous age of exploration ②which in turn brought great wealth to Europe. This wealth is ③that fueled later events such as the Enlightenment and the Industrial Revolution. It has been continually simplifying the lives of people around the globe ④since its introduction to the world.

10. Fear of speaking, or communication apprehension, is a common condition ①experienced even by seasoned speakers. While its causes are not fully understood, it seems to surface particularly when a speaker is faced with an unfamiliar role in an unfamiliar environment before an unfamiliar audience ②whose reception of the speaker’s ideas is highly in question. The control of communication apprehension lies in removing ③so many of the areas of uncertainty and unfamiliarity as possible. Thorough preparation and practice coupled with a good mental attitude will help ④guard against the disabling effects of communication apprehension.

11. 다음 단어가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 셋과 다른 것은?

Have you heard the story of “The Scorpion and the Frog”? A frog comes upon a scorpion and pleads for his life. The scorpion says he will not kill the frog if the frog takes ①him across the river. The frog asks, “How do I know you won’t kill ②me as I carry you?” The scorpion replies, “If I were to strike you, we would both surely die.” Thinking it over, the frog agrees and halfway across the river the scorpion strikes the frog in the back. As they both start to drown, the frog asks, “Why did ③you strike me? Now we will both die.” The scorpion replies with his last breath, “Because it is ④in my nature that I cannot control.”

12. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

I once attended a seminar where the speaker’s slide—a map of North America—was upside down. The speaker quickly said, “This is what North America looks like from the Southern Hemisphere,” which got a good laugh. A year or so later, I was speaking and my map of Brazil was backwards, so I said, “Here’s what Brazil looks like when seen from the center of the earth.” It took them a minute to get it, but they laughed at this one too. Even though you’re very careful to get your slides in right, sometimes you screw up, and if you’re prepared with one of these stock ①maps ②slides ③proverbs ④jokes, you can always get the audience on your side.
13. Which of the following sentences best matches the content of the text?

World tea production increased significantly by 6 percent to 5.07 million tonnes in 2013. Black tea output increased by 5.4 percent in response to continued firm prices while green tea output increased by 5.1 percent. Growth in world output was due to major increases in the major tea producing countries. China remained the largest tea producing country with an output of 1.9 million tonnes, accounting for more than 38 percent of the world total, while production in India, the second largest producer, also increased to reach 1.2 million tonnes. Output also increased in the two largest exporting countries where production reached 436,300 tonnes in Kenya and 343,100 tonnes in Sri Lanka. Apart from the 7.5 percent decline in Vietnam to 185,000 tonnes, production in other major producing countries such as Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Rwanda increased.

① Decreased tea production.
② India produced more tea than China.
③ Kenya and Sri Lanka increased tea production.
④ Vietnam's tea production declined.

14. Which of the following sentences best matches the content of the text about Abby Kelley Foster?

Born in Massachusetts to a Quaker farm family, Abby Kelley Foster was the seventh daughter in a time when farmers prayed for boys. She was raised in the town of Worcester, completed grammar school, and was one of the rare girls to go on to higher education, at a Quaker school in Providence, Rhode Island. She alternated studying with spells of teaching children to earn her way. Hearing a lecture on slavery by William Lloyd Garrison changed the course of her life. While teaching in Lynn, Massachusetts, she joined the local female antislavery society and soon became a paid lecturer for the Abolition Movement. She married Stephen S. Foster in 1845, and they often traveled together as abolitionist speakers. They worked their farm in Worcester and made it a haven for fugitive slaves.

① Born in a Quaker family.
② Failed to complete grammar school.
③ Attended a Quaker school.
④ Originally from Worcester.

15. Which of the following sentences best matches the content of the text?

Firms have traditionally focused on the individual transaction with a customer as the fruition of their marketing efforts. But as global markets have become increasingly competitive and volatile, many firms have turned their attention to building a continuing long-term relationship between the organization and the customer as the ultimate objective of a successful marketing strategy. They are taking action to increase lifetime customer value—the present value of a stream of revenue that can be produced by a customer over time. For an automobile manufacturer, ________, the lifetime value of a first-time car buyer who can be kept satisfied and loyal to the manufacturer—buying all future new cars from the same company—is well over a million dollars.

① for instance
② in addition
③ otherwise
④ nonetheless

16. Which of the following sentences best matches the content of the text about Uncle Walt?

Uncle Walt couldn’t afford to buy all the land he wanted for Disneyland. So, in order to fit everything in, he used movie makers’ tricks to make everything look bigger. One trick was to use things that are familiar, but make them smaller than normal. Unless you look carefully and measure with your eyes, you’ll assume, for example, that the Disneyland train is normal size. It isn’t. It is built to 5/8 scale. Many of the Disney buildings use the same trick, but that’s just the beginning. If you look carefully at some of the Disney buildings, you’ll notice there’s something a little odd about them. They are not only smaller than normal, but their second and third stories are smaller still. By tapering the upper stories, the designers fool your eyes into believing that they are bigger and taller than they really are.

① Movie Making in Disneyland
② Disneyland: Land of Illusions
③ Tricks Do Not Always Work
④ Safety Rules in Disneyland
17. Which one of the following sentences correctly follows the given one?

When we speak of the political organization of a particular cultural system, we frequently are left with the impression that political boundaries and cultural boundaries are the same.

(A) Thus, the term Comanche refers to a people with a common language and culture who never united to carry out common political activities.
(B) But the boundaries of a polity, or politically organized unit, may or may not correspond with the boundaries of a particular way of life.
(C) For example, the Comanche of the Great Plains shared a common language, customs, and ethnic identity, yet politically, they were never organized above the local group.

1. (B) — (A) — (C)
2. (B) — (C) — (A)
3. (C) — (A) — (B)
4. (C) — (B) — (A)

18. Which sentence most accurately summarizes the argument in the following passage?

The commons dilemma takes its name from this parable: You are a shepherd in a small village. There is a piece of land, called the commons, that everyone is free to share. Most of the time, your sheep graze on your own land, but when a few of them need a little extra grass, you are free to take them to the commons. There are 50 shepherds in the village, and the commons can support about 50 sheep a day. So if each shepherd takes an average of one sheep per day to the commons, everything works out. Suppose a few shepherds decide to take several sheep per day to the commons to save the grass on their own land. Not to be outdone, other shepherds do the same. Soon the commons is barren and useless to all.

Pursuing ______ (A) ______ interests only can lead to ______ (B) ______ effects to the whole.

(A) ______ (B) ______
1. collective — damaging
2. collective — beneficial
3. individual — positive
4. individual — harmful

19. Which of the following sentences best completes the given sentence?

This factor is evident in technology, since most technological advancements are the result of such recombinations.

An innovation may be anything—from new religious beliefs to a technological change—that is internally generated by members of the society. People are constantly changing what they do and how they do it. In most cases these changes are minor, imperceptible, and unconscious. (①) In the telling of a myth a person may delete some part while elaborating another. (②) Individuals may wear their hair differently or paint their faces with a new design. (③) Most innovations consist of the recombining of two or more existing ideas or objects to produce something new. (④) In North America, Fulton took a paddle wheel, a steam engine, and a boat and put them together to create a steamboat.

20. Which sentence best completes the given sentence?

Similarity can consist of being part of the same group, even if the party in distress is a stranger. In one study, students were made to think about their favorite soccer team, thereby activating their identity as a fan of that team. Each participant was then made to walk to another building. On the way, he encountered a student who was injured and either wearing a shirt of the participant’s favorite team, a shirt of a competitor, or a shirt with no team name. The injured student received more help when wearing a shirt of the participant’s favorite team than when wearing either of the other kinds of shirts. People who are fans of the same soccer team form an ingroup, and generally speaking, we are more likely to help ingroup rather than outgroup members.

① Social identity is strongly related to people’s hobbies.
② Outgroup members regard similarity as a key to friendship.
③ People are likely to mimic one another to get help.
④ Similarity plays a role in likelihood of being helped.
1. If you describe someone as _______, you think that he or she is strange or unusual, often in an unpleasant way.

- peculiar
- extrovert
- responsive
- submissive

2. Throughout history, food has had a huge impact on civilization as a ______ of social change, political organization, geopolitical competition, industrial development, military conflict, and economic expansion.

- trigger
- deterrent
- justification
- consequence

3. Most of the characteristics of the early primates are studied from fossils of their teeth and skulls. Bone fossilization is the process by which minerals slowly replace the organic content of the bones of a dead animal, resulting in a very detailed stone ______ of the original bone. Fossils can be so detailed that they show scratches under a microscope.

- emblem
- duplicate
- remnant
- craftwork

4. To the world at large, Ethiopia is practically ______ with famine and desert, to the extent that the Ethiopian Airlines’ Johannesburg office regularly receives tactful enquiries about what, if any, food is served on their flights. This widespread ______, regarding a country set in a continent plagued by drought and erratic rainfall, says much about the workings of the mass media. It says rather less about Ethiopia. ______, to Western myth, the elevated central plateau that covers half of Ethiopia’s surface area, and supports the vast majority of its population, is the most extensive contiguous area of fertile land in the eastern side of Africa. The deserts do exist, but they are, as you might expect, ______ populated; they have little impact on the life of most Ethiopians—and they are most unlikely to be visited by tourists. To all intents and purposes, the fertile highland plateau is Ethiopia.

- synonymous
- misconception
- Contrary
- densely

5. I saw one of the most impressive government policies ______ in years.

- I saw one of the most impressive government policies ______ in years.

- If I were you, I’d apply for the position just for the experience.

- That wonderful thought was suddenly occurred after I came to Jeju.

- I urged in my previous letter that they be treated as his colleagues.

6. Beekeepers in the United States first noticed that their bee colonies ______ dying off in 2006. Since then, scientists have been desperately ______ to figure out what’s causing the collapse.

- (A) ____ tried
- (B) ____ trying

- (A) ____ have been __ tried
- (B) ____ have been __ trying
7. We tend to organize ___(A)___ we perceive into whole, continuous figures. If the stimulus pattern is incomplete, we most likely will fill in the missing elements. Reading the letters K.O. .E.A. Koreans are apt to add the missing letter to form the word KOREA. However, a person from another culture might read the letters ___(B)___, not unconsciously supplying the letter R and, hence, arriving at an entirely different interpretation of the letters.

(A) (B)
① what — different
② what — differently
③ that — different
④ that — differently

8. I met a university professor who reported that his daughter ___(1)___ had sent thirteen thousand text messages to her friends in a single month. If each message took, say, fifteen seconds ___(2)___ to key in, the father calculated that the daughter spent hours a day texting, a word my spell-checker does not yet recognize. Sending text messages ___(3)___ is obviously an addictive and compulsive behavior. My wife and I once drove past a young man ___(4)___ rode no hands on a bicycle. In one hand he was thumbing a text message. In the other he held what looked like a three- or four-month-old baby.

9. As our knowledge of emotional intelligence continues to evolve, ___(1)___ so does this book on emotional and social intelligence. Just over ten years ___(2)___ have passed since we wrote the first edition of this book. The previous revised editions were driven by the huge increase in knowledge, both scientific and experiential, ___(3)___ that arose on this new topic. The present revision is primarily driven by the first major revision of the most widely used test of emotional intelligence in the world, the Emotional Quotient Inventory, now ___(4)___ referring to as the Emotional Quotient Inventory 2.0.

10. A: I’m starving.
B: Me, too. What are you in the mood for?
A: Korean food, definitely. You know I’m a huge fan of bulgogi.
B: Oh, I heard there’s a nice Korean restaurant near here.
A: ___(1)___
B: Good! Do you want to go right now?
A: Sure. Don’t you think we need a reservation?
B: Probably. I’ll call and ask them.

① Then, what are we waiting for?
② Wow, unbelievable! That’s a steal!
③ Didn’t you know that I don’t like meat?
④ I think it just isn’t my day.

11. A: Hey. You are late.
B: Sorry. I was busy helping Jenny with her math homework. She seemed to have problems with some of the questions.
A: What? Jenny with curly hair?
B: Yes. Jenny Kim in my class.
A: ___(1)___
B: What do you mean by that?
A: She’s a math genius. She practically knows everything about math.
B: Oh, I didn’t know that. She never told me she didn’t need help.
A: Jenny is very thoughtful. She probably didn’t want to hurt your feelings.

① You taught a fish how to swim.
② Don’t bite the hand that feeds you.
③ She just jumped on the bandwagon.
④ You locked the barn door after the horse escaped.

12. For poststructuralist theory the common factor in the analysis of social organization, social meanings, and power and individual consciousness is ___(A)___ language. (A) Yet it is also the place where our sense of ourselves, our subjectivity, is ___(B)___ constructed. (B) The assumption that subjectivity is constructed implies that it is not innate, not genetically determined, but socially produced. (C) Language is the place where actual and possible forms of social organization and their likely social and political consequences are defined and contested.

① (B) — (A) — (C) ② (B) — (C) — (A) ③ (C) — (A) — (B) ④ (C) — (B) — (A)
13. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When they sailed across the Atlantic in the early 1600s, the Europeans saw the new world through their own cultural lens. They saw a wilderness that was filled with seemingly infinite abundance, but untamed, having no plowed fields, fences, or farm houses. ① The Native Americans they met were considered to be savage peoples, with none of the characteristics of European civilization, nor did they possess true religion according to this view. ② Lacking civilization, however, they lived closer to the natural world, and some Europeans believed this gave them a simple nobility that Europeans themselves lacked. ③ Native Americans understood through long experience that outsiders could bring war, death, and destruction. ④ Thus, they coined the term “noble savage” to describe Native Americans.

14. 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 글이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?

Euathlos reasons a little differently, however. If I lose, he thinks, then I will have lost my first court case, in which event, the original agreement releases me from having to pay any tuition fees.

Euathlos has learned from Protagoras how to be a lawyer, under a very generous arrangement whereby he doesn’t need to pay anything for his tuition until and unless he wins his first court case. (①) Rather to Protagoras’ annoyance, however, after giving up hours of his time training Euathlos, the pupil decides to become a musician and never takes any court cases. (②) Protagoras demands that Euathlos pay him for his trouble and, when the musician refuses, decides to sue him in court. (③) Protagoras reasons that if Euathlos loses the case, he, Protagoras, will have won, in which case he will get his money back, and furthermore, that even if he loses, Euathlos will then have won a case and will therefore still have to pay up. (④) And, even if he wins, Protagoras will still have lost the right to enforce the contract, so he will not need to pay anything.

15. 밑줄 친 he(his) 중 가리키는 대상이 나머지 셋과 다른 것은?

On October 21, 1984, President Ronald Reagan and his challenger, former Vice President Walter Mondale, held the second of two nationally televised presidential debates in the run-up to the presidential election. President Reagan remained popular, but his support was softening in light of growing concerns about ① his age (he was 73 at the time of the debate). His poor performance in the previous debate, three weeks earlier, had opened the door to questions about ② his mental fitness. When the moderator asked him if age was a concern in the election, he famously replied that ③ he would not make age an issue of that campaign. Reagan said, “I am not going to exploit, for political purposes, my opponent’s youth and inexperience.” Mondale, not exactly a spring chicken at fifty-six, later commented that he knew at that very moment ④ he had lost the campaign.

16. Lawrence Richard Walters에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

On 2 July 1982, American truck driver Lawrence Richard Walters, nicknamed ‘Lawnchair Larry’, built a homemade airship. Using his lawn chair, 45 helium weather balloons, a Citizens’ Band radio, and a pellet gun, he flew to 15,000 feet over controlled airspace near Los Angeles International Airport. After 45 minutes, aware that he had breached commercial airspace, he shot several balloons and began his descent. He lost his pellet gun overboard and eventually got caught in power lines, causing a twenty-minute blackout in Long Beach. His action and subsequent arrest for breaking federal aviation laws caused a media sensation and spawned a wave of cultural reinterpretations in film, theatre, music, and even video games.

① 비행선을 직접 만들었다.
② 여러 개의 풍선을 터뜨려 하강하였다.
③ Long Beach의 정전 사태를 일으켰다.
④ 위기 상황에서도 연방 항공법을 준수하였다.
17. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Natural scientists such as chemists or physicists can usually conduct controlled experiments where “all other things” are in fact held constant (or virtually so). They can test with great precision the assumed relationship between two variables. **(A)**, they might examine the height from which an object is dropped and the length of time it takes to hit the ground. But economics is not a laboratory science. Economists test their theories using real-world data, which are generated by the actual operation of the economy. In this rather bewildering environment, “other things” do change. Despite the development of complex statistical techniques designed to hold other things equal, control is less than perfect. **(B)**, economic principles are less certain and less precise than those of laboratory sciences. That also means they are more open to debate than many scientific theories.

(A) ① For example ② Nevertheless ③ In contrast ④ In contrast
(B) ① For example ② As a result ③ Conversely ④ Therefore

18. 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Centuries ago, the philosopher Jeremy Bentham wrote, “Pain and pleasure govern us in all we do, in all we say, in all we think.” The institutions and incentive structures of society operate largely in accordance with Bentham’s claim and thus are missing out on some of the most profound motivators of human behavior. What Bentham and the rest of us typically overlook is that humans are wired with another set of interests that are just as basic as physical pain and pleasure. We are wired to be ______. We are driven by deep motivations to stay connected with friends and family. We are naturally curious about what is going on in the minds of other people. These connections lead to behaviors that violate our expectation of rational self-interest and make sense only if our ______ nature is taken as a starting point for who we are.

① social ② creative ③ intuitive ④ egocentric

19. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Throughout history, and in every culture, emotional tears are shed—everyone, everywhere, cries at some time. People weep during funeral rituals, for instance, in every culture except in Bali, and even there people weep in mourning—tearless funerals are made possible only by postponing the rites until two full years after the death. Around the globe, infants cry in hunger and pain and children in frustration and disappointment. However much the rules governing emotional display may vary from time to time and place to place, adults weep for myriad reasons and sometimes, a few claim, for no reason at all. In American culture, even those rare people (usually male) who claim they never cry can remember doing so as children.

① Cultural Benefits of Crying ② Stop Weeping and Start Living ③ Shedding Tears: A Human Universal ④ Diverse Effects of Emotional Crying

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

*Foraging* is a subsistence strategy based on gathering plants that grow wild in the environment and hunting available animals. In some cases, foraging might not seem like production at all. Walking through the forest, finding a fruit-bearing tree, picking the fruit, and eating it might strike contemporary urbanities as living in Eden, not producing. Most people who live in direct contact with the environment and employ relatively little technology in the acquisition of food actually work harder than simply picking low-hanging fruit, but gathering what grows wild in the environment is a form of production. It is also a key economic strategy of foragers. *Production* refers to any human action intended to convert resources in the environment into food. Berries growing on a bush are simply seed-carriers for the reproduction of the plant; they do not become “food” until they are identified as edible and taken off the bush. Identifying and picking the fruit, then, is an act of production.

① Productive activities are valued for the survival of human beings. ② Foraging strategies for acquiring food in the wild should be developed. ③ It is necessary to improve the environment to support human survival. ④ We need to understand foraging as an act of production.