

서문

EBS교재가 수능에 연계되면서 지난 3년간 수많은 변형문제집이 출판되고 팔려왔습니다. 저 역시 지난 3년간 190여문제, 250여문제, 330개의 변형문제를 만들었고 인터넷을 통해서 학생들에게 제가 만든 문제를 배포해 왔습니다. 하지만 지난 3년간 제 문제를 출판을 하거나 판매하지는 않았습니다. 그 이유는 당시 제가 만든 문제의 질이 수능이나 평가원의 수준에 근접할 지에 대한 확신이 없었기 때문입니다. 제가 확신이 없는데 학생들에게 판매를 하는 것은 양심을 속이는 일이라 생각이 들었습니다. 하지만 지난 3년간 제가 만든 문제와 유형까지 똑같은 문제가 평가원 시험과 수능에 지속적으로 출제되어 왔으며, 평가원의 코드를 완벽하게 이해하고 문제 변형작업에 적용하면서 작년에는 시중에 있는 어떤 변형문제들 보다 고품질의 문제들을 만들 수 있게 되었습니다. 그리고 작년 입시의 결과를 통해 이제는 변형 문제집을 만들어도 되겠다는 확신을 갖게 되었습니다.

일부 강사들은 자신이 최고로 많은 수를 적중했다고 자랑합니다. 11개를 맞춰서 자신이 한국 최고의 적중강사라고 홍보하는 강사부터 자신이 더 많은 수를 맞췄다고 주장하는 강사들까지 학생들의 귀를 솔깃하게 하는 미사여구들이 넘쳐나고 있습니다. 하지만 그 속에 감춰진 통계의 마술을 알고 나면 기분이 썩 유쾌하지는 않습니다. 뽑은 지문은 800개 정도이지만 광고할 때는 11개의 지문이 적중했다는 것만을 알리고 정작 중요한 800이랑 정보를 감추는 통계의 마술이죠. 이런 식이라면 저는 수능의 모든 문제를 적중시킬 수도 있었습니다. 지문 1200개만 뽑으면 됐죠. ^^

작년에 나왔던 대부분의 변형문제집들은 적중률이 1% 남짓하였습니다. 낮은 적중률의 경우에 0.6%부터 높아야 1.5% 정도의 적중률이었습니다. 2%까지 근접하는 경우는 아주 드물답니다. 시중에서 많이 팔린 교재 중에 하나는 300문제가 넘는 문항을 뽑았지만 2문제만이 출제가 되었습니다. 이런 적중률은 학생들이 문제를 무작위로 뽑아도 나올 수 있는 수치입니다. 무작위로 뽑으면 1.4% 정도의 적중률이 나오기 때문입니다. 사람들은 11개란 개수에 의미를 두지만 더 중요한 것은 적중률이란 점을 놓치고 있습니다. 800개를 뽑아서 11개가 나온다면 이것은 적중이 아니라 그냥 확률상으로 나올 수밖에 없는 수치가 됩니다. 적중률도 1.35%정도밖에 안되거든요... 제가 작년에 만들었던 변형문제 330개 중에서 9개가 나온 것은 2.7%의 적중률이었지만 지금까지 이 내용을 언급하지 않았었습니다. 작년에 이보다 높은 적중률은 없었던 것으로 압니다.

제가 만들었던 변형문제의 또 다른 강점은 단순히 변형을 했다는 것이 아니라 수능의 코드에 맞게 변형했다는 것입니다. 변형문제의 가치는 단순히 “적중”에만 있는 것이 아닙니다. 수능처럼 논리적이고 수능의 코드를 활용해서 만들어진 선택지는 EBS뿐만 아니라 비연계 지문을 푸는 것에도 도움이 될 수 있습니다. 변형문제라는 것을 제외하고 문제의 가치가 없는 것들을 푸는 학생들을 봤습니다. 심지어 정답과 정답의 근거가 없는 문제들이 있어도 유명한 사람의 이름을 걸고 나오면 묻혀 버리더군요... 그리고 어떤 선택지들은 선택지 자체도 문제가 있었습니다. 하지만 이런 문제가 있는 문제들을 자꾸 풀다보면 문제푸는 능력에 문제가 생길 수도 있습니다. 또한 수험생들은 자신의 실력에 대한 불필요한 의심을 하게 될 수도 있습니다. 이런 문제들을 푸는 것은 하나를 얻고 하나를 잃는 것이 아니라 두 개 모두를 잃어버릴 수도 있는 것입니다. 그런 문제들을 유명 선생님이 직접 만들었을 가능성도 적고, 직접 만들었다면 실망스러운 일입니다.

수능의 코드에 맞았기 때문에 제가 만들었던 문제들은 유형까지 똑같거나 마치 수능문제를 출제 한 것 같은 것들도 있었습니다. 19번, 28번, 35번은 판박이 수준으로 문제가 출제되었고, 특히

35번은 장문을 압축해서 요지문제로 만들었다는 사실까지도 똑같았습니다. 이외에도 수능에서 제목으로 만들어진 지문으로 요지문제를 만들었고 유사한 유형까지 생각하면 일치된 것을 더 찾을 수 있습니다. 이렇게 유형까지 일치할 수 있었던 것은 수능 스타일로 지문을 읽는 능력이 수년간의 고된 변형작업을 통해 길러진 것이라 생각합니다.

올해, 작년보다 더 발전한 능력으로 변형 문제집을 만들고 있습니다. 한치 앞도 알기 힘든 입시에 올해도 작년만큼의 좋은 적중결과가 나올지는 저도 모르겠지만, 제가 자부할 수 있는 것은 어떤 변형 문제집의 문제들보다도 훌륭한 변형문제의 품질입니다. 이 점은 적중률보다 더 큰 의미가 있는 부분이라 생각이 됩니다. 이미 작년에 무료 배포된 문제의 질이 시중의 유료 문제들보다 훌륭했다는 학생들의 평가가 올해 더 훌륭한 문제들을 통해서 재확인되도록 노력하겠습니다. 폭풍우 치듯이 앞이 불분명한 수험생활에 확실한 등대역할을 하겠습니다. 파이팅 합시다!

항상 변화하는 입시에 발맞춰 최상의 변형문제를 만드는 상변선생이 되겠습니다. ^^

2013년도 수능시험 전 후의 학생들의 평가

수능 직후 평가

내가짱이당 : 감사합니다!! 지칭 문제 풀 때 깜짝 놀랐어요..ㅋㅋ 문제가 그대로 나와서

김유진진 : 어범 도움 정말많이됐어요 도치하는게 답이었잖아요? 그거못볼까봐 계속생각하구있었는데 너무감사해요 진 외국어 100 점이에요

바다아마나아 : 외국어 만점 받았습시다! 고기 자르는 문제랑 exceed 이거는 풀면서 '어! 상변 쌤 꺼다' 했어요! ㅋㅋ 감사합니다~

Letinol : 악기 고기짜르는문제!! ㅋㅋㅋㅋ 영화지문도 쌤 자료아녘으면 틀렸을거같아요 ㅋㅋㅋ

고달픈인생아 : 이야 정말 2문제는 소름끼치네요;; 원래 적중 신경 안써서 자료를 안봤는데 대단 하십니다 이걸 정말 ㅋㅋㅋㅋ 유즈얼 써스펙트가

만점으로가자 : 선생님ㅋㅋ내년부터는 변형문제 좀 빨리 만드셔서 올리세요. 그래야 한명이라도 득을 볼성싶어요. 정말 감사드립니다.

메리제인 : 수능완성 유형편은 다 풀어서 올려주신 것 중 실전편만 풀어봤었는데 maximize, exceed 이 문제 진짜 많이 도움 됐어요 ㅠ ㅠ 이 문제 처음에 틀려가지고 다시 한번 살펴봤었는데 나와서 읽지도 않고 풀었어요. 하나 찍은 거 운 좋게 맞아 만점 받았습시다. 좋은 자료 올려주셨던 거 정말 감사합니다!

맹꼬 : 선생님 어범 함정만들었는데 감사합니다 ㅋㅋ 사실 어범 원래실력대로 맞추긴했지만 그래도 어범감잡기 좋았던거같아요 ㅎㅎ 변형문제는 시간이업어서 못풀었는데 하필 쌤이내신거에서 틀렸네요 ㅏㅏ풀어볼걸 ㅠ앞으로도 후배들에게 좋은쌤이되어주세요 ㅎㅎ

digression : 와 선생님때때 외귀풀때 술술 풀렸습시다.. 다풀고 20분 남더라구요! 그러나 현실은 2개틀린... ㅠ ㅠ 그래도 막판에 선생님 믿고 따라서 외귀는 좋은 결과 얻었습시다! 감사드려요!

어항속은붕어 : ㅋㅋ어범강의 무 지 도움됐습시다. 사실 둔 폰사람들은 선생님 덕 본건지 본인 공부 덕인질 잘 모르지요.. 저는 수특 4월에 푼거 빼곤 영독 1/3쯤 풀고 채점 안한상태로 정말 둔지식 없는 상태로 선생님이 올려주신 적중문제 영독1,영독2,고득점 풀고 시험봤는데 정말 도움됐습시다. 특히 어범 강의 올려주신거 요점 콕콕 집어서 헛갈릴만한 것들 집어주신것 덕분에... 저 적중 문제중 5문제 정도는 본 기억이 나서 시간 4분이상 단축했네요 만족함.. ㅎㅎ 감사합니다!!!

탈외고인 : 오르비 잘 안하다가 우연히 올려주신 프린트 풀고 수능 100 맞았어요ㅠ ㅠ감사드립니다.. ㅠ ㅠ

Letinol : 마지막에 학원나와서 혼자 공부하는데 선생님 자료가 너무 도움이 많이되었습니다 ㅠ ㅠ

덕분에 외국어 다맞았어요 ㅠㅠ 비록 탐구가 시망이라 연대우선못맞춘건 아깝지만 덕분에 고대 우선 맞출것 같습니다. 정말 너무 감사드려요!!

수능만점니 : 상변선생님ㅠㅠ 정말 정말 감사드립니다! 어제 외국어 시간에 너무 도움 많이 됐어요~ 똑같은 문제랑 거의 유사한 문제도 많이 나오고 지문도 거의 다 짚어주신 것들이라서 많이 안정됐습니다 정말 감사해요^o^!!!!!!

dhco1013 : 선생님 진짜 감사해요 ㅠㅠ9월도 2나오고 10월도 2나오고 11월도 2나오고 진짜 어떡하지 하고있었는데 96 나왔네요 ㅠㅠ 선생님이 만들어주신거 거의 다 풀어봤는데 진짜 도움됐어요 어법 인강도 ㅠㅠappear이랑 그 exceed maximize 풀때 틀려서 자세히봤는데 수능풀다 깜짝 놀랐어요 안봤으면 틀렸을거예요 ㅠㅠ진짜 감사해요!! 외국어가 제일불안했는데!!ㅠㅠ

JohnCMayer : 감사했습니다. 비록 제자는 아니었지만, 자료 정말 잘 봤습니다. 틀리면서 처음에는 어? 이랬지만 차근차근 보면서 주제 제목의 논리를 완벽히 할수있었습니다 외국어 깔끔하게 100점받았습니다 감사합니다.

카렌 : 저도 역시 제자는 아니지만... 마지막에 올린 인수 영독 변형 자료 정말 많은 도움이 되었어요 제가 다른과목에 시간투자하느라 부끄럽게도 인수영독을 책만사놓고 못 풀었거든요ㅠㅠ 그래서 막판에 무료로 올리신 자료 프린트해서 풀었는데 그 프린트에서 많이 나왔더라고요ㅎㅎ 정말 감사합니다 덕분에 시간 줄여서 여유롭게 풀고 100점 받았습니다^^

수원만 : 감사합니다! 올려주신 자료 정말 큰 도움 되었습니다 외국어 100점받는데 큰 힘 되어서서 정말 감사합니다

츠유바 : 저도 풀면서 진짜 도움 많이 됐던것같아요.. 정말 감사드립니다 ㅠㅠㅠ 유형까지 똑같은 것보고 놀랐습니다 ㅎㅎ

완벽주의자 : 평가원이 여기 있었네..

살아있네 : 수고 많으셨어요... 아쉽게 95점이지만, 쌤 적중 안봤으면 시간 후달릴뻔 ㅠㅠ 진짜 문항수 대비 적중률 전국 최고시네요!

박숙자 : 저 6월에 4등급이였고 9월에 3등급 끝자락이였는데 수능날91 맞았습니다ㅠ 제인생에 있어 최초이자 마지막 외국어 2등급이네요 저사실 수능완성만 2회독했지 다른책은 1회독도 안했거든요 ㅋㅋ 막판에 님 자료폰게 도움많이된듯ㅠㅠ 특히 익씨드 나오는 빈칸 일초만에 찍음.. 덕분에 원하는대학 최저등급 다 맞췄네요~~ 감사합니당!

눈깔수학 : 저도 도움많이받았네요 감사합니다!! ebs를 2~3회독하긴했는데 그냥 읽기만하면 과연 이 지문이 나올까 이게 어떻게 변형이될까 감이안잡혔었는데... 변형된 문제를 직접 풀어보니까 효과가 좋았습니다 그리고 똑같은지문많이나와서 시간도벌었고 덕분에 무난히1등급나왔습니다 감사합니다

노갱 : 제가 수능날 점심먹고 본지문이 28번문제로나왔어요!!대박... 시동걸기용으로 읽었는데 바

로 답까지 그대로 나왔어요!! 덕분에 1초만에 답 나왔어요 ㅎㅎ 와 정말 감사합니다^^

지혜빼어남 : 선생님 ㅠㅠㅠ 영어 항상 2등급만 맞아오던 학생입니다 ㅠㅠ 수능전에 쌤 인강듣구 쌤이 올려주신 문제 풀구 수능 영어전 쉬는시간에도 오답하면서 봤더니 98점 맞았어요 ㅠㅠㅠ ㅠㅠ 하지만 다른과목이 망해서 다시해야할 판이네요 ㅠㅠ 하지만 감사해요 쌤 ㅠㅠ

공부짱~~~ : 올려주신 자료 잘 썼습니다 6월 9월 95맞고 생애 첫 외국어 100점을 수능에서 맞았네요 3월 4월 외국어 80점 81점생각하면.. 무한감동임 게다가 컷도 낮음 ㅋ 매우 기분이 좋네요

eogkrrkqtp : 지금 써도 될런지..... 자료가 너무 좋았구요... 이렇게 아무 대가없이 올려주신 덕분에...좋은 결과 얻었습니다. 앞으로도 계속 해주시면 후배들이 많은 도움받겠어요..... 감사합니다. 100점이에요....

수능전 평가

Carpediem33 : 네 ^^ 쌤 문제 너무 좋아서 오르비Docs 에 내놔도 되실듯.. ^^ ㅋㅋㅋ 이번엔 꼭 고대 합격해서 쌤 후배될거예요 ㅌㅌ !!

바바바 : 고득점 다풀고 왔어용 다른 변형문제도 몇개 풀어봤었는데 선생님이 해주신게 정말 깔끔합니다. 문법도 나올만한것. 빈칸도 정말 똥을만한곳에! 엄청난 고난도는 아니구요. 평이한난이도 같아요 ㅠ 물론 전 순서에서 막 틀리네요 ㅌㅌ 순서문제만 따로 공부해야겠어요

나길 : 상변선생님 풀이 없어서 조금 아쉽긴하지만 문제 참 잘만드셨네요^^ 감사합니다 250지문 이니 마음편하게 하루에 한 20지문 정도 풀어서 보름안에 끝내야겠네요 ㅋㅋㅋ 수능완성도 기대하고있을게요~

죽음의시 : 4개 다 풀었는데 문제 상당히 깔끔하네요.. 감사합니다~~ 수완도 기대할게요 ㅋㅋ

jhr0303j : 시중에 나와있는 변형교제보다 훨씬 좋은것 같습니다^^

tnwjd9262 : 와 이렇게 좋은 자료를 무료로 볼수있다니 너무너무 감사합니다 ㅌㅌ

고다이바 : 변형 자료 많이 풀어봤는데 선생님 자료가 가장 좋네요. 깔끔하게 주제도 아주 명확하게 제시해주사는거 같습니다. 선생님 자료 다 풀고 나니 이번 모의고사는 30분도 안되서 다 풀리네요. 외워버려서요. 감사합니다.

zmsskadl : 저도 영어 과외 따로 배우면서 그선생님께 상변T문제 자주 가져가서 질문하면, 과외쌤이 이 선생님 누구냐고 칭찬이 자자하세요 ^^ 정말 수능을 위해 노력하신 흔적이 보이신다고.. 제 선생님도 고대 영문과 나오셨는데, 상변T자료 정말 잘보고 있습니다 ㅌㅌ 감사해요 수능은 상변T자료만 믿고 달리고 있습니다 ㅎㅎ 항상 좋은자료 이것마저 빠지지않고 다 풀고 가야겠어요!! 감사합니다!!!

마끼야또12 : 올려주신 자료 꼼꼼하게 다 아이에게 챙겨줬더니 자료가 넘 깔끔하고 좋다고 쌤 완성자료 기다리는 중이었습니다. 시판 문제집도 많이 사다줬는데 훨씬 낫다고 하더라구요.. 너무 감사하고 아이가 혹 외국어 시험 점수가 잘 나오면 다 쌤 덕분이라고 생각할게요..

plaze : 올해도 선생님 문제 풀고 100점 맞겠습니다. ㅎㅎ 좋은자료 감사합니다.

Deserve It? : 올려주신 문제들 잘 보고 있습니다! ㅎㅎ 특히 매력적인 오답들이 많아서...ㄷㄷㄷ 연계지문인데도 새롭게 보일때가 많았어요! ㅎㅎ 이번 자료도 정말 감사드립니다. 외국어 100점으로 찾아가서 다시 한번 고맙단 말씀 드리고 싶네요 T_T

미아카피탈레 : 올해도 시중에 돌아다니는 적중자료에 휘둘리려나 했었는데, 막판 EBS는 상변선생님 자료로 마무리 할 수 있겠네요 정말 감사드립니다. 이제 완성만 풀면 진짜 '완성'이네요!

열이영 : 저도 감사의 말씀 올립니다.. 수능이 코앞이니 엄마마음이 조금씩 초조해집니다.. 오늘 아침에 지난번 자료 프린트본중 수특편 가져가며 수능완성 자료는 없느냐고 묻고 갔는데 이런 좋은 자료를 아이에게 줄 수 있게 해주심에 감사할 따름입니다..

Zman : 진짜 순수하게 감사드리려고 로그인했습니다.. 겨우 로그인..이지만,.. 정말 감사드립니다... 이전까지 여기 올라온 문제랑 비교도 안됩니다 심지어 같은 문제를 변형한걸 봐도 차이가 너무 많이 나네요 정말 정말 감사합니다.. 요 앞에 올려주신 실전문제를 이제야 풀어봤습니다. 다 맞긴 했지만 시간이 40분 조금 안되게 걸렸습니다. 절반이상을 읽지도 않고 기억에 의존해서 풀었는데도 말이죠(특히 빈칸) 덕분에 다시 기출보고 소재주제논리 흐름 연습을 하고 있습니다. 다른문제들도 소중하게 다루겠습니다 감사합니다.

방만자 : 41번보기 직접만드셨나여? 보기보고 소름돋았네여 역시 영어계조인성이십니다 1컷이 뭐든 100점 맞을게요 -

카세이저 : 헐 찢어요...어법 대박이네요;;파이널모의고사도 감사하게 받았습니다~선생님 만남게 참 다행이네요

작년 적중 결과

2013년도 수능 적중	
1	19번 지칭대상
2	23번 빈칸추론
3	28번 빈칸추론
4	30번 어휘추론
5	35번 요지추론
6	37번 주제추론
7	39번 제목추론
8	41번 흐름무관
9	43번 문장삽입

(자세한 결과는 <http://orbi.kr/0003173227> 에서 확인가능합니다.)

- 영어독해1 : 5문항 (상변 변형문제에서 1문제 나왔습니다. 허를 찔렀습니다.)
- 수능완성 : 4문항 (상변 변형문제에서 3문제 나왔습니다.)
- 영어독해2 : 3문항 (상변 변형문제에서 2문제 나왔습니다.)
- 수능특강 : 3문항 (상변 변형문제에서 3문제 모두 나왔습니다.)
- 고득점 330제 : 3문항 (상변 변형문제에서 0문제 나왔습니다. 도표+ 어법2문제입니다.)

교재의 특징

1. 문제가 깔끔합니다.

수험생들은 어려운 문제와 더러운 문제를 구별하지 못하는 경우도 있습니다. 하지만 수능에는 어려운 문제는 나와도 더러운 문제는 존재하지 않습니다. 이 교재에 나오는 문제들 역시 근거가 확실하게 존재하는 경우에만 만들어졌으므로 어려울 수는 있지만 더러운 문제는 없습니다.

2. 평가원의 출제 원칙을 따랐습니다.

평가원에서는 선택지의 길이까지도 너무 짧거나 긴 것을 만들지 않도록 규정하고 있습니다. 그래서 제가 만드는 문제의 선택지 길이는 거의 비슷하며 너무 짧거나 긴 것은 존재하지 않습니다. 그리고 빈칸추론 문항의 경우에는 수능과 평가원에 출제된 문제들을 분석하여 역추론한 평가원의 오답선지 제작원리를 통해 선택지들이 만들어집니다. 따라서 시중의 책들과 다르게 매력적인 오답이 많을 것입니다. 그러므로 EBS지문을 외워서 문제를 풀기 보다는 정답이 정답인 이유뿐만 아니라 오답이 오답인 이유까지 확실하게 분석하는 것이 중요하며, 이 과정을 통해 비연계 문제까지 대비될 수 있습니다.

3. 올해의 수능 유형으로만 제작하였습니다.

시중의 책들 중에는 모의평가에서 나오지 않았던 유형이 존재하는 문제가 있고, 더 이상 수능에 나오지 않을 유형들도 나오는 책도 있습니다. EBS 연계교재 역시 바뀐 유형을 제대로 반영하지 못하는 부분이 있습니다. 예를 들어서, 요지문제의 선택지는 더 이상 한글이 아니라 영어이지만 한글로 출제되는 것이 하나의 예가 될 수 있습니다. 이 교재의 모든 문제들을 오로지 작년 고2를 대상으로 한 모의평가를 기준으로 작업하였으므로 그런 오류들이 존재하지 않을 것입니다.

4. 수능에 다뤄질 가능성이 높은 지문들을 선별하여 만들었습니다.

수능에서 다뤄지는 지문들은 논리적이고 그 문제 유형을 위해서 가장 적합한 것들입니다. 또한 내용 역시 수능에 알맞은 것들이어야 합니다. 이 교재에 선별된 지문들은 그런 기준을 충족시키는 것들입니다. 따라서 수능에서 문제로 다뤄질 가능성이 상당히 높습니다.

5. 연계교재의 페이지 번호가 적혀 있어서 해석을 참고하기 쉽습니다.

상변선생 적중 둔 변형문제에서는 연계교재의 페이지 번호가 문제의 왼쪽에 적혀 있습니다. 그리고 문제 옆에 존재하는 작은 번호가 정답과 연결된 문제의 번호입니다. 뒤에 해설지에는 정답과 정답이 정답인 이유를 설명한 해설만이 존재하고 해석이나 어휘정리는 없습니다. 해석과 어휘정리는 연계교재를 통해서 확인을 하시기 바랍니다.

Part 1. 수능완성 유형편

6p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은? 1)

Children need our understanding of their complicated emotional lives and a constant regard for the moral issues that ① come their way as soon as they are old enough to play with others in the nursery, the backyard, and the schoolroom. They need to ② be told what they must and must not do. They need control over themselves and a sense of ③ which others are entitled to from them—cooperation, thoughtfulness, an attentive ear and eye. They need discipline to tame their excesses of emotion and also discipline connected to stated and clarified moral values. They need, in other words, something to believe in ④ that is larger than their own appetites and urges and, yes, bigger than their “psychological drives.” They need a larger view of the world, a moral context, as it ⑤ were—a faith that addresses itself to the meaning of this life we all live and, soon enough, let go of.

10p 다음 밑줄 친 one이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? 2)

It is necessary to be objective about games—to play every ① one as though it were ② one's last, seriously, with purpose, at full alert. The point of games is to propel oneself into a more intense mode of being. Not to play hard is to kill time. To concentrate on the game is, in a sense, to be indifferent about ③ one's opponent or oneself. It is to refuse to be distracted by wayward passions. If an opponent plays unfairly, the sweetest revenge is not revenge but victory; ④ one avoids striking back in kind in order to concentrate on the one thing necessary: perfect execution. Concentration on the game itself is the best safeguard against indulgence in ugly, errant passions. It is the highest form of sportsmanship. It is not so much a moral as an ontological attitude. ⑤ One is not trying to “be good,” but to act perfectly.

12p (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? 3)

Digestive disturbances usually arise from a reaction to the foods we have eaten, but foods are not always the cause. Many factors influence how our bodies process food and grab those needed nutrients; food allergens are an example, as (A) [do / are] reactions to processed items in our foods such as food colorings and artificial flavors. Additionally, emotional attitude and illness can handicap our ability to properly digest food; think of the women suffering from eating disorders, (B) [who / which] fail to properly digest their food because of social pressures and nervous disorders that critically need professional treatment. Stress also plays a huge part in a person's inability to properly digest food. It has (C) [shown / been shown] to cause problems not only on the stomach lining, but also to skin conditions.

12p 다음 밑줄 친 *it*이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? 4)

If parents are always telling a kid that he is stupid, and then something happens to fit into that belief, such as getting an “F” on a test, he may think something like, “They must be right. I’m stupid.” That belief gets reinforced. Once ① *it* is fixed and becomes a pattern, then even when something comes along that contradicts ② *it*, such as getting an “A,” the kid may think something like, “Oh, that was just pure luck,” and forget about ③ *it*. So once that belief is fixed, no matter what comes along, it confirms ④ *it*. No matter what comes along, those kids will still think they are stupid and act as if they really are. The world then reacts to them accordingly, which, in turn, reinforces ⑤ *it*. A negative thinking cycle develops. This is what moves children away from recognizing their natural state.

12p 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 5)

Medical history uncovers an obvious pattern in the discovery and application of drug treatments. Initially, there is great excitement about a new drug’s discovery.

(A) Then, more research and clinical experience lead to more serious questions about the drug’s real safety and efficacy, until there is general acknowledgment that the drug doesn’t work as well as previously assumed, and there is recognition of an increasingly long list of serious side effects over time.

(B) However, these problems are not really problems because a new drug emerges, with short-term research that suggests it is a better drug after all. That is, until new research confirms that it is neither as effective nor as safe as previously thought.

(C) Research has seemingly proven its safety and efficacy and leads to widespread appreciation for the drug’s ability to provide relief. Over time, there are minor concerns about the drug’s side effects, until more research and clinical practice uncover more serious concerns about its side effects.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

13p 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 6)

It is beyond dispute that the greenhouse effect is, indeed, a real and potentially deadly threat, and that global warming is going to cause immeasurable problems. But let us not get ahead of ourselves. The Earth's climate has always been unstable, and sea levels have been rising and falling since the very dawn of time. It could be said that like everything else on this unstable planet, _____, and it is important that we remain mindful of this. After all, the ice age was surely not triggered by our lack of polluting at that time or perhaps, insufficient burning of fossil fuels. A continually fluctuating global climate is a natural condition of the planet, and though we obviously contribute in a major way to global warming, the enormity of climate change suggests that greater forces are at work, and that it may not be entirely down to us.

- ① uncertainty is one of our climate's key characteristics
- ② what we humans do render the global climate unstable
- ③ the result of our action cannot be measured or predicted
- ④ nothing is decided except the global climate change pattern
- ⑤ the scale of our influence on the climate changes in intensity

13p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 7)

Disaster preparation is mandatory, and preparation requires plans. Disaster planning must be ① general enough to include sudden accidents and must take place in normal times, before a disaster occurs or is imminent. Disaster plans must be ② conflicting with normal planning principles of not intending harm and positively preserving human well-being. Furthermore, the disaster plan is distinct from both the action in disaster response, which occurs immediately ③ after a disaster, and the principles governing such action. Finally, in an open, democratic society, the general disaster plan should be public information because the public will be affected. It follows from this that if the plans do not ④ conform to the Principle of No Harm, or the Principle of Well-Being, they should be revised; if they cannot be revised, there should be ⑤ extensive public discussion about which harms are unavoidable.

13p 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 8)

Other more everyday inventions also owe their popularity to the manufacturing technology used to process glass.

Modern uses of glass are a great example of the evolving science of materials. (①) The discovery of a new formulation of glass paved the way for the invention of fiber optics, but it was the ability to manipulate this 7,000-year-old material and form it into ultra-thin, flexible strands capable of carrying light over several miles that really developed our methods of communication. (②) For example, Thomas Edison’s tungsten light bulb was a remarkable invention. (③) However, it cannot be separated from the technology which was used to form millions of light bulbs cheaply and efficiently. (④) The glassblowing technology was a milestone in production. It has since been used to produce a multitude of products. (⑤) The sense of wonder in glass is not so much in the material itself, but more in how we have adapted and applied it in so many areas and how it exists in ways you would never have imagined.

14p (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 9)

Objectivity is authority in disguise: “Objective” facts always support particular points of view, and their “objectivity” can exist only as part of the play of power. But, more important, objective facts cannot be (A) [**challenged / confirmed**]: Objectivity discourages audience activity and participation. Rather than being “objective,” therefore, TV news should present multiple perspectives that, like those of soap opera, have as unclear a hierarchy as possible: The more complex the events it describes, the more the (B) [**agreements / contradictions**] among the different social positions from which to make sense of them should be left open and raw. The anchors and reporters should be less concerned about telling the final truth of what has happened. Instead, they should present different ways of understanding it and the different points of view inscribed in those different ways. So, too, they should not (C) [**disguise / disclose**] their processes of selection and editing, but should open them up to reveal news as a production, not as transparent reportage.

17p (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 10)

I'm not a big fan of the term "me time." It sounds at once guilty and self-absorbed, as if you know you don't really need the time, but you're taking it anyway. And it suggests that you're doing something frivolous instead of a very necessary mental and physical (A) [recharging / emptying]. So let's call it "personal time." Personal time takes many forms. You might spend it running on a treadmill or reading in a cafe. However, if you spend all your personal time shopping, you need to find a new outlet. Shopping only leads to more problems. And don't try to tell me that you find household chores (B) [exhausting / restorative]. I want you to take real time to truly relax. However you spend the time, do so with the thought that this is time you need to be alone in your head, to clear your mind, and bring yourself back mentally and physically. Your whole family will (C) [miss / reap] the benefits of a balanced, energized, happier you.

17p 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 11)

Pairing two students of lower and higher math ability together leads to better performance on tricky math problems than either student could produce alone.

(A) This is because, when you have to teach someone who knows less than you, you end up learning the material better yourself.

(B) Poorer students can also help the stronger students to think about a problem differently or "outside the box," which facilitates the type of creativity that is often needed to solve atypical problems in new, intuitive ways.

(C) It is not surprising that students who are lower in math ability benefit from the guidance of stronger math students, but it is interesting that stronger math students also benefit from these pairings.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

21p 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 12)

When we give and give until we're exhausted, usually it's because we feel that this is the only way others will accept us or maintain a relationship with us. If we stop giving, they will stop loving us. We believe that they will accept us for what we can give them, rather than for who we are. We believe this because we have so little real trust in our own value - in our own selves. On the deepest level, we fear we're lacking in things that are essential to being a good person. Without our grandiose gestures of self-sacrifice, they will see through us to our lack of them. We aren't giving other people what they need, so much as what we think will shield them from seeing whatever it is in us that we think we lack. So we center our lives around them and keep making sacrifices for them.

- ① our desire to be with other people
- ② a way to raise our own value by giving
- ③ something you need to hide from others
- ④ things that each person need to be good
- ⑤ the reason people make sacrifice for others

24p 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 13)

Many managers are being educated to guide, train, support, motivate, and coach employees rather than to tell them what to do.

At one time, managers were called bosses, and their job consisted of telling people what to do and then watching over them to be sure they did it. Bosses often reprimanded those who didn't do things correctly and acted stern. (①) Many managers still behave that way. (②) Perhaps you've witnessed such behavior. But today management is becoming more progressive. (③) For instance, managers at high-tech firms realize that workers often know more about technology than they do. (④) Thus, most modern managers emphasize teamwork and cooperation rather than discipline and order giving. (⑤) Managers in some high-tech firms and in progressive firms of all kinds tend to be friendly and generally treat employees as partners rather than unruly workers.

*reprimand: 질책하다

24p O'Keeffe에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 14)

Even though she decided to become an artist at age twelve and attended art school in Chicago and New York, O'Keeffe quit painting altogether from the age of 21 to the age of 27. Then, at 28, she came back to her art. She started with classes at the Teachers College of New York's Columbia University, studying with Arthur Dow. Synthesizing an Eastern and Western sensibility, Dow concentrated on abstract concepts of line, light, and color. For O'Keeffe, this approach was life-changing. His teaching validated her own ideas about art, which weren't like anything she had ever painted. O'Keeffe immersed herself in her new approach and went on to become one of the most famous painters of the 20th century. She said that she didn't consider herself particularly gifted, but that she did have a lot of nerve and the capacity for a lot of very hard work.

- ① 12살에 화가가 되기로 결심하고 미술학교를 다녔다.
- ② 미술을 완전히 그만두었다가 28세에 다시 시작했다.
- ③ 동서양의 감성을 통합하고 추상적 개념에 집중했다.
- ④ 예전과 다른 접근을 통해 20세기의 유명한 화가가 되었다.
- ⑤ 재능 있는 사람보다 노력하는 사람으로 자신을 평가했다.

25p 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 15)

You've heard since grade school that living things are made of cells, and for the most part, that's true. There isn't much complex biological creatures can do that doesn't involve cells. You may have little gratitude for this generous contribution to your existence, but your cells make up for the ___(A)___ by ensuring that you can't control them. For the most part, they purr and hum behind the scenes, content to supervise virtually everything you'll ever experience, much of which lies outside your awareness. Some cells are so unassuming that they find their normal function only after they can't function. The surface of your skin, for example—all nine pounds of it—literally is ___(B)___ . This allows the rest of your cells to support your daily life free of wind, rain, and spilled nacho cheese at a basketball game. It is accurate to say that nearly every inch of your outer physical presentation to the world is dead.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① indifference | deceased |
| ② indifference | immortal |
| ③ sensitivity | deceased |
| ④ recognition | immortal |
| ⑤ recognition | protective |

25p Churchill에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 16)

Churchill was dismayed at the comparative failure of the United Kingdom to produce as many scientists and engineers as the United States. Soon after he ended his last term, Churchill spoke about how he should have tried , while in office, to see the establishment in Britain of an equivalent to MIT. His former secretary Jock Colville and others immediately set about making amends, raising funds for a new college which was to be part of Cambridge University and devoted to science and technology. It was suggested that the new college be named after Churchill. When Colville relayed this suggestion to Churchill, his reaction was not one of immediate gratification—to have a memorial in his own lifetime, and in a university when, despite his many honorary degrees and Chancellorship of Bristol University, he had never gone to university, must have seemed strange.

*chancellorship:명예 총장의 직

- ① 영국이 미국보다 적은 과학자와 공학자를 배출하는 것에 실망했다.
- ② 재임기간 MIT에 맞먹는 대학을 영국에 설립하기 위해서 노력했다.
- ③ 그의 전 비서와 다른 사람들이 그와 뜻을 함께 하고 기금을 모았다.
- ④ 새로운 대학의 이름이 그의 이름을 따라야 한다는 제안을 전해 들었다.
- ⑤ 대학을 다닌 적은 없지만 많은 학위와 명예총장직의 경험을 갖고 있다.

26p 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 17)

In Tennessee there is an old saying: _____. To put it another way, the truly conservative approach to the problem of global warming, for example, would be to stop thickening the blanket of greenhouse gases and try to prevent further damage while we study our options. But our annual production of CO2 and other greenhouse gases is already so large and is increasing so rapidly that simply stabilizing the amount already in the atmosphere would require significant changes in the technology we use and in the way we live our lives. I suspect that many of those who say that it is probably all right to run these risks—to make no change in our current pattern—are really saying that they simply do not want to think about the disruption that would accompany any serious effort to confront the problem.

- ① Better late than never
- ② If it ain't broke, don't fix it
- ③ Two wrongs don't make a right
- ④ When you are in a hole, stop digging
- ⑤ Hope for the best, but prepare for the worst

28p 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 18)

In the cold, mammals with thick fur show piloerection, in which the body hairs stand on end. This can significantly decrease heat loss by trapping more air close to the skin, where it forms a warm layer. However, most humans are not hairy enough to prevent heat loss, and the behavioral practice of wearing clothes produces the same effect much more efficiently. Humans who fall into cold water are more likely to survive if clothed than if naked, as a similar blanket effect is produced by water kept inside the clothes. Because of this, struggling to get out of water, which breaks this warm layer,

_____.

- ① reduces the risk of hypothermia
- ② causes the heat to be lost faster
- ③ keeps the inside colder than outside
- ④ slows down the process of heat loss
- ⑤ generates more heat than staying still

28p 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 19)

Traditional medical and public health approaches to illness and health are among the successes of modern science. However, society today is faced with the increasing incidence of various forms of poor health _____. Contributing factors include a large sedentary population, high levels of psychological stress related to urban living, and contemporary work practices. In addition, people with disabilities and chronic illness demand a transition from institutional care to care in society. These problems encourage thinking about alternative ways to prevent disease and promote health. Lack of physical activity and stress have led to increased occurrence of certain diseases where medication is perhaps only reducing the symptoms rather than combating the true causes of illness. Efforts to promote public health and well-being have thus become increasingly complex.

- ① related to modern lifestyles
- ② followed by how people live
- ③ which decreases job efficiency
- ④ due to the scientific stagnation
- ⑤ brought about by lack of medicine

29p 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 20)

The book-publishing business in the West has existed since the late fifteenth century, when Gutenberg's invention of the printing press gave rise to a flourishing trade in books.

(A) But gradually the roles of the printer and the publisher became differentiated, as publishers became increasingly concerned with the activities of selection and risk-taking, while printers operated essentially as manufacturers of printed texts.

(B) During the first few centuries of publishing, the distinction between printers and publishers was obscure; many printers operated effectively as publisher-printers, selecting the material to print and using their own resources to print and distribute it.

(C) Many printers also relied on external financial backing to undertake particular printing jobs. In some cases they were funded by private investors or booksellers to print particular texts; in other cases they were funded by the state to produce official publications.

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

30p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은? 21)

I heard a series of scrapes coming from my left. The mask prevented me from seeing, and in my confusion of having just woken I couldn't remember ① where I was. At first, I was terrified of what was on my face. I heard a voice. A woman spoke: "What's the noise?" I didn't know whether ② to answer. My breathing intensified, but calmed when I again heard the noises, this time with additional clatter. Then the light came on. I heard some voices, but no one was speaking ③ loud enough for me to hear. I painfully remembered the fire, and traced my memory through to the doctors standing over me and explaining in hurried tones ④ that they were about to do. Surgery, I guessed. And then it was a blur. When the noise died down, I reached a hand up to my face. It was then that I realized my hands, too, were bandaged, as ⑤ were my arms.

42p 다음 밑줄 친 they(their)가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? 22)

Psychodrama, founded by the psychiatrist Jacob L. Moreno, is primarily humanistic and is an action approach to group therapy. People explore ① their problems through role playing, enacting situations using various dramatic ways of gaining insight, discovering their own creativity, and developing behavioral skills. Psychodrama pertains to reworking our lives as if ② they were dramatic situations and we were the playwrights. Those who participate in a psychodrama do not merely talk about their problems; ③ they bring their past, present, and future concerns to life by enacting scenarios. Rather than telling people about their problems, ④ they show others in the psychodrama group how significant life events are affecting them in the present moment. Participants use a number of action-oriented methods when expressing ⑤ their feelings and thoughts about a particular problem, and these action methods are important tools for bringing about healing.

48p 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 23)

Sometimes it seems that the more we don't want to do something, the more we feel compelled to do it. Professional athletes are especially aware of this frustrating lack of control. If a baseball player is in a slump, for example, he is likely to obsess about his inability to hit the ball. Every time he comes up to bat, he worries about whether he'll get a hit—and the more he worries, the less likely he is to get one. Or a pro golfer who's had bad luck on a particular hole during a tournament often gets spooked when she has to play that hole again. She remembers all the mistakes she made the last time—and then labors under what feels like an irresistible compulsion to repeat them. Athletes from all different types of sports describe the same phenomenon: “The harder I try to avoid a mistake, the more inevitable that mistake starts to feel.”

- ① A Similarity between Baseball and Golf
- ② A Universal Phenomenon in Human Societies
- ③ Psychological Aspects of Professional Sports
- ④ A Paradox in Humans: Avoiding Is Approaching
- ⑤ A Jinx: What You Must Break to Be Successful

49p 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 24)

They should be providing the most intense scrutiny on our behalf, so the public can see the other side of things.

It's important that the media provide us with diverse and opposing views, so we can choose the best available options. Let's take the example of going to war. (①) War should be a last resort, obviously, undertaken when all other options have failed. (②) So, when someone is threatening to go to war, or trying to convince us and mounting a huge public relations campaign to justify it, the news media have a responsibility to question everything. (③) Otherwise, we may be drawn into unnecessary wars, or wars fought for reasons other than those presented by governments. (④) Most of the time, the media fail to perform this crucial role. (⑤) Even the large, so-called "liberal" American media such as the New York Times and Washington Post admitted that they had not always been watchdogs for the public interest, and that their own coverage on some major issues "looks strikingly one-sided at times."

50p 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 25)

While cramming your brain full of facts the night before the test may indeed lead to a high grade, it's akin to jamming an entire six-course meal into your mouth in the first five minutes of dinner. Sure, you might keep it down for a while and even absorb a few nutrients, but soon everything will "come up" the way it went in—virtually undigested. When you consume the content gradually and chew it carefully, you are able to retain and use the nutrients far longer. Studying a topic for an hour tonight, another hour on the weekend, and another hour next week will improve your long-term recall of it. Why? Because each time you revisit the content—especially after a few days have passed—your brain has to essentially relearn it, and each time it learns it a little more effectively.

- ① 짧은 시간의 과식은 영양분의 효율적인 흡수에 부정적이다.
- ② 시험 전날의 벉락치기가 높은 성적을 가져올 가능성이 높다.
- ③ 학습과 음식물 소화 사이에는 여러 가지 공통점이 존재한다.
- ④ 내용에 대한 완벽한 이해가 반복보다 더 효과적인 학습법이다.
- ⑤ 학습 내용을 여러 번에 걸쳐서 반복하는 것이 기억에 효율적이다.

52p 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 26)

Learning is a very personal thing. You have to learn by working, reading, rereading, and sweating. You can watch football or basketball all day, but the only way you'll get better at a sport is by working at it. Likewise, the only way your mind will improve is by working at it. Nobody else can do that for you, and nobody else can be blamed if you don't work hard enough to achieve that. I would tell kids this cold, hard reality: You can't blame your parents, teachers, or government for anything. Don't look in the mirror and whine. You either make the choice to spend each day wisely, preparing yourself for the future, or you don't. In the end, you reap the rewards of your choice.

*whine: 징징거리다, 우는 소리를 하다

- ① 스포츠는 보는 것만으로는 실력을 기를 수 없다.
- ② 이 세상은 동화에서처럼 단순하게 돌아가지 않는다.
- ③ 스스로 노력해야지만 학습에서 성과를 얻을 수 있다.
- ④ 자신의 결정에 대한 결과는 스스로 받아들여야 한다.
- ⑤ 타인을 비난하는 것은 책임을 전가하는 한 방법이다.

52p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은? 27)

One useful strategy when ① trying to decide what another person is really feeling is to decide whether all of the available evidence is conveying the same message. So far as happiness is ② concerned, the message should indicate zest and enthusiasm. The great philosopher Bertrand Russell was probably right when he claimed that zest is "the most universal and distinctive mark of the happy man." Therefore, we must ask ③ whether the other person is really behaving with zest. If the signals are inconsistent, then in all probability the other person is not truly happy. Thus, for example, if someone has a happy face but ④ says something that is not very friendly, this probably indicates submissiveness or insincerity, whereas pleasant things said by someone whose facial expression does not reveal happiness ⑤ indicating sarcasm.

*submissiveness: 복종

53p (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 28)

In countries with strong private radio industries, such as the United States and Canada, music’s associations with youth have produced major tensions between broadcasters and record companies. Record companies have always wanted radio stations to play new releases, to expose them to (A) [**potential** / **unlikely**] buyers, and have long embraced the excitement which Top 40 formats, chart countdowns, and listener request lines brought to the presentation of music. Radio stations, in contrast, have turned increasingly away from (B) [**well-known** / **contemporary**] pop and rock, in an effort to reach those listeners most desired by advertisers. By the 1970s, for example, most radio programmers throughout North America had eliminated listener request lines, on the grounds that those likely to call were probably not (C) [**representative** / **irrespective**] of their desired audiences. Figuring out the musical tastes of desirable listeners—employed, financially stable adults in their thirties or forties—has been a major challenge for the radio industry.

53p 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 29)

The conclusions I draw about someone’s personal appearance may depend on where he or she is. People with very similar personalities and values will dress and act differently if they are from different locales.

(A) On the other hand, if I saw the same woman walking down the street in a small town in Middle America, I’d find that curious. Perhaps she’s looking for attention by standing out. Maybe she’s even bored and discontented with her life. Or maybe she’s just visiting from New York.

(B) If I see a young woman in Manhattan wearing heavy makeup, a gorgeous hairstyle, and a trendy designer suit, I won’t give her appearance much thought. She’s probably style-conscious and conforming to what others in her environment deem appropriate.

(C) Expectations, norms, and cultural influences vary from town to town, region to region, and country to country. You can’t hold everyone to the same standard. Before you draw any firm conclusions, make sure you’ve allowed for any unique geographical factors.

*deem: 생각하다, 간주하다

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

54p 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 30)

Personal or professional success can't be measured on an absolute scale. One person always dreamed of becoming a doctor, but never made it through medical school; she became a nurse instead. Another has struggled to overcome huge obstacles and has achieved her lifelong goal of becoming a nurse. The second will see life through the eyes of a successful person, while her colleague feels like a loser. Financial success, too, must be measured in light of the individual's expectations. Someone who dreams of wealth and has set his sights on earning a million dollars a year will be horribly disappointed with a \$50,000-a-year salary. Another, who never dreamed of making half that much, might view that same \$50,000 job as an achievement beyond his wildest imagination. He will think, "Life is great," and act accordingly.



Only (A) can a person's professional and financial success be (B) based on what he or she has wanted or expected.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------------|-----------|
| ① retrospectively | achieved |
| ② relatively | evaluated |
| ③ relatively | admired |
| ④ computatively | achieved |
| ⑤ computatively | evaluated |

56p 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 31)

Answer this: What colors were the candles on your birthday cake when you were twelve years old? Take a moment and remember.... To answer that question, 90 percent of you will look up and to the left. That's where right-handed people and even some left-handed people access visual-remembered images. Here's another question: How would Mickey Mouse look with a beard? Take a moment to picture this. This time you will look up and to the right. That's where people look to access constructed images. So, just by looking at people's eyes, you can see what kinds of images they are trying to access.

- ① Remembrance Left, Imagination Right
- ② When the Size of the Pupils Changes?
- ③ Eyes: Showing What You Have Thought
- ④ The Dominating Hand and Visual Images
- ⑤ Truth and Lies Have Their Own Direction!

56p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은? 32)

The fascination of the early films lay in the movement on the screen of objects which exactly resembled their originals in real life and behaved like ① them down to the minutest detail. This attitude toward film naturally determined the position from which shots were taken. Whatever was to be shown was taken from the angle ② which most clearly presented it and its movements. The task of the camera was, in fact, considered to be merely ③ that of catching and registering life. The idea that the manner in which this was done might be of value in itself or that the job of recording information might be done even more efficiently ④ was not yet considered. People were not in those days ⑤ dealt with film as an art but merely as a medium of recording. ‘Distortion’ was obviously wrong since it was not yet intentional.

57p 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 33)

Companies that are more supportive of family life, by providing more flexible schedules when needed and various life-enrichment programs to decrease stress levels, have experienced immediate positive results: The rate at which goods are produced or work is completed has dramatically increased. When employees are more emotionally fulfilled, they are naturally more motivated, creative, and cooperative. It is not stress, but the way we cope with stress, that determines our level of productivity. By making sure we get our emotional needs met, we are better prepared to meet the stressful challenges of work. If we are getting the emotional support we need, the stress of the workplace stimulates greater creativity and energy, so companies produce goods more efficiently. Stress only results in low production when our emotional needs are not being met.



When the emotional needs of employees are ___(A)___ by their companies, they are better prepared to deal with stress, becoming more ___(B)___.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|--------------|
| ① created | motivated |
| ② created | productive |
| ③ satisfied | self-serving |
| ④ satisfied | productive |
| ⑤ overlooked | self-serving |

60p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 **않은** 것은? 34)

Sometimes all the outcomes customers are trying to achieve in one area have a ① **negative** effect on other outcomes. This is very common when companies are busy listening to the “voice of the customer.” Traveling salespeople, for example, may say they want a smaller cell phone, but they may not have thought about how ② **hard** that tiny phone will be to use. Carpenters may request a lightweight circular saw without thinking about the fact that it will no longer have the power to get through some of the more difficult jobs. When customers make ③ **requests** for new product features, they are usually focused on solving just one problem and are not thinking of how their requested solution will impact other product or service functions. In this situation, customers request new features but ④ **accept** the resulting product when they realize the ramifications of their suggestions—the added feature turns out to be ⑤ **worthless** because of the problems it causes.

* ramification 결과

61p 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 35)

Stress interviews, when we place job applicants in a stressful situation to see how they react, are adolescent power games that do little to identify the most suitable people for a job. In order for answers to be informative, the candidate must be comfortable enough to verbalize thoughts freely. Anything that puts the candidate on edge defeats that. This includes the practice of intentionally avoiding all small talk. People are supposed to introduce themselves, and anything else is just weird. Remember, you want successful candidates to choose to join the company. The apparent justification for the stress interview—“There will be stress on the job, so let’s see how the candidate deals with stress in this interview”—is dubious. The “stress” created in a stress interview is artificial. It is more informative to see the candidate at his or her best. If hired, the candidate will be mostly working under conditions less stressful than a job interview.

- ① the evaluating methods for determining job performance
- ② an artificial environment used for training job candidates
- ③ the ineffectiveness of the stress interview for job applicants
- ④ things to avoid when a person is introducing him- or herself
- ⑤ the essential similarities between the job interview and the job

62p 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 36)

Furthermore, the imitator will be aware when his imitation is successful and may produce a similar success display.

We tend to think of imitation as a solo action. (①) However, in many contexts, and normally in mother–infant interactions—achieving successful imitation is more of a cooperative job. (②) The person being imitated (the model) becomes the “demonstrator,” and facilitates the imitator’s efforts by smiling and encouraging. (③) Even in contexts where no such assistance is necessary, where one party just effortlessly falls in with what the other is doing, the model will usually be aware of being successfully imitated and will display this back to the imitator. (④) This “acknowledgment of success” display might consist of a smile or a meeting of gazes, and performance of the action might become more enthusiastic. (⑤) So the model’s “you are successfully imitating me” display will typically be met by the imitator’s “I am successfully imitating you” display, making the success display mutual.

64p 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 37)

Defining crime is a complex issue, and no single definition is totally satisfactory. One argument is that a crime comprises any act or omission that violates the law and is punishable by the criminal justice system. However, this approach to defining crime is limited because legal definitions are not universal or stable over time. As such, a particular act or omission may violate the law in one country or at one point in time, but it may not violate the law in another country or at another point in time. An alternative argument, therefore, suggests that crime is a socially constructed phenomenon that varies according to the dominant beliefs, morals, and values of a particular country at a particular time. Consequently, it may be impossible to ever _____.

*omission: 부작위(마땅히 해야 할 행동을 하지 않는 것)

- ① enact laws against crimes
- ② adapt laws to fit the times
- ③ modify the views on crimes
- ④ punish those violating the law
- ⑤ have a clear definition of crime

65p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은? 38)

The tensions between continuity and change in the Renaissance period can be seen in the many different types of images and objects ① produced in 15th- and 16th-century Europe. While ② many of these items would not look out of place in a present-day art museum or in the Dresden picture gallery visited by Goethe in the later 18th century, it is important to keep in mind ③ what none was originally made for such surroundings. Indeed, the great majority would not have been viewed as ‘works of art’ in the first place, at least not in the modern sense of the phrase. That is, they would not have been understood as somehow making ④ concrete an individual artist’s personal beliefs, emotions, and experiences. Instead, it was the taste, desires, and needs of the patron who hired the artists that ⑤ were meant to be expressed in such objects.

68p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 39)

Most people, if not all, have a childhood experience that left an ① emotional scar. For most, the wounds were probably fairly mild, nothing that created too much fallout or heart sensitivity. Or, if the wounds were more severe, there was also plenty of positive stuff to ② intensify the impact of the wounds so the scars could quickly fade and become insignificant. For some children, however, the wounds were deep or the impact more ③ profound, and the scars have never faded. That’s because they were more ④ vulnerable than other children and more likely to feel wounds more intensely. In all cases, if the wounds remain ⑤ unhealed, the consequences continue to impact our lives throughout adulthood by leaving a bruised or sensitive heart.

69p 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 40)

When people say they are good at math, or solving problems with people, or writing, they are not describing a single ability, but several working in concert. We, so to speak, see the loaf of bread, but fail to see the ingredients. If you think about it, there is not much you can do with a loaf of bread: make sandwiches and French toast, and feed the birds. But there are innumerable ways you can combine the basic ingredients: flour, yeast, water, oil, and salt. On the shelves of your supermarket there are hundreds of items that are made from these few ingredients. So the only good way to assess your innate abilities in a way that helps you design a career that will fit you perfectly is to get down to the deepest level, the basic abilities that _____.

- ① consist of the basic ingredients of a career
- ② are a loaf of bread in a metaphorical sense
- ③ you should develop after you get a profession
- ④ can't do a wide variety of things when combined
- ⑤ combine to make up your unique profile of talents

72p 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 41)

You might think that visuals like photographs, bar and line graphs, and diagrams are easier to read than written text, but this assumption is not accurate.

- (A) When you read a text, you translate letters, words, and sentences into concepts and ideas; when you read a visual image, you do the same kind of translation.
- (B) In fact, you often have to pay more attention to visual images, not only because they are sometimes subtler than written text but also because you are not accustomed to reading them critically.
- (C) While the process of understanding visuals may seem different from that of reading and understanding textual information, you are essentially doing the same kind of work.

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

73p 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 42)

Energy balance is the relationship between energy intake and energy expenditure. When the calories consumed from food and beverages (energy intake) match the amount of energy expended, energy equilibrium occurs. If energy intake exceeds energy expended, the result is positive energy balance. The excess energy consumed is stored, resulting in weight gain. There are some situations in which positive energy balance is desired, such as during the growth stages of the life cycle (pregnancy, infancy, childhood, and adolescence). However, during other times, such as adulthood, positive energy balance over time can cause body weight to climb to unhealthy levels. The process of aging itself does not cause weight gain; rather, weight gain stems from a pattern of excess food intake coupled with _____.

- ① limited physical activity and slower metabolism
- ② dramatic decrease in energy efficiency of cells
- ③ negative energy balance from calorie restriction
- ④ the activities that bring about energy equilibrium
- ⑤ an enhanced basal metabolic rate and circulation rate

74p 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 43)

Many observers have charged that major TV networks' key evening news programs have undergone a dumbing-down process, presenting less international and governmental news but more soft news about personalities, entertainment, and sports. The elderly (fifty and over) are proportionally the most numerous viewers of evening news. Advertisers, however, are willing to pay more for younger and especially female viewers (eighteen to thirty-four). That target group _____. The networks have been under pressure to squeeze more profit or eliminate losses from their news broadcasts by reducing the hard news content and increasing the soft. Older viewers would be displeased, but they are in any case enthusiastic viewers of news and would not desert the newscasts, while younger viewers would be attracted. The change would probably increase total viewers and would certainly raise advertisers' willingness to pay.

- ① has a relatively strong preference for soft news
- ② tends to dislike news irrespective of its contents
- ③ shows a lot in common with the other age group
- ④ has nothing to do with the profit the networks get
- ⑤ thinks that news should contain hard contents more

76p 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 44)

To get the most out of a meeting, you must limit the risks and focus the group to achieve your purpose. Each person brings his or her basic needs, competitiveness, aspirations, agenda, personality, and feelings as well as talents and abilities to the meeting. Moreover, with each person added to the meeting, the number of relationships among members increases geometrically. When three people meet, the dynamics are A vs. B, A vs. C, and B vs. C, or three sets of relationships. But four people meeting creates six sets of relationships among the participants. A ten-person meeting actually creates forty-five different relationships. As a meeting grows in size, productivity decreases dramatically. Each additional person increases the risk of failure.

- ① Two heads are better than one.
- ② There is no smoke without fire.
- ③ Everyone has his own standard.
- ④ Too many cooks spoil the broth.
- ⑤ Having nothing, nothing can he lose.

77p 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 45)

My family lives in Massachusetts, so we are very used to cold weather. But when we visit Florida to see my aunt and uncle for Thanksgiving, they urge the kids to wear hats when it is 60 degrees outside - virtually bathing suit weather from the kids' perspective! Similarly, a \$70 sweater may not seem like a very good deal initially, but if you learn that the sweater was reduced from \$200, all of a sudden it may seem like a real bargain. Research even shows that people eat more when they are eating on large plates than when eating on small plates; the same portion simply looks larger on a small plate than a large plate. In one study, male college students who were watching TV were asked to rate a photo of a potential blind date. The students were watching Charlie's Angels or another cop show without attractive female stars. As predicted, those who were watching Charlie's Angels _____ than those who were watching a television show that featured more average-looking actresses.

- ① forgot about the photo less often
- ② rated the photo as less attractive
- ③ showed more interest in the photo
- ④ gave higher grades to their assignment
- ⑤ enjoyed what they were watching more

78p (A), (B)의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 46)

Whether we are complimented for our appearance, our garden, a dinner we prepared, or an assignment at the office, it is always satisfying to receive ___(A)___ for a job well done. Certainly, reinforcement theory sees occasional praise as an aid to learning a new skill. However, some evidence cautions against making sweeping generalizations regarding the use of praise in improving performance. It seems that while praise improves performance on certain tasks, on others it can instead prove harmful. Imagine the situation in which the enthusiastic support of hometown fans expecting victory brings about the ___(B)___ of their team. In this situation, it seems that praise creates pressure on athletes, disrupting their performance.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-----------|
| ① evaluation | evolution |
| ② recognition | evolution |
| ③ evaluation | exercise |
| ④ recognition | downfall |
| ⑤ disregard | downfall |

Part 2. 수능완성 실전편

10p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은? 47)

It would be great for cities if people just stopped liking cars, but that ① **won't** happen. For individual commuters in developed countries, cars save a lot of time. In the United States, in 2006, the average car commute ② **has lasted** twenty-four minutes; the average commute by mass transit took forty-eight minutes. The problem with public transportation is the time involved in getting to the bus or subway stop, waiting to be picked up and then ③ **getting** from the final stop to one's ultimate destination. That time cost, which is independent of the distance of the journey, ④ **averages** about twenty minutes for buses and subways. Even before the bus has traveled a stop, the commuter has used up as much time as many car commuters ⑤ **spend** on their entire trip.

11p 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 48)

Inside each person there is a wonderful capacity to reflect on the information that the various sense organs register, and to direct and control these experiences. We take this ability so much for granted that we seldom wonder about what it is, and yet, as far as we know, it is a recent accomplishment of evolution that only the human brain has achieved. If we ever think about it, we give it such names as awareness, consciousness, self, or soul. Without it, we could only obey instructions programmed in the nervous system by our genes. But having a self-reflective consciousness allows us to write our own programs for action, and make decisions for which no genetic instructions existed before.

- ① Why Humans Get More Stress Than Animals?
- ② Differences between Human Brain and Animal Brain
- ③ Is Morality a Result of Evolution or a Result of Genes?
- ④ Consciousness: An Ability That Makes Us Get over Instinct
- ⑤ Senses: What We Depend on to Get Information from Outside

11p 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 49)

In the past, employees did exactly what they were instructed to do. If they didn't receive clear directions, then nothing got done.

(A) Instead, employees are asked to direct their own work flow and to keep productivity up even when required resources are not available. They have to learn how to work smarter, make the most of limited time and budgets, and be more productive in their own work environment.

(B) In fact, if they received directions that they knew would produce a low-quality product, they carried them out anyway. That was how the management-employee relationship worked. The new workforce presents the polar opposite viewpoint.

(C) Today, employees are expected to make minute-by-minute decisions related to their work tasks. They are more independent. The company no longer expects to have to give specific directions for each task or problem.

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

13p 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 50)

Because children take stories so seriously and believe in them as if they were real life, the author must evaluate with utmost care whether a sad ending is truly justified. Good children's stories are considerate of the reader as well as of the facts of life and the world. They may show how life and the world are, how problems are solved, or they may teach, comfort, inspire, or entertain. But none of these goals is successfully achieved when the reader is left discouraged when he finishes reading. To a child, unhappiness creates a problem. It is as if the action of the story had not been completed: The child can be confused or even frustrated. A children's story should allow the child to leave the story with confidence that the characters will continue successfully in their lives after the end of the story.

- ① 불행은 나이에 따라 다른 의미와 영향을 갖는다.
- ② 어린이를 위한 이야기는 행복한 결론이 바람직하다.
- ③ 이야기는 세상과 삶의 내용을 정확하게 담아야 한다.
- ④ 이야기는 어린이들에게 긍정적 기능들을 제공해준다.
- ⑤ 어린이들은 이야기를 읽은 후에 독서 토론이 중요하다.

14p 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 51)

The ultimate life force lies in tiny cellular factories of energy, called mitochondria, that burn nearly all the oxygen we breathe in. But breathing has a price. The combustion of oxygen that keeps us alive and active sends out by-products called oxygen free radicals. They have Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde characteristics. On the one hand, they help guarantee our survival. For example, when the body mobilizes to fight off infectious agents, it generates a burst of free radicals to destroy the invaders very efficiently. On the other hand, free radicals move uncontrollably through the body, attacking cells, turning their fats rancid, rusting their proteins, piercing their membranes and corrupting their genetic code until the cells become dysfunctional and sometimes give up and die. These fierce radicals, built into life as both protectors and avengers, are the potent agents of aging.

*oxygen free radical: 활성산소

- ① Mitochondria: Are They Our Friends or Our Enemies?
- ② Free Radicals: The Reason Why Our Cells Get Old and Die
- ③ Soldiers Who Protect Our Bodies against Infectious Bacteria
- ④ A Factory Which Consumes Most of the Oxygen We Breathe in
- ⑤ Oxygen Free Radicals: Double-edged By-products of Mitochondria

14p 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 52)

We complain because we derive psychological and social benefits from doing so. Sociologists and psychologists theorize that we also complain as a way of making ourselves appear more discriminating. For example, even if the cuisine at a restaurant is excellent, a person might complain that the level of the food is not up to their standards. This is a way of letting everyone who hears know that they do in fact have high standards. The complainer is saying that they are an arbiter of fine food and is implying that their refined taste is derived from many high-class dining experiences. Like Rodney Dangerfield's character in Caddyshack when he says to the waiter at the exclusive Bushwood Country Club, "Hey, tell the cook this is low-grade dog food," the complainer is saying, "I have so much sophistication, this fare doesn't impress me."

*arbiter: 권위자

- ① the purpose of people's complaining
- ② the common complaint in restaurants
- ③ the best way to deal with complaints
- ④ problems resulting from refined taste
- ⑤ a way to make ourselves look expert

15p 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 53)

The advent of agriculture, for example, resulted in the transmission of countless diseases that require higher human densities than occur in hunter-gatherer societies.

Diseases may require a minimum threshold of population size or density to support ongoing transmission of the disease. (①) Therefore, a rise in human population size or density can expose the population to a disease that previously could not be sustained in the population. (②) Malaria is an example of a massive killer that probably took on its modern killer form around five thousand years ago with the introduction of settled farming in Africa. (③) Until settled agriculture, hunter-gatherer communities in Africa were too small and sparsely settled to support the sustained transmission of malaria. (④) Urban life similarly supports the spread of numerous diseases that require higher population densities than occur in agricultural settlements. (⑤) Therefore, throughout history, when societies achieved breakthroughs in farming that enabled the growth of an urban population, the initial spread of urbanization was often set back by bouts of infectious diseases.

15p 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 54)

An international business negotiation serves many purposes, but one of the most significant, yet unappreciated, is that it gives each side an opportunity to learn about the other, about their businesses, and about the conditions in which they must operate. Executives engaged in making a deal are rarely in the type of competition that ends abruptly when they finish the ninth inning or the fourth quarter. Instead, they are laying the foundation for a continuing relationship, and the successful management of that relationship depends crucially on how much they know about one another. The need for learning is particularly acute in global deal making since the parties usually come from different cultures, political systems, and business orientations. As a result, the effective global dealmaker sees a negotiation as an opportunity to learn, and the best way to learn is to visit the other side's territory to conduct the negotiations.

- ① Different Cultures Causing Difficult Negotiations
- ② Negotiation: A Chance to Learn about Each Other
- ③ Negotiations Should Be Finished like Sport Games!
- ④ The Importance of School Learning in Negotiations
- ⑤ Visit Other Countries If You Are to Learn about Them

16p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 55)

One method for studying behavior is to observe and record events as they ① naturally occur in life. Researchers who use this method, called naturalistic observation, do not bring their subjects into the laboratory and ② manipulate their behavior in any way. Nor do they select groups of subjects and set up different experimental ③ conditions. Naturalistic observation is frequently used to study animal behavior, such as the hibernation habits of bears or the maternal behavior of hens. It is important, however, that the subject be ④ unaware that he is being observed. For example, a psychologist using naturalistic observation to study how children of different races play together would watch groups of children playing in the school yards or parks, but he would keep himself at a distance so as not to be ⑤ neglected. If the children were aware that a strange adult was watching, they might behave differently than they ordinarily would.

23p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은? 56)

One of the most pressing problems organizations face today is how ① to motivate employees to work more productively. Many managers believe that the answer is simple: If the workers need more motivation, pay them more. But this no longer works. In today's society, money no longer serves as the primary motivation force. In times of severe economic depression ② which jobs were extremely difficult to find, the question of survival—of being able to provide enough food for one's family—was most important, and money was the prime mover. But in times of prosperity, jobs are generally plentiful and salaries ③ high. People are not forced to remain at unsatisfying jobs, ④ nor are they compelled to work hard at jobs they don't like. They can quit and go elsewhere. Consequently, they don't have to worry about being fired for not doing the best job ⑤ possible; they can always get other jobs.

24p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은? 59)

According to an ancient Greek myth, Narcissus was a young man so ① beautifully that he fell in love with his own reflection when he knelt down to take a drink of water, and then died by the water's edge, heartbroken that he could not embrace his beloved. In modern organizations, when people fall in love with their own products and services, the results can be just as ② deadly. The cause of death: blindness to virtually all data that suggest their ideas and creations are less than perfect. The ghost of Narcissus haunts many companies today, striking any time in the evolution of a new or ③ improved product, from original concept to final launch. At its heart, however, keeping the ghost of Narcissus at bay is not a matter of methodologies or mechanisms, but rather one of the personal ④ resolve to consider the possibility that what you love may not be what your customers love—and that what your customers love may not be what you see as terribly ⑤ attractive.

26p 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 60)

The American Academy of Pediatrics has warned that "on repetitive heading of soccer balls in young athletes, the bottom line is probably 'less is better'" Heading drills, in which a child's head is knocked repeatedly, as happens with forward and defensive players, are of greater concern to pediatricians than is the occasional head-punt in a game. A pair of studies conducted in Norway and in the United States compared the mental functioning of large groups of adult soccer players to adults of similar age and circumstances who did not play soccer. Out of 106 soccer players in the Norwegian study, 81 percent had impairment of attention, concentration, memory, and judgment that ranged from mild to severe. In the U.S. study, attention and concentration deficits were significantly more common among those who "headed" the ball most often.

- ① a skill to direct a ball into the opposing team's goal
- ② a correlation between soccer and poor concentration
- ③ the influence of heading on psychological functioning
- ④ the difference in intelligence between soccer players
- ⑤ the most effective heading drills to defensive players

26p 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 61)

In many situations, we will find it difficult to put ourselves in another person's shoes. We may not have time, we may be troubled by pressures that require our attention, or we may have such strong views that we cannot break outside ourselves. If so, it may be useful to ask the help of a third party. In the construction industry, for instance, businesses that have an ongoing working relationship often end up in a lawsuit. In such situations, settling a dispute quickly and fairly may be far more important than the precise terms of any settlement. Mediation can help each company better understand the perceptions of the other. Similarly, in family relations, a therapist can often help family members break out of a destructive pattern of interaction by helping each better understand _____.

- ① the other in the third person point of view
- ② why it is important to keep a peaceful family
- ③ what is necessary without considering the other
- ④ proper ways to express one's opinions to others
- ⑤ how the world looks through the eyes of the other

27p 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 62)

When we study animals, we observe that nature has given animals faculties that help them with bonding and commitment. In one study in the 1950s, rats were trained to press a lever for food. Then the experimenter adjusted the machine so that the lever sometimes provided food but sometimes delivered an electric shock to another rat in the next chamber. When the eating rats noticed the pain they were causing their neighbors, they adjusted their eating habits. They would not starve themselves. But they chose to eat less, to avoid causing undue pain to the other rats. Frans de Waal, a biologist and primatologist, has spent his career describing the sophisticated empathy displays evident in primate behavior. Chimps console each other, nurse the injured, and seem to enjoy sharing. These are not signs that animals have morality, but they have the psychological building blocks for it.

- ① the result of stress in animals under experiment
- ② a way to make rats eat the least amount of food
- ③ things that are more important than food in animals
- ④ the ability of animals to sympathize with their peers
- ⑤ major differences between chimps and rats on behavior

27p 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 63)

Consider an experiment conducted by Matthew McGlone. He wanted to test the hypothesis that nice-sounding statements make even dubious notions more believable. He gave students a list of rhyming sentences, such as "Woes unite foes," and asked them how accurately the sentences described human behavior. Then he asked the same students to judge the accuracy of nonrhyming statements, such as "Misfortunes unite foes." The result was that the students considered the rhyming statements more accurate. Later, when asked whether they agreed that financial success makes people healthier, nearly all of the students said no. But they regarded "Wealth makes health" as somehow more plausible. All this led the researcher to speculate that at O. J. Simpson's 1995 murder trial, the defense lawyer's repeated intonation of "If the glove doesn't fit, you must acquit" may have had its desired impact on the jurors.

*acquit: 무죄를 선고하다

- ① Sounds: What Makes Meanings Clear
- ② Similarity in Sound Creates Confusion
- ③ Rhyming Sentences Are More Credible!
- ④ Everything Done in A Rhyme Saves Time
- ⑤ A Lawyer Who Made A Criminal Innocent

31p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은? 64)

The traveler then walks into the bakery. The baker is penniless and ① nearly out of baking supplies. Nonetheless, he invites the man in and shares a poor meal with him. Then the baker gives the man his own bed ② where to sleep. The next morning, the traveler thanks the baker and tells him, "③ Whatever you do first this morning, you will continue it all day." The baker is unsure as to the meaning of this strange comment. Nonetheless, he decides to bake his guest a cake to take with him. ④ Surveying the last of his supplies, he finds two eggs, a cup of flour, and some sugar and spices. He begins to bake. To the baker's surprise, the more supplies he uses, the more supplies there are. As he draws out the last two eggs, he notices four more in their place. He tips the flour sack to shake out the last cup of flour, and the sack is full when he sets ⑤ it down.

35p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은? 65)

When Spanish explorer Hernando Cortes landed at Veracruz on the Gulf of Mexico in 1519, one of the first things he did ① was to burn his fleet of 11 ships. His goal was to conquer this new land by pushing west to the Pacific. By burning his ships he eliminated the possibility ② that his men would lose heart and sail back to Spain. Two previous Spanish expeditions had been unable to establish a settlement in Mexico. With such zeal, Cortes led 110 sailors and 553 soldiers to conquer 5 million people. If the ships had not been burned, the Cortes forces ③ would have an alternative if they had lost the fight that lay ahead. Burning the ships gave the men a powerful motive to win. ④ Convinced that they could not turn back, they were better able to focus on the goal and do ⑤ what had to be done to reach it.

36. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 66)

People may misrepresent themselves to interviewers when asked for their opinions or questioned about the products they use. Because of this potential source of (A), some consumer psychologists believe that it is not fruitful to ask persons directly for their reactions or attitudes. They contend that the direct question being asked may differ from what the respondents actually heard. For example, by asking what brand of beverage a person drinks, we are, in effect, asking what kind of person he or she is. The respondent may not feel that consumer researchers are asking merely about beverage preference. Rather, they are really asking: "Do you drink the cheap stuff or the expensive, high-status, snob-appeal brand?" Critics of the survey method say that we cannot (B) true human motivations and feelings by asking direct questions that allow the respondents to distort their feelings.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|-----------|
| ① coherence | recognize |
| ② coherence | overlook |
| ③ commitment | recognize |
| ④ distortion | overlook |
| ⑤ distortion | uncover |

37p 다음 밑줄 친 he(his) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 다른 하나는? 67)

In his book *Sacred Hoops*, Phil Jackson, former head coach of the Chicago Bulls, talks about his work with Michael Jordan. ① He is such an extraordinarily talented athlete that there isn't much that any coach could do to improve ② his basketball playing. So Jackson focused ③ his efforts with Jordan on making the superstar athlete a true leader of the team. And it worked. In 1989, five years after joining the league and the very same year Jackson became head coach of the Bulls, Jordan began to see ④ his role not as just scoring points and blocking shots, but as a leader whose job also was to help raise the level of play of every other player on the team. Phil Jackson says that it is this contribution, Jordan's ability to help his teammates be better players, more than ⑤ his superb athletic talent that has made the Chicago Bulls the world's winningest basketball team.

39p 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 68)

Alexander V. Zaporozhets, in a study of preschool children, had one group of children manipulate several irregular geometric forms by inserting them into a formboard. Children in a second group inspected the forms visually but never touched them, while those in a third group only manipulated them tactually. When the children were required to discriminate geometric forms from a group of unfamiliar ones, it was found that those who had both visually and tactually manipulated the original forms made less than half the errors made by the two other groups. The children in the first group, as they grew older, appeared not to need to manipulate the forms to do well on the task, whereas the children who only touched the forms continued to do poorly; the children, however, who only saw the forms became progressively more accurate with age.

*tactually: 촉각으로



For older children, ___(A)___ contact with an object is unnecessary, but seeing it is sufficient for making a perceptual ___(B)___.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|----------------|
| ① physical | distinction |
| ② physical | interpretation |
| ③ indirect | distinction |
| ④ visual | interpretation |
| ⑤ visual | analysis |

40p 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 69)

One characteristic of genius is the capacity for great intensity, which is often expressed in a ___(A)___ fashion. That is, the personality of the genius sometimes seems to incorporate polar extremes: When inspired, he may work 20 hours a day to realize a solution while it's still fresh in his mind; these periods of intense activity tend to be interspersed with intervals of apparent stasis that are actually times of fermentation, which is a necessary part of the creative process. Geniuses understand the need to make space for ideas to crystallize, for creativity occurs under appropriate inner, not outer, circumstances. The stage is often set by complete ___(B)___—we all know stories of people who have gotten the answers to complex problems while sitting in traffic on the freeway.

*stasis: 정체

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------|-------------|
| ① regular | order |
| ② random | distraction |
| ③ random | turmoil |
| ④ cyclic | order |
| ⑤ cyclic | distraction |

42p 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 70)

At the same time, radios also became an integral feature of the car.

During the 1950s, the large and heavy valves in the radio began to be replaced by small transistorized electronic components that required less electrical power. (①) On account of this, receivers could operate from batteries and as a result radio sets became smaller and lighter. (②) Individuals could take their transistor radios with them, whether into the privacy of the teenage bedroom or down to the beach. (③) The listeners were no longer thought of as a stationary group listening in the home or crowded public place. (④) Further improvements in transmission techniques and modifications to the quality of microphone technology enabled broadcasters to introduce a style of address that was more intimate and which spoke to the individual as the sole listener. (⑤)

49p 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 71)

But in the actual historical situation there are so many complex and variable factors, so much of the unpredictable human element, that it is impossible to use the ordinary scientific notion of "law."

Since history represents a body of information, people frequently try to look at it as a science and to propose scientific explanations for historical events and developments. (①) History would indeed be easy to understand if all events could be accounted for on the basis of a set of simple laws like Newton's laws in physics. (②) Of course, natural laws do come into play – people are physically subject to the law of gravitation and biologically subject to the law of death. (③) There are no identical situations, only parallels; there are no laws, only tendencies; there is no inevitability, only likelihood. (④) There are always opportunities and alternatives for purposeful human action, just as there are always conditions limiting what people can accomplish by their action. (⑤)

49p 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 72)

By any standards, the insect body must be reckoned _____ on the surface of the earth. Insects swarm in deserts as well as forests; they swim below water and crawl in deep caves in perpetual darkness. They fly over the high peaks of the Himalayas and exist in surprising numbers on the permanent ice caps of the Poles. One fly makes its home in pools of crude oil welling up from the ground; another lives in steaming hot volcanic springs. Some of the most adventurous insects deliberately seek high concentrations of brine and others regularly withstand being frozen solid. Insects excavate homes for themselves in the skins of animals and burrow long winding tunnels within the thickness of a leaf.

*brine: 소금물

- ① to be one of the least adapted to its various environment
- ② the most multipurpose since each can play a variety of roles
- ③ the most successful of all the solutions to the problems of living
- ④ as indefinable because it can adjust to the limited conditions for life
- ⑤ as assuming the least perishable characteristics in hospitable situations

50p 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 73)

Every situation, properly perceived, becomes an opportunity. But you have to act on it if you're going to be successful. Distant pastures always look greener than those close at hand, but real opportunities are right where you are. You must take advantage of them when they appear. Success is not in your environment, in luck or chance, or in the help of others. Success is in yourself alone. Take a second look at what appears to be someone's "good luck." You'll find not luck but preparation, planning and success-producing thinking. When you're prepared for opportunity, your chance for success is sure to come. The season of failure is the best time for sowing the seeds of success. Decide that this year will be your year for success and prepare for it to happen.

- ① 성공을 위한 준비를 하라.
- ② 다른 사람들의 행운을 분석하라.
- ③ 성공은 행운이 따라야 가능하다.
- ④ 기회가 많을수록 크게 성공한다.
- ⑤ 기회가 올 때까지 무작정 기다려라.

52p 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 74)

Wanting something for nothing might not be a compelling motivation for mature adults, but it is a natural motivation at an earlier time in life – the time of infancy and early childhood. Infants deserve love, nourishment, care, and full attention for no other reason than that they exist. They do not have to earn the goods they enjoy – they are entitled to them just for being born. If a child has empathetic parents, these most important gifts of life will be lovingly and freely given. In time the child will be asked to slowly relinquish her position of narcissistic entitlement, but this transformation to a person who understands that she must accomplish to receive rewards will be non-traumatic. If this early stage of life is not done well – if the child has been deprived of freely given love and care, or overly pressured to prematurely give up childhood, then an unconscious propensity will develop for wanting to get the kind of good she did not get enough of.

- ① the relationship between price and motivation
- ② psychological development stages of human beings
- ③ the importance of freely given love and care in children
- ④ emotional distress arising from traumatic childhood experiences
- ⑤ the role of parents in the language development of their children

53p 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 75)

Two archaeologists, Steven Kuhn and Mary Stiner, think that modern, African-origin Homo Sapiens had sexual division of labor and Neanderthals did not, and that this was the former's crucial ecological advantage over the latter when they came head-to-head in Eurasia 40,000 years ago. They point out that there is just no sign of the kind of food normally brought by gatherer women in Neanderthal debris, nor of the elaborate clothing and shelters that Inuit women make while their men are hunting. There are occasional shellfish, tortoises, eggshells and the like — foods easily picked up while hunting — but not grindstones and no sign of nuts and roots. This is not to deny that Neanderthals cooperated and cooked. But it is to challenge the notion that the sexes had different foraging strategies and swapped the results. Either the Neanderthal women sat around doing nothing, or, since they were as masculine as most modern men, they went out hunting with the men.

- ① 호모사피엔스는 네안데르탈인보다 영리했다.
- ② 네안데르탈인은 협력도 했었고 요리도 했었다.
- ③ 네안데르탈인에게는 성별에 따른 분업이 없었다.
- ④ 네안데르탈인 여성은 사냥하지 않을 때는 놀았다.
- ⑤ 남아있는 흔적을 통해 고인류의 삶을 추론할 수 있다.

53p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 76)

During a total eclipse of the Sun, your pupil ① dilates; that is, it opens up wide. It does this to let in more light so you can see better in the dark. The Moon completely blocks the Sun's disk for a few minutes at most. Suddenly, when this phase of the eclipse ends, a small sliver of the Sun is ② hidden. Even though the total light from the Sun is less than when it is not being eclipsed, each part of the Sun is still producing just as much light. In other words, even if you ③ block 99 percent of the Sun's surface, that remaining 1 percent is still pretty bright — it's 4,000 times brighter than the full Moon. An eclipse is not like a ④ filter, blocking the light from hitting your eyes. Any piece of the Sun exposed will still focus this harmful light onto your retina. So when the Sun becomes ⑤ visible again, with your pupil dilated wide, all that light gets in and hits your retina — and it's then that sunlight can really and truly hurt your eyes.

53p 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 77)

Classical music is not only surviving the death of offline music stores, but it is actually now spawning a new breed of listeners. The "classic" classical listener was elderly, well-educated, and steeped in musical training. While that group still makes up a big portion of classical activity online, a member survey conducted by a classical music website reveals that nearly half of its subscribers are under 50, almost one in five did not finish college, and one in three have never played a musical instrument. When you think about it, it makes so much sense. The Internet is far friendlier to the casual classical fan than big-box stores ever were. When you can sample free tracks, or download just one track at a time and listen in the privacy of your MP3 player, classical music is suddenly not intimidating at all. An unintended consequence of the Internet is that it has opened up classical music to a younger, more diverse, and more adventurous brand of listener.

*steeped in: ~에 푹 빠진

- ① The Most Used Medium for Buying Music
- ② Internet: A World Full of Free Software and Music
- ③ What Is the Prominent Features of Classical Music?
- ④ Classical Music: Music for a Small Number of People
- ⑤ Internet Links Classical Music to a Wide Range of Listeners!

54p 다음에서 어법상 올바른 형태를 고르시오. 78)

At the bottom of a cliff near Solutré-Pouilly in Burgundy, France, (A) [**lies / lays**] a pile of fossilized horse bones that covers two-and-a-half acres, three feet deep. This horse graveyard was formed when Paleolithic hunters repeatedly stampeded herds of wild horses over the cliff 's edge and then descended to cut off their favorite parts from the fallen horses, (B) [**leaving / left**] the rest of the carcasses where they had fallen. The caves in which these hunters lived are also full of horse bones. Stone Age peoples not only ate more horses than anyone before or since, but they also painted more pictures of horses on the walls of their caves than of any other animal. Do their drawings mean that they ate more horses than any other animal? I don't have the answer, but I'm sure that only extreme admirers of horses could (C) [**create / have created**] the beautiful creatures that gallop across the walls and ceilings of their caves.

63p Alexander Fleming에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 **않는** 것은? 79)

A distant cousin of Alexander Fleming was dying of bacterial meningitis. The discoverer of penicillin had tried for a week to save his cousin's life with sulphur drugs, but without success. He became panicky and wondered whether he could ever save his cousin. He then telephoned Howard Florey in Oxford on a Sunday morning, fervently requesting him for some penicillin. Florey came down to London and handed his whole supply of penicillin over to Fleming and gave instructions on how to use the doses, how to inject it and what to do. Fleming went back to St. Mary's, treated his cousin and saved his life. The hospital called the press in to announce that they had this wonderful new drug. And Fleming was there, ready in his white coat for his photograph to be taken. When the press reached Oxford to get the other end of the story, Florey refused to see them.

*meningitis: 수막염, 뇌막염

- ① 페니실린의 발견자이며, 수막염에 걸린 사촌을 치료하려고 했다.
- ② 유행 약으로 사촌의 수막염을 치료하려는 첫 시도가 실패하였다.
- ③ Florey에게 페니실린을 요청하였고 사용법과 함께 약을 받았다.
- ④ 페니실린으로 사촌을 치료한 직후에 언론에 성공 사실을 알렸다.
- ⑤ 사진촬영을 대비해서 흰색 코트를 입고 St. Mary 병원에 있었다.

64p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 **틀린** 것은? 80)

Wombats are four-legged muscular mammals, native to Australia. They are shy, timid, and difficult to ① **observe** in the wild. They are sometimes active during the day but are considered nocturnal. They live in burrows and are rapid, powerful diggers. They dig with their front feet, ② **thrusting** the soil out with the hind feet, and use their strong incisors to cut such obstructions as roots. Wombats have a backward pouch, ③ **whose** advantage is that when digging, they don't gather dirt in their pouch over their young. They have suffered serious reduction in numbers and range. People are their chief enemy. Their colonies ④ **have been** exterminated near settled areas because of damage to crops. They also have been destroyed in the campaign against rabbits, as ⑤ **this** introduced pests often shelter in wombat burrows.

65p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 81)

The problem of sharing machinery is always a rostering one. Few farm machines (except possibly tractors) are ① multipurpose: they are designated to do specific tasks at specific points in the agricultural cycle. Given their ② limitless period of usefulness, every farmer wants his own, so that he is not inconvenienced, nor his yields jeopardised, by having to ③ queue for shared equipment. Every farmer wants his lands prepared before the rains begin; his planting started immediately after the rains; his herbicides applied immediately after germination; his crops sprayed as soon as pests are detected, and harvested at optimum moisture contents. He does not wish to ④ forgo output by late ploughing, late planting, untimely pesticide applications, or herbicides applied too late to prevent weeds from using nutrients ⑤ intended for the crops.

*roster: 순번을 정하다

65p 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 82)

Combining information from product labels and packaging with your mental maps represents advanced ___(A)___ thinking. You can practice this in stores, at school, and at home by reading the labels and packaging on products to find out where the raw materials used to make them came from and who made them. For example, many computers are manufactured in China from European and Japanese components. They carry a U.S.A. label and are packaged in boxes made in Mexico. Most toys are manufactured in China. Much of our clothing is stitched in Mexico, Central America, or Asia. Many books are printed in Singapore. After much practice, you will find it easier to ___(B)___ which country names will appear on boxes and labels. This is great evidence that your mental maps are becoming more detailed.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|---------|
| ① geographic | predict |
| ② geographic | confuse |
| ③ creative | predict |
| ④ economical | confuse |
| ⑤ economical | forget |

65p 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 83)

In the early 1980s, when personal computers were just coming onto the market, software publishers were concerned about the ability of hackers to copy what they considered to be their intellectual property (that is, the core code of their programs). It was fairly easy to get at the core code of a program, and the laws against it weren't all that clear at the time. So little undocumented features were added before applications were released. This way, if the core code was stolen and adapted for another application, the undocumented feature would also be incorporated into the new program. And that would constitute proof of the theft. The practice really took off later in the 1980s when programmers were not always given official credit for their work. To show they were involved, they'd bury a little something in the code, just to prove they were there at the start.

- ① the process in which a software is developed and distributed
- ② the easiness of illegally copying the core code of digital works
- ③ several difficulties in the development of the computer softwares
- ④ a practice to prove the ownership of the core code of a program
- ⑤ the enactment of laws whose purpose is to protect program publishers

66p 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 84)

High-performance batteries need to be replaced after typically 700 charges. Here is a simple way to calculate the numbers. The computer battery for my laptop (on which I am writing this) stores 60 watt-hours of electric energy. It can be recharged about 700 times. That means it will deliver a total of 42,000 watt-hours, or 42 kilowatt-hours, before it has to be replaced for \$130. Put those numbers together to get the battery replacement cost: $\$130/42 =$ approximately \$3 per kilowatt-hour. That's 30 times more expensive than the 10¢ per kilowatt-hour to charge it. The real expense for fancy batteries is not the cost to recharge them, but the cost to replace them. The same factor will be true for the new electric automobile, the Tesla Roadster. Driving it will seem very cheap, until the time comes to get new batteries.

*watt-hour: 와트시 (1시간 1와트의 전기량)



The ___(A)___ in the use of fancy batteries is that a lot more money is spent on purchasing their ___(B)___ when their life is over than on recharging those batteries.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|------------|
| ① advantage | complement |
| ② advantage | substitute |
| ③ concern | complement |
| ④ trouble | substitute |
| ⑤ trouble | chargers |

67p 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 85)

Some firms have sought success by building a factory and making a product they believe buyers need. However, these firms frequently fail to attract customers with what they have to offer because they defined their business as "making a product" rather than as "helping potential customers satisfy their needs and wants." For example, when CDs became more popular than vinyl records, turntable manufacturers had an opportunity to develop new products to satisfy customers' needs for home entertainment. Companies that did not pursue this opportunity are no longer in business. Such organizations have failed to implement the marketing concept. Likewise, the growing popularity of MP3 technology has enabled some firms to develop MP3 players to satisfy consumers' desire to store customized music libraries. Instead of buying CDs, a consumer can download a song for 99 cents from online music stores.

- ① 시대마다 선호하는 음악 전달의 매체는 다르다.
- ② 고객의 필요를 충족시키지 못하면 성공할 수 없다.
- ③ 고객을 권위적으로 대하는 것은 실패의 지름길이다.
- ④ 음악 산업은 기술의 발달에 따라 급변하는 산업이다.
- ⑤ 오락 분야는 고객의 다양한 필요가 존재하는 영역이다.

74p 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 86)

Student editors and writers have a responsibility to discuss issues that their readers are concerned about and need to know.

I think that one of the most important responsibilities of the educational system is to teach students how to discuss controversial issues in a free society. How can that happen if school administrators won't even allow certain issues to be mentioned? (①) Some administrators say that they are trying to protect students from inappropriate and controversial subject matter. (②) The fact is, though, that censoring stories in the school newspaper does not protect students from inappropriate information. (③) It just makes that information harder to get. (④) If there is a bully problem in the school, for example, the student newspaper should be able to confront it openly. (⑤) Not bringing the problem to students' attention will not make it go away. It will only make students lose respect for the publication.

75p 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 87)

Supporters of the curfew law say that since most teen crimes are committed after 10:00 p.m., the juvenile crime rate will go down if teens aren't allowed out past that time. I think this reasoning is faulty.

(A) Why shouldn't they be allowed that freedom?" Under the proposed curfew law, Jeanne Washington would lose the authority to give her daughter permission to go out and get a late night snack. Is that fair?

(B) Not all teens commit crimes, but the few who do are not going to hesitate to break the curfew law. A curfew will restrict law-abiding teens while doing nothing to stop those who don't respect the law.

(C) Jeanne Washington, the mother of a sixteen-year-old, agrees. "My daughter and her friend study together until 10:00 or 10:30 every night. Sometimes they like to go get ice cream after that. These are hardworking girls who have never done anything wrong.

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

77p 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은? 88)

Instead of having a soft, furry skin ① like most other mammals, the armadillo is covered with hard plates like an armor. Around the animal's middle is a series of flexible bands that allow the creature ② to roll up when threatened by predators. Usually there are about eight such bands, but armadillos ③ living in Central America have nine or more. The tail and legs are scaly, and there are sparse yellowish hairs here and on the animal's belly. The armadillo has large, sensitive ears and a long snout. The powerful front feet each ④ has four toes, but the hind feet have five. Despite its heavily armored body, the armadillo is a strong swimmer and can remain underwater for long periods. It can also run surprisingly fast, and the smooth and shiny body is difficult for predators to ⑤ grasp.

78p (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 89)

Social psychologists have long noted that there is often a sharp disjunction between what people (A) [**refuse / profess**] to value and believe and how they actually act. The *A-B split*, as it is sometimes called, standing for "attitude-behavior split," is a characteristic of probably all of us, at least to some degree. Often people consciously recognize some of these (B) [**consistencies / inconsistencies**]. We work to adjust the behaviors to fit our attitudes, and sometimes, social psychologists find, we work to adjust our attitudes to fit our behaviors. These adjustments also go on unconsciously. One classic example of this process is the way 1960s radicals often became more conservative when they started raising families and entered the world of business. They found themselves taking on the very attitudes that they had been in the streets (C) [**approving / protesting**] only a decade or two earlier.

80p 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 90)

Dr. Urie Bronfenbrenner, an authority on child development, was asked during a U.S. Senate hearing to indicate the most critical years in a child's development.

(A) Consequently, Bronfenbrenner said, it is not unusual for students to enter middle school as happy, healthy children and then emerge about two years later as broken and discouraged teenagers.

(B) In fact, he told the Senate committee that the middle school years are probably the most critical to the development of a child's mental health. It is during this period of self-doubt that the personality is often assaulted and damaged beyond repair.

(C) He knew the senators expected him to emphasize the importance of preschool experience. However, Bronfenbrenner said he had never been able to validate that assumption. He agreed that the preschool years are vital, but so is every other phase of childhood.

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

81p 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 91)

In an interesting study conducted in the 1970s, researchers placed electrodes on the faces of subjects. The researchers then arranged the subjects' faces into emotional expressions — smiles and frowns — without their realizing it, simply by asking them to contract various muscles. The subjects in the smile condition felt happier than the control group, while the subjects in the frown condition reported feeling angrier than the control group. When shown cartoons, the subjects in the smiling mode rated them as being funnier than cartoons they viewed when frowning. Even more interesting, the subjects in the "smile" condition were better at remembering happy events in their lives than sad events, while subjects in the "frown" condition were better able to conjure up sad experiences from their past.

*electrode: 전극

- ① Facial Expression Affects Emotions
- ② Cartoons: Making Emotions Stronger
- ③ What You Feel Is Shown on Your Face
- ④ Expression: The Work of Face Muscles
- ⑤ Smile: What Makes Others Feel Happier

정답

- 1) 3 (→ what)
- 2) 1
- 3) are, who, been shown
- 4) 3
- 5) 4
- 6) 1
- 7) 2 (→ consistent)
- 8) 2
- 9) challenged, contradictions, disguise
- 10) recharging, restorative, reap
- 11) 4
- 12) 5
- 13) 3
- 14) 3
- 15) 1
- 16) 2
- 17) 4
- 18) 2
- 19) 1
- 20) 3
- 21) 4 (→ what)
- 22) 2
- 23) 4
- 24) 3
- 25) 5
- 26) 3
- 27) 5 (→ indicate)
- 28) (A) potential, (B) contemporary (C) representative
- 29) 5
- 30) 2
- 31) 1
- 32) 5
- 33) 4
- 34) 4 (→ reject)
- 35) 3
- 36) 5

- 37) 5
- 38) 3 (→ that)
- 39) 2 (→ counterbalance)
- 40) 5
- 41) 3
- 42) 1
- 43) 1
- 44) 4
- 45) 2
- 46) 4
- 47) 2
- 48) 4
- 49) 3
- 50) 2
- 51) 5
- 52) 1
- 53) 2
- 54) 2
- 55) 5 (→ detected)
- 56) 2
- 57) 3
- 58) 3
- 59) 1 (→ beautiful)
- 60) 3
- 61) 5
- 62) 4
- 63) 3
- 64) 2 (→ in which)
- 65) 3 (→ would have had)
- 66) 5
- 67) 3
- 68) 1
- 69) 5
- 70) 3
- 71) 3
- 72) 3
- 73) 1
- 74) 3

- 75) 3
- 76) 2 (→ revealed)
- 77) 5
- 78) lies. leaving, have created
- 79) 4
- 80) 5
- 81) 2 (→ limited)
- 82) 1
- 83) 4
- 84) 4
- 85) 2
- 86) 4
- 87) 3
- 88) 4 (→ have)
- 89) profess, inconsistencies, protesting
- 90) 5
- 91) 1