

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[비연계]

The agreement we both signed states that my swimming pool will be completed on February 15. I paid you a deposit of \$700 and agreed to pay an additional \$1,400 upon completion. I called you on numerous occasions to find out when you would finish the work, but you either made excuses or failed to return my calls. It has now been more than three months, and you have not returned to complete the work. This letter is to let me know when you intend on completing the project. If I do not hear from you soon, and if the work is not promptly finished, I will have no alternative but to file a claim in small claims court to recover what I have paid you. I also intend to ask for an additional amount to compensate me for the fact that I have been unable to use my backyard for nearly four months.

- ① 계약 지연에 대한 양해를 구하기 위해
- ② 계약 행위의 신속한 이행을 촉구하기 위해
- ③ 계약 불이행 소송에 출석을 통지하기 위해
- ④ 계약상의 추가 금액 지불 날짜를 통보해 주려고
- ⑤ 초과 지불된 계약금의 신속한 반환을 요구하기 위해

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[14년 EBS N제 10회 7번 응용]

When pressed by your host, you take a second helping of dinner, even though you are determined to watch your weight. You may go to a movie that you end up disliking because everyone you know and the reviews recommend it. You wear the same clothes as others partly because of the way the clothing industry copies itself, but largely because we choose to wear what other people wear. You give your kids the same names as your peers give theirs, even though you swear you are being original with *Jacob, Noah, Emily*. We all look around — at people like us, at magazines, at films and TV — and develop a feel for what is socially acceptable and how we might put that look together.

- ① 대중매체가 사람들의 독창성을 저해하고 있다.
- ② 대중매체는 사람들에게 아주 큰 영향력을 가지고 있다.
- ③ 사람들은 대체로 남이 하는 대로 따라하는 경향이 있다.
- ④ 때로는 부탁을 거절하는 것이 더 좋은 관계를 만들 수 있다.
- ⑤ 사람들의 옷 입는 모습을 통해 그 시대의 유행을 알 수 있다.

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

[14년 EBS 영독(2) 13강 8번 응용]

I don't believe that getting online is a moral issue. I'm not a technology booster. I enjoy using technology and it works for me in my life. If you decide that you don't want to spend the majority of your time interacting with a computer, that's a fine choice. However, like other choices to keep up with the Joneses (or not), there's a cost to taking a different path. I think of the gentleman in my town who never learned to drive. This is a valid choice. It worked well for him in New York City, but now he's at the mercy of other people to drive him places. He doesn't mind and they don't mind, but it limits his options for doing many things and reduces his independence somewhat. Similarly, being unable to swim is fine right up until the time your boat capsizes. And, of course, you don't have to swim anywhere to pay your taxes.

*capsize 뒤집히다

- ① 인터넷 이용이 늘어남에 따라서 독립성도 높아진다.
- ② 인터넷을 이용하는 사람은 타인에 대한 의존도를 높인다.
- ③ 인터넷은 도덕적인 문제를 떠나 필수적인 도구가 되었다.
- ④ 인터넷은 상호작용을 통해 타인과의 관계를 돈독하게 한다.
- ⑤ 타인과의 상호작용을 위해서 인터넷 이용도를 높여야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [14년 수완 유형 14강 3번 응용]

There are often good reasons for coining new terms. They make us rethink things we used to take for granted. “Prosumption” and “produsage,” for example, cause us to think anew on what production and consumption entail. However, in our view these two concepts are problematic in that they confuse the increasing interlinking and simultaneity of two separate practices—production and consumption—with the conflation of these two practices. In an article concerning everyday life practices more generally, Beer and Burrows write that “participation in acts that genuinely blur the line between production and consumption is now an established part of the everyday lives of millions of people.” It is this blurring of distinctions we would like to question. It is certainly true that people spend more free time than ever before consuming and producing media. It is also true that consumption and production can be carried out more or less simultaneously. But that does not mean that the practices as such are blurred. To the contrary, we find it more analytically useful to uphold the distinction and speak of production and consumption as two distinct practices.

*conflation : 융합

- ① New terms needed for new phenomenon
- ② Consumers and Producers now truly blend together
- ③ Economic activities being done as everyday practices
- ④ How people spend their free time and money nowadays
- ⑤ Blurred yet still existing line between two economic practices

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [14년 수완 실전 5회 31번 응용]

Some researchers investigated the effects of different media on children’s ability to produce imaginative responses. In the study, children in grades one through four were separated randomly into two groups and presented with the same fictional story. One group listened to the story via radio, while the other group watched the story on television. Afterward, all of the children were asked what they thought would happen next in the story. The researchers rated children’s imaginativeness by recording the novel elements (such as characters, setting, dialogue, and feelings) they used in their responses. The children who listened to the radio produced more imaginative responses, whereas the children who watched television produced more words that repeated the original story. Media scholars have

used this study to illustrate the “visualization hypothesis,” which posits that children’s exposure to ready-made visual images restricts their ability to generate novel images of their own.

- ① Underestimated value of being imaginative
- ② Why radio is better than TV as ad medium
- ③ Effects actual images can have on imagination
- ④ Children should watch less TV and read more
- ⑤ Controversy of Ready-made images: Art or Not?

23. OKTOBERS BEST에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [14년 N제 1회 10번 응용]

OKTOBERS BEST

Ball Till You Fall 2014

Mercer Island

- Dates: October 27th, 28th, 29th, 2014
 - Grade Levels: 5th-8th
 - Gyms: Mercer Island High School, Mercer Island Middle School, Bellevue College, Eastside Christian
 - Fee: \$275/team (\$250/team if three or more teams from the same organization participate)
 - Registration: A registration form can be found at www.oktobersbest.org. Send your registration form and fee check to MIGB Booster Club, 3211 84th Place SE, Mercer Island, WA 98040. Registration will not be considered complete until both the fee and the completed registration form are received.
 - Registration Deadline: October 11th (no refunds after deadline)
- Register early. Gym space is available for a limited number of teams. Food, beverages, and tournament T-shirts will be sold during the tournament.

- ① 10월 하순에 3일에 걸쳐 4개의 체육관에서 진행된다.
- ② 같은 단체에서 3팀 이상이 참가하면 팀당 참가비가 할인된다.
- ③ 참가비를 내지 않으면 등록된 것으로 간주되지 않는다.
- ④ 10월 11일에는 참가비를 환불해 주지 않는다.
- ⑤ 기념 티셔츠는 대회 기간 중에 판매된다.

31.

[비연계]

Today, organizations are recognizing not only that they should treat everyone equitably, but also that they should acknowledge the individuality of each person they employ. They are also recognizing that _____ . For example, by hiring the best people available from every single group rather than hiring from just one or a few groups, a firm can develop a higher-quality labor force. Similarly, a workforce from different ethnic and social backgrounds can bring a wider array of information to solve real business problems and can provide insights on marketing products to a wider range of consumers. Says the head of global sales and distribution at IBM: "We think it is important for our customers to look inside and see people like them. If they can't... the prospect of them becoming or staying our customers declines."

- ① foreign workers are cheaper to hire
- ② the global economy will be more stable
- ③ diversity can be a competitive advantage
- ④ one man's meat could be another man's poison
- ⑤ cooperation is more productive than competition

32.

[비연계]

After water, carbon is the most common element in our bodies — indeed, in all living things on earth. We humans are, as they say, a carbon life form. As one scientist put it, carbon supplies life's quantity, since it is the main structural element in living matter. Originally, the atoms of carbon from which we've made were floating in the air, part of carbon dioxide molecules. The only way to recruit these carbon atoms for the molecules necessary to support life — the carbohydrates, amino acids, and proteins etc. — is by means of photosynthesis. Using energy from the sun, the green cells of plants combine carbon atoms taken from the air with water and elements drawn from the soil to form the simple organic compounds that stand at the base of every food chain. It is more than a figurative expression to say that _____ .

- ① plants create life out of thin air
- ② carbon is not our friend but our enemy
- ③ the food chain is a complex balance of life
- ④ life begins with the five elements on the earth
- ⑤ humans are only one part of the totality of nature

[14년 수특 14강 3번 응용]

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

Norms can be descriptive or injunctive. A descriptive norm is simply what most people do in a given situation, with no necessary implication of right or wrong. (A) _____, the majority of Mexican Americans living in New Mexico eat more spicy food than do the majority of Swedish Americans living in North Dakota. There would be nothing immoral about a Swede who ate spicy foods, or a Chicano who preferred bland mashed potatoes to salsa. (B) _____, an injunctive norm is a social expectation about what people should do in a particular situation. Throwing litter in a trash receptacle rather than out the car window is considered right and proper, regardless of how many other people do or don't behave that way. Both descriptive and injunctive norms influence people's inclinations to act unselfishly in social dilemmas.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① However | However |
| ② In addition | For example |
| ③ For example | In contrast |
| ④ In addition | In contrast |
| ⑤ For example | For example |

34. 다음 글에 드러난 필자의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은? [비연계]

When we entered the amusement park, the first ride we encountered was the Screaming Eagle. We stood in line for at least an hour because it was the newest, best roller coaster in the country. It might even have been closer to two hours. It just seemed like forever to me. I found myself yawning uncontrollably and looking at my watch quite frequently. We got closer to the ride. As it was our turn, we were seated in the front row. By this time, I did not know what I was doing, but I kept telling myself that I had my dad with me. By the time our roller coaster was climbing the hill for the first drop, I shut my eyes tightly. Both of my hands seized the seat so tightly that they ached. I prayed to God that I wouldn't end up on TV news as the girl who feared roller coasters and then died on one.

- ① relieved → satisfied
- ② terrified → amused
- ③ bored → scared
- ④ disappointed → thankful
- ⑤ lonely → irritated

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

[14년 EBS 영독(1) 14강 3번 응용]

But while a large population may have been necessary, in itself it was not sufficient for science to germinate.

The growth in the size and complexity of human populations was the driving force in the evolution of science. (①) As communities became larger, some people had time to reflect and debate, and found that they could understand and predict events better if they reduced passion and prejudice, replacing these with observation and inference. (②) Early, small communities had to concentrate all their physical and mental effort on survival; their thoughts were focused on food and religion. (③) The Roman and Chinese empires were big, but the rigid social control required to hold an empire together was not beneficial to science, just as it was not beneficial to reason. (④) The early nurturing and later flowering of science required a large and loosely structured, competitive community to support original thought and freewheeling incentive. (⑤) The rise in commerce and the decline of authoritarian religion allowed science to follow reason in seventeenth-century Europe.

*germinate 싹트다, 시작되다

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

[14년 수완 유형 12강 4번 응용]

It is much easier and much more effective to switch the standards of comparison. Win by comparing apples to oranges and then throw in the superior quality at no extra cost. If you are in a selling situation where there is head-on competition, even competitive bidding, this technique can still be used. Recently I was consulting with a manufacturing company in direct competitive bid warfare with a lower-price opponent. My client was losing bid after bid. I said, "Something has to change here." They said, "It can't. We can't cut our prices any lower." I said, "If we can't come in with the lower bid, we might as well come in with an even higher bid—but let's change the rules of the game when we do it." They began changing the specifications for the bids, adding value, bundling goods and services together, extending warranties, and including delivery and completion guarantees. Then we built a "How to Compare Our Bid with Others Checklist." When it was all said and done, my client started getting projects the company had been losing to low bidders before. *specification : 설명서



If you are _____(A)_____ your opponent in a competition, sometimes it is most effective to

_____ (B) _____ the rules of that competition in the first place.

- ① arguing with specify
- ② overwhelming stick to
- ③ losing to alter
- ④ getting along with follow
- ⑤ competing add to

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

[비연계]

All of us experience memory lapses. We all suffer from mild forgetfulness from time to time, especially in later life when such "absent-mindedness" is a natural part of aging. We often forget details when we have been preoccupied with other things. Some memory problems are serious, and others are not. Sometimes, despite our best efforts, we forget important events or facts that we try and want to remember. One cause of forgetting is decay. We forget things when we do not use a memory or connections to a memory for a long period of time. For example, you might memorize the state capitals for a civics test but forget many of them soon after the test because you do not need to recall them. However, if you have to memorize the capitals again, it will take you less time than it did the first time you studied them.

Another factor that causes forgetting is _____. Sometimes other information in your memory competes with what you are trying to recall. This can occur through two processes. First, learning new information gets in the way and prevents the recall of older information. If you study psychology at 3:00 and sociology at 6:00, you might have trouble recalling the psychology information on a test the next day. Second, older information learned previously can disturb the recall of information learned more recently. If a researcher reads you a list of items in a certain order, then rereads them differently and asks you to list them in the new order, the old list may become an obstacle in recalling the new list.

41. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① tiredness
- ② indifference
- ③ interference
- ④ the passage of time
- ⑤ the lack of repetition

42. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why Do We Forget Things?
- ② Is Competition Good or Bad?
- ③ When Do You Memorize Best?
- ④ How Do You Get Good Grades on Tests?
- ⑤ What Are the Priorities in a Student's Life?