1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [18]

Whenever you find yourself reacting differently than you would if you had unlimited time, you’re acting out of neediness and won’t be reading people clearly. Stop and consider alternative courses of action before you go forward. It’s often best to find a temporary solution to begin with, and decide on a permanent one later. The parents urgently seeking child care could put their immediate efforts into convincing a friend or family member to help out for a week or two, buying them time to look for permanent help. If they can afford it, they can hire a professional nanny for a while. Temporary solutions may be more expensive or inconvenient in the short run, but they’ll give you the time you need to make a wise choice about your long-term selection.

① effective skills to read others’ mind
② temporary solutions for a wise choice
③ considerations about diverse solutions
④ priority in choosing among alternatives
⑤ fast and wise decisions in limited time

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [21]

At Jayden Corporation, we are committed to safeguarding the privacy of all employees, former and current. If you receive a telephone, e-mail, or written request for any information regarding a former employee, do not provide any details of employment. Please pass along the inquiry to Human Resources. Human Resources will determine whether any such inquiry is for legitimate reasons. In certain situations, the HR Department may contact a former employee to request permission to provide information to an outside agency, business, or individual. If there are any questions about this policy, please contact Human Resources.

① The Roles of Human Resources at Work
② Follow the Policy of a Company Faithfully
③ Be Committed to Your Own Responsibility
④ Mistakes You Should Not Make as a Employee
⑤ Be Careful about Information of a Former Employee

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [22]

Anxiety has been around for thousands of years. According to evolutionary psychologists, it is adaptive to the extent that it helped our ancestors avoid situations in which the margin of error between life and death was slim. Anxiety warned people when their lives were in danger: not only from wild tigers, cave bears, hungry hyenas, and other animals stalking the landscape, but also from hostile, competing tribes. Being on alert helped ancient people fight predators, flee from enemies, or “freeze,” blending in, as if camouflaged, so they wouldn’t be noticed. It mobilized them to react to real threats to their survival. It pushed them into keeping their children out of harm’s way. Anxiety thus persisted through evolution in a majority of the population because it was (and can be) an advantageous, life-saving trait.

* camouflaged: 위장한

① how to eliminate anxiety
② skills necessary for a survival
③ processes of human evolution
④ reacting to the threats in the wild
⑤ necessity of anxiety for us to survive
4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [23]

The first humans who figured out how to write things down around 5,000 years ago were in essence trying to increase the capacity of their hippocampus, part of the brain’s memory system. They effectively extended the natural limits of human memory by preserving some of their memories on clay tablets and cave walls, and later, papyrus and parchment. Later, we developed other mechanisms—such as calendars, filing cabinets, computers, and smartphones—to help us organize and store the information we’ve written down. When our computer or smartphone starts to run slowly, we might buy a larger memory card. That memory is both a metaphor and a physical reality. We are off-loading a great deal of the processing that our neurons would normally do to an external device that then becomes an extension of our own brains, a neural enhancer.

*parchment: 양피지

① Brain Size & Memory System
② Memory: Is It Unique to Humans?
③ Ways of Storing Information of the Past
④ How Does Human Extend Their Memory?
⑤ Characteristics of Human: Use of a Metaphor

5. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [24]

The graph above shows the U.S. population’s average daily consumption of calories from sugar drinks from 2005 to 2008. ① In each age group, consumption of calories from sugar drinks is higher in males than females. ② In both genders, consumption of calories from sugar drinks increases until ages 12-19 and then decreases with age. ③ Consumption of calories of males never falls below 70 kcal while that of females falls to 42 kcal in ages 60 and over. ④ The highest consumption of calories from sugar drinks is the age group 12-19. ⑤ The gap between males’ and females’ consumption of calories from sugar drinks is the smallest among the group aged 2-5, followed by the group aged 6-11.
6. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? [25]

Brooks Stevens was born in 1911 in Milwaukee. When he was struck down with polio at 8, his limbs stiffened and his right arm became virtually useless. Doctors predicted that he would not be able to walk again. Stevens’ father, however, was not a believer in bed rest. He piled sketchpads and model kits next to the boy’s bed and encouraged him to build miniature airplanes and boats. Stevens enrolled at Cornell University to study architecture but left Cornell without a diploma. Later, he returned to Milwaukee to work as an inventory manager. Bored and restless, he persuaded the head of his company to let him redesign some of the product labels. This opportunity was the first step towards Stevens’ career as an industrial designer. He opened his first office in 1935 and later created his own Auto Museum, which displayed both vehicles of his own design and those that he admired.

*polio: 소아마비

① 8살 때 소아마비에 걸려 왼팔을 거의 쓸 수 없었다.
② 아버지는 아들이 침대에 누워지내야함을 인정했다.
③ 아버지는 아들에게 모형비행기와 보트를 만들어줬다.
④Cornell 대학에서 건축학 학사학위를 받았다.
⑤ 자동차 박물관을 세워 자신이 디자인한 자동차를 전시했다.

7. Sunrise Inn 이용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [26]

Notice for All Guests

We hope to provide you with the best service possible.

Rates
• Our rates are seasonal. Please call or e-mail to inquire.
• 50% of full payment must be paid in advance to secure reservation.

Check-in & Checkout
• Check-in: 2:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.
• Check-out: by 11:00 a.m.
• To extend your stay, check for availability before 10:00 a.m.

Services
• There’s a safe at the front desk to store your valuables. A charge of $2 will be added to your account.
• The computers in the lounge are only for searching the Internet. Please do not play computer games or download programs.
• Rooms are cleaned every other day. A $5 service charge will be added for daily cleaning.

① 요금은 계절에 따라 다르다.
② 오전 10시 이전에 숙박연장 여부를 확인해야한다.
③ 귀중품 보관시 2달러의 추가요금이 발생한다.
④ 컴퓨터는 오직 인터넷 사용만 가능하다.
⑤ 객실 청소는 매일 이루어진다.
8. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [28]

The ability to think about why things work and what may be causing problems when events do not go as expected seems like an obvious aspect of the way we think. It is interesting that this ability to think about why things happen is one of the key abilities that separates human abilities from those of just about every other animal on the planet. Asking why allows people to create explanations. Issac Newton didn’t just see an apple fall from a tree. He used that observation to help him figure out why it fell. Your car mechanic doesn’t just observe that your car is not working. He figures out why it is not working using knowledge about why it usually does work properly. And anyone who has spent time with a five-year-old knows that children this age can test the limits of your patience by trying to get explanations for why everything works as it does.

① The Big Question: Why?
② How Does the World Work?
③ Excellence of Issac Newton
④ Parents’ Qualification: Patience
⑤ Characteristic of Human: Observation

9. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [29]

Many times I have noticed coaches and parents choose the wrong time to explain concepts to children. A perfect example of this is while the children are playing a game. As a coach, the only time I would talk strategy was when during a time-out or after the game. This is because it is really difficult for children to play and listen at the same time. I would only say words of encouragement while the children were playing. You might have seen a father watching his son playing a game in a field, yelling at him to point out his errors. The game continues to be played while the child is trying to pay attention to what his father is telling him. Children need to be able to concentrate on the task at hand. Children can play, or they can listen, but like adults, it’s almost impossible for them to do both at once.

① dealing with outside threats
② problems startup companies face
③ getting employees to do one thing
④ doing efficiently through multi-tasking
⑤ competition as a means of development

10. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [30]

The best thing I did as a manager was to make every person in the company responsible for doing just one thing. I had started doing this just to simplify the task of managing people. But then I noticed a deeper result: defining roles reduced conflict. Most fights inside a company happen when colleagues compete for the same responsibilities. Startup companies face an especially high risk of this since job roles are fluid at the early stages. Eliminating competition makes it easier for everyone to build the kinds of long-term relationships that transcend mere professionalism. More than that, internal peace is what enables a startup to survive at all. When a startup fails, we often imagine it surrendering to predatory rivals in a competitive ecosystem. But every company is also its own ecosystem, and internal conflict makes it vulnerable to outside threats.

*transcend: 초월하다
11. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [11] [31]

John Wooden, the great UCLA basketball coach who produced 10 NCAA championship teams in 12 years during the 1960s and 1970s, perfectly exemplified the power of consistency. In the fascinating film documentary The UCLA Dynasty, one player recalled, “There was a way to do everything. You could have taken UCLA people who played in 1955, 1965, 1970, and 1975; put them on the same team; and they would have been able to play with each other, instantly.” Wooden ran his drills with rare modifications over the course of three decades. Drills would start and end like clockwork, the same drills performed before the national championship as at the beginning of the season so that, in the words of a star player, “By the time the games came along, they just became memorized exhibitions of brilliance.” [3점]

① the necessity of being on time  
② ways to control players in a game  
③ the importance of consistent practice  
④ great achievements of a basketball coach  
⑤ the effect of memory on athletic success

12. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [12] [32]

Although trust may require a meaningful relationship to satisfy its more demanding analysts, it need not require goodwill. When A is a person and B is a bank, A may trust B to keep her money safe although she does not imagine for a moment that the bank feels warmly disposed to her, and she may well suspect that it will assert its interests at her expense when it gets a chance to impose charges or manipulate interest rates. When A enters hospital and is examined by Doctor B, she may trust B’s professional expertise and integrity even though B appears indifferent to her as a person. Until relatively recently indifference on the part of medical professionals, or plain rudeness, was if anything regarded as a sign of trustworthiness: it implied the objectivity needed for expertise, and asserted the superior status that medical expertise granted.

① a double-edged sword of trust  
② rudeness of medical professionals  
③ the interest rates policy of a bank  
④ ways to present one’s trustworthiness  
⑤ relationship between trust and goodwill

13. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [13] [33]

What distinguishes recycling is not its importance, but rather the ease with which individuals can participate, and the visibility of actions taken to promote the common good. You may care passionately about the threat of global warming or the destruction of the rain forests—but you can’t have an immediate effect on these problems that is perceptible to yourself or others. The rain forest salvation truck doesn’t make weekly pickups, let alone the clean air truck. When a public opinion poll in 1990 asked people what they had done in connection with environmental problems, 80 to 85% answered that they or their households had participated in various aspects of recycling: no other significant steps had been taken by a majority of respondents. Like the drunk looking for his wallet under the lamppost, we may focus on recycling because it is where the immediate tasks are best illuminated.

① Global Warming  
② Necessity of Recycle  
③ Why Do We Recycle?  
④ Recycle & Environment  
⑤ Different Aspects of Recycling

* salvation: 보호, 구제
14. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [34]
When we examine individual behavior and the impact of perception on that behavior, it is important to remember that people see what they either want to see or are trained to see. Therefore, in terms of human relations, the manager must try to understand the worker’s perception of reality. Employees willingly accept management’s methods only when they perceive those methods to be in the employees’ best interests. Otherwise, they will resort to such perceptual traps as selective perception and stereotyping. For example, Harvey Lester, a new employee, has been having trouble mastering his new job. His boss, Lois, tells him that if he does not improve, she will have to let him go. Feeling that he is on the verge of being fired, Harvey quits. What Lois saw as a mild warning designed to improve output is interpreted as a threat resulting in a resignation. Each party interpreted the action differently.

1. What Do You See?
2. Types of Stereotyping
3. Importance of Relations
4. Perception And Behavior
5. Difficulty of Management

15. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [36]
The potential of access to a particular medium is shaped by the technological characteristics of the medium concerned. Access to TV sets and telephones is not the same as access to computers and networks. All media have characteristics supporting and discouraging access. Computers and their networks support access because they are multi-purpose or multi-functional technologies enabling all kinds of information, communication, transaction, work, education and entertainment. So, there are useful applications for everybody. Moreover, the extension of networks produces network effects: the more people gain access, the more valuable a connection becomes. However, multi-functionality also results in extremely different applications, both advanced, with many opportunities to learn and build a career, and simple, mainly focused on entertainment. Other characteristics enabling equality of access are the complexity, expensiveness and lack of user-friendliness of many contemporary new media.

1. ways to increase equality of access
2. advantages of using computers over TV
3. multi-functionality of computers and networks
4. factors enabling us to access to a certain media
5. technological characteristics of TV and telephones
16. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [16] [37]

In a crowded world, an unmanaged commons cannot possibly work. That is an important qualification. If the world is not crowded, a commons may in fact be the best method of distribution. For example, when the pioneers spread out across the United States, the most efficient way was to treat all the game in the wild as an unmanaged commons because for a long time humans couldn’t do any real damage. A plainsman could kill an American bison, cut out only the tongue for his dinner, and discard the rest of the animal. He was not being wasteful in any important sense. Nor did it much matter how a lonely American frontiersman disposed of his waste. Today, with only a few thousand bison left, we would be outraged by such careless behavior. As the population in the United States became denser, the land’s natural chemical and biological recycling processes were overloaded. Careful management of these resources became necessary, from bison to oil and water.

* commons: 공동 자원, 공유지 ** game: 야생의 사냥감

① The Proper Use of Resources
② The Distribution of Resources
③ The Tragedy of the Commons
④ Reason of Population Increase
⑤ How To Manage the Commons

17. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [17] [38]

The Irish overreliance on potatoes was worsened by certain economic trends in the early 19th century. The development of the British textile industry, for example, made the traditional handicraft sector useless, destroying a key mechanism for achieving food security for the Irish rural poor. A second negative trend was falling real wages and rising rents, which gradually reduced the relative standard of living of wage-dependent Irish. In desperation, many Irish farmers resorted to cultivating wetlands or rocky hillsides. But this unproductive land left such farmers at a chronic risk of starvation. Another sign of Irish poverty was the increased reliance of the poor on the “lumper” variety of potato, a watery, tasteless potato that nonetheless could produce impressive yields even on substandard soil. Unfortunately this potato proved particularly vulnerable to the potato blight of 1845-52.

* blight: (식물의) 마름병

① The Harsh Conditions of Ireland
② Economic Depression in 19th Century
③ The Effect of Textile Industry on Farmers
④ The Reason of the Irish Experienced Famine
⑤ Important Factors for Economic Development
18. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [18] [39]

In the last twenty years or so research on the brain has radically changed the way intelligence is understood. There is now considerable controversy surrounding the notion of general intelligence. Some of our intelligence may indeed be inherited, but our life experience is now thought to have a profound effect upon intelligence. Scientists have suggested that intelligence changes and modifies as one progresses through life. This finding has not yet impacted on schooling in any significant way. When asked to describe a class they had met for the first time, some teachers immediately divided the children into three groups, the bright, the middle-of-the-road and the “no hopers.” The old idea of innate intelligence has had a major effect on this categorizing and labelling of children. It has contributed to many children growing up with the mistaken idea that they are not intelligent and cannot succeed in education.

1. Intelligence is not acquired but inherited,
2. Intelligence is important at school education,
3. Experience has an important role intelligence,
4. Children are categorized by intelligence at school,
5. The concept of intelligence doesn’t change easily.

19. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [19] [40]

Research by Paul Slovic of Decision Research and the University of Oregon shows that people who are otherwise caring and would go out of their way to help another individual become indifferent to the suffering of the masses. In one experiment, people were given $5 to donate to lessen hunger overseas. The first choice was to give the money to a particular child, Rokia, a seven-year-old in Mali. The second choice was to help twenty-one million hungry Africans. The third choice was to help Rokia, but as just one of many victims of hunger. Can you guess which choice was most popular? Slovic reported that donations to the individual, Rokia, were far greater than donations to the second choice, the statistical portrayal of the hunger crisis. That’s not particularly surprising. But what is surprising, and some would say discouraging, is that adding the statistical realities of the larger hunger problem to Rokia’s story significantly reduced the contributions to Rokia.

1. Indifference about Donation
2. Efforts To Eliminate Hunger
3. The Power of One over Many
4. Warm-heartedness of Human
5. Powerful Driver of the Masses
Like few other institutions in American life, baseball, football, basketball, and hockey are a source of social glue and civic pride. From Yankee Stadium in New York to Candlestick Park in San Francisco, sports stadiums are the cathedrals of our civil religion, public spaces that gather people from different walks of life in rituals of loss and hope.

But professional sports is not only a source of civic identity. It is also a business. And in recent decades, the money in sports has been crowding out the community. It would be an exaggeration to say that naming rights and corporate sponsorships have ruined the experience of rooting for the home team. Still, changing the name of a civic landmark changes its meaning. This is one reason why Detroit fans mourned when Tiger Stadium, named for the team, gave way to Comerica Park, named for a bank.

When fans go to the ballpark or arena, they don’t go primarily for the sake of a civic experience. They go to see David Ortiz hit a home run in the bottom of the ninth, or to see Tom Brady throw a touchdown pass in the final seconds of the game. But the public character of the setting conveys a civic teaching—that we are all in this together, that for a few hours at least, we share a sense of place and civic pride. As stadiums become less like landmarks and more like billboards, the social bonds and civic sentiments they inspire fade.

20. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [41-42]

Like few other institutions in American life, baseball, football, basketball, and hockey are a source of social glue and civic pride. From Yankee Stadium in New York to Candlestick Park in San Francisco, sports stadiums are the cathedrals of our civil religion, public spaces that gather people from different walks of life in rituals of loss and hope.

But professional sports is not only a source of civic identity. It is also a business. And in recent decades, the money in sports has been crowding out the community. It would be an exaggeration to say that naming rights and corporate sponsorships have ruined the experience of rooting for the home team. Still, changing the name of a civic landmark changes its meaning. This is one reason why Detroit fans mourned when Tiger Stadium, named for the team, gave way to Comerica Park, named for a bank.

When fans go to the ballpark or arena, they don’t go primarily for the sake of a civic experience. They go to see David Ortiz hit a home run in the bottom of the ninth, or to see Tom Brady throw a touchdown pass in the final seconds of the game. But the public character of the setting conveys a civic teaching—that we are all in this together, that for a few hours at least, we share a sense of place and civic pride. As stadiums become less like landmarks and more like billboards, the social bonds and civic sentiments they inspire fade.

① sports as a means of civic pride
② the changing role of sports stadiums
③ the necessity of corporate sponsorships
④ significance of ballparks in American life
⑤ relationships between sports and corporates
21. 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은\(^{21}\) [18]

Whenever you find yourself reacting differently than you would if you had unlimited time, you’re acting out of neediness and won’t be reading people clearly. Stop and consider alternative courses of action before you go forward. It’s often best to find a(n) ________________ to begin with, and decide on a permanent one later. The parents urgently seeking child care could put their immediate efforts into convincing a friend or family member to help out for a week or two, buying them time to look for permanent help. If they can afford it, they can hire a professional nanny for a while. ________________s may be more expensive or inconvenient in the short run, but they’ll give you the time you need to make a wise choice about your long-term selection.

① experts’ opinion ② temporary solution ③ long-term strategy ④ the other’s approval ⑤ immediate convenience

22. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은\(^{22}\) [22]

Anxiety has been around for thousands of years. According to evolutionary psychologists, it is adaptive to the extent that it helped our ancestors avoid situations in which the margin of error between life and death was slim. Anxiety warned people when their lives were in danger: not only from wild tigers, cave bears, hungry hyenas, and other animals stalking the landscape, but also from hostile, competing tribes. Being on alert helped ancient people fight predators, flee from enemies, or “freeze,” blending in, as if camouflaged, so they wouldn’t be noticed. It mobilized them to react to real threats to their survival. It pushed them into keeping their children out of harm’s way. Anxiety thus persisted through evolution in a majority of the population because it was (and can be) ________________.

*camouflaged: 위장한

① something useless for survival ② an advantageous, life-saving trait ③ a dangerous factor in cooperation ④ unavoidable in a competitive world ⑤ a characteristic of a human evolution
23. 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 23) [23]

The first humans who figured out how to write things down around 5,000 years ago were in essence trying to ① increase the capacity of their hippocampus, part of the brain’s memory system. They effectively ② extended the natural limits of human memory by ③ preserving some of their memories on clay tablets and cave walls, and later, papyrus and parchment. Later, we developed other mechanisms—such as calendars, filing cabinets, computers, and smartphones—to help us organize and store the information we’ve written down. When our computer or smartphone starts to run ④ fast, we might buy a larger memory card. That memory is both a metaphor and a physical reality. We are off-loading a great deal of the processing that our neurons would normally do to an ⑤ external device that then becomes an extension of our own brains, a neural enhancer.

* parchment: 양피지


**Public Speaking Workshop**

- **Date:** Friday, November 20th
- **Time:** 9:00 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.
- **Place:** PI Business School (PBS)
- **Fees:** $95 / $45 (NonPBS student / PBS student)

**About the Course**

- You will get practical help in the preparation and delivery of presentations and/or speeches.
- You will be recorded on camera and get one to one feedback. A recording of your presentation will be given to you on a memory stick.

**After the Course**

- Participants will, upon request, receive a Certificate of Attendance from PBS.

**Speaker**

Barbara Moynihan is a leading learning and development facilitator. She has been providing training for over 15 years.

* Register online at www.pbs.com.
* Payment in full must be received before the workshop date.

For additional information, please visit our website.

① PBS학생 여부와 상관없이 참가비는 동일하다.
② 발표준비는 스스로 알아서 해야한다.
③ 카메라녹화는 소장자 위해 제공된다.
④ 참가자는 모두 PBS에서 참가증을 받는다.
⑤ 워크숍 당일 전에 참가비 전액을 지불해야 한다.
The ability to think about why things work and what may be causing problems when events do not go as expected seems like an obvious aspect of the way we think. It is interesting that this ability to think about why things happen is one of the key abilities that separates human abilities from those of just about every other animal on the planet. Asking why allows people to create explanations. Issac Newton didn’t just see an apple fall from a tree. He used that observation to help him figure out why it fell. Your car mechanic doesn’t just observe that your car is not working. He figures out why it is not working using knowledge about why it usually does work properly. And anyone who has spent time with a five-year-old knows that children this age can test the limits of your patience by trying to interrupt explanations for why everything works as it does.

Many times I have noticed coaches and parents choose the wrong time to explain concepts to children. A perfect example of this is while the children are playing a game. As a coach, the only time I would talk strategy was when players are playing. This is because it is really difficult for children to play and listen at the same time. I would only say words of encouragement while the children were playing. You might have seen a father watching his son playing a game in a field, yelling at him to point out his errors. The game continues to be played while the child is trying to pay attention to what his father is telling him. Children need to be able to concentrate on the task at hand. Children can play, or they can listen, but like adults, it’s almost impossible for them to do both at once.

The best thing I did as a manager was to make every person in the company responsible for doing just one thing. I had started doing this just to simplify the task of managing people. But then I noticed a deeper result: defining roles reduced conflict. Most fights inside a company happen when colleagues compete for the same responsibilities. Startup companies face an especially high risk of this since job roles are fluid at the early stages. Eliminating competition makes it easier for everyone to build the kinds of long-term relationships that transcend mere professionalism. More than that, internal peace is what enables a startup to survive at all. When a startup fails, we often imagine it surrendering to predatory rivals in a competitive ecosystem. But every company is also its own ecosystem, and internal conflict makes it almost impossible for them to do both at once.

1. when players are playing
2. when it’s a time-out or it’s over
3. when the players need to cheer
4. when I teach a new skill to the players
5. when he is paying attention to the game

*transcend: 초월하다*
28. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

John Wooden, the great UCLA basketball coach who produced 10 NCAA championship teams in 12 years during the 1960s and 1970s, perfectly exemplified the power of consistency. In the fascinating film documentary The UCLA Dynasty, one player recalled, “There was a way to do everything. You could have taken UCLA people who played in 1955, 1965, 1970, and 1975; put them on the same team: and they would have been able to play with each other, instantly.” Wooden ran his drills with _____________________ over the course of three decades. Drills would start and end like clockwork, the same drills performed before the national championship as at the beginning of the season so that, in the words of a star player, “By the time the games came along, they just became memorized exhibitions of brilliance.”

1. excellent players  
2. diverse strategies  
3. rare modifications  
4. a strong leadership  
5. trust in doing anything

29. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although trust may require a meaningful relationship to satisfy its more demanding analysts, it need not require goodwill. When A is a person and B is a bank, A may trust B to keep her money safe although she does not imagine for a moment that the bank _____________________, and she may well suspect that it will assert its interests at her expense when it gets a chance to impose charges or manipulate interest rates. If A enters hospital and is examined by Doctor B, she may trust B’s professional expertise and integrity even though B appears indifferent to her as a person. Until relatively recently indifference on the part of medical professionals, or plain rudeness, was if anything regarded as a sign of trustworthiness: it implied the objectivity needed for expertise, and asserted the superior status that medical expertise granted.

1. is going to be in trouble  
2. regards trust as important  
3. decreases the interest rates  
4. has investment professionals  
5. feels warmly disposed to her
30. What distinguishes recycling is not its importance, but rather the ease with which individuals can participate, and ________________ taken to promote the common good. You may care passionately about the threat of global warming or the destruction of the rain forests—but you can’t have an immediate effect on these problems that is perceptible to yourself or others. The rain forest salvation truck doesn’t make weekly pickups, let alone the clean air truck. When a public opinion poll in 1990 asked people what they had done in connection with environmental problems, 80 to 85% answered that they or their households had participated in various aspects of recycling: no other significant steps had been taken by a majority of respondents. Like the drunk looking for his wallet under the lamppost, we may focus on recycling because it is where the immediate tasks are best illuminated.

What distinguishes recycling is not its importance, but rather the ease with which individuals can participate, and ________________ taken to promote the common good. You may care passionately about the threat of global warming or the destruction of the rain forests—but you can’t have an immediate effect on these problems that is perceptible to yourself or others. The rain forest salvation truck doesn’t make weekly pickups, let alone the clean air truck. When a public opinion poll in 1990 asked people what they had done in connection with environmental problems, 80 to 85% answered that they or their households had participated in various aspects of recycling: no other significant steps had been taken by a majority of respondents. Like the drunk looking for his wallet under the lamppost, we may focus on recycling because it is where the immediate tasks are best illuminated.

*salvation: 보호, 구제

① long-term results
② the common efforts
③ the visibility of actions
④ the perception of problems
⑤ environment-friendly behaviors

31. When we examine individual behavior and the impact of perception on that behavior, it is important to remember that people see what they either want to see or are trained to see. Therefore, in terms of human relations, the manager must try _________________. Employees willingly accept management’s methods only when they perceive those methods to be in the employees’ best interests. Otherwise, they will resort to such perceptual traps as selective perception and stereotyping. For example, Harvey Lester, a new employee, has been having trouble mastering his new job. His boss, Lois, tells him that if he does not improve, she will have to let him go. Feeling that he is on the verge of being fired, Harvey quits. What Lois saw as a mild warning designed to improve output is interpreted as a threat resulting in a resignation. Each party interpreted the action differently.

When we examine individual behavior and the impact of perception on that behavior, it is important to remember that people see what they either want to see or are trained to see. Therefore, in terms of human relations, the manager must try _________________. Employees willingly accept management’s methods only when they perceive those methods to be in the employees’ best interests. Otherwise, they will resort to such perceptual traps as selective perception and stereotyping. For example, Harvey Lester, a new employee, has been having trouble mastering his new job. His boss, Lois, tells him that if he does not improve, she will have to let him go. Feeling that he is on the verge of being fired, Harvey quits. What Lois saw as a mild warning designed to improve output is interpreted as a threat resulting in a resignation. Each party interpreted the action differently.

① to satisfy the workers’ desire
② to say explicitly what you want to convey
③ to tell the importance of relationship at work
④ to encourage the employees to master skills
⑤ to understand the worker’s perception of reality
32. The potential of access to a particular medium is shaped by the technological characteristics of the medium concerned. Access to TV sets and telephones is not the same as access to computers and networks. All media have characteristics supporting and discouraging access. Computers and their networks support access because they are multi-purpose or multi-functional technologies enabling all kinds of information, communication, transaction, work, education and entertainment. So, there are useful applications for everybody. __(A)__ the extension of networks produces network effects: the more people gain access, the more valuable a connection becomes. __(B)__ multi-functionality also results in extremely different applications, both advanced, with many opportunities to learn and build a career, and simple, mainly focused on entertainment. Other characteristics enabling equality of access are the complexity, expensiveness and lack of user-friendliness of many contemporary new media.

(A)
1. Similarly
2. Similarly
3. That is
4. Moreover
5. Moreover

(B)
1. However
2. Therefore
3. In contrast
4. However
5. Therefore

33. In a crowded world, an unmanaged commons cannot possibly work. That is an important qualification. If the world is not crowded, a commons may in fact be the best method of distribution. For example, when the pioneers spread out across the United States, the most efficient way was to treat all the game in the wild as an unmanaged commons because for a long time humans couldn’t do any real damage. A plainsman could kill an American bison, cut out only the tongue for his dinner, and discard the rest of the animal. He was not being saving in any important sense. Nor did it much matter how a lonely American frontiersman disposed of his waste. Today, with only a few thousand bison left, we would be outraged by such careless behavior. As the population in the United States became denser, the land’s natural chemical and biological recycling processes were overloaded. Careful management of these resources became necessary, from bison to oil and water.

*commons: 공평 자원, 공유지 **game: 야생의 사냥감

Similarly
However
Therefore
In contrast
However
Therefore
The Irish overreliance on potatoes was worsened by certain economic trends in the early 19th century. The development of the British textile industry, (A), made the traditional handicraft sector useless, destroying a key mechanism for achieving food security for the Irish rural poor. A second negative trend was falling real wages and rising rents, which gradually reduced the relative standard of living of wage-dependent Irish. In desperation, many Irish farmers resorted to cultivating wetlands or rocky hillsides. (B) this unproductive land left such farmers at a chronic risk of starvation. Another sign of Irish poverty was the increased reliance of the poor on the "lumper" variety of potato, a watery, tasteless potato that nonetheless could produce impressive yields even on substandard soil. Unfortunately this potato proved particularly vulnerable to the potato blight of 1845.

Research by Paul Slovic of Decision Research and the University of Oregon shows that people who are otherwise caring and would go out of their way to help another individual become indifferent to the suffering of the masses. In one experiment, people were given $5 to donate to lessen hunger overseas. The first choice was to give the money to a particular child, Rokia, a seven-year-old in Mali. The second choice was to help twenty-one million hungry Africans. The third choice was to help Rokia, but as just one of many victims of hunger. Can you guess which choice was most popular? Slovic reported that donations to the individual, Rokia, were far greater than donations to the second choice, the statistical portrayal of the hunger crisis. That's not particularly surprising. But what is surprising, and some would say discouraging, is that adding the statistical realities of the larger hunger problem to Rokia's story ...

1. attracted the masses' attentions
2. caused us to learn about children in need
3. significantly reduced the contributions to Rokia
4. made some of us to feel sympathy for the child
5. moved the public to donate more than ever before

* blight: (식물의) 마름병
36. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [22]

Anxiety has been around for thousands of years. According to evolutionary psychologists, it is ① adaptive to the extent that it helped our ancestors avoid situations in which the margin of error between life and death was ② slim. Anxiety warned people when their lives were in danger: not only from wild tigers, cave bears, hungry hyenas, and other animals stalking the landscape, but also from hostile, competing tribes. Being on ③ alert helped ancient people fight predators, flee from enemies, or “freeze,” blending in, as if camouflaged, so they wouldn’t be noticed. It mobilized them to react to real threats to their ④ survival. It pushed them into keeping their children out of harm’s way. Anxiety thus ⑤ disappeared through evolution in a majority of the population because it was (and can be) an advantageous, life-saving trait.

* camouflaged: 위장한

37. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [37]

The potential of access to a particular medium is shaped by the (A) [technological/commercial] characteristics of the medium concerned. Access to TV sets and telephones is not the same as access to computers and networks. All media have characteristics supporting and discouraging access. Computers and their networks support access because they are multi-purpose or multi-functional technologies enabling all kinds of information, communication, transaction, work, education and entertainment. So, there are useful applications for everybody. Moreover, the (B) [extension/reduction] of networks produces network effects: the more people gain access, the more valuable a connection becomes. However, multi-functionality also results in extremely different applications, both advanced, with many opportunities to learn and build a career, and simple, mainly focused on entertainment. Other characteristics (A) [enabling/decreasing] equality of access are the complexity, expensiveness and lack of user-friendliness of many contemporary new media.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>technological</td>
<td>extension</td>
<td>enabling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reduction</td>
<td>decreasing</td>
<td>decreasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enabling</td>
<td>decreasing</td>
<td>enabling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decreasing</td>
<td>enabling</td>
<td>decreasing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
40. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [20]

The running boy was way ahead of him, but Roy figured he could stay (A)[enough close / close enough] to keep him in sight. He knew the kid couldn’t go at full speed forever. He followed him for several blocks — over fences, through scrubbery, (B)[weave / weaving] through barking dogs and lawn sprinklers. Eventually Roy felt (C)[him / himself] (D)[tiring / tired]. This kid is amazing, he thought. Maybe he’s practicing for the track team. Once Roy thought he saw the boy (E)[to glance / glance] over his shoulder, as if he knew he was being pursued, but Roy couldn’t be certain. The boy was still far ahead of him, and Roy was gulping like a beached trout. His shirt was soaked and sweat poured off his forehead, (F)[stung / stinging] his eyes.

41. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [21]

At Jayden Corporation, we are committed to (A)[safeguard / safeguarding] the privacy of all employees, former and current. If you receive a telephone, e-mail, or written request for any information (B)[regards / regarding] a former employee, (C)[does / do] not provide any details of employment. Please pass along the inquiry to Human Resources. Human Resources will determine (D)[that / whether] any such inquiry is for legitimate reasons. In certain situations, the HR Department may contact a former employee to request permission to provide information to an outside agency, business, or individual. If there are any questions about this policy, please contact Human Resources.
42. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [22]

Anxiety has been around for [A][thousand / thousands] of years. According to evolutionary psychologists, it is adaptive to the extent [B][that / which] it helped our ancestors avoid situations [C][which / in which] the margin of error between life and death was slim. Anxiety warned people when their lives were in danger: not only from wild tigers, cave bears, hungry hyenas, and other animals staking the landscape, but also from hostile, competing tribes. Being on alert helped ancient people fight predators, flee from enemies, or “freeze,” [D][blend / blending] in, as if camouflaged, so they wouldn’t be [E][noticing / noticed]. It mobilized them to react to real threats to their survival. It pushed them into keeping their children out of harm’s way. Anxiety thus persisted through evolution in a majority of the population [F][because / because of] it was (and can be) an advantageous, life-saving saving trait.

* camouflaged: 위장한

43. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [23]

The first humans who figured out how to write things down around 5,000 years ago [A][was / were] in essence trying to increase the capacity of their hippocampus, part of the brain’s memory system. They effectively extended the natural limits of human memory by [B][preservation / preserving] some of their memories on clay tablets and cave walls, and later, papyrus and parchment. Later, we developed other mechanisms—such as calendars, filing cabinets, computers, and smartphones—to help us organize and [C][store / stored] the information we’ve written down. When our computer or smartphone starts to run slowly, we might buy a larger memory card. That memory is both a metaphor and a physical reality. We are off-loading a great deal of the processing [D][that / what] our neurons would normally do to an external device [E][that / what] then becomes an extension of our own brains, a neural enhancer.

* parchment: 양피지

44. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [25]

Brooks Stevens was born in 1911 in Milwaukee. When he was struck down with polio at 8, his limbs stiffened and his right arm became [A][virtual / virtually] useless. Doctors predicted [B][that / what] he would not be able to walk again. Stevens’ father, however, was not a believer in bed rest. He piled sketchpads and model kits next to the boy’s bed and encouraged him [C][to build / build] miniature airplanes and boats. Stevens enrolled at Cornell University to study architecture but [D][leaving / left] Cornell without a diploma. Later, he returned to Milwaukee to work as an inventory manager. [E][Boring / Bored] and restless, he persuaded the head of his company [F][to let / let] him [G][to redesign / redesign] some of the product labels. This opportunity was the first step towards Stevens’ career as an industrial designer. He opened his first office in 1935 and later created his own Auto Museum, [H][that / which] displayed both vehicles of his own design and [I][that / those] that he admired.

* polio: 소아마비

45. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [28]

The ability to think about why things work and what may be causing problems when events do not go as expected [A][seem / seems] like an obvious aspect of the way we think. It is interesting [B][that / what] this ability to think about why things [C][happen / is happened] (D)[is / are] one of the key abilities [E][that / what] separates human abilities from [F][that / those] of just about every other animal on the planet. Asking why allows people [G][to create / create] explanations. Issac Newton didn’t just see an apple [H][fall / fell] from a tree. He used that observation to help him figure out why it fell. Your car mechanic doesn’t just observe [I][that / what] your car is not working. He figures out why it is not working [J][used / using] knowledge about why it usually does work properly. And anyone who has spent time with a five-year-old [K][knowing / knows] that children this age can test the limits of your patience by trying to get explanations for why everything works as it does.
46. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [29]

Many times I have noticed coaches and parents (A)[choose/to choose] the wrong time to explain concepts to children. A perfect example of this is when the children are playing a game. As a coach, the only time I would talk strategy was (B)[during / for] a time-out or after the game. This is (C)[because / because of] it is really difficult for children to play and listen at the same time. I would only say words of encouragement while the children were playing. You might have seen a father watching his son (D)[playing/played] a game in a field, (E)[yelling/yelled] at him to point out his errors. The game continues to (F)[play/be played] while the child is trying to pay attention to (G)[that / what] his father is telling him. Children need to be able to concentrate on the task at hand. Children can play, or they can listen, but like adults, it’s almost impossible for them to do both at once.

47. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [30]

The best thing I did as a manager (A)[was / being] to make every person in the company (B)[responsible / responsibly] for doing just one thing. I had started doing this just to simplify the task of managing people. But then I noticed a deeper result: defining roles reduced conflict. Most fights inside a company (C)[happen / happens] when colleagues compete for the same responsibilities. Startup companies face an especially high risk of this since job roles are fluid at the early stages. Eliminating competition makes (D)[it / that] easier for everyone to build the kinds of long-term relationships (E)[that / what] transcend mere professionalism. More than that, internal peace is (F)[that / what] enables a startup (G)[to survive / survive] at all. When a startup fails, we often imagine it surrendering to predatory rivals in a competitive ecosystem. But every company is also its own ecosystem, and internal conflict makes it (H)[vulnerable / vulnerably] to outside threats.

*transcend: 초월하다

48. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [31]

John Wooden, the great UCLA basketball coach who produced 10 NCAA championship teams in 12 years during the 1960s and 1970s, perfectly (A)[exemplifying / exemplified] the power of consistency. In the fascinating film documentary The UCLA Dynasty, one player (B)[recalling / recalled], “There was a way to do everything. You could have taken UCLA people who played in 1955, 1965, 1970, and 1975; put them on the same team; and they would have been able to play with each other, instantly.” Wooden ran his drills with rare modifications over the course of three decades. Drills would start and end like clockwork, the same drills (C)[performing / performed] before the national championship as at the beginning of the season so that, in the words of a star player, “By the time the games came along, they just became memorized exhibitions of brilliance.”

49. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [32]

Although trust may require a meaningful relationship to satisfy its more demanding analysts, it need not require goodwill. When A is a person and B is a bank, A may trust B to keep her money (A)[safe / safely] although she does not imagine for a moment (B)[that / what] the bank feels warmly (C)[disposing / disposed] to her, and she may well suspect (D)[that / what] it will assert its interests at her expense when it gets a chance to impose charges or manipulate interest rates. If A enters hospital and is examined by Doctor B, she may trust B’s professional expertise and integrity even though B appears (E)[indifferent / indifferently] to her as a person. Until relatively recently indifference on the part of medical professionals, or plain rudeness, (F)[was / were] if anything regarded as a sign of trustworthiness: it implied the objectivity (G)[needing / needed] for expertise, and asserted the superior status (H)[that / what] medical expertise granted.
50. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [33]

(A) [that / what] distinguishes recycling is not its importance, but rather the ease (B) [which / with which] individuals can participate, and the visibility of actions (C) [taking / taken] to promote the common good. You may care passionately about the threat of global warming or the destruction of the rain forests—but you can’t have an immediate effect on these problems (D) [that / what] (E) [is / are] perceptible to yourself or others. The rain forest salvation truck doesn’t make weekly pickups, let alone the clean air truck. When a public opinion poll in 1990 asked people (F) [that / what] they had done in connection with environmental problems, 80 to 85% (G) [answering / answered] (H) [that / what] or their households had participated in various aspects of recycling: no other significant steps had been taken by a majority of respondents. Like the drunk (I) [looked / looking] for his wallet under the lamppost, we may focus on recycling because it is (J) [which / where] the immediate tasks are best illuminated.

* salvation: 보호, 구제

51. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [34]

When we examine individual behavior and the impact of perception on that behavior, it is important to remember (A) [that / what] people see (B) [that / what] they either want to see or are trained to see. Therefore, in terms of human relations, the manager must try to understand the worker’s perception of reality. Employees willingly accept management’s methods only when they perceive those methods to be in the employees’ best interests. Otherwise, they will resort to such perceptual traps as selective perception and stereotyping. For example, Harvey Lester, a new employee, has been having trouble (C) [mastered / mastering] his new job. His boss, Lois, tells him (D) [that / what] if he does not improve, she will have to let him go. (E) [Felt / Feeling] (F) [that / what] he is on the verge of (G) [being fired], Harvey quits. (H) [That / What] Lois saw as a mild warning (I) [designing / designed] to improve output (J) [is / are] interpreted as a threat (K) [resulting / resulted] in a resignation. Each party interpreted the action differently.

52. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [35]

It is impossible to imagine a modern city without glass. On the one hand, we expect our buildings (A) [to protect / protecting] us from the weather: this is (B) [that / what] they are for, after all. And yet, (C) [facing / faced] with a prospective new home or place of work, one of the first questions people ask (D) [being / is]: how much natural light is there? The glass buildings (E) [that / what] (F) [raise / rise] every day in a modern city (G) [is / are] the engineering answer to these conflicting desires: to be at once sheltered from the wind, the cold, and the rain, to be secure from intrusion and thieves, but not (H) [to live / living] in darkness. The life we lead indoors, (I) [that / which] for many of us (J) [is / are] the vast majority of our time, (K) [is / are] made light and delightful by glass.

53. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [36]

The potential of access to a particular medium is shaped by the technological characteristics of the medium (A) [concerning / concerned]. Access to TV sets and telephones (B) [is / are] not the same as access to computers and networks. All media have characteristics supporting and discouraging access. Computers and their networks support access because they are multi-purpose or multi-functional technologies (C) [enabled / enabling] all kinds of information, communication, transaction, work, education and entertainment. So, there are useful applications for everybody. Moreover, the extension of networks (D) [produces / produce] network effects: the more people gain access, the more (E) [valuable / valuably] a connection becomes. However, multi-functionality also results in extremely different applications, both advanced, with many opportunities to learn and build a career, and simple, mainly focused on entertainment. Other characteristics (F) [decreased / decreasing] equality of access (G) [is / are] the complexity, expensive ness and lack of user-friendliness of many contemporary new media.
54. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [37]

In a crowded world, an unmanaged commons cannot possibly work. That is an important qualification. If the world is not crowded, a commons may in fact be the best method of distribution. For example, when the pioneers spread out across the United States, the most efficient way was to treat all the game in the wild as an unmanaged commons (A) because of for a long time humans couldn’t do any real damage. A plainsman could kill an American bison, cut out only the tongue for his dinner, and discard the rest of the animal. He was not being wasteful in any important sense. Nor (B) did it much matter how a lonely American frontiersman disposed of his waste. Today, with only a few thousand bison (C) we would be outraged by such careless behavior. As the population in the United States became denser, the land’s natural chemical and biological recycling processes were overload. Careful management of these resources became necessary, from bison to oil and water.

*commons: 공동 자원, 공유지 **game: 야생의 사냥감

55. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [38]

The Irish overreliance on potatoes (A) worsened by certain economic trends in the early 19th century. The development of the British textile industry, for example, made the traditional handicraft sector (B) useless less useless] a key mechanism for achieving food security for the Irish rural poor. A second negative trend was falling real wages and rising rents, (D) that which gradually reduced the relative standard of living of wage-dependent Irish. In desperation, many Irish farmers resorted to (E) cultivating wetlands or rocky hillsides. But this unproductive land left such farmers at a chronic risk of starvation. Another sign of Irish poverty was the increased reliance of the poor on the "lumper" variety of potato, a watery, tasteless potato (F) that what nonetheless could produce impressive yields even on substandard soil. Unfortunately this potato proved (G) vulnerable to the potato blight of 1845.

*blight: (식물의) 마음병

56. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [39]

In the last twenty years or so research on the brain has radically (A) changed been changed] the way intelligence is understood. There is now (B) considerably considerably] controversy (C) surrounding the notion of general intelligence. Some of our intelligence may indeed be inherited, but our life experience is now thought to have a profound effect upon intelligence. Scientists have suggested (D) that what intelligence changes and modifies as one progresses through life. This finding has not yet impacted on schooling in any significant way. When (E) describing a class they had met for the first time, some teachers immediately divided the children into three groups, the bright, the middle-of-the-road and the "no hopers." The old idea of innate intelligence has had a major effect on this categorizing and labelling of children. It has contributed to many children growing up with the mistaken idea (G) they are not intelligent and cannot succeed in education.

57. 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것은? [40]

Research by Paul Slovic of Decision Research and the University of Oregon (A) shows show] (B) that what people who are otherwise caring and would go out of their way to help another individual (C) become indifferent to the suffering of the masses. In one experiment, people were given $5 to donate to lessen hunger overseas. The first choice was to give the money to a particular child, Rokia, a seven-year-old in Mali. The second choice was to help twenty-one million hungry Africans. The third choice was to help Rokia, but as just one of many victims of hunger. Can you guess which choice was most popular? Slovic reported (D) that what donations to the individual, Rokia, (E) were far greater than donations to the second choice, the statistical portrayal of the hunger crisis. That’s not particularly surprising. But (F) that what is surprising, and some would say discouraging, is (G) adding the statistical realities of the larger hunger problem to Rokia’s story (H) reduced the contributions to Rokia.
58. Whenever you find yourself reacting differently than you would if you had unlimited time, you’re acting out of neediness and won’t be reading people clearly.

(A) The parents urgently seeking child care could put their immediate efforts into convincing a friend or family member to help out for a week or two, buying them time to look for permanent help. If they can afford it, they can hire a professional nanny for a while.

(B) Temporary solutions may be more expensive or inconvenient in the short run, but they’ll give you the time you need to make a wise choice about your long-term selection.

(C) Stop and consider alternative courses of action before you go forward. It’s often best to find a temporary solution to begin with, and decide on a permanent one later.

59. The running boy was way ahead of him, but Roy figured he could stay close enough to keep him in sight.

(A) The boy was still far ahead of him, and Roy was gulping like a beached trout. His shirt was soaked and sweat poured off his forehead, stinging his eyes.

(B) He knew the kid couldn’t go at full speed forever. He followed him for several blocks—over fences, through shrubbery, weaving through barking dogs and lawn sprinklers. Eventually Roy felt himself tiring.

(C) This kid is amazing, he thought. Maybe he’s practicing for the track team. Once Roy thought he saw the boy glance over his shoulder, as if he knew he was being pursued, but Roy couldn’t be certain.

60. Anxiety has been around for thousands of years. According to evolutionary psychologists, it is adaptive to the extent that it helped our ancestors avoid situations in which the margin of error between life and death was slim.

(A) Being on alert helped ancient people fight predators, flee from enemies, or “freeze,” blending in, as if camouflaged, so they wouldn’t be noticed. It mobilized them to react to real threats to their survival.

(B) Anxiety warned people when their lives were in danger: not only from wild tigers, cave bears, hungry hyenas, and other animals stalking the landscape, but also from hostile, competing tribes.

(C) It pushed them into keeping their children out of harm’s way. Anxiety thus persisted through evolution in a majority of the population because it was (and can be) an advantageous, life-saving trait.

*camouflaged: 위장한
61. The first humans who figured out how to write things down around 5,000 years ago were in essence trying to increase the capacity of their hippocampus, part of the brain’s memory system.

(A) That memory is both a metaphor and a physical reality. We are off-loading a great deal of the processing that our neurons would normally do to an external device that then becomes an extension of our own brains, a neural enhancer.

(B) Later, we developed other mechanisms—such as calendars, filing cabinets, computers, and smartphones—to help us organize and store the information we’ve written down. When our computer or smartphone starts to run slowly, we might buy a larger memory card.

(C) They effectively extended the natural limits of human memory by preserving some of their memories on clay tablets and cave walls, and later, papyrus and parchment.

* parchement: 양피지

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

62. Brooks Stevens was born in 1911 in Milwaukee. When he was struck down with polio at 8, his limbs stiffened and his right arm became virtually useless.

(A) This opportunity was the first step towards Stevens’ career as an industrial designer. He opened his first office in 1935 and later created his own Auto Museum, which displayed both vehicles of his own design and those that he admired.

(B) Doctors predicted that he would not be able to walk again. Stevens’ father, however, was not a believer in bed rest. He piled sketchpads and model kits next to the boy’s bed and encouraged him to build miniature airplanes and boats.

(C) Stevens enrolled at Cornell University to study architecture but left Cornell without a diploma. Later, he returned to Milwaukee to work as an inventory manager. Bored and restless, he persuaded the head of his company to let him redesign some of the product labels.

* polio: 소아마비

① (A) - (C) - (B)  ② (B) - (A) - (C)  ③ (B) - (C) - (A)  ④ (C) - (A) - (B)  ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)
The ability to think about why things work and what may be causing problems when events do not go as expected seems like an obvious aspect of the way we think.

(A) And anyone who has spent time with a five-year-old knows that children this age can test the limits of your patience by trying to get explanations for why everything works as it does.

(B) Issac Newton didn’t just see an apple fall from a tree. He used that observation to help him figure out why it fell. Your car mechanic doesn’t just observe that your car is not working. He figures out why it is not working using knowledge about why it usually does work properly.

(C) It is interesting that this ability to think about why things happen is one of the key abilities that separates human abilities from those of just about every other animal on the planet. Asking why allows people to create explanations.

63. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [28]

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

64. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [29]

(A) This is because it is really difficult for children to play and listen at the same time. I would only say words of encouragement while the children were playing. You might have seen a father watching his son playing a game in a field, yelling at him to point out his errors.

(B) A perfect example of this is while the children are playing a game. As a coach, the only time I would talk strategy was during a time-out or after the game.

(C) The game continues to be played while the child is trying to pay attention to what his father is telling him. Children need to be able to concentrate on the task at hand. Children can play, or they can listen, but like adults, it’s almost impossible for them to do both at once.

(A) - (C) - (B)
(B) - (A) - (C)
(B) - (C) - (A)
(C) - (A) - (B)
(C) - (B) - (A)
65. Startup companies face an especially high risk of this since job roles are fluid at the early stages. The best thing I did as a manager was to make every person in the company responsible for doing just one thing. I had started doing this just to simplify the task of managing people. But then I noticed a deeper result: defining roles reduced conflict. Most fights inside a company happen when colleagues compete for the same responsibilities. Eliminating competition makes it easier for everyone to build the kinds of long-term relationships that transcend mere professionalism. More than that, internal peace is what enables a startup to survive at all. When a startup fails, we often imagine it surrendering to predatory rivals in a competitive ecosystem. But every company is also its own ecosystem, and internal conflict makes it vulnerable to outside threats.

*transcend: 초월하다*

66. Although trust may require a meaningful relationship to satisfy its more demanding analysts, it need not require goodwill.

(A) Until relatively recently indifference on the part of medical professionals, or plain rudeness, was if anything regarded as a sign of trustworthiness: it implied the objectivity needed for expertise, and asserted the superior status that medical expertise granted.

(B) When A is a person and B is a bank, A may trust B to keep her money safe although she does not imagine for a moment that the bank feels warmly disposed to her, and she may well suspect that it will assert its interests at her expense when it gets a chance to impose charges or manipulate interest rates.

(C) If A enters hospital and is examined by Doctor B, she may trust B’s professional expertise and integrity even though B appears indifferent to her as a person.

*salvation: 보호, 구제*

67. What distinguishes recycling is not its importance, but rather the ease with which individuals can participate, and the visibility of actions taken to promote the common good.

(A) Like the drunk looking for his wallet under the lamppost, we may focus on recycling because it is where the immediate tasks are best illuminated.

(B) When a public opinion poll in 1990 asked people what they had done in connection with environmental problems, 80 to 85% answered that they or their households had participated in various aspects of recycling; no other significant steps had been taken by a majority of respondents.

(C) You may care passionately about the threat of global warming or the destruction of the rain forests — but you can’t have an immediate effect on these problems that is perceptible to yourself or others. The rain forest salvation truck doesn’t make weekly pickups, let alone the clean air truck.
68. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은\(^{68}\) [34]

When we examine individual behavior and the impact of perception on that behavior, it is important to remember that people see what they either want to see or are trained to see.

(A) Otherwise, they will resort to such perceptual traps as selective perception and stereotyping. For example, Harvey Lester, a new employee, has been having trouble mastering his new job. His boss, Lois, tells him that if he does not improve, she will have to let him go.

(B) Therefore, in terms of human relations, the manager must try to understand the worker’s perception of reality. Employees willingly accept management’s methods only when they perceive those methods to be in the employees’ best interests.

(C) Feeling that he is on the verge of being fired, Harvey quits. What Lois saw as a mild warning designed to improve output is interpreted as a threat resulting in a resignation. Each party interpreted the action differently.

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

69. 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은\(^{69}\) [36]

However, multi-functionality also results in extremely different applications, both advanced, with many opportunities to learn and build a career, and simple, mainly focused on entertainment.

The potential of access to a particular medium is shaped by the technological characteristics of the medium concerned. (①) Access to TV sets and telephones is not the same as access to computers and networks. (②) All media have characteristics supporting and discouraging access. (③) Computers and their networks support access because they are multi-purpose or multi-functional technologies enabling all kinds of information, communication, transaction, work, education and entertainment. (④) So, there are useful applications for everybody. Moreover, the extension of networks produces network effects: the more people gain access, the more valuable a connection becomes. (⑤) Other characteristics decreasing equality of access are the complexity, expensiveness and lack of user-friendliness of many contemporary new media.
70. 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?
Nor did it much matter how a lonely American
frontiersman disposed of his waste.

In a crowded world, an unmanaged commons
cannot possibly work. That is an important
qualification. If the world is not crowded, a commons
may in fact be the best method of distribution. ( ① )
For example, when the pioneers spread out across
the United States, the most efficient way was to treat
all the game in the wild as an unmanaged commons
because for a long time humans couldn’t do any real
damage. ( ② ) A plainsman could kill an American
bison, cut out only the tongue for his dinner, and
discard the rest of the animal. He was not being
wasteful in any important sense. ( ③ ) Today, with
only a few thousand bison left, we would be outraged
by such careless behavior. ( ④ ) As the population
in the United States became denser, the land’s natural
chemical and biological recycling processes were
overloaded. ( ⑤ ) Careful management of these
resources became necessary, from bison to oil and
water.

*commons: 공동 자원, 공유지 **game: 야생의 사냥감

71. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한
것은?
The Irish overreliance on potatoes was worsened
by certain economic trends in the early 19th
century.

(A) A second negative trend was falling real wages
and rising rents, which gradually reduced the relative
standard of living of wage-dependent Irish. In
desperation, many Irish farmers resorted to cultivating
wetlands or rocky hillsides. But this unproductive land
left such farmers at a chronic risk of starvation.

(B) The development of the British textile industry,
for example, made the traditional handicraft sector
useless, destroying a key mechanism for achieving
food security for the Irish rural poor.

(C) Another sign of Irish poverty was the increased
reliance of the poor on the “lumper” variety of potato,
a watery, tasteless potato that nonetheless could
produce impressive yields even on substandard
soil. Unfortunately this potato proved particularly
vulnerable to the potato blight of 1845.

*blight: (식물의) 마름병

72. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한
것은?
In the last twenty years or so research on the
brain has radically changed the way intelligence is
understood.

(A) The old idea of innate intelligence has had a
major effect on this categorizing and labelling of
children. It has contributed to many children growing
up with the mistaken idea that they are not intelligent
and cannot succeed in education.

(B) Scientists have suggested that intelligence
takes on and modifies as one progresses through
life. This finding has yet to impact on schooling in
any significant way. When asked to describe a class
they had met for the first time, some teachers
immediately divided the children into three groups, the
bright, the middle-of-the-road and the “no hopers.”

(C) There is now considerable controversy
surrounding the notion of general intelligence. Some
of our intelligence may indeed be inherited, but our
life experience is now thought to have a profound
effect upon intelligence.
Research by Paul Slovic of Decision Research and the University of Oregon shows that people who are otherwise caring and would go out of their way to help another individual become indifferent to the suffering of the masses.

(A) But what is surprising, and some would say discouraging, is that adding the statistical realities of the larger hunger problem to Rokia’s story significantly reduced the contributions to Rokia.

(B) In one experiment, people were given $5 to donate to lessen hunger overseas. The first choice was to give the money to a particular child, Rokia, a seven-year-old in Mali. The second choice was to help twenty-one million hungry Africans. The third choice was to help Rokia, but as just one of many victims of hunger.

(C) Can you guess which choice was most popular? Slovic reported that donations to the individual, Rokia, were far greater than donations to the second choice, the statistical portrayal of the hunger crisis. That’s not particularly surprising.

① (A) - (C) - (B)  ② (B) - (A) - (C)  ③ (B) - (C) - (A)  ④ (C) - (A) - (B)  ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>번호</th>
<th>정답</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>⑤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>⑤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>④</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>⑤ (60-over age group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>⑤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>⑤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>①</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>⑤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>③</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>③</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>⑤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>③</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>①</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>④</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>③</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>④</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>⑤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>③</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>②</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>②</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>②</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>④ (slowly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>⑤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>⑤ (get)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>②</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>③</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>⑤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>③</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>⑤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>④</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>② (wasteful)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>①</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>③</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>⑤ (persisted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>③</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>(A)reacting / (B)differently / (C)clearly / (D)seeking / (E)convincing / (F)buying / (G)to make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>(A)could she / (B)seemed / (C)that / (D)running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>(A)close enough / (B)weaving / (C)himself / (D)trying / (E)glance / (F)stinging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>(A)safeguarding / (B)regarding / (C)do / (D)whether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>(A)thousands / (B)that / (C)in which / (D)blending / (E)noticed / (F)because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>(A)were / (B)preserving / (C)store / (D)that / (E)that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>(A)virtually / (B)that / (C)to build / (D)left / (E)Bored / (F)to let / (G)design / (H)which / (I)those</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>(A)seems / (B)that / (C)happen / (D)is / (E)that / (F)those / (G)to create / (H)fall / (I)that / (J)using / (K)knowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>(A)choose / (B)during / (C)because / (D)playing / (E)yelling / (F)be played / (G)what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>(A)was / (B)responsible / (C)happen / (D)it / (E)that / (F)what / (G)to survive / (H)vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>(A)exemplified / (B)recalled / (C)performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>(A)safe / (B)that / (C)dispositional / (D)that / (E)indifferent / (F)was / (G)needed / (H)that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>(A)What / (B)which / (C)taken / (D)that / (E)is / (F)what / (G)answered / (H)that / (I)looking / (J)where</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

조은사람의 좋은문제 시리즈

http://cafe.naver.com/MyCafeIntro.nhn?clubid=27348662

 Mothers Hospitality and Recreation of Women 01-9772-0575