

03강 요지추론

GW 변형문제

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

One exercise in teamwork I do at a company retreat is to put the group in a circle. At one particular retreat, there were eight people in the circle, and I slowly handed tennis balls to one person to start throwing around the circle. If N equals the number of people in the circle, then the maximum number of balls you can have in motion is N minus 1. Why? Because it's almost impossible _____ . The purpose of the exercise is to demonstrate the importance of an individual's action. People are much more concerned about catching the ball than throwing it. What this demonstrates is that it's equally important to the success of the exercise that the person you're throwing to catches the ball as that you are able to catch the ball. If you're less concerned about how you deliver information than with how you receive it, you'll ultimately fail at delegation. You have to be equally skilled at both.

*delegation 위임

- ① to keep your ball in the right place
- ② to send messages to various people
- ③ to throw and catch at the same time
- ④ to catch the speed of the ball tossing
- ⑤ to find reasonable number of balls

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

One exercise in teamwork I do at a company retreat is to put the group in a circle.

(A) Why? Because it's almost impossible to throw and catch at the same time. The purpose of the exercise is to demonstrate the importance of an individual's action. People are much more concerned about catching the ball than throwing it.

(B) What this demonstrates is that it's equally important to the success of the exercise that the person you're throwing to catches the ball as that you are able to catch the ball. If you're less concerned about how you deliver information than with how you receive it, you'll ultimately fail at

delegation. You have to be equally skilled at both.

(C) At one particular retreat, there were eight people in the circle, and I slowly handed tennis balls to one person to start throwing around the circle. If N equals the number of people in the circle, then the maximum number of balls you can have in motion is N minus 1.

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

[3~4] 다음을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One exercise in teamwork I do at a company retreat is to put the group in a circle. At one particular retreat, there were eight people in the circle, and I slowly handed tennis balls to one person to start ① **throwing** around the circle. If N equals the number of people in the circle, then the ② **maximum** number of balls you can have in motion is N minus 1. Why? Because it's almost ③ **possible** to throw and catch at the same time. The purpose of the exercise is to demonstrate the importance of an individual's action. People are much more concerned about ④ **catching** the ball than throwing it. What this demonstrates is that it's equally important to the success of the exercise that the person you're throwing to catches the ball as that you are able to catch the ball. If you're ⑤ **less** concerned about how you deliver information than with how you receive it, you'll ultimately fail at delegation. You have to be equally skilled at both.

3. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

- ① How To Deal with Information Overload
- ② Want To Deliver Well? Receive Well First!
- ③ Success : Doing Two Things Simultaneously
- ④ What Is Effective Exercise for Teamwork?
- ⑤ How Your Communication Can Be Effective?

4. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?4)

01번 변형문제

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

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

- ① the general state of mind of a human being
- ② the level of human intellectual development
- ③ benefit each person can get from the thing
- ④ the familiarity a human being feel about it
- ⑤ the pleasure from sharing it with others

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

The ability to learn something new is based on the general state of mind of a human being.

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

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

7. 다음 (a)와 (b)의 우리말에 알맞도록 주어진 단어를 알맞게 배열하세요. (필요한 경우 어형을 변화시킬 것)7)

The ability to learn something new is based on the general state of mind of a human being. It does not depend on special talents, (a) 그것이 오직 특별한 분야에서만 작동하는 것도 아니다 (it / fields / in / nor / special / only / does / operate), such as science, art, music or architecture. But when it does operate, there is an undivided and total interest in what one is doing. Recall, for example, the kind of interest that a young child shows when he is learning to walk. If you watch him, you will see that he is putting his whole being into it. Only this kind of whole-hearted interest will (b) 마음에 무엇이 새로운지를 보기 위해 필요한 에너지를 준다 (the / new / give / need / mind / to / what / the / see / energy / is) and different, especially when the latter seems to threaten what is familiar, precious, secure, or otherwise dear to us.

- (a)
- (b)

8. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?8)

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

- ① What You Learn Dictates What You see!
- ② Learn a Lesson from Your Inner Mind!
- ③ Obtain Energy from Learning Something!
- ④ The More Younger, The More You Learn!
- ⑤ Interest : Key To Learning Something New!

02번 변형문제

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?9)

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

*conspicuous 눈에 띄는 **aesthetic 미적인

- ① have much monetary value
- ② suffer from much damage
- ③ are vital to human welfare
- ④ are victims of our ignorance
- ⑤ are decreasing more rapidly

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?10)

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

11. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?11)

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

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① for example | however |
| ② therefore | for instance |
| ③ for instance | therefore |
| ④ nevertheless | accordingly |
| ⑤ consequently | contrarily |

12. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?12)

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

03번 변형문제

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

Nevertheless, marketing and merchandising programs commonly treat these customers as if they are much older.

It is estimated that people age fifty and older spend about 48 percent of consumer dollars. (①) They buy about 48 percent of all luxury cars, and they are responsible for about 80 percent of luxury travel. (②) They even buy about 25 percent of all toys annually (there are about fifty-five million grandparents age fifty years and older in the United States). (③) For example, there is the myth that older consumers are fixed on certain products and are unwilling to try new alternative products. (④) Therefore, why should advertising of a new product be directed at older consumers? (⑤) In fact, a survey of five hundred people over age fifty in shopping malls revealed that about 80 percent of them were quite willing to try new products.

14. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? ¹⁴⁾

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

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① Similarly | Consequently |
| ② Nevertheless | Therefore |
| ③ Therefore | Rather |
| ④ Likewise | In other words |
| ⑤ Nonetheless | For instance |

15. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? ¹⁵⁾

It is estimated that people age fifty and ① older spend about 48 percent of consumer dollars. They buy about 48 percent of all luxury cars, and they are ② responsible for about 80 percent of luxury travel. They even buy about 25 percent of all toys annually (there are about fifty-five million grandparents age fifty years and older in the United States). Nevertheless, marketing and merchandising programs commonly treat these customers as if they are much ③ older. For example, there is the myth that older consumers are fixed on certain products and are ④ willing to try new alternative products. Therefore, why should advertising of a new product be directed at ⑤ older consumers? In fact, a survey of five hundred people over age fifty in shopping malls revealed that about 80 percent of them were quite willing to try new products.

16. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? ¹⁶⁾

It is estimated that people age fifty and older ① spend about 48 percent of consumer dollars. They buy about 48 percent of all luxury cars, and they are responsible for about 80 percent of luxury travel. They even buy about 25 percent of all toys annually (there are about fifty-five million grandparents age fifty years and older in the United States). Nevertheless, marketing and merchandising programs commonly ② treat these customers as if they are much older. For example, there is the myth that older consumers ③ fixed on certain products and are unwilling to try new alternative products. Therefore, why should advertising of a new product ④ be directed at older consumers? In fact, a survey of five hundred people over age fifty in shopping malls ⑤ revealed that about 80 percent of them were quite willing to try new products.

04번 변형문제

17. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?17)

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

*aesthetic pleasure 미적 쾌감
*interleave (특히 얹은 막 같은 것을) 끼우다

18. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?18)

How can we maintain excitement, interest, and aesthetic pleasure for a lifetime? I suspect that part of the answer will come from the study of things that stand the test of time, such as some music, literature, and art. In all these cases, the works are rich and deep, so that there is something different to be perceived in each experience. Consider classical music. For many it is boring and uninteresting, but for others it can indeed be listened to with enjoyment over a lifetime. I believe that this lastingness derives from the richness and complexity of its structure. The music interleaves multiple themes and variations, some simultaneous, some sequential. Human conscious attention is limited by what it can attend to at any moment, which means that consciousness is restricted to a

limited subset of the musical relationships. As a result, each new listening focuses upon a different aspect of the music. The music is never boring because _____. I believe a similar analysis will reveal similar richness for all experiences that last: classical music, art, and literature.

- ① it is never the same
- ② it affects us infinitely
- ③ it's fun in and of itself
- ④ it presents our minds
- ⑤ it is only for the rich

19. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?19)

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

- ① enjoyable only to some experts of the field
- ② common and universal in expressive ways
- ③ boring most of the time except a few cases
- ④ different to be perceived in each experience
- ⑤ special about a few creative master pieces

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?20)

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

05번 변형문제

21. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?21)

Most of the animal-training practices considered good and normal in our world _____. Animals should have the right to participate, and to have a say, in their training. The true goal of training should be to get animals to do something because they want and choose to, not because we force them to. Instead, people typically get so involved in doing a program or getting a result — like winning a title in a dog show — or they worry so much about getting hurt, that they fail to listen to what their animals have to say. That's when I get calls about the dogs who are refusing to go in the show ring or the horses who are acting crazy.

- ① do not make a good behavior of animals effectively
- ② do not take the animal's viewpoint into account
- ③ do not support the conventional view of animals
- ④ do not reflect evidence of studies about animals
- ⑤ do not agree with laws about animal well-being

22. 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법상 바르게 고칠 때, 적절하지 않은 것은?22)

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

- ① are considered -> considered
- ② do -> to do
- ③ do -> to
- ④ that -> what
- ⑤ go -> going

23. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?23)

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

24. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?24)

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

06번 변형문제

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?25)

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

- ① Grow Yourself from Changing Yourself!
- ② Various Tips on College Life to Students
- ③ Get a Chance To Start Anew in University
- ④ How You Can Make a Good Impression?
- ⑤ What To Do To Be Successful in College?

26. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?26)

Your efforts to be someone other than your true self will fail.

Many new college students view the college years as a chance to start over, to be who they really are, and to escape the perceptions other students

had about them in high school. This is true. ① However, this thought process leads some students to try changing themselves to impress others. ② The best piece of advice you have received from family and friends is to be yourself. ③ In the meantime, other students who recognize your dishonesty will be reluctant to befriend you. ④ Soon you will feel out of place and under pressure to maintain the false identity. ⑤ If you act naturally and allow yourself to make mistakes, you will find genuine friends and a place for yourself within the first month or two of college.

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?27)

Many new college students view the college years as a chance to start over, to be who they really are, and to ① **escape** the perceptions other students had about them in high school. This is true. However, this thought process leads some students to try ② **changing** themselves to impress others. The best piece of advice you have received from family and friends is to be ③ **yourself**. Your efforts to be someone other than your true self will fail. In the meantime, other students who recognize your dishonesty will be ④ **willing** to befriend you. Soon you will feel out of place and under pressure to maintain the false identity. If you act naturally and ⑤ **allow** yourself to make mistakes, you will find genuine friends and a place for yourself within the first month or two of college.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?28)

Many new college students view the college years as a chance to start over, to be ① **who they really are**, and to escape the perceptions other students had about them in high school. This is true. However, this thought process leads some students to try changing ② **themselves** to impress others. The best piece of advice you have received from family and friends ③ **are** to be yourself. Your efforts to be someone other than your true self will fail. In the meantime, other students who recognize your dishonesty will be ④ **reluctant** to befriend you. Soon you will feel out of place and under pressure to maintain the false identity. If you act naturally and allow yourself ⑤ **to make** mistakes, you will find genuine friends and a place for yourself within the first month or two of college.

07번 변형문제

29. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?29)

Sure, there are some things you shouldn't miss, but mindfulness is about assessing how you feel in the present moment.

FOMO, or the "fear of missing out," isn't unique to the age of Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and Snapchat. (1) For generations before, people still invited some people to parties and not others, only now there's pictorial proof that you weren't there. (2) At its root, the fear of missing out stems from the idea that this party, this concert, this show, this event will be the best thing ever and that if you don't go, you'll regret it forever. (3) If you'd prefer to spend a Friday night in reading a book rather than going to a party, do it. (4) Don't think about what you might miss by not going, but rather what you'll gain by staying. (5) Use FOMO to your advantage by thinking of why exactly you're afraid to miss out on this thing, and consider it an opportunity to grow.

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?30)

FOMO, or the "fear of missing out," isn't (1) unique to the age of Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and Snapchat. For generations before, people still invited some people to parties and not others, only now there's pictorial proof that you weren't there. At its root, the fear of missing out stems from the idea that this party, this concert, this show, this event will be the best thing ever and that if you don't go, you'll (2) regret it forever. Sure, there are some things you shouldn't miss, but mindfulness is about assessing how you feel in the (3) present moment. If you'd prefer to spend a Friday night in reading a book rather than going to a party, do it. Don't think about what you might (4) gain by not going, but rather what you'll gain by staying. Use FOMO to your advantage by thinking of why exactly you're afraid to miss out on this thing, and consider it an (5) opportunity to grow.

31. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?31)

FOMO, or the "fear of missing out," isn't (1) unique to the age of Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and Snapchat. For generations before, people still invited some people to parties and not others, only now there's pictorial proof that you weren't there. At its root, the fear of (2) missing out stems from the idea that this party, this concert, this show, this event will be the best thing ever and that if you (3) go, you'll regret it forever. Sure, there are some things you shouldn't miss, but mindfulness is about assessing how you feel in the present moment. If you'd prefer to spend a Friday night in reading a book rather than going to a party, do it. Don't think about what you might (4) miss by not going, but rather what you'll gain by staying. Use FOMO to your advantage by thinking of why exactly you're (5) afraid to miss out on this thing, and consider it an opportunity to grow.

32. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?32)

FOMO, or the "fear of missing out," isn't unique to the age of Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and Snapchat. For generations before, people still (1) inviting some people to parties and not others, only now there's pictorial proof that you weren't there. At its root, the fear of missing out stems from the idea (2) that this party, this concert, this show, this event will be the best thing ever and that if you don't go, you'll regret it forever. Sure, there are some things you shouldn't miss, but mindfulness is about assessing how you feel in the present moment. If you'd prefer to spend a Friday night in reading a book rather than (3) going to a party, do it. Don't think about (4) what you might miss by not going, but rather what you'll gain by staying. Use FOMO to your advantage by thinking of (5) why exactly you're afraid to miss out on this thing, and consider it an opportunity to grow.

08번 변형문제

33. 다음 밑줄 친 (A)와 (B)를 우리말에 맞도록 알맞게 배열하여 쓰세요.³³⁾

One of the most important things that young adults need to understand is that any time you are trying to live a normal and decent life, you will always find people that will hate you for that. That is how most young people compromise in some situations. (A) 그들은 그들이 믿기에 옳은 것을 포기한다(what / right / give / they / on / they / up / is / believe) and go with the crowd, and later pay the consequences. (B) 당신이 이해해야만 하는 것은 당신을 싫어하는 사람들이 질투한다는 것이다 (understand / jealous / is / what / are / you / who / have to / you / the / hate / people) because of the fact that they cannot have such good behaviors, so they choose to hate you. When you have something good, don't give it up for foolish people who never stand for anything good. It's better for them to call you names for your good behaviors than for you to compromise with them. They can call you old-fashioned; whatever they want, it's their business. *decent 품위 있는, 괜찮은

(A)

(B)

34. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?³⁴⁾

One of the most important things that young adults need to understand is that any time you are trying to live a normal and ① decent life, you will always find people that will hate you for that. That is how most young people ② compromise in some situations. They give up on what they believe is right and go ③ against the crowd, and later pay the consequences. What you have to understand is the people who hate you are ④ jealous because of the fact that they cannot have such good behaviors, so they choose to hate you. When you have something good, don't give it up for foolish people who never stand for anything good. It's better for

them to call you names for your ⑤ good behaviors than for you to compromise with them. They can call you old-fashioned; whatever they want, it's their business.

35. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁵⁾

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

- ① will hate you for that
- ② will copy your behavior
- ③ will surpass you anyway
- ④ will hurt their feelings
- ⑤ will be disappointed