

1. 다음 글의 어법상 올바른 것은?Gracem - (, 하) [18]

Dear Manager,

① I had been using your coffee machines for several years. ② Since your products had never let me down before, I bought your brandnew coffee machine, Morning Maker, on May 18th from your online store. Unfortunately, however, this product has not worked well. ③ When I use this machine, my coffee does not get enough hot. The terms of warranty indicate that if products have any problems, ④ I am entitled receiving a full refund within 2 months. Since it has been less than a month, I want my money back. ⑤ Enclosed is copies of my receipts and guarantees concerning this purchase. I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem.

Sincerely,
Mike Anderson

Dear Manager,

I have been using your coffee machines for several years. Since your products had never let me down before, I bought your brandnew coffee machine, Morning Maker, on May 18th from your online store. Unfortunately, however, this product has not worked well. Whenever I use this machine, my coffee does not get hot enough. The terms of warranty indicate that if products have any problems, I am entitled to receive a full refund within 2 months. Since it has been less than a month, I want my money back. Enclosed are copies of my receipts and guarantees concerning this purchase. I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem.

Sincerely,
Mike Anderson

The buyer wants to _____ A _____ the coffee machine because _____ B _____.

2. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?Gracem - (, 하) [18]

Dear Manager,

I have been using your coffee machines for several years. Since your products had never let me down before, I bought your brand-new coffee machine, Morning Maker, on May 18th from your online store. Unfortunately, however, this product has not worked well. Whenever I use this machine, my coffee does not get hot enough. The terms of warranty indicate that if products have any problems, I am entitled to receive a full refund within 2 months. Since it has been less than a month, I want my money back. Enclosed are copies of my receipts and guarantees concerning this purchase. I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem.

Sincerely,
Mike Anderson

- ① replace - it doesn't work
- ② repair - it is out of order
- ③ renew - it's not what he wants
- ④ refund - the coffee isn't hot enough
- ⑤ exchange - the coffee tastes bad

- ① The customer bought a coffee machine online.
- ② The problem with the coffee machine is that coffee is not warm enough.
- ③ Full refund is guaranteed if there is any problem with the product within two months.
- ④ Customer can get a refund only when enclosing receipts and warranties.
- ⑤ The customer wants to refund the product.

3. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?Gracem - (, 하) [18]

4. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [18]

Dear Manager,

I have been using your coffee machines for several years. Since your products had never let me down before, I bought your brandnew coffee machine, Morning Maker, on May 18th from your online store. Unfortunately, however, this product has not worked well. Whenever I use this machine, my coffee does not get hot enough. The terms of warranty indicate that if products have any problems, I am entitled to receive a full refund within 2 months. Since it has been less than a month, I want my money back. Enclosed are copies of my receipts and guarantees concerning this purchase. I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem.

Sincerely,
Mike Anderson

- ① to praise
- ② to inform
- ③ to criticize
- ④ to get refund
- ⑤ to beg help

5. 다음 중 가리키는 대상이 다른 하나는? - () [18]

Dear Manager,

I have been using your coffee machines for several years. Since your products had never let me down before, I bought your brandnew coffee machine, ① Morning Maker, on May 18th from your online store. Unfortunately, however, ② this product has not worked well. Whenever I use ③ this machine, my coffee does not get hot enough. The terms of warranty indicate that if products have any problems, I am entitled to receive a full refund within 2 months. Since ④ it has been less than a month, I want my money back. Enclosed are copies of my receipts and guarantees concerning purchase of ⑤ it. I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem.

Sincerely,
Mike Anderson

Dear Manager,

I have been using your coffee machines for several years. Since your products had never let me down before, I bought your brandnew coffee machine, Morning Maker, on May 18th from your online ① store. Unfortunately, however, this product has not ② worked well. Whenever I use this machine, my coffee does not get hot enough. The ③ terms of warranty indicate that if products have any problems, I am entitled to receive a full refund within 2 months. Since it has been less than a month, I want my money back. Enclosed are copies of my receipts and guarantees ④ concerning this purchase. I look forward to your reply and a ⑤ resolution to my problem.

Sincerely,
Mike Anderson

6. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [18]

Dear Manager,

I (A) [**have been using / have been used**] your coffee machines for several years. Since your products had never let me down before, I bought your brand-new coffee machine, Morning Maker, on May 18th from your online store. Unfortunately, however, this product has not worked well. Whenever I use this machine, my coffee does not get hot enough. The terms of warranty indicate that if products have (B) [**some / any**] problems, I am entitled to receive a full refund within 2 months. Since it has been less than a month, I want my money back. Enclosed are copies of my receipts and guarantees concerning this purchase. I look forward to (C) [**getting / get**] your reply and a resolution to my problem.

Sincerely,
Mike Anderson

- ① mercantile establishment for the retail sale of goods and services
- ② to perform a function or act; operate
- ③ conditions or stipulations that define the nature and limits of an agreement
- ④ in reference to; regarding
- ⑤ act of resolving to do something

8. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? - (, 하) [18]

Dear Manager,

I have been using your coffee machines for several years. Since your products had never let me down before, I bought your brandnew coffee machine, Morning Maker, on May 18th from your online store. ① Unfortunately, however, this product has not worked well. ② Whenever I use this machine, my coffee does not get hot enough. ③ The terms of warranty indicate that if products have any problems, I am entitled to receive a full refund within 2 months. ④ I think a good many engineers have noticed the durability of this machine. ⑤ Since it has been less than a month, I want my money back. Enclosed are copies of my receipts and guarantees concerning this purchase. I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem.

Sincerely,
Mike Anderson

- ① have been used - any - get
- ② have been used - any - getting
- ③ have been using - some - getting
- ④ have been using - any - getting
- ⑤ have been used - some - get

7. 영영 풀이가 본문의 내용과 다른것은? - () [18]

9. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하시오. - () [18]

Dear Manager,

I have been using your coffee machines for several years. Since your products had never let me down before, I bought your brandnew coffee machine, Morning Maker, on May 18th from your online store. Unfortunately, however, this product has not worked well. Whenever I use this machine, my coffee does not get hot enough. The terms of warranty indicate that if products have any problems, [저는 2개월 내에 전액 환불 받을 자격이 있습니다.] Since it has been less than a month, I want my money back. Enclosed are copies of my receipts and guarantees concerning this purchase. I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem.

Sincerely,
Mike Anderson

[a / two / I / get / full / qualified / months / within / am / refund / to]

10. (주관식) 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약 할 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말은? - (, 상) [18]

Dear Manager,

I have been using your coffee machines for several years. Since your products had never let me down before, I bought your brand-new coffee machine, Morning Maker, on May 18th from your online store. Unfortunately, however, this product has not worked well. Whenever I use this machine, my coffee does not get hot enough. The terms of warranty indicate that if products have any problems, I am entitled to receive a full refund within 2 months. Since it has been less than a month, I want my money back. Enclosed are copies of my receipts and guarantees concerning this purchase. I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem.

Sincerely,
Mike Anderson

Dear Manager,

As a long time consumer and customer, I bought the (A)_____ Morning Maker coffee machine on May 18th from your online store. Unfortunately, this product has not worked well, and (B)_____, the coffee does not get hot enough. Per the product warranty, I (C)_____ a full refund, and attached are copies of my receipts and guarantees concerning the purchase. I look forward

to your reply in this (D)_____.

Sincerely,
Mike Anderson

choices : newest, newly, matter, matrix,
specially, specifically, request, detest

11. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? - (, 하) [18]

Dear Manager,

I have been using your coffee machines for several years. Since your products had never let me down before, I bought your brand-new coffee machine, Morning Maker, on May 18th from your online store. Unfortunately, however, this product has not worked well. Whenever I use this machine, my coffee does not get hot enough. The terms of warranty indicate that if products have any problems, I am entitled to receive a full refund within 2 months. Since it has been less than a month, I want my money back. Enclosed are copies of my receipts and guarantees concerning this purchase. I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem.

Sincerely,
Mike Anderson

- ① Mike Anderson 은 수년 동안 한 회사의 제품을 사용해 오고 있다.
- ② Mike Anderson 은 온라인으로 신제품을 구매하였다.
- ③ 신제품은 커피가 충분히 뜨거워지니 않는 것이 문제였다.
- ④ 이전에도 같은 문제로 인해 실망한 적이 있었다.
- ⑤ 구매한지 한 달이 되지 않아서 환불받기를 원한다.

12. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - () [18]

Dear Manager,

I ① have been using your coffee machines for several years. Since your products had never ② let me down before, I bought your brandnew coffee machine, Morning Maker, on May 18th from your online store. Unfortunately, however, this product has not worked ③ well. Whenever I use this machine, my coffee does not get hot enough. The terms of warranty indicate ④ that if products have any problems,

I am entitled to receive a full refund within 2 months. Since it has been less than a month, I want my money back. Enclosed ⑤ is copies of my receipts and guarantees concerning this purchase. I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem.

Sincerely,
Mike Anderson

13. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - () [18]

Dear Manager,

I have been using your coffee machines for several years. Since your products had never ① let me down before, I bought your brandnew coffee machine, Morning Maker, on May 18th from your online store. Unfortunately, however, this product has not worked well. ② Whenever I use this machine, my coffee does not get hot enough. The terms of ③ warranty indicate that if products have any problems, I am entitled to receive a full refund within 2 months. Since it has been ④ more than a month, I want my money back. ⑤ Enclosed are copies of my receipts and guarantees concerning this purchase. I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem.

Sincerely,
Mike Anderson

14. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? - () [19]

Rowe jumps for joy when he finds a cave because he loves being in places where so few have ventured. At the entrance he keeps taking photos with his cell phone to show off his new adventure later. Coming to a stop on a rock a few meters from the entrance, he sees the icy cave's glittering view. He says, "Incredibly beautiful!" stretching his hand out to touch the icy wall. Suddenly, his footing gives way and he slides down into the darkness. He looks up and sees a crack of light about 20 meters above him. 'Phone for help,' he thinks. But he realizes there's no service this far underground. He tries to move upward but he can't. He calls out, "Is anyone there?" There's no answer.

- ① According to the story above, Rowe must need someone else's help.
- ② Rowe's phone is not in service because of the depth of the crack.

- ③ Rowe slides down into the cave because of the darkness.
- ④ Rowe keeps taking pictures to boast about his exploration.
- ⑤ Rowe is very excited about exploring the cave.

15. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [19]

Rowe jumps for joy when he finds a cave because he loves being in places where so few have ventured.

(A) But he realizes there's no service this far underground. He tries to move upward but he can't. He calls out, "Is anyone there?" There's no answer.

(B) At the entrance he keeps taking photos with his cell phone to show off his new adventure later. Coming to a stop on a rock a few meters from the entrance, he sees the icy cave's glittering view.

(C) He says, "Incredibly beautiful!" stretching his hand out to touch the icy wall. Suddenly, his footing gives way and he slides down into the darkness.

(D) He looks up and sees a crack of light about 20 meters above him. 'Phone for help,' he thinks.

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

16. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - () [19]

He says, "Incredibly beautiful!" stretching his hand out to touch the icy wall.

Rowe jumps for joy when he finds a cave because he loves being in places where so few have ventured. At the entrance he keeps taking photos with his cell phone to show off his new adventure later. (①) Coming to a stop on a rock a few meters from the entrance, he sees the icy cave's glittering view. (②) Suddenly, his footing gives way and he slides down into the darkness. (③) He looks up and sees a crack of light about

20 meters above him. 'Phone for help,' he thinks. (④) But he realizes there's no service this far underground. He tries to move upward but he can't. (⑤) He calls out, "Is anyone there?" There's no answer.

17. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? - () [19]

Rowe jumps for joy when he finds a cave because he loves being in places where so few have ventured. ① At the entrance he keeps taking photos with his cell phone to show off his new adventure later. ② Coming to a stop on a rock a few meters from the entrance, he sees the icy cave's glittering view. ③ He says, "Incredibly beautiful!" stretching his hand out to touch the icy wall. ④ Climbing the icy wall is very difficult and also very dangerous. ⑤ Suddenly, his footing gives way and he slides down into the darkness. He looks up and sees a crack of light about 20 meters above him. 'Phone for help,' he thinks. But he realizes there's no service this far underground. He tries to move upward but he can't. He calls out, "Is anyone there?" There's no answer.

18. (주관식) 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (, 하) [19]

Rowe jumps for joy when he finds a cave because he loves being in places where **(1) [few/ a few]** have ventured. At the entrance he keeps **(2) [to take / taking]** photos with his cell phone to show off his new adventure **(3) [latter / later]**. Coming to a stop on a rock a few meters from the entrance, he sees the icy cave's glittering view. He says, "Incredibly beautiful!" stretching his hand out to touch the icy wall. Suddenly, his footing gives way and he slides down into the darkness. He looks up and sees a crack of light about 20 meters above him. 'Phone for help,' he thinks. But he realizes there's no service **(4) [these / this]** far underground. He tries to move upward but he can't. He calls out, "Is anyone there?" There's no answer.

19. (주관식) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [19]

Rowe jumps for joy when he finds a cave because he loves being in places where so few have ventured. At the entrance he keeps taking photos with his cell phone to show off his new adventure later. Coming to a stop on a rock a few meters from the entrance, he sees the icy cave's (1) **[glittered / glittering]** view. He says, "Incredibly beautiful!" (2) **[stretching/ stretched]** his hand out

to touch the icy wall. Suddenly, his footing gives way and he slides down into the darkness. He looks up and sees a crack of light about 20 meters above him. 'Phone for help,' he thinks. But he realizes there's no service this far underground. He tries **(3) [to move/ moving]** upward but he can't. He calls out, "Is anyone there?" There's no answer.

20. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - () [19]

Rowe jumps for joy when he finds a cave because he loves being in places _____ so few have ventured. At the entrance he keeps taking photos with his cell phone to show off his new adventure later. Coming to a stop on a rock a few meters from the entrance, he sees the icy cave's glittering view. He says, "Incredibly beautiful!" stretching his hand out to touch the icy wall. Suddenly, his footing gives way and he slides down into the darkness. He looks up and sees a crack of light about 20 meters above him. 'Phone for help,' he thinks. But he realizes there's no service this far underground. He tries to move upward but he can't. He calls out, "Is anyone there?" There's no answer.

- ① which ② from which
③ at which ④ where
⑤ on which

21. 아래 밑줄 친 단어와 같은 의미로 쓰인 것은 것은? - () [19]

Rowe jumps for joy when he finds a cave because he loves being in places where so few have ventured. At the entrance he keeps taking photos with his cell phone to show off his new adventure later. Coming to a stop on a rock a few meters from the entrance, he sees the icy cave's glittering view. He says, "Incredibly beautiful!" stretching his hand out to touch the icy wall. Suddenly, his footing gives way and he slides down into the darkness. He looks up and sees a crack of light about 20 meters above him. 'Phone for help,' he thinks. But he realizes there's no service this far underground. He tries to move upward but he can't. He calls out, "Is anyone there?" There's no answer.

- ① She hardly dared to venture an opinion.
- ② It was wrong to venture his financial security on such a risky deal.

- ③ The venture died for want of support.
- ④ They ventured nervously into the water.
- ⑤ I ventured to suggest that she might have made a mistake.

22. 다음 밑줄 친 단어의 문장내에서의 의미와 일치하지 않는 것은? - () [19]

Rowe jumps for joy when he finds a cave because he loves being in places where so few have ventured. At the entrance he keeps taking photos with his cell phone to show off his new adventure later. Coming to a stop on a rock a few meters from the entrance, he sees the icy cave's glittering view. He says, "Incredibly beautiful!" stretching his hand out to touch the icy wall. Suddenly, his footing gives way and he slides down into the darkness. He looks up and sees a crack of light about 20 meters above him. 'Phone for help,' he thinks. But he realizes there's no service this far underground. He tries to move upward but he can't. He calls out, "Is anyone there?" There's no answer.

- ① I didn't realize that you were so unhappy.
- ② I hope you realize the seriousness of this crime.
- ③ She never realized her ambition of becoming a professional singer.
- ④ The moment I saw her, I realized something was wrong.
- ⑤ There was a cheer when it was realized that everyone was safely back.

23. (주관식) 다음 질문에 알맞은 답을 써 보시오. - () [19]

Rowe jumps for joy when he finds a cave because he loves being in places where so few have ventured. At the entrance he keeps taking photos with his cell phone to show off his new adventure later. Coming to a stop on a rock a few meters from the entrance, he sees the icy cave's ① (glitter) view. He says, "Incredibly beautiful!" ② (stretch) his hand out to touch the icy wall. Suddenly, his footing gives way and he slides down into the darkness. He looks up and sees a crack of light about 20 meters above him. 'Phone for help,' he thinks. ③ [realizes / no / service / far / he / there's / underground. / But / this] He tries to

move upward but he can't. He calls out, "Is anyone there?" There's no answer.

- ①, ②의 주어진 단어를 알맞게 고쳐쓰시오.
- ③의 주어진 단어들을 적절히 배열하여 "하지만 그는 이렇게 깊은 지하에서는 전화 서비스가 되지 않는 다는 것을 깨닫는다."의 의미가 되도록 하시오.

24. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것을 고르시오. 루비콘 - () [19]

Rowe jumps for joy when he finds a cave because ① he loves being in places where so few have ventured. At the entrance ② he keeps taking photos with his cell phone to show off his new adventure later. ③ As he comes to a stop on a rock a few meters from the entrance, he sees the icy cave's glittering view. He says, "Incredibly beautiful!" ④ stretching his hands out to touch the icy wall. Suddenly, ⑤ his footing gives way and slides down into the darkness. He looks up and sees a crack of light about 20 meters above him. 'Phone for help,' he thinks. But he realizes there's no service this far underground. He tries to move upward but he can't. He calls out, "Is anyone there?" There's no answer.

25. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - () [20]

If you're an expert, having a high follower count on your social media accounts ① enhances all the work you are doing in real life. A great example is a comedian. She spends hours each day ② working on her skill, but she keeps being asked about her Instagram following. This is ③ because businesses are always looking for easier and cheaper ways to market their products. A comedian with 100,000 followers can promote her upcoming show and increase the chances that people will buy tickets to come see her. This reduces the amount of money the comedy club has to spend on promoting the show and ④ make the management more likely to choose her over another comedian. Plenty of people are upset ⑤ that follower count seems to be more important than talent, but it's really about firing on all cylinders. In today's version of show business, the business part is happening online. You need to adapt, because those who don't adapt won't make it very far.

26. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [20]

If you're an expert, having a high follower count on your social media accounts (A) [enhance / enhances] all the work you are doing in real life. A great example is a comedian. She spends hours each day working on her skill, but she keeps being asked about her Instagram following. This is because businesses are always looking for easier and cheaper ways to market their products. A comedian with 100,000 followers can promote her upcoming show and increase the chances that people will buy tickets to come see her. This reduces the amount of money the comedy club has to spend on promoting the show and (B) [makes / make] the management more likely to choose her over another comedian. Plenty of people are upset (C) [what / that] follower count seems to be more important than talent, but it's really about firing on all cylinders. In today's version of show business, the business part is happening online. You need to adapt, because those who don't adapt won't make it very far.

- ① enhances - make - what
- ② enhance - makes - what
- ③ enhance - makes - that
- ④ enhances - makes - that
- ⑤ enhance - make - that

27. 다음 중 가리키는 대상이 다른 하나는? - (, 하) [20]

If you're an expert, having a high follower count on your social media accounts enhances all the work you are doing in real life. A great example is ① a comedian. She spends hours each day working on her skill, but she keeps being asked about ② her Instagram following. This is because businesses are always looking for easier and cheaper ways to market their products. A comedian with 100,000 followers can promote ③ her upcoming show and increase the chances that people will buy tickets to come see ④ her. This reduces the amount of money the comedy club has to spend on promoting the show and makes the management more likely to choose her over ⑤ another. Plenty of people are upset that follower count seems to be more important than talent, but it's really about firing on all cylinders. In today's version of show business, the business part is happening online. You need to adapt, because those who don't adapt won't make it very far.

28. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - () [20]

This reduces the amount of money the comedy club has to spend on promoting the show and makes the management more likely to choose her over another comedian.

If you're an expert, having a high follower count on your social media accounts enhances all the work you are doing in real life. A great example is a comedian. She spends hours each day working on her skill, but she keeps being asked about her Instagram following. (①) This is because businesses are always looking for easier and cheaper ways to market their products. (②) A comedian with 100,000 followers can promote her upcoming show and increase the chances that people will buy tickets to come see her. (③) Plenty of people are upset that follower count seems to be more important than talent, but it's really about firing on all cylinders. (④) In today's version of show business, the business part is happening online. (⑤) You need to adapt, because those who don't adapt won't make it very far.

29. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [20]

If you're an expert, having a high follower count on your social media accounts enhances all the work you are doing in real life. A great example is a comedian.

(A) In today's version of show business, the business part is happening online. You need to adapt, because those who don't adapt won't make it very far.

(B) She spends hours each day working on her skill, but she keeps being asked about her Instagram following. This is because businesses are always looking for easier and cheaper ways to market their products. A comedian with 100,000 followers can promote her upcoming show and increase the chances that people will buy tickets to come see her.

(C) This reduces the amount of money the comedy club has to spend on promoting the show and makes the management more likely to choose her over another comedian. Plenty of people are upset that follower count seems to be more important than talent, but it's really about firing on all cylinders.

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

30. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - () [20]

If you're an expert, having a high follower count on your social media accounts enhances all the work you are doing in real life. A great example is a comedian. She spends hours each day working on her skill, but she keeps being asked about her Instagram following. This is because businesses are always looking for easier and cheaper ways to market their products. A comedian with 100,000 followers can promote her upcoming show and increase the chances that people will buy tickets to come see her. This reduces the amount of money the comedy club has to spend on promoting the show and makes the management more likely to choose her over another comedian. Plenty of people are upset that follower count seems to be more important than talent, but it's really about firing on all cylinders. In today's version of show business, the business part is happening online. You need to adapt, because those who don't adapt _____.

- ① can't be a good celebrities
 ② won't make it very far
 ③ will not rake in the money
 ④ miss lots of their follower
 ⑤ don't develop their skills

31. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [20]

If you're an expert, having a high follower count on your social media accounts enhances all the work you are doing in real life. A great example is a comedian. She spends hours each day working on her skill, but she keeps being asked about her Instagram following. This is because businesses are always looking for easier and cheaper ways to market their products. A comedian with 100,000 followers can promote her upcoming show and increase the chances that people will buy tickets to come see her. This reduces the amount of money the comedy club has to spend on promoting the show and makes the management more likely to choose her over another comedian. Plenty of people are upset that follower count seems to be more important than talent, but it's really about firing on all cylinders. In today's version of show business, the business part is happening online. You need to adapt, because those who don't adapt won't make it very far.

- ① How Comedians Get Popular
 ② The Impact of Social Media on Experts
 ③ The Importance of Popularity in Social Media
 ④ Causes of Decrease in Followers in Social Media
 ⑤ The Relationship between Comedians and Social Media

32. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? - () [20]

If you're an expert, having a high follower count on your social media accounts enhances all the work you are doing in real life. A great example is a comedian. She spends hours each day working on her skill, but she keeps being asked about her Instagram following. ① This is because businesses are always looking for easier and cheaper ways to market their products. A comedian with 100,000 followers can promote her upcoming show and increase the chances that people will buy tickets to come see her. ② This reduces the amount of money the comedy club has to spend on promoting the show and makes the management more likely to choose her over another comedian. ③ This cost should not be more significant than the effort to become a comedian. ④ Plenty of people are upset that follower count seems to be more important than talent, but it's really about firing on all cylinders. ⑤ In today's version of show business, the business part is happening online. You need to adapt, because those who don't adapt won't make it very far.

33. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (, 상) [20]

If you're an expert, having a high follower count on your social media accounts _____ A _____ all the work you are doing in real life. A great example is a comedian. She spends hours each day working on her skill, but she keeps being asked about her Instagram following. This is because businesses are always looking for easier and cheaper ways to market their products. A comedian with 100,000 followers can promote her upcoming show and increase the chances that people will buy tickets to come see her. This reduces the amount of money the comedy club has to spend on promoting the show and makes the management more likely to choose her over another comedian. Plenty of people

have _____ B _____ that follower count seems to be more important than talent, but it's really about firing on all cylinders. In today's version of show business, the business part is happening online. You need to adapt, because those who don't adapt won't make it very far.

- ① disturbs - agreement
- ② enhances - reliance
- ③ strengthens - misgiving
- ④ interrupts - hesitancy
- ⑤ restrain - dissatisfaction

34. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [20]

If you're an expert, having a high follower count on your social media accounts enhances all the work you are doing in real life. A great example is a comedian. She spends hours each day working on her skill, but she keeps being asked about her Instagram following. This is because businesses are always looking for easier and cheaper ways to market their products. A comedian with 100,000 followers can promote her upcoming show and increase the chances that people will buy tickets to come see her. This reduces the amount of money the comedy club has to spend on promoting the show and makes the management more likely to choose her over another comedian. Plenty of people are upset that follower count seems to be more important than talent, but it's really about firing on all cylinders. In today's version of show business, the business part is happening online. You need to adapt, because those who don't adapt won't make it very far.

- ① What Are the Conditions for Success?
- ② Comedians' Difficulties in Promoting Performance.
- ③ Social Networking Service : The Key to the Success.
- ④ How to Become a Famous Celebrity.
- ⑤ Pros and Cons on Social Media.

35. (주관식) 다음 우리말을 주어진 조건에 맞게 바르게 영작하시오 - (, 상) [20]

If you're an expert, having a high follower count on your social media accounts enhances all the work you are doing in real life. A great example is a comedian. She spends hours each day working on her skill, but she keeps being asked about her Instagram following. This is because

businesses are always looking for easier and cheaper ways to market their products. A comedian with 100,000 followers can promote her upcoming show and increase the chances that people will buy tickets to come see her. This reduces the amount of money the comedy club has to spend on promoting the show and makes the management more likely to choose her over another comedian. Plenty of people are upset that 팔로워 수는 재능보다 더 중요한 것처럼 보이지만, 그것은 사실 전력을 다하고 있는가에 관한 것이다. In today's version of show business, the business part is happening online. You need to adapt, because those who don't adapt won't make it very far.

조건

1. 주어를 follower로 시작하여 18단어로 영작하시오.
2. 다음 단어를 변형하여 반드시 포함시키시오. " cylinder / seem / count / fire"

36. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - () [20]

If you're an expert, having a high follower count on your social media accounts _____ in real life. A great example is a comedian. She spends hours each day working on her skill, but she keeps being asked about her Instagram following. This is because businesses are always looking for easier and cheaper ways to market their products. A comedian with 100,000 followers can promote her upcoming show and increase the chances that people will buy tickets to come see her. This reduces the amount of money the comedy club has to spend on promoting the show and makes the management more likely to choose her over another comedian. Plenty of people are upset that follower count seems to be more important than talent, but it's really about firing on all cylinders. In today's version of show business, the business part is happening online. You need to adapt, because those who don't adapt won't make it very far.

- ① shows your capability
- ② strengthens your fame
- ③ lessens your concerns
- ④ enhances all the work
- ⑤ evaluates your possibility of success

37. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 "that"의 문법적 기능이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? - () [21]

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility ① **that** you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way ② **that** you can balance out these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody ③ **that** you can turn to to tell them ④ **that** you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything ⑤ **that** you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better.

38. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (, 하) [21]

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way (A) **[that / how]** you can balance out these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything (B) **[which / that]** you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly how (C) **[you are / are you]** feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

- ① how - which - you are
- ② how - that - are you
- ③ that - that - are you
- ④ that - which - are you
- ⑤ that - that - you are

39. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [21]

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can balance out these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can

find somebody and (A) **[divide up / combine]** the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will surprise you with their (B) **[willingness / unwillingness]** to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to (C) **[avoid / face]** responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

- ① combine - unwillingness - avoid
- ② combine - willingness - face
- ③ combine - willingness - avoid
- ④ divide up - unwillingness - face
- ⑤ divide up - willingness - avoid

40. 다음 밑줄 친 것 중에서, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - () [21]

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of ① **burden** that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can ② **keep** the balance of these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and ③ **share** the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ④ **get out of** help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't ⑤ **worry** about your stress. Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

41. 다음 글의 흐름상 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - () [21]

For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities?

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can balance out these responsibilities. (①) If you can

find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. (②) Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out. (③) So never assume that other people don't care about your stress. (④) Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax. (⑤)

42. 다음 주어진 문장이 문맥상 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - () [21]

If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better.

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can balance out these responsibilities. (①) For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? (②) Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out. (③) So you never assume that other people don't care about your stress. (④) Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax. (⑤)

43. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - () [21]

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that _____. For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will

surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

- ① these responsibilities can't cause enormous trouble to your work.
- ② you are capable of carrying out these responsibilities on your own.
- ③ you can keep away from these responsibilities for a while to release stress.
- ④ you can maintain the balance of these responsibilities.
- ⑤ you can give up all these responsibilities by assigning someone.

44. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? - () [21]

① If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can balance out these responsibilities. ② For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? ③ If you can find somebody and give up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. ④ Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. ⑤ Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

45. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [21]

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can balance out these responsibilities.

(A) Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress.

(B) Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility

and give yourself a chance to relax.

(C) For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities?

(D) If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better.

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

46. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (, 상) [21]

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to **(A) [charge / discharge]** in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to **(B) [come up with / come down with]** a way that you can balance out these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody that you can **(C) [turn on / depend on]** to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

- ① discharge - come up with - turn on
- ② discharge - come down with - depend on
- ③ discharge - come up with - depend on
- ④ charge - come up with - turn on
- ⑤ charge - come down with - depend on

47. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - () [21]

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to

figure out a way that you can balance out these responsibilities. _____, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

- ① That is
- ② For example
- ③ In fact
- ④ In addition
- ⑤ Specifically

48. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 것 중에서, 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - () [21]

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility ① that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can balance out these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody that you can ② turn to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling ③ too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is ④ to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them ⑤ know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

49. (주관식) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 뜻이 같도록 [보기]에서 주어진 영어단어를 [조건]에 맞게 배열하여 영어문장을 완성하시오. - (, 상) [21]

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can balance out these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? 만약 당신이 하고 있는 모든 것에 너무 압도된다고 느끼지 않도록 누군가를 발견할 수 있고 그 일을 나눌 수 있다면, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

[조건]

- [보기]에서 주어진 영단어를 반드시 이용할 것.
- [보기]에서 주어진 영단어의 변형이 가능함.
- [보기]에 없는 영단어의 추가 이용 가능함.
- 'so that'을 사용하지 말고 'in order to'를 사용할 것(변형 가능).
- 관계대명사 'that'을 1회 사용할 것.

[보기]

if / find / divide up / somebody / the labor / feel / overwhelm / everything / do / can

→ ()

50. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - (, 하) [21]

If you ① are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can balance out these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody that you can turn to ② to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and ③ divided up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is ④ to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will surprise

you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities ⑤ to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

51. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (, 하) [21]

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can _____ out these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| ① skip | ② add |
| ③ jump | ④ balance |
| ⑤ take | |

52. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (, 하) [21]

If you are feeling _____ A _____ by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can balance out these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never _____ B _____ that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

- ① sad - give
- ② overwhelmed - assume
- ③ hard - give up
- ④ overwhelmed - stand
- ⑤ good - balance

53. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [21]

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility **(A) [what / that]** you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way **(B) [how / that]** you can balance out these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so **(C) [which / that]** you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

- ① that - that - that
- ② what - how - that
- ③ that - how - which
- ④ what - that - which
- ⑤ what - that - that

54. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [21]

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can balance out these responsibilities.

(A) If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better.

(B) For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you

have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities?

(C) Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

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

55. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - () [21]

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can balance out these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

The way to _____ A _____ the pressure on your job is to _____ B _____ for help from those who can help you.

- ① hold - thank
- ② accept - think
- ③ solve - suggest
- ④ escape - ask
- ⑤ find - bag

56. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [21]

If you are feeling **(A) [relieve / overwhelmed]** by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can

balance out these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and **(B) [add / divide]** up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will **(C) [praise / surprise]** you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

- ① relieve - divide - praise
- ② overwhelmed - add - praise
- ③ relieve - add - surprise
- ④ overwhelmed - divide - praise
- ⑤ overwhelmed - divide - surprise

57. 다음 글의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [21]

If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can balance out these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

- ① Feeling overwhelmed by work can be seen as a good job.
- ② Instead of balancing the work, we should come up with a solution first.
- ③ The person calling for help can seem like a weak person.
- ④ The more you solve a difficult task on your own, the more you will be recognized for your skills.
- ⑤ There are more people ready to help you than you think, so ask for help.

58. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (, 하) [21]

If you are **(A) [feel / feeling]** overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can balance out these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel **(B) [so / what]** overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes is to ask for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly how you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities **(C) [avoid / to avoid]** responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

- ① feeling - what - avoid
- ② feel - what - to avoid
- ③ feeling - so - to avoid
- ④ feel - so - avoid
- ⑤ feel - so - to avoid

59. (주관식) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [22]

You can be perfect, but you need to change **(1) [the way how / the way]** you think about it. Perfection actually is possible if you delete "perfect" and insert "complete." Imagine a basketball player **(2) [taking/ to take]** a fifteenfoot shot and the ball **(3) [going/ went]** through the net, never touching the rim. Someone is likely to exclaim, "That was a perfect shot!" And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects an increase of two points. Now again imagine **(4) [whether / that]** same player a few minutes later taking another fifteenfoot shot. But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, **(6) [rolls/ rolling]** around and stands still for half a second, and it finally falls through the net. An announcer might comment on **(7) [how / what]** an ugly shot that was, and she would be right. But basketball games **(8) [are/ have]** not won on such criteria as pretty or ugly. In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard **(9) [was increased / increased]** by two points. In that sense, the second shot was as **(10) [perfect/ perfectly]** as the first.

*rim: 가장자리

60. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - () [22]

You can be perfect, but you need to change the way you think about it. Perfection actually is possible if you ① keep "perfect" and insert "complete." Imagine a basketball player taking a fifteenfoot shot and the ball going through the net, never touching the rim. Someone is likely to exclaim, "That was a perfect shot!" And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects a ② gain of two points. Now again imagine that same player a few minutes later taking another fifteenfoot shot. But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, rolls around and stands still for half a second, and it finally ③ plunges through the net. An announcer might comment on what an ugly shot that was, and she would be right. But basketball games are not ④ obtained on such criteria as pretty or ugly. In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard increased by two points. In that sense, the second shot was as ⑤ excellent as the first.

*rim: 가장자리

61. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - () [22]

You can be perfect, but you need to change the way you _____. Perfection actually is possible if you delete "perfect" and insert "complete." Imagine a basketball player taking a fifteenfoot shot and the ball going through the net, never touching the rim. Someone is likely to exclaim, "That was a perfect shot!" And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects an increase of two points. Now again imagine that same player a few minutes later taking another fifteenfoot shot. But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, rolls around and stands still for half a second, and it finally falls through the net. An announcer might comment on what an ugly shot that was, and she would be right. But basketball games are not won on such criteria as pretty or ugly. In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard increased by two points. In that sense, the second shot was as perfect as the first.

*rim: 가장자리

- ① distinguish what you can't achieve
- ② take a social thought about perfection
- ③ think of the definition of complete
- ④ think what is perfect
- ⑤ play the basketball as you can

62. (주관식) (A) 가 의미하는 바를 (가) 를 참조하여 본문에서 찾아서 영어로 쓰시오 - () [22]

You can be perfect, but you need to change the way you think about it. Perfection actually is possible if you delete “perfect” and insert “complete.” Imagine a basketball player taking a fifteenfoot shot and the ball going through the net, never touching the rim. Someone is likely to exclaim, “That was a perfect shot!” And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects an increase of two points. Now again imagine that same player a few minutes later taking another fifteenfoot shot. But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, rolls around and stands still for half a second, and it finally falls through the net. An announcer might comment on what an ugly shot that was, and she would be right. But basketball games are not won on such criteria as pretty or ugly. In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard increased by two points. **(A) In that sense,** the second shot was as perfect as the first.

*rim: 가장자리

(가) ==> "(A) " means that the scoreboard _____
 __ by two points, even if it is _____.
 . [각각 1단어, 3단어로 쓰시오.]

63. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 모두 고르시오 - ()
[22]

You can be perfect, but you need to change the way you think about it. Perfection actually is possible if you delete “perfect” and insert “complete.” Imagine a basketball player taking a fifteenfoot shot and the ball going through the net, never touching the rim. Someone is likely to exclaim, “That was a perfect shot!” And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects an increase of two points. Now again imagine that same player a few minutes later taking another fifteenfoot shot. But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, rolls around and stands still for half a second, and it finally falls through the net. An announcer might comment on what an ugly shot that was, and she would be right. But basketball games are not won on such criteria as pretty or ugly. In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard increased by two points. In that sense, the second shot was not as perfect as the first.

*rim: 가장자리

- ① imperfect ② flawed
③ superb ④ awesome
⑤ impeccable

64. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [22]

You can be perfect, but you need to change the way you think about it. Perfection actually is possible if you delete "perfect" and insert "complete." Imagine a basketball player taking a fifteen-foot shot and the ball going through the net, never touching the rim. Someone is likely to exclaim, "That was a perfect shot!" And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects an increase of two points. Now again imagine that same player a few minutes later taking another fifteen-foot shot. But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, rolls around and stands still for half a second, and it finally falls through the net. An announcer might comment on what an ugly shot that was, and she would be right. But basketball games are not won on such criteria as pretty or ugly. In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard increased by two points. In that sense, the second shot was as perfect as the first.

*rim: 가장자리

- ① Perfection and Completion
- ② Distinct Characteristics of Achievement
- ③ Need for Social Perspective
- ④ How to Score and Play
- ⑤ Small Ring Makes Basketball Rough

65. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (, 하) [22]

You can be perfect, but you need to change the way you think about it. Perfection actually is possible if you delete "perfect" and insert "complete."

(A) Now again imagine that same player a few minutes later taking another fifteenfoot shot. But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, rolls around and stands still for half a second, and it finally falls through the net.

(B) An announcer might comment on what an ugly shot that was, and she would be right. But basketball games are not won on such criteria as pretty or ugly.

(C) In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard increased by two points. In that sense, the second shot was as perfect as the first.

(D) Imagine a basketball player taking a fifteenfoot shot and the ball going through the net, never touching the rim. Someone is likely to exclaim, "That was a perfect shot!" And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects an increase of two points.

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

66. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? - () [22]

You can be perfect, but you need to change the way you think about it. Perfection actually is possible if you delete "perfect" and insert "complete." Imagine a basketball player taking a fifteen-foot shot and the ball going through the net, never touching the rim. Someone is likely to exclaim, "That was a perfect shot!" And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects an increase of two points. Now again imagine that same player a few minutes later taking another fifteen-foot shot. But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, rolls around and stands still for half a second, and it finally falls through the net. An announcer might comment on what an ugly shot that was, and she would be right. But basketball games are not won on such criteria as pretty or ugly. In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard increased by two points. In that sense, the second shot was as perfect as the first.

*rim: 가장자리

- ① You can never be perfect.
- ② Once you are perfect, you don't need to change.
- ③ If you make a shot from 15 feet away, you can get 3 points.
- ④ An announcer seemed to think the shot hitting on the rim could look ugly.
- ⑤ The clean shot without touching the rim is different from that touching the rim.

67. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. - (, 하) [22]

You can be perfect, but you need to change the way you think about it. Perfection actually is possible if you delete "perfect" and insert "complete." Imagine a basketball player taking a fifteenfoot shot and the ball going through the net, never touching the rim. Someone is likely to exclaim, "That was a perfect shot!" And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects an increase of two points. Now again imagine that same player a few minutes later taking another fifteenfoot shot. But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, rolls around and stands still for half a second, and it finally falls through the net. An announcer might comment on what an

ugly shot that was, and she would be right. But basketball games are not won on such criteria as pretty or ugly. In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard increased by two points. In that sense, the second shot was as perfect as the first.
*rim: 가장자리

- ① 완벽함은 본인이 할 수 있는 것과 할 수 없는 것을 구분지을 때 온다.
- ② 농구는 완벽한 슛을 해야지만 득점을 얻을 수 있다.
- ③ 림을 맞지 않는 슛과 맞은 슛의 득점은 상이할 수 있다.
- ④ 완벽함은 사람의 생각마다 다를 수 있다.
- ⑤ 완벽한 슛의 연습은 가장자리를 맞지 않으면서 연습해야 한다.

68. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (, 하) [22]

You can be perfect, but you need to change the way you think about it. Perfection actually is possible if you delete "perfect" and insert "complete." Imagine a basketball player taking a fifteenfoot shot and the ball going through the net, never touching the rim. Someone is likely to exclaim, "That was a perfect shot!" And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects an increase of two points. Now again imagine that same player a few minutes later taking another fifteenfoot shot. But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, rolls around and stands still for half a second, and it finally falls through the net. An announcer might comment on what an ugly shot that was, and she would be right. But basketball games are not won on such criteria as pretty or ugly. In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard increased by two points. In that sense, the second shot was as perfect as the first.
*rim: 가장자리

- ① To teach how basketball plays in reaching perfection.
- ② To encourage people to broaden the concept of perfection.
- ③ To show how to distinguish perfection from imperfection.
- ④ To differentiate the shot with or without rim touch.
- ⑤ To emphasize the rim in the basketball play.

69. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [22]

You can be perfect, but you need to change the way you think about it. Perfection actually is possible if you delete "perfect" and insert "complete." Imagine a basketball player taking a fifteenfoot shot and the ball (A) [going / go] through the net, never

touching the rim. Someone is likely to exclaim, "That was a perfect shot!" And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects an increase of two points. Now again imagine that same player a few minutes later taking another fifteenfoot shot. But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, rolls around and stands still for half a second, finally (B) [falling / falls] through the net. An announcer might comment on (C) [how / what] ugly a shot that was, and she would be right. But basketball games are not won on such criteria as pretty or ugly. In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard increased by two points. In that sense, the second shot was as perfect as the first.
*rim: 가장자리

- ① go - falls - how
- ② go - falling - what
- ③ going - falls - how
- ④ going - falls - what
- ⑤ going - falling - how

70. 다음 주어진 문장이 문맥상 어색하지 않게 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - () [22]

But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, rolls around and stands still for half a second, and it finally falls through the net.

You can be perfect, but you need to change the way you think about it. Perfection actually is possible if you delete "perfect" and insert "complete." Imagine a basketball player taking a fifteenfoot shot and the ball going through the net, never touching the rim. (①) Someone is likely to exclaim, "That was a perfect shot!" And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects an increase of two points. (②) Now again imagine that same player a few minutes later taking another fifteenfoot shot. (③) An announcer might comment on what an ugly shot that was, and she would be right. (④) But basketball games are not won on such criteria as pretty or ugly. ⑤ In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard increased by two points. In that sense, the second shot was as perfect as the first.
*rim: 가장자리

71. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [22]

You can be perfect, but you need to change the way you think about it. Perfection actually is possible if you delete "perfect" and insert "complete."

(A) Imagine a basketball player taking a fifteenfoot shot and the ball going through the net, never touching the rim. Someone is likely to exclaim, "That was a perfect shot!" And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects an increase of two points.

(B) But basketball games are not won on such criteria as pretty or ugly. In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard increased by two points. In that sense, the second shot was as perfect as the first.

(C) Now again imagine that same player a few minutes later taking another fifteenfoot shot. But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, rolls around and stands still for half a second, and it finally falls through the net. An announcer might comment on what an ugly shot that was, and she would be right.

*rim: 가장자리

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

72. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? - () [22]

You can be perfect, but you need to change the way you think about it. ① Perfection actually is possible if you substitute "perfect" for "complete." Imagine a basketball player taking a fifteenfoot shot and the ball going through the net, never touching the rim. ② Someone is likely to exclaim, "That was a perfect shot!" And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects an increase of two points. ③ Now again imagine that same player a few minutes later taking another fifteenfoot shot. But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, rolls around and stands still for half a second, and it finally falls through the net. ④ An announcer might comment on what an ugly shot that was, and she would be right. But basketball games are not won on such criteria as pretty or ugly. ⑤ In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard increased by two points. In that sense, the second shot was as perfect as the first.

*rim: 가장자리

73. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 것 중에서, 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - () [22]

You can be perfect, but you need to change ① the way you think about it. Perfection actually is possible if you delete "perfect" and insert "complete." Imagine a basketball player

taking a fifteenfoot shot and the ball going through the net, ② never touching the rim. Someone is likely to exclaim, "That was a perfect shot!" And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects an increase of two points. Now again imagine that same player a few minutes later taking another fifteenfoot shot. But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, rolls around and stands still for half a second, ③ and it finally falls through the net. An announcer might comment on ④ what an ugly shot was that, and she would be right. But basketball games are not won ⑤ on such criteria as pretty or ugly. In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard increased by two points. In that sense, the second shot was as perfect as the first.

*rim: 가장자리

74. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - () [23]

In this world, being smart or competent isn't enough. People sometimes don't recognize talent when they see it. Their vision is clouded by the first impression we give and that can lose us the job we want, or the relationship we want. The way we present ourselves can speak more eloquently of the skills we bring to the table, if we actively cultivate that presentation. Nobody likes to be crossed off the list before being given the opportunity to show others who they are. _____ from the moment you meet other people is a skill that must be actively cultivated, in order to send the message that you're someone to be considered and the right person for the position. For that reason, it's important that we all learn how to say the appropriate things in the right way and to present ourselves in a way that appeals to other people.

- ① Discovering your hidden talent
 ② Tailoring a great first impression
 ③ Restrain you from making your artificial image
 ④ Acquiring effective presentation methods
 ⑤ Sticking to your innate personalities

75. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - () [23]

In this world, being smart or competent isn't enough. People sometimes don't recognize talent when they see it. Their vision is clouded by the first impression we give and that can lose us the job we want, or the relationship we want. The way we present ourselves can speak more eloquently of the skills we bring to the table, if we actively cultivate that presentation. Nobody likes to be crossed off the list before being given

the opportunity to show others who they are. Being able to tell your story from the moment you meet other people is a skill that must be actively cultivated, in order to send the message that you're someone to be considered and the right person for the position. For that reason, it's important that we all learn how to say the appropriate things in the right way and to present ourselves in a way that appeals to other people—_____ a great first impression.

- ① erasing ② dumping
- ③ supervising ④ tailoring
- ⑤ consuming

76. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [23]

In this world, being smart or competent isn't enough. People sometimes don't recognize talent (A) [when / whenever] they see it. Their vision is clouded by the first impression we give and that can lose us the job we want, or the relationship we want. The way we present ourselves can speak more eloquently of the skills we bring to the table, if we actively cultivate that presentation. Nobody likes to(B) [cross / be crossed] off the list before being given the opportunity to show others who they are. Being able to tell your story from the moment you meet other people(C) [is / are] a skill that must be actively cultivated, in order to send the message that you're someone to be considered and the right person for the position. For that reason, it's important that we all learn how to say the appropriate things in the right way and to present ourselves in a way that appeals to other people—tailoring a great first impression.

- ① when - cross - is
- ② whenever - be crossed - are
- ③ whenever - cross - is
- ④ when - cross - are
- ⑤ when - be crossed - is

77. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하시오. - () [23]

어느 누구도 다른 사람들에게 그들이 누구인지를 보여주기를 제공받기 전에 목록에서 지워지는 것을 좋아하지 않는다.[the / list / off / who / nobody / before / others / to / being / likes / show / opportunity / given / the / to / be / crossed / are / they / .]

78. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - () [23]

In this world, being smart or ① competitive isn't enough. People sometimes don't recognize talent when they see it. Their vision is ② clouded by the first impression we give and that can lose us the job we want, or the relationship we want. The way we ③ present ourselves can speak more eloquently of the skills we bring to the table, if we actively cultivate that presentation. Nobody likes to be crossed off the list before being given the opportunity to show others who they are. Being able to tell your story from the moment you meet other people is a skill that must be ④ actively cultivated, in order to send the message that you're someone to be considered and the right person for the position. For that reason, it's important that we all learn how to say the ⑤ appropriate things in the right way and to present ourselves in a way that appeals to other people—tailoring a great first impression.

79. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - () [23]

Being able to tell your story from the moment you meet other people is a skill that must be actively cultivated, in order to send the message that you're someone to be considered and the right person for the position.

In this world, being smart or competent isn't enough. People sometimes don't recognize talent when they see it. (①) Their vision is clouded by the first impression we give and that can lose us the job we want, or the relationship we want. (②) The way we present ourselves can speak more eloquently of the skills we bring to the table, if we actively cultivate that presentation. (③) Nobody likes to be crossed off the list before being given the opportunity to show others who they are. (④) For that reason, it's important that we all learn how to say the appropriate things in the right way and to present ourselves in a way that appeals to other people—tailoring a great first impression. (⑤)

80. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - () [23]

In this world, being smart

or competent isn't enough. People sometimes don't recognize talent ① when they see it. Their vision is clouded by the first impression we give and that can lose us the job we want, or the relationship we want. The way ② we present ourselves can speak more eloquently of the skills we bring to the table, if we actively cultivate that presentation. Nobody likes to be crossed off the list ③ before giving the opportunity to show others who they are. Being able to tell your story from the moment you meet other people is a skill that must be actively cultivated, in order to send the message that you're someone ④ to be considered and the right person for the position. For that reason, it's important that we all learn how to say the appropriate things in the right way and to present ourselves in a way ⑤ that appeals to other people—tailoring a great first impression.

81. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은? - () [23]

In this world, being smart or (1) c _____ isn't enough. People sometimes don't (2) r _____ talent when they see it. Their vision is (3) c _____ by the first impression we give and that can lose us the job we want, or the (4) r _____ we want. The way we present ourselves can speak more eloquently of the skills we bring to the table, if we actively (5) c _____ that presentation. Nobody likes to be (6) c _____ the list before being given the opportunity to show others who they are. Being able to tell your story from the moment you meet other people is a skill (7) t _____ must be actively cultivated, in order to send the (8) m _____ that you're someone to be considered and the right person for the position. For that reason, it's important that we all learn how to say the appropriate things in the right way and to present ourselves in a way that (9) a _____ to other people—tailoring a great first impression.

82. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? - () [23]

In this world, being smart or competent isn't enough. People sometimes don't recognize talent when they see it. Their vision is clouded by the first impression we give and that can lose us the job we want, or the relationship we want. The way we present ourselves can speak more eloquently of the skills we bring to the table, if we actively cultivate that presentation. Nobody likes to be crossed off the list before being given the opportunity to show others who they are. Being able to tell your story from the

moment you meet other people is a skill that must be actively cultivated, in order to send the message that you're someone to be considered and the right person for the position. For that reason, it's important that we all learn how to say the appropriate things in the right way and to present ourselves in a way that appeals to other people—tailoring a great first impression.

- ① 사람들은 때때로 다른 사람의 재능을 알아차리지 못한다.
- ② 우리 스스로를 잘 보여주는 방식을 습득하여 이용하면 우리 자신을 더 설득력있게 표현할 수 있다.
- ③ 누구나 사람들 사이에서 자신이 누구인지 보여줄 기회를 잃는 것을 원하지 않는다.
- ④ 다른사람을 만나는 순간부터 자신의 이야기를 할 수 있는 능력을 키워야 한다.
- ⑤ 자신만의 스스로 만족할 수 있는 방식으로 자신을 보여주어야 한다.

83. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [23]

In this world, being smart or competent isn't enough. People sometimes don't recognize talent when they see it. Their vision is clouded by the first impression we give and that can lose us the job we want, or the relationship we want.

(A) The way we present ourselves can speak more eloquently of the skills we bring to the table, if we actively cultivate that presentation.

(B) Being able to tell your story from the moment you meet other people is a skill that must be actively cultivated, in order to send the message that you're someone to be considered and the right person for the position.

(C) Nobody likes to be crossed off the list before being given the opportunity to show others who they are.

(D) For that reason, it's important that we all learn how to say the appropriate things in the right way and to present ourselves in a way that appeals to other people—tailoring a great first impression.

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

84. (주관식) 다음 밑줄 친 문장 중 틀린 부분이 있는 것을 선택하고 바른 문장으로 고치시오. - () [23]

In this world, being smart or competent isn't enough. ① People sometimes don't recognize talent when they see it. Their vision is clouded by the first impression we give and that can lose us the job we want, or the relationship we want. ② The way we present ourselves can speak more eloquently of the skills we bring to the table, if we actively cultivate that presentation. ③ Nobody likes to be crossed off the list before being given the opportunity to show others who they are. ④ Being able to tell your story from the moment you meet other people is a skill that must be actively cultivated, in order to send the message that you're someone to be considered and the right person for the position. For that reason, ⑤ it's important what we all learn how to say the appropriate things in the right way and to present ourselves in a way that appeals to other people—tailoring a great first impression.

85. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [23]

In this world, being smart or competent isn't enough. People sometimes don't recognize talent when they see it. Their vision is clouded by the first impression (A) [which / that] we give and that can lose us the job we want, or the relationship we want. The way we present ourselves can speak more eloquently of the skills we bring to the table, if we actively cultivate that presentation. Nobody likes to be crossed off the list before being given the opportunity to show others who (B) [they are / are they]. Being able to tell your story from the moment you meet other people is a skill that must be actively cultivated, in order to send the message that you're someone to be considered and the right person for the position. For that reason, it's important that we all learn how to say the appropriate things in the right way and (C) [present / to present] ourselves in a way that appeals to other people—tailoring a great first impression.

- ① which - they are - present
- ② that - they are - to present
- ③ that - they are - present
- ④ which - are they - to present
- ⑤ that - are they - to present

86. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 'that' 중에서, 나머지 넷과 다른 하나는? [23]

In this world, being smart or competent isn't enough. People sometimes don't recognize talent when they see it. Their vision is clouded by the first impression ① that we give and that can lose us the job we want, or the relationship we want. The way ② that we present ourselves can speak more eloquently of the skills we bring to the table, if we actively cultivate that presentation. Nobody likes to be crossed off the list before being given the opportunity to show others who they are. Being able to tell your story from the moment you meet other people is a skill ③ that must be actively cultivated, in order to send the message ④ that you're someone to be considered and the right person for the position. For that reason, it's important that we all learn how to say the appropriate things in the right way and to present ourselves in a way ⑤ that appeals to other people—tailoring a great first impression.

87. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [23]

In this world, ① being smart or competent isn't enough. People sometimes don't recognize talent when they see it. Their vision is clouded by the first impression we give and that can lose us the job we want, or the relationship we want. ② The way we present ourselves can speak more eloquently of the skills we bring to the table, if we actively cultivate that presentation. Nobody likes to be crossed off the list ③ before being given the opportunity to show others who they are. ④ Being able to tell your story from the moment you meet other people are a skill that must be actively cultivated, in order to send the message that you're someone to be considered and the right person for the position. For that reason, it's important that we all learn how to say the appropriate things in the right way and ⑤ to present ourselves in a way that appeals to other people—tailoring a great first impression.

88. 다음 주어진 문장이 문맥상 어색하지 않게 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [23]

The way we present ourselves can speak more eloquently of the skills we bring to the table, if we actively cultivate that presentation.

In this world, being smart or competent isn't enough. People sometimes don't recognize talent when they see it. (①) Their vision is clouded by the first impression we give and that can lose us the job we want, or the relationship we want. (②) Nobody likes to be crossed off

the list before being given the opportunity to show others who they are. (③) Being able to tell your story from the moment you meet other people is a skill that must be actively cultivated, in order to send the message that you're someone to be considered and the right person for the position. (④) For that reason, it's important that we all learn how to say the appropriate things in the right way and to present ourselves in a way that appeals to other people—tailoring a great first impression. (⑤)

89. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [23]

In this world, being smart or competent (A) [isn't / aren't] enough. People sometimes don't recognize talent when they see it. Their vision is clouded by the first impression we give and that can lose us the job we want, or the relationship we want. The way we present ourselves can speak more eloquently of the skills we bring to the table, if we actively cultivate that presentation. Nobody likes to be crossed off the list before (B) [giving / being given] the opportunity to show others who they are. Being able to tell your story from the moment you meet other people is a skill that must be actively cultivated, in order to send the message that you're someone to be considered and the right person for the position. For that reason, it's important (C) [that / what] we all learn how to say the appropriate things in the right way and to present ourselves in a way that appeals to other people—tailoring a great first impression.

- ① isn't - giving - that
- ② isn't - being given - that
- ③ isn't - being given - what
- ④ aren't - being given - what
- ⑤ aren't - giving - that

90. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? happirate - (, 하) [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you (A) [struggling / to struggle] with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. If you were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day trying to make a decision, with no obvious way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a choice, you need a summary of some sort. And that's (B) [what / how] the feedback from your body is able to give you. Thinking about your budget might make your

palms sweat, or your mouth might water thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the excessive creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache. You simulate your experience with one soup, and then the other. Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you (C) [tipping / to tip] the balance in one direction or the other. You don't just extract the data from the soup cans, you feel the data.

- ① to struggle - what - to tip
- ② to struggle - how - tipping
- ③ struggling - what - tipping
- ④ to struggle - how - to tip
- ⑤ struggling - how - to tip

91. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? happirate - () [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. If you ① were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day ② trying to make a decision, with no obvious way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a choice, you need a summary of some sort. And that's what the feedback from your body is able to give you. Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your mouth might water ③ thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the excessive creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache. You simulate your experience with one soup, and then the other. Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, ④ allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or ⑤ another. You don't just extract the data from the soup cans, you feel the data.

92. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? happirate - () [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. If you were a robot, you'd be (A) [stuck / struck] here all day trying to make a decision, with no obvious way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a choice, you need a summary of some sort. And that's what the feedback from your body is able to give you. Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your

mouth might water thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the (B) [excessive / accessible] creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache. You simulate your experience with one soup, and then the other. Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other. You don't just (C) [extract / extend] the data from the soup cans, you feel the data.

- ① stuck - accessible - extend
- ② stuck - excessive - extract
- ③ struck - accessible - extract
- ④ struck - excessive - extract
- ⑤ struck - excessive - extend

93. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
happirate - () [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's ① too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. If you were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day trying to make a decision, with ② evident way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a choice, you need a ③ review of some sort. And that's what the feedback from your body is able to give you. Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your mouth might water thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the excessive creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache. You ④ imagine your experience with one soup, and then the other. Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other. You don't just ⑤ obtain the data from the soup cans, you feel the data.

94. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?happirate - () [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. If you were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day trying to make a decision, with no obvious way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a choice, you need a summary of some sort. And that's . Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your mouth might water thinking

about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the excessive creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache. You simulate your experience with one soup, and then the other. Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other. You don't just extract the data from the soup cans, you feel the data.

- ① the process of making the soup
- ② the personal knowledge about the soup
- ③ the feedback your failures give you
- ④ what the trend says to you about healthy food
- ⑤ the experiences you have had with the soups

95. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? happirate - () [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. If you were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day trying to make a decision, with no obvious way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a choice, you need a summary of some sort. And that's what the feedback from your body is able to give you. Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your mouth might water thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the excessive creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache. You simulate your experience with one soup, and then the other. Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other. You don't just extract the data from the soup cans, you .

- ① perfect the soup
- ② select what is best for you
- ③ recognize your eating habits
- ④ obtain your own expertise from comparison
- ⑤ sense what your body tells you

96. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?
happirate - () [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on.

(A) You simulate your experience with one soup, and then the other. Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other. You don't just extract the data from the soup cans, you feel the data.

(B) And that's what the feedback from your body is able to give you. Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your mouth might water thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the excessive creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache.

(C) If you were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day trying to make a decision, with no obvious way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a choice, you need a summary of some sort.

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

97. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? happirate - () [24]

And that's what the feedback from your body is able to give you.

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. (①) If you were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day trying to make a decision, with no obvious way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a choice, you need a summary of some sort. (②) Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your mouth might water thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the excessive creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache. (③) You simulate your experience with one soup, and then the other. (④) Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other. You don't just extract the data from the soup cans, you feel the data. (⑤)

98. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?happirate - () [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. If you were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day trying to make a decision, with no obvious way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a choice, you need a summary of some sort. And that's what the feedback from your body is able to give you. Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your mouth might water thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the excessive creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache. You your experience with one soup, and then the other. Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other. You don't just extract the data from the soup cans, you feel the data.

- ① compare ② manipulate
 ③ stimulate ④ eliminate
 ⑤ picture

99. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?happirate - (, 하) [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. If you were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day trying to make a decision, with no obvious way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a choice, you need a summary of some sort. And that's what the feedback from your body is able to give you. Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your mouth might water thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the excessive creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache. You simulate your experience with one soup, and then the other. Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other. You don't just extract the data from the soup cans, you feel the data.

- ① Don't Fool Yourself into Believing in Your Experiences.
 ② Difficulties We Face in Choosing the Best Among Many Selections.
 ③ Is It Reasonable to Depend on Your Intuition?
 ④ Trust What Your Body Remembers When Fronted with Many Choices.
 ⑤ The body knows How, When and What to eat for you.

100. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? - (, 하) [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. If you were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day trying to make a decision, with no obvious way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a choice, you need a summary of some sort. And that's what the feedback from your body is able to give you. Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your mouth might water thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the excessive creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache. You simulate your experience with one soup, and then the other. Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other. You don't just extract the data from the soup cans, you feel the data.

- ① There are too many details we have to consider in choosing the soup.
- ② You need the information your body sums up for you.
- ③ You can imagine how it tastes when choosing one soup over the other.
- ④ Your simulated experience makes your unconscious mind choose the one you like.
- ⑤ You can pick up the soup without tasting the soup respectively in person.

101. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. If you were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day trying to make a decision, with no obvious way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a choice, you need a summary of some sort. And that's what the feedback from your body is able to give you. Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your mouth might water thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the excessive creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache. You simulate your experience with one soup, and then the other. Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other. You don't just extract the data from the soup cans, you feel the data.

- ① It is necessary to weigh up various options thoroughly.
- ② It is indispensable to probe into what your body tells you about food.
- ③ A close inspection doesn't guarantee the success of food choice.
- ④ It is worthwhile to note how your body envisions food.
- ⑤ Your body accumulates a lot of food experiences you can draw on.

102. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? ENI - () [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. If you were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day trying to make a decision, with no obvious way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a A , you need a summary of some sort. And that's what the feedback from your body is able to give you. Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your mouth might water thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the excessive creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache. You simulate your experience with one soup, and then the other. Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other. You don't just extract the data from the soup cans, you B the data.

- ① conclusion - connect
- ② choice - use
- ③ conclusion - change
- ④ choice - feel
- ⑤ goal - save

103. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? ENI - (, 하) [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. If you were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day trying to make a decision, with no obvious way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a choice, you need a summary of some sort. ① And that's what the feedback from your body is able to give you. ② Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your mouth might water thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the excessive creaminess of the

other soup might give you a stomachache. ③ You simulate your experience with one soup, and then the other. ④ Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other. ⑤ In this way, our bodily experience can be used more useful in situations where there are many choices. You don't just extract the data from the soup cans, you feel the data.

104. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?ENI - () [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. If you were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day trying to make a decision, with no ① obvious way to trade off which details matter ② more. To land on a choice, you need a summary of some sort. And that's what the feedback from your body is able to give you. Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your mouth might water thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the ③ excessive creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache. You simulate your experience with one soup, and then the other. Your bodily experience ④ helps your brain to ⑤ slowly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other. You don't just extract the data from the soup cans, you feel the data.

105. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?ENI - (, 상) [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. If you were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day trying to make a decision, with no obvious way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a choice, you need a summary of some sort. And that's what the feedback from your body is able to give you. Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your mouth might water thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the excessive creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache. You simulate your experience with one soup, and then the other. Your bodily experience helps

your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other. You don't just extract the data from the soup cans, you feel the data.

When you make a simple A , your B helps you decide quickly.

- ① project - cognitive stimulation
- ② project - bodily signature
- ③ plan - cognitive stimulation
- ④ choice - bodily signature
- ⑤ choice - physical activity

106. (주관식) 다음 글을 읽고 아래의 질문에 알맞게 답하시오.ENI - (, 상) [24]

Take the choice of which kind of soup to buy. There's too much data here for you to struggle with: calories, price, salt content, taste, packaging, and so on. If you were a robot, you'd be stuck here all day trying to make a decision, with no obvious way to trade off which details matter more. To land on a choice, you need a summary of some sort. (A) 그리고 그것은 당신의 신체로부터 나오는 피드백이 당신에게 제공할 수 있는 것이다. Thinking about your budget might make your palms sweat, or your mouth might water thinking about the last time you consumed the chicken noodle soup, or noting the excessive creaminess of the other soup might give you a stomachache. You simulate your experience with one soup, and then the other. Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, (B) 당신으로 하여금 한 쪽으로 또는 다른 쪽으로 균형이 기울도록 한다 [balance / allow / or / the / direction / to / in / one / you / tip]. You don't just extract the data from the soup cans, you feel the data.

1. (A)를 조건에 맞게 영작하시오.

<조건>

- 1. 14단어 이하로 쓸 것
- 2. the feedback / and / give 를 포함할 것

2. (B)의 우리말에 알맞게 주어진 단어들을 어형을 한군데 변화시키고 두 단어를 추가하여 쓰시오.

107. 다음 글을 읽고, 어법상 틀린 것을 모두 고르시오. - () [25]

① The above graph shows the global internet usage rate in 2017, sorting by gender and region and both male and female internet usage rate was the highest in Europe, accounting for 83% and 76% respectively. ② In each region, the male internet usage rate was higher than that of the female except for in the Americas. ③ The percentage point gap of internet usage between males and females was the highest in the Arab States. ④ The internet usage rate of males in the Arab States was the same as those of males in Asia Pacific. ⑤ The percentage of female internet usage in Africa was the lowest among the five regions, but it was lower than half that of female internet usage in Asia Pacific.

108. 다음 글의 (A)~(F)중, 어법상 틀린 문장의 개수는? - () [25]

(A) The above graph shows the global internet usage rate in 2017, sorted by gender and region. (B) Among the five regions, both male and female internet usage rate was the highest in Europe, accounted for 83% and 76% respectively. (C) In each region, the male internet usage rate was higher than those of the female except for in the Americas. (D) The percentage point gap of internet usage between males and females were the highest in the Arab States. (E) The internet usage rate of males in the Arab States was the same as that of males in Asia Pacific. (F) The percentage of female internet usage in Africa was the lowest among the five regions, but it was lower than half that of female internet usage in Asia Pacific.

- | | |
|------|------|
| ① 1개 | ② 2개 |
| ③ 3개 | ④ 4개 |
| ⑤ 5개 | |

109. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. - () [25]

The above graph shows the global internet usage rate in 2017, sorted by gender and region. Among the five regions, both male and female internet usage rate was the highest in Europe, accounting for 83% and 76% respectively. In each region, the male internet usage rate was higher than the female internet usage rate except for in the Americas. A , The percentage point gap of internet usage between males and females

was the highest in the Arab States. B , The percentage of female internet usage in Africa was the lowest among the five regions, but it was lower than half that of female internet usage in Asia Pacific.

- ① Hence - That is to say
- ② For instance - Otherwise
- ③ Moreover - Consequently
- ④ Moreover - On the other hand
- ⑤ In addition - Above all

110. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (, 하) [25]

The above graph shows the global internet usage rate in 2017, sorted by gender and region. Among the five regions, both male and female internet usage rate was the highest in Europe, accounting for 83% and 76% **(A) [respectively / collectively]**. In each region, the male internet usage rate was higher than the female internet usage rate **(B) [including / but for]** that in the Americas. The percentage point gap of internet usage between males and females was the highest in the Arab States. The internet usage rate of males in the Arab States was the same as that of males in Asia Pacific. The percentage of female internet usage in Africa was the lowest among the five regions, but it was **(C) [lower / higher]** than half that of female internet usage in Asia Pacific.

- ① collectively - including - lower
- ② respectively - including - higher
- ③ respectively - but for - lower
- ④ collectively - but for - higher
- ⑤ collectively - but for - lower

111. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (, 하) [25]

The above graph shows the global internet usage rate in 2017, sorted by gender and region.

(A) Moreover, the percentage point gap of internet usage between males and females was the highest in the Arab States. The internet usage rate of males in the Arab States was the same as that of males in Asia Pacific.

(B) Among the five regions, both

male and female internet usage rate was the highest in Europe, accounting for 83% and 76% respectively. In each region, the male internet usage rate was higher than the female internet usage rate except for in the Americas.

(C) On the other hand, The percentage of female internet usage in Africa was the lowest among the five regions, but it was lower than half that of female internet usage in Asia Pacific.

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

112. (주관식) 글의 흐름으로 보아 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 문장을 <보기>에 주어진 표현을 그대로 배열하여 완성하시오. - () [25]

The above graph shows the global internet usage rate in 2017, sorted by gender and region. Among the five regions, both male and female internet usage rate was . In each region, the male internet usage rate was higher than the female internet usage rate except for in the Americas. The percentage point gap of internet usage between males and females was the highest in the Arab States. The internet usage rate of males in the Arab States was the same as that of males in Asia Pacific. The percentage of female internet usage in Africa was the lowest among the five regions, but it was lower than half that of female internet usage in Asia Pacific.

<보기>

- [1] 최상급, 분사구문사용
 [2] 다음의 단어를 전부 사용하여 영작 (필요시 변형가능)
in Europe, respective, account for, high, 83%and 76%

113. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? ENI - () [26]

Thomas Nast was born on September 27, 1840, in Landau, Germany, and moved with his mother and sister to New York in 1846. Young Nast was a poor student—he never learned to read or write—but showed an early talent for drawing. When he was

about 13 years old, he quit regular school and the next year he studied art with Theodore Kaufmann, a photographer and painter. In 1862 he joined the staff of Harper's Weekly, where he focused his efforts on political cartoons. Nast made lasting contributions to the American political and cultural scene. He created the elephant as the symbol for the Republican Party and the modern version of Santa Claus. He also played an important role in the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

- ① Thomas Nast was a German-American artist.
 ② Thomas Nast was forced to migrate into U.S. with all his family.
 ③ Thomas Nast used to be considered as an art prodigy but he dropped the primary school.
 ④ Thomas Nast was one of weekly publications as a cartoonist.
 ⑤ The elephant of a U.S. political party was the product of Thomas Nast.

114. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 쿠니콕 - () [26]

Thomas Nast was born on September 27, 1840, in Landau, Germany, and moved with his mother and sister to New York in 1846. Young Nast was a poor student—he never learned to read or write—but showed an early talent for drawing. When he was about 13 years old, he quit regular school and the next year he studied art with Theodore Kaufmann, a photographer and painter. In 1862 he joined the staff of Harper's Weekly, where he focused his efforts on political cartoons. Nast made lasting contributions to the American political and cultural scene. He created the elephant as the symbol for the Republican Party and the modern version of Santa Claus. He also played an important role in the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

- ① Birth of Thomas Nast
 ② The Achievement of Thomas Nast
 ③ Life of Thomas Nast
 ④ The Talent of Thomas Nast
 ⑤ The Role of Thomas Nast

115. 다음 중 가리키는 대상이 다른 하나는? 쿠니콕 - () [26]

- ① Thomas Nast was born on September 27, 1840, in Landau, Germany, and moved with his mother and sister to New York in 1846. Young Nast was

② a poor student—he never learned to read or write—but showed an early talent for drawing. When he was about 13 years old, he quit regular school and the next year he studied art with Theodore Kaufmann, ③ a photographer and painter. In 1862 ④ he joined the staff of Harper’s Weekly, where he focused his efforts on political cartoons. Nast made lasting contributions to the American political and cultural scene. ⑤ He created the elephant as the symbol for the Republican Party and the modern version of Santa Claus. He also played an important role in the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

American political and cultural scene. He created the elephant as the symbol for the Republican Party and the modern version of Santa Claus. He also played an **(C) [important / minor]** role in the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

- ① poor - resigned - important
- ② poor - joined - minor
- ③ poor - joined - important
- ④ rich - joined - minor
- ⑤ rich - resigned - important

116. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? 쿠니곽 - () [26]

Thomas Nast was born on September 27, 1840, in Landau, Germany, and moved with his mother and sister to New York in 1846. Young Nast was a poor student—he never learned to read or **(A) [wrote / write]**—but showed an early talent for drawing. When he was about 13 years old, he quit regular school and the next year he studied art with Theodore Kaufmann, a photographer and painter. In 1862 he joined the staff of Harper’s Weekly, **(B) [which / where]** he focused his efforts on political cartoons. Nast made **(C) [last / lasting]** contributions to the American political and cultural scene. He created the elephant as the symbol for the Republican Party and the modern version of Santa Claus. He also played an important role in the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

- ① wrote - where - last
- ② wrote - where - lasting
- ③ wrote - which - lasting
- ④ write - which - last
- ⑤ write - where - lasting

117. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 쿠니곽 - (, 하) [26]

Thomas Nast was born on September 27, 1840, in Landau, Germany, and moved with his mother and sister to New York in 1846. Young Nast was a **(A) [rich / poor]** student—he never learned to read or write—but showed an early talent for drawing. When he was about 13 years old, he quit regular school and the next year he studied art with Theodore Kaufmann, a photographer and painter. In 1862 he **(B) [resigned / joined]** the staff of Harper’s Weekly, where he focused his efforts on political cartoons. Nast made lasting contributions to the

118. (주관식) (A)를 의미에 맞게 단어를 배열하고 (B)에 알맞는 단어를 넣으시오. 쿠니곽 - () [26]

Thomas Nast was born on September 27, 1840, in Landau, Germany, and moved with his mother and sister to New York in 1846. (A) 어린 **Nast**는 형편없는 학생 - 읽거나 쓰는 것을 배우지 못했다- 이었지만, 그림 그리기에는 일찍부터 재능을 보였다. When he was about 13 years old, he quit regular school and the next year he studied art with Theodore Kaufmann, a photographer and painter. In 1862 he joined the staff of Harper’s Weekly, where he focused his efforts on political cartoons. Nast made lasting contributions to the American political and cultural scene. He created the elephant as the symbol for the Republican Party and the modern version of Santa Claus. He (B) B played an important role in the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

(A)[or / to / drawing / early / for / Nast / talent / learned / showed / write—but / Young / never / student—he / a / an / poor / read / was **].**

119. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 쿠니곽 - () [26]

Thomas Nast was born on September 27, 1840, in Landau, Germany, and moved with his mother and sister to New York in 1846. Young Nast was a poor student—he never learned to read or write—but showed an early talent for drawing. When he was about 13 years old, he quit regular school and the next year he studied art with Theodore Kaufmann, a photographer and painter. In 1862 he joined the staff of Harper’s Weekly, where he focused his efforts on political cartoons. Nast made lasting contributions to the

American political and cultural scene. He created the elephant as the symbol for the Republican Party and the modern version of Santa Claus. He also played an important role in the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

- ① 어머니와 누이와 함께 New York으로 1846년에 이주했다.
- ② Nast는 우둔한 학생 이었지만 그림에 일찍부터 재능을 보였다.
- ③ 사진기자이자 화가인 Theodore Kaufmann과 함께 공부했다.
- ④ 미국의 정치와 문화에 공헌을 했다.
- ⑤ Abraham Lincoln의 선거에 중요한 역할을 했다.

120. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? 쿠니곽 - () [26]

Thomas Nast was born on September 27, 1840, in Landau, Germany, and moved with his mother and sister to New York in 1846. Young Nast was a poor student—he never learned to read or write—but showed an early talent for drawing. When he was about 13 years old, he quit regular school and the next year he studied art with Theodore Kaufmann, a photographer and painter. In 1862 he joined the staff of Harper's Weekly, where he focused his efforts on political cartoons. Nast made lasting contributions to the American political and cultural scene. He created the elephant as the symbol for the Republican Party and the modern version of Santa Claus. He also played an important role in the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

- ① Thomas Nast was conceived on September 27, 1840.
- ② Youthful Nast was a rich understudy.
- ③ When he was around 13 years of age, he quit ordinary school.
- ④ In 1862 he quit Harper's Weekly.
- ⑤ He rejected a significant job offer in a presidential election.

121. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? 쿠니곽 - () [26]

Thomas Nast was born on September 27, 1840, in Landau, Germany, and moved with his mother and sister to New York in 1846. Young Nast was a poor student—he never learned to read or write—but showed an early talent for drawing. When he was about 13 years old, he quit regular school and the next year he studied art with Theodore Kaufmann, a photographer and painter. In 1862 he joined the staff of Harper's Weekly, where he focused his efforts on political cartoons. Nast made lasting contributions

to the American political and cultural scene. He created the elephant as the symbol for the Republican Party and the modern version of Santa Claus. He also played an important role in the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

- ① interest ② investment
③ indifference ④ rejection
⑤ talent

122. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? 쿠니광 - () [26]

- ① Thomas Nast was born on September 27, 1840, in Landau, Germany, and moved with his mother and sister to New York in 1846. ② Young Nast was a poor student—he never learned to read or write—but showed an early talent for drawing. ③ When he was about 13 years old, he quit regular school and the next year he studied art with Theodore Kaufmann, a photographer and painter. ④ Nast and Theodore have different habits. ⑤ In 1862 he joined the staff of Harper’s Weekly, where he focused his efforts on political cartoons. ⑥ Nast made lasting contributions to the American political and cultural scene. He created the elephant as the symbol for the Republican Party and the modern version of Santa Claus. He also played an important role in the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

123. 다음 글의 내용을 가장 잘 표현한 것은? 쿠니곽 - () [26]

Thomas Nast was born on September 27, 1840, in Landau, Germany, and moved with his mother and sister to New York in 1846. Young Nast was a poor student—he never learned to read or write—but showed an early talent for drawing. When he was about 13 years old, he quit regular school and the next year he studied art with Theodore Kaufmann, a photographer and painter. In 1862 he joined the staff of Harper's Weekly, where he focused his efforts on political cartoons. Nast made lasting contributions to the American political and cultural scene. He created the elephant as the symbol for the Republican Party and the modern version of Santa Claus. He also played an important role in the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

- ① A little knowledge is dangerous.
- ② Honesty is the best policy.
- ③ Heaven helps those who help themselves.
- ④ There is nothing new under the sun.
- ⑤ Pride will have a fall.

124. (주관식) 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 넣으시오. - (, 상) [27]

Flying Apron Cookery School Classes

Enjoy a variety of classes in our beautiful cooking school kitchen!

<Class>

- French Meals: 5th July
- British Brunch: 12th July
- Taste of Mexico: 19th July

<Time>

7:30pm to 9:30pm

<Fee>

\$50 per person per class (including the cost of all the ingredients)

*Each class requires a minimum of 4 participants and a maximum of 10.

*Participants can't get a refund once their class starts.

*After class, participants can take home all recipes and the meals they cooked.

조건 : 필요시 어형을 변형 하시오

The Flying Apron Cookery School (A)_____ a variety of classes such as French Meals (July 5), British Brunch (July 12), and Taste of Mexico (July 19). Classes (B)_____ from 7:30pm to 9:30pm and require a minimum of 4 students and a maximum of 10. (c)_____ is \$50 per person (nonrefundable once class starts), which (D)_____ the cost of all ingredients. Students are able to take home all recipes and meals after the class.

choices : provide, deprive, run, manage,
registration, legislation, exclude,
include

125. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하시오. [27]

Flying Apron Cookery School Classes

Enjoy a variety of classes in our beautiful cooking school kitchen!

<Class>

- French Meals: 5th July
- British Brunch: 12th July
- Taste of Mexico: 19th July

<Time>

7:30pm to 9:30pm

<Fee>

\$50 per person per class (including the cost of all the ingredients)

*Each class requires a minimum of 4 participants and a maximum of 10.

*Participants can't get a refund once their class starts.

*After class, [참가자들은 모든 요리법과 요리한 음식을 집으로 가져갈 수 있습니다.].

recipes / all / cooked / they / can / meals /

participants/ the / take / that / to / home / and

126. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? - () [27]

Flying Apron Cookery School Classes

Enjoy a variety of classes in our beautiful cooking school kitchen!

<Class>

- French Meals: 5th July
- British Brunch: 12th July
- Taste of Mexico: 19th July

<Time>

7:30pm to 9:30pm

<Fee>

\$50 per person per class (including the cost of all the ingredients)

*Each class requires a minimum of

4 participants and a maximum of 10.

*Participants can't get a refund once their class starts.

*After class, participants can take home all recipes and the meals they cooked.

- ① Participants can get feedback from his or her family members.
- ② The first class is to start with the Taste of Mexico.
- ③ The class is going to be held every second week.
- ④ The total fee is three hundred when my daughter and I take all the classes.
- ⑤ Fusion dishes may be introduced in this program.

127. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [27]

Flying Apron Cookery School Classes

① Enjoy a variety of classes in our beautiful cooking school kitchen!

<Class>

·French Meals: 5th July

·British Brunch: 12th July

·Taste of Mexico: 19th July

<Time>

7:30pm to 9:30pm

<Fee>

②\$50 per person per class (including the cost of all the ingredients)

* ③ Each class requires a minimum of 4 participants and a maximum of 10.

* ④ Participants can't get a refund unless their class starts.

* ⑤ After class, participants can take home all recipes and the meals they cooked.

128. 다음 단어의 영영 풀이가 본문의 내용과 다르게 쓰인것은? [27]

Flying Apron ①Cookery School Classes

②Enjoy a variety of

classes in our beautiful cooking school kitchen!

<Class>

·French Meals: 5th July

·British Brunch: 12th July

·Taste of Mexico: 19th July

<Time>

7:30pm to 9:30pm

<Fee>

\$50 per person per class (including the cost of all the ③ingredients)

*Each class ④ requires a minimum of 4 participants and a maximum of 10.

*Participants can't get a ⑤ refund once their class starts.

*After class, participants can take home all recipes and the meals they cooked.

- ① the art or practice of making something helpful in house chores.
- ② to take pleasure in; experience with joy
- ③ something that enters as an element into a mixture
- ④ to have a need of; need
- ⑤ to give back or restore(esp. money); repay

129. 다음 글의 성격으로 알맞은 것은? ts [28]

Bristol Aquarium

Dive into the ocean and discover thousands of amazing aquatic creatures right in the heart of Bristol.

<Opening Hours>

·Weekdays: 10:00am-4:00pm

·Weekends: 10:00am-5:00pm

-Last entry is one hour before closing.

-We are open on all holidays except Christmas Day.

<Ticket Prices>

Ticket Type (Standard Admission)

·Adult : \$20

·Child (Under 12): \$10

·Family (2 Adults & 2 Children) : \$50

-Get tickets online at 10% off.

<Notice>

·Taking pictures is allowed.

·Do not touch the glass! It scares the fish.

- ① Warning notice ② Instruction manuals
③ Advertisement ④ References
⑤ Notification

130. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?ts - () [28]

Bristol Aquarium

Dive into the ocean and discover thousands of amazing aquatic creatures right in the heart of Bristol.

<Opening Hours>

·Weekdays: 10:00am-4:00pm

·Weekends: 10:00am-5:00pm

-Last entry is one hour before closing.

-We are open on all holidays except Christmas Day.

<Ticket Prices>

Ticket Type (Standard Admission)

·Adult : \$20

·Child (Under 12): \$10

·Family (2 Adults & 2 Children) : \$50

-Get tickets online at 10% off.

<Notice>

·Taking pictures is allowed.

·Do not touch the glass! It scares the fish.

- ① Admission time for the aquarium is always the same.
② The aquarium is open 365 days a year.
③ The entrance fee for families of all kinds is 50 dollars.
④ Tickets are available only online.
⑤ It is possible to take pictures at designated locations.

131. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?ts - () [28]

Bristol Aquarium

Dive into the ocean and discover thousands of amazing aquatic creatures right in the heart of Bristol.

<Opening Hours>

·Weekdays: 10:00am-4:00pm

·Weekends: 10:00am-5:00pm

-Last entry is one

hour before closing.

-We are open on all holidays except Christmas Day.

<Ticket Prices>

Ticket Type (Standard Admission)

·Adult : \$20

·Child (Under 12): \$10

·Family (2 Adults & 2 Children) : \$50

-Get tickets online at 10% off.

<Notice>

·Taking pictures is allowed.

·Do not touch the glass! It scares the fish.

- ① 주말 5시 전까지 오면 관람이 허용된다.
② 성인 1명이 인터넷으로 예약하면 요금은 18달러이다.
③ 1년 중 크리스마스에만 문을 열지 않는다.
④ 가족 요금은 성인2명과 아이들 2명인 경우에 적용된다.
⑤ 관람중 유리를 만지는 것이 금지되어있다.

132. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?ts - () [28]

Bristol Aquarium

Dive into the ocean and discover thousands of amazing aquatic creatures right in the heart of Bristol.

<Opening Hours>

·Weekdays: 10:00am-4:00pm

·Weekends: 10:00am-5:00pm

-Last entry is one hour before closing.

-We are open on all holidays except Christmas Day.

<Ticket Prices>

Ticket Type (Standard Admission)

·Adult : \$20

·Child (Under 12): \$10

·Family (2 Adults & 2 Children) : \$50

-Get tickets online at 10% off.

<Notice>

·Taking pictures is allowed.

·Do not touch the glass! It scares the fish.

- ① Many forms of ocean life exist in Bristol.
② Bristol aquarium is located at the center of Bristol.
③ Bristol aquarium does not open only at Christmas.
④ A child aged 3 has to pay \$ 10.
⑤ Anyone can take pictures inside the aquarium.

133. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?ts [28]

Bristol Aquarium

Dive into the ocean and discover thousands of amazing aquatic creatures right in the heart of Bristol.

<Opening Hours>

·Weekdays: 10:00am-4:00pm

·Weekends: 10:00am-5:00pm

-Last entry is one hour before closing.

-We are open on all holidays except Christmas Day.

<Ticket Prices>

Ticket Type (Standard Admission)

·Adult : \$20

·Child (Under 12): \$10

·Family (2 Adults & 2 Children) : \$50

-Get tickets online at 10% off.

<Notice>

·Taking pictures is allowed.

·Do not touch the glass! It scares the fish.

- ① Visitors can enjoy thousands of amazing aquatic creatures in the aquarium.
- ② Visitors must enter the aquarium no later than 4 p.m. weekends.
- ③ All ticket reservations are possible through mobile devices.
- ④ Children over 13 should pay admission fee for adults
- ⑤ Touching the glass puts the fish in discomfort.

134. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?ts - () [28]

Bristol Aquarium

Dive into the ocean and discover thousands of amazing aquatic creatures right in the heart of Bristol.

<Opening Hours>

·Weekdays: 10:00am-4:00pm

·Weekends: 10:00am-5:00pm

-Last entry is one hour before closing.

-We are open on all holidays except Christmas Day.

<Ticket Prices>

Ticket Type (Standard Admission)

·Adult : \$20

·Child (Under 12): \$10

·Family (2 Adults & 2 Children) : \$50

-Get tickets online at

10% off.

<Notice>

·Taking pictures is allowed.

·Do not touch the glass! It scares the fish.

- ① To share the changed schedule with visitors
- ② To show how good the aquarium is
- ③ To inform visitors of a way to visit the aquarium
- ④ To notify visitors of some events in the aquarium
- ⑤ To encourage visitors to use online bookings.

135. 다음 밑줄 친 어휘중 글의 흐름상 어색한 것을 고르세요. ts [28]

Bristol Aquarium

Dive into the ocean and discover thousands of amazing

① **aquatic creatures** right in the heart of Bristol.

<Opening Hours>

·Weekdays: 10:00am-4:00pm

·Weekends: 10:00am-5:00pm

-Last entry is one hour ② **after** closing.

-We are open on all holidays ③ **except** Christmas Day.

<Ticket Prices>

Ticket Type (Standard Admission)

·Adult : \$20

·Child (Under 12): \$10

·Family (2 Adults & 2 Children) : \$50

-Get tickets online at 10% off.

<Notice>

·Taking pictures ④ **is allowed**.

·Do not touch the glass! It ⑤ **scares** the fish.

136. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은?ts [28]

Bristol Aquarium

Dive into the ocean and discover thousands of amazing

aquatic creatures right in the heart of Bristol.

<Opening Hours>

·Weekdays: 10:00am-4:00pm

·Weekends: 10:00am-5:00pm

-Last entry is one hour before closing.

① Please enter the aquarium until 3 pm during weekdays and 4 pm on weekends

-②We are open on all holidays except Christmas Day.

<Ticket Prices>

Ticket Type (Standard Admission)

·Adult : \$20

·Child (Under 12): \$10

·Family (2 Adults & 2 Children) : \$50

-Get tickets online at 10% off.

<Notice>

·Taking pictures is allowed.

·③Do not touch the glass! It scares the fish.

· ④ Child over 12 should pay an admission fee for adults.

·⑤Ticket reservations are possible only on site.

① assignments - profitable - physician

② appointments - profitable - physician

③ appointments - unfavorable - physicist

④ assignments - unfavorable - physician

⑤ assignments - profitable - physicist

138. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?Bori - (상) [29]

Trying to produce everything yourself would mean you are using your time and resources to produce many things for which you are a high-cost provider. This would translate into lower production and ① earnings. For example, even though most doctors might be good at record keeping and ② making appointments, it is generally in their interest to hire someone to perform these services. The time doctors use to keep records is time they could have spent seeing patients. Because the time spent with their patients is ③ valued a lot, the opportunity cost of record keeping for doctors will be high. Thus, doctors will almost always find it ④ profitable to hire someone else to keep and manage their records. Moreover, when the doctor specializes in the ⑤ prevention of physician services and hires someone who has a comparative advantage in record keeping, costs will be lower and joint output larger than would otherwise be achievable.

137. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?Bori - (상) [29]

Trying to produce everything yourself would mean you are using your time and resources to produce many things for which you are a high-cost provider. This would translate into lower production and income. For example, even though most doctors might be good at record keeping and arranging (A) [assignments / appointments], it is generally in their interest to hire someone to perform these services. The time doctors use to keep records is time they could have spent seeing patients. Because the time spent with their patients is worth a lot, the opportunity cost of record keeping for doctors will be high. Thus, doctors will almost always find it (B) [unfavorable / profitable] to hire someone else to keep and manage their records. Moreover, when the doctor specializes in the provision of (C) [physicist / physician] services and hires someone who has a comparative advantage in record keeping, costs will be lower and joint output larger than would otherwise be achievable.

139. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?Bori - (상) [29]

Trying to produce everything yourself would mean you are using your time and resources to produce many things for which you are a ① high-cost provider. This would translate into ② lesser production and income. For example, even though most doctors might be good at record keeping and arranging appointments, it is generally in their interest to hire someone to perform these services. The time doctors use to keep records is time they could have spent seeing patients. Because the time spent with their patients is worth a lot, the opportunity cost of record keeping for doctors will be ③ high. Thus, doctors will almost always find it advantageous to hire someone else to keep and manage their records. Moreover, when the doctor specializes in the provision of physician services and hires someone who has a comparative advantage in record keeping, costs will be ④ higher and joint output ⑤ bigger than would otherwise be achievable.

140. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?Bori - (하) [29]

Trying to produce everything yourself would mean you are using your time and resources to produce many things for which you are a high-cost provider. This would translate into lower production and income. For example, even though most doctors might be good at record keeping and arranging appointments, it is generally in their interest to hire someone to perform these services. The time **(A) [that / when]** doctors use to keep records is time they could have spent seeing patients. Because the time **(B) [spending / spent]** with their patients is worth a lot, the opportunity cost of record keeping for doctors will be high. Thus, doctors will almost always find **(C) [that / it]** advantageous to hire someone else to keep and manage their records. Moreover, when the doctor specializes in the provision of physician services and hires someone who has a comparative advantage in record keeping, costs will be lower and joint output larger than would otherwise be achievable.

- ① when - spent - that
- ② when - spending - it
- ③ that - spending - that
- ④ that - spent - it
- ⑤ when - spent - it

141. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?Bori [29]

Trying to produce everything yourself would mean you are using your time and resources to produce many things for which you are a high-cost provider. This would translate into lower production and income. For example, even though most doctors might be good at record keeping and arranging appointments, it is generally in their interest to . The time doctors use to keep records is time they could have spent seeing patients. Because the time spent with their patients is worth a lot, the opportunity cost of record keeping for doctors will be high. Thus, doctors will almost always find it advantageous to hire someone else to keep and manage their records. Moreover, when the doctor specializes in the provision of physician services and hires someone who has a comparative advantage in record keeping, costs will be lower and joint output larger than would otherwise be achievable.

- ① complete these works all at once
- ② provide these jobs with the person who is a high-cost provider
- ③ finish one work at first and do the other
- ④ do the work all by themselves
- ⑤ employ someone who can do these services

142. (주관식) 다음 우리말을 주어진 조건에 맞게 바르게 영작하시오.Bori [29]

Trying to produce everything yourself would mean you are using your time and resources to produce many things for which you are a high-cost provider. This would translate into lower production and income. For example, even though most doctors might be good at record keeping and arranging appointments, it is generally in their interest to hire someone to perform these services. The time doctors use to keep records is time they could have spent seeing patients. Because the time spent with their patients is worth a lot, the opportunity cost of record keeping for doctors will be high. Thus, doctors will almost always find it advantageous to hire someone else to keep and manage their records. Moreover, when the doctor specializes in the provision of physician services and hires someone who has a comparative advantage in record keeping, 그렇게 하지 않으면 얻을 수 있는 것보다 비용은 더 낮아질 것이고 공동의 결과물이 더 커질 것이다.

조건1. 다음 <보기>에 주어진 단어를 모두 활용하여 영작하시오.(중복사용가능, 어형변화가능)

조건2. 비교급 표현을 사용하여 영작하시오.

<보기> < joint output, achieve, large, otherwise, low, costs >

143. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.Bori - (하) [29]

Trying to produce everything yourself would mean you are using your time and resources to produce many things for which you are a high-cost provider. This would translate into lower production and income.

A , even though most doctors might be good at record keeping and arranging appointments, it is generally in their interest to hire someone to perform these services. The time doctors use to keep records is time they could have spent seeing patients. Because the time spent with their patients is worth a lot, the opportunity cost of record keeping for doctors will be high. Thus, doctors will almost

always find it advantageous to hire someone else to keep and manage their records. B , when the doctor specializes in the provision of physician services and hires someone who has a comparative advantage in record keeping, costs will be lower and joint output larger than would otherwise be achievable.

- ① For example - However
- ② Hence - Therefore
- ③ Above all - Moreover
- ④ Similarly - Likewise
- ⑤ For instance - Furthermore

144. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은?Bori [29]

Trying to produce everything yourself would mean you are using your time and resources to produce many things for which you are a high-cost provider. This would translate into lower production and income. ① It is generally in their interest to hire someone to perform these services, for instance, although most doctors might be good at record keeping and arranging appointments. ② The time doctors use to keep records is time they could have spent seeing patients. ③ The opportunity cost of record keeping for doctors will be high as the time spent with their patients is worth a lot. ④ So, when you make arrangement with doctors, you should consider more of the cost than the time you spend. ⑤ Therefore, doctors will almost always find it advantageous to hire someone else to keep and manage their records.

145. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은?Bori [29]

Doctors therefore will almost always find it advantageous to hire someone else to keep and manage their records.

Trying to produce everything yourself would mean you are using your time and resources to produce many things for which you are a high-cost provider. This would translate into lower production and income. (①) It is generally in their interest to hire someone to perform these services, for instance, although most doctors might be good at record keeping and arranging appointments (②) The time doctors use to keep records is time they could have spent seeing patients. (③) The opportunity cost

of record keeping for doctors will be high as the time spent with their patients is worth a lot. (④) In addition, costs will be lower and joint output larger than would otherwise be achievable when the doctor specializes in the provision of physician services and hires someone who has a comparative advantage in record keeping. (⑤)

146. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?Bori - (, 상) [29]

Trying to produce everything yourself would mean you are using your time and resources to produce many things for which you are a high-cost provider. This would translate into lower production and income. For example, even though most doctors might be good at record keeping and arranging appointments, it is generally in their interest to hire someone to perform these services. The time doctors use to keep records is time they could have spent seeing patients. Because the time spent with their patients is worth a lot, the opportunity cost of record keeping for doctors will be high. Thus, doctors will almost always find it advantageous to hire someone else to keep and manage their records. Moreover, when the doctor specializes in the provision of physician services and hires someone who has a comparative advantage in record keeping, costs will be lower and joint output larger than would otherwise be achievable.

According to the above passage, it is likely that producing many things considering a comparative advantage can provide services A and B high-cost provision.

- ① affectively - hesitate
- ② affectively - avoid
- ③ efficiently - hesitate
- ④ effectively - avoid
- ⑤ effectively - give

147. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (상) [29]

Trying to produce everything yourself would mean you are using your time and resources to produce many things for which you are a high-cost provider. This would translate into . For example, even though most doctors might be good at record keeping and arranging appointments, it is generally in their interest

to hire someone to perform these services. The time doctors use to keep records is time they could have spent seeing patients. Because the time spent with their patients is worth a lot, the opportunity cost of record keeping for doctors will be high. Thus, doctors will almost always find it advantageous to hire someone else to keep and manage their records. Moreover, when the doctor specializes in the provision of physician services and hires someone who has a comparative advantage in record keeping, costs will be lower and joint output larger than would otherwise be achievable.

- ① advanced professional skills and service
- ② considerable productivity and income
- ③ demanding a high salary and working conditions
- ④ substandard performance and returns
- ⑤ extraordinary talent and performance

148. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?hu - () [30]

Our culture is biased toward the fine arts—those creative products that have no function other than pleasure. Craft objects are less worthy; because they serve an everyday function, they're not purely creative. But this division is culturally and historically relative. Most contemporary high art began as some sort of craft. The composition and performance of what we now call "classical music" began as a form of craft music satisfying required functions in the Catholic mass, or the specific entertainment needs of royal patrons. For example, chamber music really was designed to be performed in chambers—small intimate rooms in wealthy homes—often as background music. The dances composed by famous composers from Bach to Chopin originally did indeed accompany dancing. But today, with the contexts and functions they were composed for gone, we listen to these works as fine art.

- ① Our culture is biased toward pure art.
- ② Crafts are less important because they provide a function.
- ③ Modern fine art began as a kind of craft.
- ④ The distinction between craft and pure art is absolute regardless of culture and history.
- ⑤ Dance music was originally accompanied by dancing.

149. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은?hu [30]

Our culture is biased toward the fine arts—those creative products that have no function other than pleasure. ① Craft objects are less worthy; because they serve an everyday function, they're not purely creative. ② But this division is culturally and historically relative. Most contemporary high art began as some sort of craft. ③ The craftsmanship is carefully crafted by the craftsman. The composition and performance of what we now call "classical music" began as a form of craft music satisfying required functions in the Catholic mass, or the specific entertainment needs of royal patrons. ④ For example, chamber music really was designed to be performed in chambers—small intimate rooms in wealthy homes—often as background music. ⑤ The dances composed by famous composers from Bach to Chopin originally did indeed accompany dancing. But today, with the contexts and functions they were composed for gone, we listen to these works as fine art.

150. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?hu [30]

Our culture is biased toward the fine arts—those creative products that have no function other than pleasure. Craft objects are less worthy; because they serve an everyday function, they're not purely A . But this division is culturally and historically relative. Most contemporary high art began as some sort of craft. The composition and performance of what we now call "classical music" began as a form of craft music satisfying required functions in the Catholic mass, or the specific entertainment needs of royal patrons. For example, chamber music really was designed to be performed in chambers—small intimate rooms in wealthy homes—often as background music. The dances composed by famous composers from Bach to Chopin originally did indeed accompany dancing. But today, with the contexts and B they were composed for gone, we listen to these works as fine art.

- ① artistic - purposes
- ② academic - advantages
- ③ creative - functions
- ④ artistic - purposes
- ⑤ creative - advantages

151. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?hu [30]

Our culture is biased toward the fine arts—those creative products that have no function other than pleasure. Craft objects are less worthy; because they serve an everyday function, they're not purely creative. But this division is culturally and historically relative. Most contemporary high art began as _____. The composition and performance of what we now call "classical music" began as a form of craft music satisfying required functions in the Catholic mass, or the specific entertainment needs of royal patrons. For example, chamber music really was designed to be performed in chambers—small intimate rooms in wealthy homes—often as background music. The dances composed by famous composers from Bach to Chopin originally did indeed accompany dancing. But today, with the contexts and functions they were composed for gone, we listen to these works as fine art.

- ① purpose for sanctity
- ② some sort of craft
- ③ for the nobility only
- ④ pure enjoyment
- ⑤ the enjoyment of the nobility

152. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은?hu [30]

Our culture is biased toward the fine arts—those creative products that have no function other than pleasure. Craft objects are less ①worthy; because they serve an everyday function, they're not purely creative. But this division is culturally and historically ②relative. Most contemporary high art began as some sort of craft. The composition and performance of ③what we now call "classical music" began as a form of craft music satisfying required functions in the Catholic mass, or the specific entertainment needs of royal patrons. For example, chamber music really was designed to be performed in chambers—small intimate rooms in wealthy homes—often as background music. The dances composed by famous composers from Bach to Chopin originally did indeed ④accompany dancing. But today, with the contexts and functions they were composed for gone, we listen to these works as ⑤a fine art.

153. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?hu - () [30]

Our culture is biased toward the fine arts—those creative products that have no function other than pleasure. Craft objects are less worthy; because they serve an everyday function, they're not purely creative. But this division is culturally and historically relative. Most contemporary high art began as some sort of craft. The composition and performance of what we now call "classical music" began as a form of craft music satisfying required functions in the Catholic mass, or the specific entertainment needs of royal patrons. For example, chamber music really was designed to be performed in chambers—small intimate rooms in wealthy homes—often as background music. The dances composed by famous composers from Bach to Chopin originally did indeed accompany dancing. But today, with the contexts and functions they were composed for gone, we listen to these works as fine art.

- ① Pure art is a creative product that has no function but pleasure.
- ② Works that provide everyday functions are not purely creative.
- ③ Most modern fine arts were for the public in the past.
- ④ Composition and performance of classical music began in the form of Catholic Mass.
- ⑤ The distinction between pure art and craft is culturally relative.

154. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?hu [30]

Our culture is biased toward the fine arts—those creative products that have no function other than pleasure. Craft objects are less worthy; because they serve an everyday function, they're not purely creative. But this division is culturally and historically relative. Most contemporary high art began as some sort of craft. The composition and performance of what we now call "classical music" began as a form of craft music satisfying required functions in the Catholic mass, or the specific entertainment needs of royal patrons. For example, chamber music really was designed to be performed in chambers—small intimate rooms in wealthy homes—often as background music. The dances composed by famous composers from Bach to Chopin originally did indeed accompany dancing. But today, with the contexts and functions they were composed for gone, we listen to these works as fine art.

- ① The Origin of Classical Music
- ② What Is Pure Art?
- ③ The Role of Music for Religion
- ④ What Is the Value of Craft?
- ⑤ Meaning of Pure Art with Different Times

155. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?준민아빠 - () [31]

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

- ① Psychological Space : The Key to Companionship Formation
- ② Values, Beliefs, and Attitudes : The Key to Friendships Formation
- ③ A brief physical exposure : The key to How friendship forms
- ④ Early Childhood: Key Period of Friendship
- ⑤ Long and Active Contact : The Key to Friendships Formation

156. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?준민아빠 - () [31]

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "friendships are likely to

develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

- ① To inform the importance of friendship
- ② To promote the importance of childhood in the formation of friendship
- ③ To announce the futility of friendship in life
- ④ To explain how friendships are formed
- ⑤ To explain the relationship between mental distance and physical space

157. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?준민아빠 - () [31]

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

While some researchers argued that A factors such as values, beliefs and attitudes were important for friendship formation, psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologists Kurt Back believed that B space was the key to friendship formation.

- ① physical - psychological
- ② sociological - phycological
- ③ physician - sociological
- ④ phycological - physician
- ⑤ psychological - physical

158. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?준민아빠 - () [31]

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

- ① Some experts explained that friendship formation can be traced back to adolescence.
- ② In infancy, children acquired values, beliefs, and attitudes that could only separate them from life in the future.
- ③ Festinger, Schachter, and Back believed that psychological space was the key to friendship.
- ④ Festinger, Schachter, and Back believed friendship seemed to develop on the basis of short, passive contact.
- ⑤ Festinger, Schachter, and Back thought that similar attitudes would develop into friendships.

159. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?준민아빠 - () [31]

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and

from home or walking about the neighborhood." In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

- ① 몇몇 사람들은 지속적인 우정을 쌓는 반면, 다른 이들은 평범함을 넘어서는데 어려움을 겪기도 한다.
- ② 유아기가 우정형성에 있어 중요한 시기라고 주장하는 전문가들도 있다.
- ③ 몇몇 전문가들은 유아기에 분리와 결합을 가능케하는 적당한 태도들을 배운다고 한다.
- ④ 우정은 일상생활에서 이루어지는 반복적이고 능동적인 접촉에 근거하여 발달하는 것 같다고 주장하기도 한다.
- ⑤ Leon에 따르면 유사한 태도를 지닌 사람들이 친구가 된다고 보다는 서로 스쳐 지나가는 사람들이 친구가 되는 경향이 있다.

160. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.준민아빠 [31]

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. A , Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." B , it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

- ① First of all - Consequently
- ② Likewise - Likewise
- ③ Thus - At the same time
- ④ Actually - Therefore
- ⑤ However - In other words

161. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?준민아빠 [31]

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes?

(A) In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

(B) Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life.

(C) But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood."

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

162. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은?준민아빠 [31]

But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory.

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. (①) Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? (②) Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. (③) The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation. (④) They said that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." (⑤) In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

163. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은?준민아빠 [31]

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes?

① Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. ② But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. ③ The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." ④ They argued that psychological factors are more important than physical factors. ⑤ In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

164. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?준민아빠 [31]

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to _____ over time.

- ① adapt to similar attitudes
 ② adopt similar attitudes
 ③ use basic cliché
 ④ have an argument
 ⑤ separate from each other

165. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은?준민아빠 [31]

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder ① how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation ② could trace to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made ③ going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." In their view, it wasn't so much ④ that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other ⑤ during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

166. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?준민아빠 [31]

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build **(A) [lasting / lasted]** friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts **(B) [made / making]** going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other **(C) [while / during]** the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

- ① lasted - made - while
- ② lasting - making - while
- ③ lasting - making - during
- ④ lasted - making - during
- ⑤ lasting - made - during

167. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?준민아빠 [31]

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others ① struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children ② required the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and ③ passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." In their view, it wasn't so much that people with ④ similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to ⑤ adopt similar attitudes over time.

168. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하시오.준민아빠 [31]

The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "우정은 집을 오가거나 동네 주변을 걸어 다니면서 이루어지는 짧고 수동적인 접촉에 근거하여 발달하는 것 같다. [contacts / to / about / friendships / to / are / home / basis / made / the / brief / or / the / of / walking / and / neighborhood / likely / develop / from / on / going / passive / and]."

[답]

169. (주관식) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것을 모두 골라 올바른 형태로 고쳐 쓰시오. Dynamic [32]

As entrepreneur Derek Sivers put it, "The first follower is what transforms a lone nut into a leader." If you were sitting with seven other people and six group members picked the wrong answer, but the ① remained one chose the correct answer, conformity dropped dramatically. "The presence of a supporting partner depleted the majority of much of its pressure," Asch wrote. Merely knowing that you're not the only resister makes ② them substantially easier to reject the crowd. Emotional strength can ③ find even in small numbers. In the words of Margaret Mead, "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only

thing that ever ④ have.” To feel that you’re not alone, you don’t need a whole crowd to join you. Research by Sigal Barsade and Hakan Ozelik shows ⑤ that in business and government organizations, just having one friend is enough to significantly decrease loneliness.

170. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? Dynamic [32]

As entrepreneur Derek Sivers put it, “The first follower is what transforms a lone nut into a leader.” If you were sitting with seven other people and six group members picked the wrong answer, but the remaining one chose the correct answer, ① conformity dropped dramatically. “The ② presence of a supporting partner depleted the majority of much of its pressure,” Asch wrote. Merely knowing that you’re not the only resister makes it substantially easier to ③ obey the crowd. Emotional strength can be found even in small numbers. In the words of Margaret Mead, “Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful citizens can change the world; indeed, it’s the only thing that ever has.” To feel that you’re not alone, you don’t need an ④ entire crowd to join you. Research by Sigal Barsade and Hakan Ozelik shows that in business and government organizations, just having one friend is enough to significantly ⑤ lessen loneliness.

171. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? Dynamic - () [32]

As entrepreneur Derek Sivers put it, “The first follower is what transforms a lone nut into a leader.” If you were sitting with seven other people and six group members picked the wrong answer, but the remaining one chose the correct answer, conformity dropped dramatically. “The presence of a supporting partner depleted the majority of much of its pressure,” Asch wrote. Merely knowing that you’re not the only resister makes it substantially easier to reject the crowd. Emotional strength can be found even in small numbers. In the words of Margaret Mead, “Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful citizens can change the world; indeed, it’s the only thing that ever has.” To feel that you’re not alone, you don’t need a whole crowd to join you. Research by Sigal Barsade and Hakan Ozelik shows that in business and government organizations, just having one friend is enough to significantly decrease loneliness.

- ① Make Loneliness Your Friend.
- ② The More People, the More Pressure.
- ③ Always Be a Thoughtful Person.
- ④ Small Is More Powerful Than You Think.
- ⑤ Whatever Happens, Reject the World.

172. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하십시오. Dynamic [32]

[strength / can / emotional / found / small / in / even / be / numbers].

- 정서적인 힘이 심지어 소수에게서도 발견될 수 있다.

173. (주관식) 다음 조건에 맞게 빈칸에 들어갈 문장을 영어로 쓰시오. Dynamic - () [32]

As entrepreneur Derek Sivers put it, “The first follower is what transforms a lone nut into a leader.” If you were sitting with seven other people and six group members picked the wrong answer, but the remaining one chose the correct answer, conformity dropped dramatically. “The presence of a supporting partner depleted the majority of much of its pressure,” Asch wrote. Merely knowing that you’re not the only resister makes it substantially easier to reject the crowd. Emotional strength can be found even in small numbers. In the words of Margaret Mead, “Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful citizens can change the world; indeed, it’s the only thing that ever has.” _____.

Research by Sigal Barsade and Hakan Ozelik shows that in business and government organizations, just having one friend is enough to significantly decrease loneliness.

<조건>

- 1. 다음 우리말을 참고하십시오. - 당신이 혼자가 아니라는 것을 느끼기 위해, 당신을 옹호할 전체 군중이 필요한 것은 아니다
- 2. 다음 단어를 반드시 포함하십시오. entire / advocate / solitary / that / a(n)

174. (주관식) 다음 조건에 맞게 빈칸에 들어갈 문장을 영어로 쓰시오. Dynamic [32]

As entrepreneur Derek Sivers put it, “The first follower is what transforms a lone nut into a leader.” If you were sitting with seven other people and

six group members picked the wrong answer, but the remaining one chose the correct answer, conformity dropped dramatically. "The presence of a supporting partner depleted the majority of much of its pressure," Asch wrote. Merely knowing that you're not the only resister makes it substantially easier to reject the crowd. Emotional strength can be found even in small numbers. In the words of Margaret Mead, "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has." To feel that you're not alone, you don't need a whole crowd to join you. Research by Sigal Barsade and Hakan Ozcelik shows that in business and government organizations,

<조건>

1. 다음 우리말을 참고하시오. - 단지 한 명의 친구를 갖는 것만으로도 외로움을 상당히 줄이기에 충분하다
2. 다음 단어를 반드시 포함시키시오. (sufficient / lessen)

175. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? Dynamic - () [32]

As entrepreneur Derek Sivers put it, "The first follower is what transforms a lone nut into a leader." If you were sitting with seven other people and six group members picked the wrong answer, but the remaining one chose the correct answer, conformity dropped dramatically. "The presence of a supporting partner depleted the majority of much of its pressure," Asch wrote. Merely knowing that you're not the only resister makes it substantially easier to reject the crowd. Emotional strength can be found even in small numbers. In the words of Margaret Mead, "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has." To feel that you're not alone, you don't need a whole crowd to join you. Research by Sigal Barsade and Hakan Ozcelik shows that in business and government organizations, just having one friend is enough to significantly decrease loneliness.

The fact that you have A will give you enough strength to B and change the world.

- ① supporting minority - strengthen immune system
- ② supporting minority - defeat solitude

- ③ defeating crowd - worsen mental problem
- ④ opposing majority - overcome physical limit
- ⑤ opposing majority - ease financial crisis

176. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? - () [32]

As entrepreneur Derek Sivers put it, "The first follower is what transforms a lone nut into a leader." If you were sitting with seven other people and six group members picked the wrong answer, but the remaining one chose the correct answer, conformity dropped dramatically. "The presence of a supporting partner depleted the majority of much of its pressure," Asch wrote. Merely knowing that you're not the only resister makes it substantially easier to reject the crowd. Emotional strength can be found even in small numbers. In the words of Margaret Mead, "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has." To feel that you're not alone, you don't need a whole crowd to join you. Research by Sigal Barsade and Hakan Ozcelik shows that in business and government organizations, just having one friend is enough to significantly decrease loneliness.

*conformity: 순응 **deplete: 고갈시키다

- ① The first leader turns a lone nut into a follower.
- ② One right argument can change the opposing majority.
- ③ The existence of one supportive partner is of no use.
- ④ The force needed to change the world can be brought from only a few thoughtful citizens.
- ⑤ To feel you're not alone, you need a whole crowd to be with you.

177. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [32]

As entrepreneur Derek Sivers put it, "The first follower is what transforms a lone nut into a leader."

(A) If you were sitting with seven other people and six group members picked the wrong answer, but the remaining one chose the correct answer, conformity dropped dramatically. "The presence of a supporting partner depleted the majority of much of its pressure," Asch wrote.

(B) To feel that you're not alone, you don't need a whole crowd to join you. Research by Sigal Barsade and Hakan Ozcelik shows that in bus

iness and government organizations, just having one friend is enough to significantly decrease loneliness.

(C) Merely knowing that you're not the only resister makes it substantially easier to reject the crowd. Emotional strength can be found even in small numbers. In the words of Margaret Mead, "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has."

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

178. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [32]

As entrepreneur Derek Sivers put it, "The first follower is **(A) [what / that]** transforms a lone nut into a leader." If you were sitting with seven other people and six group members picked the wrong answer, but the remaining one chose the correct answer, conformity dropped dramatically. "The presence of a supporting partner depleted the majority of much of its pressure," Asch wrote. Merely knowing that you're not the only resister makes it **(B) [substantial / substantially]** easier to reject the crowd. Emotional strength can be found even in small numbers. In the words of Margaret Mead, "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever **(C) [have / has]**." To feel that you're not alone, you don't need a whole crowd to join you. Research by Sigal Barsade and Hakan Ozcelik shows that in business and government organizations, just having one friend is enough to significantly decrease loneliness.

*conformity: 순응 **deplete: 고갈시키다

- ① what - substantially - has
 ② that - substantially - have
 ③ what - substantial - have
 ④ that - substantially - has
 ⑤ that - substantial - has

179. 아래 글에 가장 관련 있는 속담 혹은 명언을 고르시오. AN - () [33]

At the pharmaceutical giant Merck, CEO Kenneth Frazier decided to motivate his executives to take a more active role in leading innovation and change. He asked them to do something radical: generate ideas that

would put Merck out of business. For the next two hours, the executives worked in groups, pretending to be one of Merck's top competitors. Energy soared as they developed ideas for drugs that would crush theirs and key markets they had missed. Then, their challenge was to reverse their roles and figure out how to defend against these threats. This "kill the company" exercise is powerful because it reframes a gain-framed activity in terms of losses. When deliberating about innovation opportunities, the leaders weren't inclined to take risks. When they considered how their competitors could put them out of business, they realized that it was a risk not to innovate. The urgency of innovation was apparent.

- ① Innovation distinguishes between a leader and a follower.
 ② There is no success without hardship.
 ③ Provide for the worst, the best will save itself.
 ④ You create your opportunities by asking for them.
 ⑤ The best way to predict the future is to invent it.

180. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?AN [33]

At the pharmaceutical giant Merck, CEO Kenneth Frazier decided to motivate his executives to take a more active role in leading innovation and change. He asked them to do something ① radical: generate ideas that would put Merck out of business. For the next two hours, the executives worked in groups, ② pretending to be one of Merck's top competitors. Energy ③ surged as they developed ideas for drugs that would crush theirs and key markets they had missed. Then, their challenge was to ④ analyze their roles and figure out how to defend against these threats. This "kill the company" exercise is powerful because it reframes a gain-framed activity in terms of losses. When deliberating about innovation opportunities, the leaders weren't inclined to take risks. When they considered how their competitors could put them out of business, they realized that it was a risk not to innovate. The urgency of innovation was ⑤ indisputable.

181. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?AN [33]

At the pharmaceutical giant Merck, CEO Kenneth Frazier decided to motivate his executives to take a more active role in leading innovation and change. He asked them to do something radical: generate ideas that would put Merck out of business.

(A) Then, their challenge was to reverse their roles and figure out how to defend against these threats. This “kill the company” exercise is powerful because it reframes a gain-framed activity in terms of losses.

(B) For the next two hours, the executives worked in groups, pretending to be one of Merck’s top competitors. Energy soared as they developed ideas for drugs that would crush theirs and key markets they had missed.

(C) When deliberating about innovation opportunities, the leaders weren’t inclined to take risks. When they considered how their competitors could put them out of business, they realized that it was a risk not to innovate. The urgency of innovation was apparent.

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

182. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것 2개를 고르시오. AN - () [33]

At the pharmaceutical giant Merck, CEO Kenneth Frazier decided to motivate his executives to take a more active role in leading innovation and change. He asked them to do something radical: generate ideas that would put Merck out of business. For the next two hours, the executives worked in groups, pretending to be one of Merck’s top competitors. Energy soared as they developed ideas for drugs that would crush theirs and key markets they had missed. Then, their challenge was to reverse their roles and figure out how to defend against these threats. This “kill the company” exercise is powerful because it reframes a gain-framed activity in terms of losses. When deliberating about innovation opportunities, the leaders weren’t inclined to take risks. When they considered how their competitors could put them out of business, they realized that it was a risk not to innovate. The urgency of innovation was apparent.

- ① 해당 제약 회사의 CEO는 전 직원들이 혁신과 변화를 더 적극적으로 이끌기 바랐다.
 ② 경쟁자의 입장이 되어 자신들의 회사인 Merck을 몰아낼 방법에 대한 급진적인 논의가 이뤄졌다.
 ③ 자신들이 놓칠 가능성이 있는 핵심 시장들에 관한 논의를 할 때 열의가 치솟았다.
 ④ 외부의 시각으로 잠재적인 위험을 파악한 후 그에 대한 방어 대책을 생각해 냈다.
 ⑤ 혁신을 하지 않는 것이 곧 위기라는 사실을 깨닫게 되었다.

183. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? AN [33]

At the pharmaceutical giant Merck, CEO Kenneth Frazier decided to motivate his executives to take a more active role in leading innovation and change. He asked them to do something radical: generate ideas that would put Merck **(A) [at the top / out]** of business. For the next two hours, the executives worked in groups, pretending to be one of Merck’s best competitors. Energy soared as they developed ideas for drugs that would **(B) [promote / crush]** theirs and key markets they had missed. Then, their challenge was to reverse their roles and figure out how to defend against these threats. This “kill the company” exercise is powerful because it reframes a gain-framed activity in terms of losses. When **(C) [estimating / deliberating]** about innovation opportunities, the leaders weren’t inclined to take risks. When they considered how their competitors could put them out of business, they realized that it was a risk not to innovate. The urgency of innovation was apparent.

- ① at the top - promote - estimating
 ② out - promote - estimating
 ③ out - promote - deliberating
 ④ at the top - crush - deliberating
 ⑤ out - crush - deliberating

184. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? AN [33]

Then, their challenge was to **(A) [reverse / converse]** their roles and figure out how to **(B) [dispute / defend]** against these threats. This “kill the company” exercise is powerful because it reframes a gain-framed activity in terms of losses. When deliberating about innovation opportunities, the leaders were **(C) [inclined / reluctant]** to take risks. When they considered how their competitors could put them out of business, they realized that it was a risk not to innovate. The urgency of innovation was apparent.

- ① reverse - defend - reluctant
 ② converse - dispute - reluctant
 ③ converse - defend - inclined
 ④ reverse - dispute - inclined
 ⑤ reverse - dispute - reluctant

185. 다음 글의 내용중 Merck의 CEO가 진행한 event와 일치하지 않는 것은? AN - () [33]

At the pharmaceutical giant Merck, CEO Kenneth Frazier decided to motivate his executives to take a more active role in leading innovation and change. He asked them to do something radical: generate ideas that would put Merck out of business. For the next two hours, the executives worked in groups, pretending to be one of Merck's top competitors. Energy soared as they developed ideas for drugs that would crush theirs and key markets they had missed. Then, their challenge was to reverse their roles and figure out how to defend against these threats. This "kill the company" exercise is powerful because it reframes a gainframed activity in terms of losses. When deliberating about innovation opportunities, the leaders weren't inclined to take risks. When they considered how their competitors could put them out of business, they realized that it was a risk not to innovate. The urgency of innovation was apparent.

- ① The CEO intended to inspire innovative leadership in his firm.
- ② What the CEO called for to his men was something drastic.
- ③ The executives took two totally different views depending on the side they are on.
- ④ The debate between both parties about releasing new products was getting heated.
- ⑤ The leaders of the firm got alerted by the fact that being satisfied with the present means dying out in the competition.

186. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은?AN [33]

This "kill the company" exercise is powerful because it re-frames a gain-framed activity in terms of losses.

At the pharmaceutical giant Merck, CEO Kenneth Frazier decided to motivate his executives to take a more active role in leading innovation and change. He asked them to do something radical: generate ideas that would put Merck out of business. (①) For the next two hours, the executives worked in groups, pretending to be one of Merck's top competitors. (②) Energy soared as they developed ideas for drugs that would crush theirs and key markets they had missed. (③) Then, their challenge was to reverse their roles and figure out how to defend against these threats. (④) When deliberating about innovation opportunities, the leaders weren't inclined to take risks. (⑤) When they considered how their competitors could put them out of business, they realized that it was a risk not to innovate. The urgency of innovation was apparent.

187. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하시오. AN [33]

At the pharmaceutical giant Merck, CEO Kenneth Frazier decided to motivate his executives to take a more active role in leading innovation and change. He asked them to do something radical: generate ideas that would put Merck out of business. For the next two hours, the executives worked in groups, pretending to be one of Merck's top competitors. Energy soared (1) [key / drugs / missed / for / ideas / they / and / that / crush / had / theirs / they / would / developed / as / markets]. Then, their challenge was to reverse their roles and figure out how to defend against these threats. This "kill the company" exercise is powerful because it reframes a gain-framed activity in terms of losses. (2) [take / leaders / inclined / When / to / opportunities, / the / risks / weren't / deliberate / about / innovation]. When they considered how their competitors could put them out of business, they realized that it was a risk not to innovate. The urgency of innovation was apparent.

<재배열 조건>

(1) 그들의 회사를 짓밟을 만한 약과 그들이 놓쳤던 주요 시장에 대한 아이디어를 발전시킬 때.

(2) 혁신 기회에 대해 심사숙고할 때, 리더들은 위험을 무릅쓰지 않는 경향이 있었다.

(분사구문을 포함하되, 1개 단어의 형태를 반드시 변형)

188. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?AN - (, 상) [33]

At the pharmaceutical giant Merck, CEO Kenneth Frazier decided to motivate his executives to take a more active role in leading innovation and change. He asked them to do something radical: generate ideas that would put Merck out of business. For the next two hours, the executives worked in groups, pretending to be one of Merck's top competitors. Energy soared as they developed ideas for drugs that would crush theirs and key markets they had missed. Then, their challenge was to reverse their roles and figure out how to defend against these threats. This "kill the company" exercise is powerful

because it reframes a gain-framed activity in terms of losses. When deliberating about innovation opportunities, the leaders weren't inclined to take risks. When they considered how their competitors could put them out of business, they realized that it was a risk not to innovate. The urgency of innovation was apparent.

- ① The CEO felt threatened as the firm was losing its competitiveness.
- ② The executives were urged to come up with radical drugs to take a dominant position.
- ③ The executives passionately brainstormed about what their rivals can do to cause them a crisis.
- ④ The leaders agreed it would be best to take a defensive strategy against the threats.
- ⑤ The leaders concluded that innovation was vital because its benefits would surpass its losses.

189. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?AN - () [33]

At the pharmaceutical giant Merck, CEO Kenneth Frazier decided to motivate his executives to take a more active role in leading innovation and change. He asked them to do something radical: generate ideas that would put Merck out of business. For the next two hours, the executives worked in groups, pretending to be one of Merck's top competitors. Energy soared as they developed ideas for drugs that would crush theirs and key markets they had missed. Then, their challenge was to reverse their roles and figure out how to defend against these threats. This "kill the company" exercise is powerful because it reframes a gain-framed activity in terms of losses. When deliberating about innovation opportunities, the leaders weren't inclined to take risks. When they considered how their competitors could put them out of business, they realized that it was a risk not to innovate. The urgency of innovation was apparent.

- ① It is usually one great leader that brings about innovation.
- ② Reframing is a powerful tool for making changes, especially when we focus on what can be taken away from us.
- ③ To keep up with the competition, we must launch cutting-edge products.
- ④ What matters most in a corporation is meeting and discussing together.
- ⑤ It is necessary to take a radical action when losses are visible.

190. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?AN [33]

At the pharmaceutical giant Merck, CEO Kenneth Frazier decided to motivate his executives to take a more active role in leading innovation and change.

(A) When they considered how their competitors could put them out of business, they realized that it was a risk not to innovate. The urgency of innovation was apparent.

(B) He asked them to do something radical: generate ideas that would put Merck out of business. For the next two hours, the executives worked in groups, pretending to be one of Merck's top competitors.

(C) Energy soared as they developed ideas for drugs that would crush theirs and key markets they had missed. Then, their challenge was to reverse their roles and figure out how to defend against these threats.

(D) This "kill the company" exercise is powerful because it reframes a gain-framed activity in terms of losses. When deliberating about innovation opportunities, the leaders weren't inclined to take risks.

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

191. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?AN [33]

At the pharmaceutical giant Merck, CEO Kenneth Frazier decided to motivate his executives to take a more active role in leading innovation and change. He asked them to do something radical: generate ideas that would put Merck out of business. For the next two hours, the executives worked in groups, pretending to be one of Merck's top competitors. Energy soared as they developed ideas for drugs that would crush theirs and key markets they had missed. Then, their challenge was to reverse their roles and figure out how to defend against these threats. This "kill the company" exercise is powerful because it reframes a gain-framed activity in terms

of A . When deliberating about innovation opportunities, the leaders weren't inclined to take risks. When they considered how their competitors could put them out of business, they realized that it was B . The urgency of innovation was apparent.

- ① warning - essential to fight back
- ② investment - another chance to soar
- ③ accurate analysis - real threats
- ④ risk prediction - no exaggeration
- ⑤ deprivation - unsafe to stay in the present

192. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. - () [33]

At the pharmaceutical giant Merck, CEO Kenneth Frazier decided to motivate his executives to take a more active role in leading innovation and change. He asked them to do something radical: generate ideas that would put Merck out of business. For the next two hours, the executives worked in groups, pretending to be one of Merck's top competitors. Energy soared as they developed ideas for drugs that would crush theirs and key markets they had missed. A , their challenge was to reverse their roles and figure out how to defend against these threats. This "kill the company" exercise is powerful because it reframes a gainframed activity in terms of losses. When deliberating about innovation opportunities, the leaders weren't inclined to take risks. B , they realized that it was a risk not to innovate when they considered how their competitors could put them out of business,. The urgency of innovation was apparent.

*crush: 짓밟다 **deliberate: 심사숙고하다

- ① Therefore - For example
- ② However - In fact
- ③ Besides - At the same time
- ④ At the same time - Furthermore
- ⑤ Then - However

193. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [33]

At the pharmaceutical giant Merck, CEO Kenneth Frazier decided to motivate his executives to take a more active role in leading innovation and change. He asked them (A) [doing / to do] something radical: generate ideas that would put Merck out of business. For the next

two hours, the executives worked in groups, and (B) [pretended / pretending] to be one of Merck's top competitors. Energy soared as they developed ideas for drugs that would crush theirs and key markets they had missed. Then, their challenge was to reverse their roles and figure out how to defend against these threats. This "kill the company" exercise is powerful (C) [because / because of] it reframes a gain-framed activity in terms of losses. When deliberating about innovation opportunities, the leaders weren't inclined to take risks. When they considered how their competitors could put them out of business, they realized that it was a risk not to innovate. The urgency of innovation was apparent.

*crush: 짓밟다 **deliberate: 심사숙고하다

- ① doing - pretending - because
- ② to do - pretended - because
- ③ to do - pretending - because of
- ④ doing - pretended - because of
- ⑤ to do - pretended - because of

194. (주관식) 다음 우리말을 주어진 조건에 맞게 바르게 영작하시오 AN [33]

At the pharmaceutical giant Merck, CEO Kenneth Frazier decided to motivate his executives to take a more active role in leading innovation and change. He asked them to do something radical: generate ideas that would put Merck out of business. For the next two hours, the executives worked in groups, pretending to be one of Merck's top competitors. Energy soared as they developed ideas for drugs that would crush theirs and key markets they had missed. Then, their challenge was to reverse their roles and figure out how to defend against these threats. This "kill the company" exercise is powerful (A) 그것이 손실이라는 관점에서 수익으로 구조화되었던 활동을 재구조화하기 때문에. When deliberating about innovation opportunities, the leaders weren't inclined to take

risks. When they considered how their competitors could put them out of business, (B) 그들은 혁신하지 않는 것이 위험이라 것을 깨달았다. The urgency of innovation was apparent.

<주관식 조건> - 어형변화 필요

(A) because , terms , activity , gain-framed , it , losses , reframe

(B) it, realize, innovate, a risk , that

195. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (하) [34]

The whole history of mathematics is one long sequence of taking the best ideas of the moment and finding new extensions, variations, and applications.

(A) Newton and Leibniz came up with their brilliant insight at essentially the same time because it was not a huge leap from what was already known. All creative people, even ones who are considered geniuses, start as non geniuses and take baby steps from there.

(B) But a study of the history reveals that mathematicians had thought of all the essential elements of calculus before Newton or Leibniz came along. Newton himself acknowledged this flowing reality when he wrote, "If I have seen farther than others it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants."

(C) Our lives today are totally different from the lives of people three hundred years ago, mostly owing to scientific and technological innovations that required the insights of calculus. Isaac Newton and Gottfried von Leibniz independently discovered calculus in the last half of the seventeenth century.

*calculus: 미적분학

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

196. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [34]

But a study of the history reveals that mathematicians had thought of all the essential elements of calculus before Newton or Leibniz came along.

The whole history of mathematics is one long sequence of taking the best ideas of the moment and finding new extensions, variations, and applications. (①) Our lives today are totally different from the lives of people three hundred years ago, mostly owing to scientific and technological innovations that required the insights of calculus. (②) Isaac Newton and Gottfried von Leibniz independently discovered calculus in the last half of the seventeenth century. (③) Newton himself acknowledged this flowing reality when he wrote, "If I have seen farther than others it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants." (④) Newton and Leibniz came up with their brilliant insight at essentially the same time because it was not a huge leap from what was already known. (⑤) All creative people, even ones who are considered geniuses, start as nongeniuses and take baby steps from there.

*calculus: 미적분학

197. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [34]

The whole history of mathematics is one long sequence of taking the best ideas of the moment and ① finding new extensions, variations, and applications. Our lives today are totally different from the lives of people three hundred years ago, mostly owing to scientific and technological innovations ② that required the insights of calculus. Isaac Newton and Gottfried von Leibniz independently discovered calculus in the last half of the seventeenth century. But a study of the history reveals that mathematicians ③ has thought of all the essential elements of calculus before Newton or Leibniz came along. Newton himself acknowledged this flowing reality when he wrote, "If I have seen farther than others it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants." Newton and Leibniz came up with their brilliant insight at essentially the same time ④ because it was not a huge leap from what was already known. All creative people, even ones who are considered geniuses, start as nongeniuses and ⑤ take baby steps from there.

*calculus: 미적분학

198. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? [34]

The whole history of mathematics is one long sequence of taking the best ideas of the moment and finding new extensions, variations, and applications. ① Our lives today are totally different from the lives of people three hundred years ago, mostly owing to scientific and technological innovations that required the insights of calculus. ② Isaac Newton and Gottfried von Leibniz independently discovered calculus in the last half of the seventeenth century. ③ But a study of the history reveals that mathematicians had thought of all the essential elements of calculus before Newton or Leibniz came along. ④ Newton's second law states that when a force is applied, the acceleration of an object is proportional to the force it is exerted. However, it is not proportional to the mass of an object. ⑤ Newton and Leibniz came up with their brilliant insight at essentially the same time because it was not a huge leap from what was already known. All creative people, even ones who are considered geniuses, start as nongeniuses and take baby steps from there.

*calculus: 미적분학

199. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (하) [34]

The whole history of mathematics **(A) [is / are]** one long sequence of taking the best ideas of the moment and finding new extensions, variations, and applications. Our lives today are totally different from the lives of people three hundred years ago, mostly owing to scientific and technological innovations that required the insights of calculus. Isaac Newton and Gottfried von Leibniz independently discovered calculus in the last half of the seventeenth century. But a study of the history reveals that mathematicians had thought of all the essential elements of calculus before Newton or Leibniz came along. Newton himself **(B) [acknowledged / was acknowledged]** this flowing reality when he wrote, "If I have seen farther than others it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants." Newton and Leibniz came up with their brilliant insight at essentially the same time because it was not a huge leap from **(C) [that / what]** was already known. All creative people, even ones who are considered geniuses, start as nongeniuses and take baby steps from there.

*calculus: 미적분학

- ① is - acknowledged - what
- ② is - acknowledged - that
- ③ is - was acknowledged - that
- ④ are - was acknowledged - what
- ⑤ are - acknowledged - that

200. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? [34]

The whole history of mathematics is one long sequence of taking the best ideas of the moment and finding new extensions, variations, and applications. Our lives today are totally different from the lives of people three hundred years ago, mostly owing to scientific and technological innovations that required the insights of calculus. Isaac Newton and Gottfried von Leibniz independently discovered calculus in the last half of the seventeenth century. But a study of the history reveals that mathematicians had thought of all the essential elements of calculus before Newton or Leibniz came along. Newton himself acknowledged this _____ when he wrote, "If I have seen farther than others it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants." Newton and Leibniz came up with their brilliant insight at essentially the same time because it was not a huge leap from what was already known. All creative people, even ones who are considered geniuses, start as nongeniuses and take baby steps from there.

*calculus: 미적분학

- ① an active attitude
- ② an accurate answer
- ③ the drawback of memory
- ④ importance of foundation
- ⑤ flowing reality

201. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [34]

The whole history of mathematics is one long sequence of taking the best ideas of the moment and finding new extensions, variations, and applications. Our lives today are totally different from the lives of people three hundred years ago, mostly owing to scientific and technological innovations that required the insights of calculus. Isaac Newton and Gottfried von Leibniz independently discovered calculus in the last half of the seventeenth century. But a study of the history reveals that mathematicians had thought of all the essential elements of calculus before Newton or Leibniz came along. Newton himself acknowledged this flowing reality when he wrote, "If I have seen farther than others it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants." Newton and Leibniz came up with their brilliant insight at essentially the same time because it was not a huge leap from what was already known. All creative people, even ones who are considered geniuses, start as non-geniuses and take baby steps from there.

*calculus: 미적분학

- ① 수학은 기존의 학문적 성취 위에 새로운 발견을 얻는 순서의 연속이다
- ② 타인의 장점을 면밀하게 관찰하는 것이 중요하다.
- ③ 수학을 포기하는 학생의 수가 점점 더 증가하고 있다.
- ④ 인간에게 필요한 발명은 우연한 기회에 발생한 것이 다수 존재한다.
- ⑤ 실험에서 필요한 요소는 객관성을 보장하는 것이다.

202. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은? [34]

The whole history of mathematics is one long (1) s of taking the best ideas of the moment and finding new extensions, variations, and applications. Our lives today are totally (2) d from the lives of people three hundred years ago, mostly owing to scientific and technological innovations that (3) r the insights of calculus. Isaac Newton and Gottfried von Leibniz (4) i discovered calculus in the last half of the seventeenth century. But a study of the history (5) r that mathematicians had thought of all the essential elements of calculus before Newton or Leibniz came along. Newton himself (6) a this flowing reality when he wrote, "If I have seen farther than others it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants." Newton and Leibniz came up with their brilliant (7) i at essentially the same time because it was not a (8) h leap from what was already known. All creative people, even ones who are considered geniuses, start as nongeniuses and take baby steps from there.

*calculus: 미적분학

203. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. [34]

The whole history of mathematics is one long sequence of taking the best ideas of the moment and finding new extensions, variations, and applications. Our lives today are totally different from the lives of people three hundred years ago, mostly owing to scientific and technological innovations that required the insights of calculus. Isaac Newton and Gottfried von Leibniz independently discovered calculus in the last half of the seventeenth century. A a study of the history reveals that mathematicians had thought of all the essential elements of calculus before Newton or Leibniz came along. Newton himself acknowledged this flowing reality when he wrote, "If I have seen farther than others it is because I have stood on the shoulders

of giants." Newton and Leibniz came up with their brilliant insight at essentially the same time B it was not a huge leap from what was already known. All creative people, even ones who are considered geniuses, start as nongeniuses and take baby steps from there.

*calculus: 미적분학

- ① But - because
- ② Above all - when
- ③ In the similar way - though
- ④ As a matter of fact - if
- ⑤ For instance - unless

204. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 모두 고르시오. ciero - () [35]

People often assume erroneously that if a Hadza adult of Tanzania does not know how to solve an algebraic equation, then he must be less intelligent than we are. Yet there is no evidence to suggest that people from some cultures are fast learners and people from others are slow learners. The study of comparative cultures has taught us that people in different cultures learn different cultural content (attitudes, values, ideas, and behavioral patterns) and that they accomplish this with similar efficiency. The traditional Hadza hunter has not learned algebra because such knowledge would not particularly enhance his adaptation to life in the East African grasslands. However, he would know how to track a wounded bush buck that he has not seen for three days and where to find groundwater.

*algebraic equation: 대수 방정식 **bush buck: 부시벅 (아프리카 영양)

- ① 사람들은 어떤 사람이 대수방정식을 풀지 못하면 덜 똑똑하다고 추정하는 경향이 있다.
- ② 접하는 문화에 따라 빠른 학습자와 느린 학습자가 있을 수 있다는 증거가 나타나고 있다.
- ③ 비교 문화 연구에 따르면 한 문화에 속하는 사람은 그 문화의 내용을 배운다고 한다.
- ④ 전통적인 Hadza 사냥꾼은 대수학 지식이 자신의 삶을 향상시킬 수 있다는 것을 몰랐다.
- ⑤ Hadza 사냥꾼은 상처입은 부시벅을 추적하는 방법을 잘 알고 있다.

205. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? ciero - () [35]

People often assume erroneously that if a Hadza adult of Tanzania does not know how to solve an algebraic equation, then he must be less intelligent than we are. Yet there is no evidence to suggest that people from some cultures are fast learners and people from others are slow learners. The study of comparative cultures has taught us that people in different cultures learn different cultural content (attitudes, values, ideas, and behavioral patterns) and that they accomplish this with similar efficiency. The traditional Hadza hunter has not learned algebra because such knowledge would not particularly enhance his adaptation to life in the East African grasslands. However, he would know how to track a wounded bush buck that he has not seen for three days and where to find groundwater.

*algebraic equation: 대수 방정식 **bush buck: 부시벅 (아프리카 영양)

- ① Why Should We Know How to Solve an Algebraic Equation?
- ② How to Live in the East African Grasslands
- ③ The Necessary Knowledge; Vary from Person to Person
- ④ The Discomfort of Adults Who Do Not Know the Algebraic Equation.
- ⑤ Most Ordinary Way to Hunting Wild Animals

206. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? ciero - () [35]

People often assume ① erroneously that if a Hadza adult of Tanzania does not know how to solve an algebraic equation, then he must be less intelligent than we ② do. Yet there is no evidence to suggest that people from some cultures are fast learners and people from others are slow learners. The study of comparative cultures has taught us that people in different cultures learn different cultural content (attitudes, values, ideas, and behavioral patterns) and ③ that they accomplish this with similar efficiency. The traditional Hadza hunter has not learned algebra ④ because such knowledge would not particularly enhance his adaptation to life in the East African grasslands. However, he would know how to track a wounded bush buck ⑤ which he has not seen for three days and where to find groundwater.

*algebraic equation: 대수 방정식 **bush buck: 부시벅 (아프리카 영양)

207. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? ciero [35]

People often assume erroneously that ① if a Hadza adult of Tanzania does not know how to solve an algebraic equation, then he must be less intelligent than we are. Yet ② there is no evidence to suggest that people from some cultures are fast learners and people from others are slow learners. The study of comparative cultures has taught us that people in different cultures learn different cultural content (attitudes, values, ideas, and behavioral patterns) ③ and that they accomplish this with similar efficiency. The traditional Hadza hunter has not learned algebra ④ because such knowledge would not particularly enhance his adaptation to life in the East African grasslands. However, he would know ⑤ to track how a wounded bush buck that he has not seen for three days and where to find groundwater.

*algebraic equation: 대수 방정식 **bush buck: 부시벅 (아프리카 영양)

208. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? ciero - () [35]

People often assume erroneously that if a Hadza adult of Tanzania does not know how to solve an algebraic equation, then he must be less intelligent than we are.

(A) Yet there is no evidence to suggest that people from some cultures are fast learners and people from others are slow learners.

(B) The study of comparative cultures has taught us that people in different cultures learn different cultural content (attitudes, values, ideas, and behavioral patterns) and that they accomplish this with similar efficiency.

(C) However, he would know how to track a wounded bush buck that he has not seen for three days and where to find groundwater.

(D) The traditional Hadza hunter has not learned algebra because such knowledge would not particularly enhance his adaptation to life in the East African grasslands.

*algebraic equation: 대수 방정식 **bush buck: 부시벅 (아프리카 영양)

- ① (D) - (A) - (C) - (B)
- ② (A) - (C) - (D) - (B)

- ③ (A) - (B) - (D) - (C)
 ④ (A) - (D) - (B) - (C)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (D) - (A)

209. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? ciero - () [35]

The traditional Hadza hunter has not learned algebra because such knowledge would not particularly enhance his adaptation to life in the East African grasslands.

People often assume erroneously that if a Hadza adult of Tanzania does not know how to solve an algebraic equation, then he must be less intelligent than we are. (①) Yet there is no evidence to suggest that people from some cultures are fast learners and people from others are slow learners. (②) The study of comparative cultures has taught us that people in different cultures learn different cultural content (attitudes, values, ideas, and behavioral patterns) and that they accomplish this with similar efficiency. (③) However, he would know how to track a wounded bush buck that he has not seen for three days and where to find groundwater. (④) In short, people learn with relatively equal efficiency what they need to know to best adapt to their environment. (⑤)

*algebraic equation: 대수 방정식 **bush buck: 부시벅 (아프리카 영양)

210. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? ciero - () [35]

People often assume erroneously that if a Hadza adult of Tanzania does not know how to solve an algebraic equation, then he must be less intelligent than we are. Yet there is no evidence to suggest that people from some cultures are fast learners and people from others are slow learners. The study of comparative cultures has taught us that people in different cultures learn different cultural content (attitudes, values, ideas, and behavioral patterns) and that they accomplish this with similar efficiency. The traditional Hadza hunter has not learned algebra because such knowledge would not particularly enhance his adaptation to life in

the East African grasslands. However, he would know how to track a wounded bush buck that he has not seen for three days and where to find groundwater.

In short, people A with relatively equal efficiency what they need to know to best adapt to their B .

- ① receive - custom
 ② spread - culture
 ③ teach - experience
 ④ learn - environment
 ⑤ inform - tradition

211. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? ciero - () [35]

People often assume erroneously that if a Hadza adult of Tanzania does not know how to solve an algebraic equation, then he must be (A) [more / less] intelligent than we are. Yet there is no evidence to suggest that people from some cultures are fast learners and people from others are slow learners. The study of comparative cultures has taught us that people in different cultures learn different cultural content (attitudes, values, ideas, and behavioral patterns) and that they accomplish this with (B) [similar / different] efficiency. The traditional Hadza hunter has not learned algebra because such knowledge would not particularly (C) [enhance / reduce] his adaptation to life in the East African grasslands. However, he would know how to track a wounded bush buck that he has not seen for three days and where to find groundwater.

*algebraic equation: 대수 방정식 **bush buck: 부시벅 (아프리카 영양)

- ① less - similar - enhance
 ② less - different - reduce
 ③ less - different - enhance
 ④ more - similar - reduce
 ⑤ more - different - enhance

212. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? ciero - () [35]

People often assume erroneously that if a Hadza adult of Tanzania does not know how to solve an algebraic equation, then he must be less ① intelligent than we are. Yet there is no evidence to suggest that

people from some cultures are fast learners and people from others are slow learners. The study of comparative cultures has taught us that people in different cultures learn different cultural ② content (attitudes, values, ideas, and behavioral patterns) and that they accomplish this with similar ③ efficiency. The traditional Hadza hunter has not learned algebra because such knowledge would not particularly enhance his ④ adoption to life in the East African grasslands. However, he would know how to ⑤ track a wounded bush buck that he has not seen for three days and where to find groundwater.

*algebraic equation: 대수 방정식 **bush buck: 부시벅 (아프리카 영양)

213. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. ciero - () [35]

People often assume erroneously that if a Hadza adult of Tanzania does not know how to solve an algebraic equation, then he must be less intelligent than we are. A there is no evidence to suggest that people from some cultures are fast learners and people from others are slow learners. The study of comparative cultures has taught us that people in different cultures learn different cultural content (attitudes, values, ideas, and behavioral patterns) and that they accomplish this with similar efficiency. The traditional Hadza hunter has not learned algebra because such knowledge would not particularly enhance his adaptation to life in the East African grasslands. B , he would know how to track a wounded bush buck that he has not seen for three days and where to find groundwater.

*algebraic equation: 대수 방정식 **bush buck: 부시벅 (아프리카 영양)

- ① Yet - However
- ② In the similar way - In short
- ③ Conversely - Likewise
- ④ Similarly - To begin with
- ⑤ At the same time - Simultaneously

214. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? ciero - () [35]

People often assume erroneously that if a Hadza adult of Tanzania does not know how to solve an algebraic equation, then he must be less intelligent than we are. Yet there is no evidence to suggest that people from some cultures are

fast learners and people from others are slow learners. The study of comparative cultures has taught us that people in different cultures learn different cultural content (attitudes, values, ideas, and behavioral patterns) and that . The traditional Hadza hunter has not learned algebra because such knowledge would not particularly enhance his adaptation to life in the East African grasslands. However, he would know how to track a wounded bush buck that he has not seen for three days and where to find groundwater.

*algebraic equation: 대수 방정식 **bush buck: 부시벅 (아프리카 영양)

- ① they achieve this by imitating other cultures
- ② they accomplish this with similar efficiency
- ③ they have passively inherited a rich tradition
- ④ they are so conservative that they don't conform this
- ⑤ they don't have to adapt to their environment

215. (주관식) 다음 우리말을 주어진 조건에 맞게 바르게 영작하시오. ciero - () [35]

People often assume erroneously that if a Hadza adult of Tanzania 1. 대수 방정식을 푸는 방법을 모른다면, 그가 우리보다 덜 똑똑함에 틀림없다고 잘못 추정한다. Yet there is no evidence to suggest that people from some cultures are fast learners and people from others are slow learners. 2. 비교 문화 연구는 우리에게 다른 문화의 사람들이 다른 문화적인 내용(attitudes, values, ideas, and behavioral patterns) 배운다는 것을 가르쳐왔다 and that they accomplish this with similar efficiency. The traditional Hadza hunter has

not learned algebra because such knowledge would not particularly enhance his adaptation to life in the East African grasslands. However, he would know how to track a wounded bush buck that he has not seen for three days and where to find groundwater.

*algebraic equation: 대수 방정식 **bush buck: 부시벅 (아프리카 영양)

[조건1]

1. does not know의 목적으로 '의문사+to 부정사'의 형태를 취할 것.
2. than 다음은 절의 형태를 취하고 동사 뒤는 생략할 것.
3. then, must, little, intelligent를 포함한 18단어 (필요시 어형변화 가능)

[조건2]

1. 시제는 현재완료 시제로 하고 4형식 구조를 취할 것.
2. 직접목적어는 that절의 형태로 구성할 것.
3. of comparative / the study / has / cultures / taught / that / us / in different cultures / people / different / learn / cultural / content 을 배열할 것.

정답

- 1.
- 2.

216. (주관식) 아래 본문해석을 참고해서 빈칸을 채우시오.
ciero - () [35]

People often **A. a** **e** that if a Hadza adult of Tanzania does not know how to **B. s** an algebraic equation, then he must be less **C. i** than we are. Yet there is no **D. e** to suggest that people from some cultures are fast learners and people from others are slow learners. The study of **E. c** cultures has taught us that people in different cultures learn different cultural **F. c** (**G. a** , **v** , ideas, and behavioral patterns) and that they

H. a this with **I. s** **e** .
The traditional Hadza hunter has not learned algebra because such **J. k** would not particularly **K. e** his **L. a** to life in the East African grasslands. However, he would know how to **M. t** a **N. w** bush buck that he has not seen for three days and where to find groundwater.

*algebraic equation: 대수 방정식 **bush buck: 부시벅 (아프리카 영양)

[본문해석] 사람들은 종종 만약 Tanzania의 Hadza의 한 어른이 대수 방정식을 푸는 방법을 모른다면, 그가 우리보다 덜 똑똑함에 틀림없다고 잘못 추정한다. 그러나 어떤 문화의 사람은 빠른 학습자이고 다른 문화의 사람은 느린 학습자라는 것을 보여주는 증거는 없다. 비교 문화 연구는 우리에게 다른 문화의 사람들이 다른 문화적인 내용(태도, 가치관, 생각, 그리고 행동 양식)을 배운다는 것과 그들이 이것을 유사한 효율성을 갖고 성취한다는 것을 가르쳐왔다. 전통적인 Hadza 사냥꾼은 대수학 지식이 동아프리카 목초지에서의 삶에 적응성을 특별히 향상시켜주지 않기 때문에 그것을 학습하지 않아왔다. (결과적으로, 그는 생존 기술이 부족했기 때문에 목초지의 환경에 적응하는 데 실패했다.) 그러나, 그는 3일 동안 본 적이 없는 상처 입은 부시벅을 어떻게 추적하는지와 어디에서 지하수를 찾을 수 있는지를 알 것이다.

217. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? ciero - () [35]

People often assume erroneously that if a Hadza adult of Tanzania does not know how to solve an algebraic equation, then he must be less intelligent than we are. Yet there is no evidence to suggest that people from some cultures are fast learners and people from others are slow learners. The study of comparative cultures has taught us that people in different cultures learn different cultural content (attitudes, values, ideas, and behavioral patterns) and that they accomplish this with similar efficiency. The traditional Hadza hunter has not learned algebra because such knowledge would not particularly enhance his adaptation to life in the East African grasslands. However, he would know how to track a wounded bush buck that he has not seen for three days and where to find groundwater.

*algebraic equation: 대수 방정식 **bush buck: 부시벅 (아프리카 영양)

- ① People in certain cultures learn faster than people in other cultures.
- ② A person must learn culture from other people in a society.

- ③ People in developing countries should learn from advanced countries.
- ④ People learn with relatively equal efficiency what they need to know
- ⑤ In fact, the traditional Hadza hunter can solve algebraic equations.

218. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - () [36]

Yet it is hard to imagine these personal exchanges working on a larger scale.

Without money, people could only barter. Many of us barter to a small extent, when we return favors. (①) A man might offer to mend his neighbor's broken door in return for a few hours of babysitting, for instance. (②) What would happen if you wanted a loaf of bread and all you had to trade was your new car? (③) Barter depends on the double coincidence of wants, where not only does the other person happen to have what I want, but I also have what he wants. (④) Money solves all these problems. There is no need to find someone who wants what you have to trade; you simply pay for your goods with money. (⑤) The seller can then take the money and buy from someone else. Money is transferable and deferrable—the seller can hold on to it and buy when the time is right.

219. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - () [36]

Without money, people could only barter. Many of us barter to a small extent, when we return favors. A man might offer to mend his neighbor's broken door in return for ① a few hours of babysitting, for instance. Yet ② it is hard to imagine these personal exchanges working on a larger scale. What would happen if you ③ want a loaf of bread and all you had to trade was your new car? Barter depends on the double coincidence of wants, ④ where not only does the other person happen to have what I want, but I also have what he wants. Money solves all these problems. There is no need to find someone who wants what you have ⑤ to trade; you simply pay for your goods with money. The seller can then take the money and buy from someone else. Money is transferable and deferrable—the seller can hold on to it and buy when the time is right.

220. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. - () [36]

Without money, people could only barter. Many of us barter to a small extent, when we return favors. A man might offer to mend his neighbor's broken door in return for a few hours of babysitting, for instance.

A it is hard to imagine these personal exchanges working on a larger scale. What would happen if you wanted a loaf of bread and all you had to trade was your new car? Barter depends on the double coincidence of wants, where not only does the other person happen to have what I want, but I also have what he wants. Money solves all these problems. There is no need to find someone who wants what you have to trade; you simply pay for your goods with money.

B the seller can take the money and buy from someone else. Money is transferable and deferrable—the seller can hold on to it and buy when the time is right.

- ① In fact - To illustrate
- ② Simultaneously - Hence
- ③ Yet - Then
- ④ As a matter of fact - As a matter of fact
- ⑤ In like manner - Similarly

221. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - () [36]

Without money, people could only barter. Many of us barter to a small extent, when we return favors. A man might offer to mend his neighbor's broken door in return for a few hours of babysitting, for instance. Yet it is hard to imagine these personal exchanges working on a larger scale. What would happen if you wanted a loaf of bread and all you had to trade was your new car? Barter depends on the double coincidence of wants, where not only does the other person happen to have what I want, but I also have what he wants. Money solves all these problems. There is no need to find someone who wants what you have to trade; you simply pay for your goods with money. The seller can then take the money and buy from someone else. Money is —the seller can hold on to it and buy when the time is right.

- ① movable and delayable
- ② advisable and enlightening
- ③ reliable and deferrable
- ④ transferable and despicable
- ⑤ immovable and yieldable

222. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [36]

Without money, people could only barter. Many of us barter to a small extent, when we return favors. A man might offer to mend his neighbor's broken door in return for a few hours of babysitting, for instance. Yet it is hard to imagine these personal exchanges working on a larger scale. What would happen if you wanted a loaf of bread and all you had to trade was your new car? Barter depends on the double coincidence of wants, where not only does the other person happen to have what I want, but I also have what he wants. Money solves all these problems. There is no need to find someone who wants what you have to trade; you simply pay for your goods with money. The seller can then take the money and buy from someone else. Money is transferable and deferrable—the seller can hold on to it and buy when the time is right.

- ① The Strengths and Drawbacks of Bartering
- ② What Happens When You Barter
- ③ The Secret of Making Money
- ④ Why We Need Money Not Bartering
- ⑤ The Key to Driving People's Transactions

223. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? - () [36]

Without money, people could only barter. Many of us barter to a small extent, when we return favors. A man might offer to mend his neighbor's broken door in return for a few hours of babysitting, for instance. Yet it is hard to imagine these personal exchanges working on a larger scale. What would happen if you wanted a loaf of bread and all you had to trade was your new car? Barter depends on the double coincidence of wants, where not only does the other person happen to have what I want, but I also have what he wants. Money solves all these problems. There is no need to find someone who wants what you have to trade; you simply pay for your goods with money. The seller can then take the money and buy from someone else. Money is transferable and deferrable—the seller can hold on to it and buy when the time is right.

- ① 사람들은 대체적으로 호의에 보답할 때 큰 규모의 물물 교환을 하곤 한다.
- ② 누군가가 아기를 돌봐준 것에 대해 고장난 문을 수리해주는 건 수지가 맞지 않는 일이다.
- ③ 빵 한 덩이를 자동차로 교환하고 싶다면 여러 사람과 물물교환 단계를 거쳐가면 된다.
- ④ 원하는 바의 이중의 우연의 일치야 일어나야 물물 교환이 가능해진다.
- ⑤ 돈이 물물 교환에서 나타나는 모든 문제를 해결해주는 건 아니다.

224. 다음 글의 내용과 가장 일치하지 않는 것은? - () [36]

Without money, people could only barter. Many of us barter to a small extent, when we return favors. A man might offer to mend his neighbor's broken door in return for a few hours of babysitting, for instance. Yet it is hard to imagine these personal exchanges working on a larger scale. What would happen if you wanted a loaf of bread and all you had to trade was your new car? Barter depends on the double coincidence of wants, where not only does the other person happen to have what I want, but I also have what he wants. Money solves all these problems. There is no need to find someone who wants what you have to trade; you simply pay for your goods with money. The seller can then take the money and buy from someone else. Money is transferable and deferrable—the seller can hold on to it and buy when the time is right.

- ① With double coincidence of wants, people can barter what they want.
- ② If you have money, the need to look for someone to trade disappears.
- ③ With money, you can force people to exchange what you need.
- ④ One of the characteristics of money making trade easier is its transferability.
- ⑤ You can hold your money and wait for the right time to buy what you need.

225. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 것을 조건에 맞게 서술하시오. - () [36]

Without money, people could only barter. Many of us barter to a small extent, when we return favors. A man might offer to mend his neighbor's broken door in return for a few hours of babysitting, for instance. Yet it is hard to imagine these personal exchanges working on a larger scale. What would happen if you wanted a loaf of bread and all you had to trade was your new car? Barter depends on the double _____ of wants, where not only does the other person happen to have what I want, but I also have what he wants.

Money solves all these problems. There is no need to find someone who wants what you have to trade; you simply pay for your goods with money. The seller can then take the money and buy from someone else. Money is transferable and deferrable—the seller can hold on to it and buy when the time is right.

[조건] (1) 한 단어는 c로 시작하며 11개의 글자를 가진 단어를 적으시오.

(2) 같은 빈칸에 들어갈 수 있는 단어로, c로 시작하며 6개의 글자를 가진 단어를 적으시오.

(3) 같은 빈칸에 들어갈 수 있는 단어로, a로 시작하며 8개의 글자를 가진 단어를 적으시오.

return for a few hours of babysitting, for instance. Yet it is hard to imagine these personal exchanges working on a larger scale. What would happen if you wanted a loaf of bread and all you had to trade was your new car? Barter depends on the double coincidence of wants, 다른 사람이 내가 원하는 것을 우연히 가지고 있을 뿐만 아니라 또한 나도 그가 원하는 것을 가지고 있는 경우이다. Money solves all these problems. There is no need to find someone who wants what you have to trade; you simply pay for your goods with money. The seller can then take the money and buy from someone else. Money is transferable and deferrable—the seller can hold on to it and buy when the time is right.

[not / happen / only / wants / other / he / have / to / does / what / I / what / I / where / want, / person / but / the / also / have]

226. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? - () [36]

Without money, people could only barter. Many of us barter to a small extent, when we return favors. A man might offer to mend his neighbor's broken door in return for a few hours of babysitting, for instance. ① Yet it is hard to imagine these personal exchanges working on a larger scale. ② What would happen if you wanted a loaf of bread and all you had to trade was your new car? ③ Barter depends on the double coincidence of wants, where not only does the other person happen to have what I want, but I also have what he wants. ④ Money solves all these problems. ⑤ Many argue that complex civilizations could never have arisen without the flexibility of exchange. There is no need to find someone who wants what you have to trade; you simply pay for your goods with money. The seller can then take the money and buy from someone else. Money is transferable and deferrable—the seller can hold on to it and buy when the time is right.

227. (주관식) 다음 밑줄친 부분의 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하시오. - (, 상) [36]

Without money, people could only barter. Many of us barter to a small extent, when we return favors. A man might offer to mend his neighbor's broken door in

228. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - () [36]

Without money, people could only barter. Many of us barter to a small extent, when we return favors. A man might offer to mend his neighbor's broken door in return for a few hours of babysitting, for instance. Yet it is hard to imagine these personal exchanges working on a larger scale. What would happen if you wanted a loaf of bread and all you had to trade was your new car? Barter depends on the double coincidence of wants, where not only does the other person happen to have what I want, but I also have what he wants. Money solves all these problems. There is no need to find someone who wants what you have to trade; you simply pay for your goods with money. The seller can then take the money and buy from someone else. Money is transferable and deferrable—the seller can hold on to it and buy when the time is right.

Whereas bartering needs the double A
of wants, money doesn't suffer from it as it's
B and deferrable.

- ① present - beneficial
- ② coincident - transferable

- ③ accident - potable
- ④ commodity - movable
- ⑤ chance - delayable

229. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [36]

Without money, people could only barter. Many of us barter to a small extent, when we return favors. A man might offer to mend his neighbor's broken door in return for a few hours of babysitting, for instance. Yet it is **(A) [hard / easy]** to imagine these personal exchanges working on a larger scale. What would happen if you wanted a loaf of bread and all you had to trade was your new car? Barter **(B) [depends / defends]** on the double coincidence of wants, where not only does the other person happen to have what I want, but I also have what he wants. Money **(C) [dissolves / resolves]** all these problems. There is no need to find someone who wants what you have to trade; you simply pay for your goods with money. The seller can then take the money and buy from someone else. Money is transferable and deferrable—the seller can hold on to it and buy when the time is right.

- ① easy - depends - dissolves
- ② hard - depends - resolves
- ③ easy - defends - resolves
- ④ hard - defends - dissolves
- ⑤ hard - depends - dissolves

230. (주관식) 다음 ①~⑤ 중 어법상 옳바르지 않은 부분을 모두 찾아 바르게 고치시오. - (, 상) [36]

Without money, people could only barter. Many of us barter to a small extent, when we return favors. A man might offer to mend his neighbor's broken door ① in return for a little hours of babysitting, for instance. Yet it is hard to imagine these personal exchanges working on a larger scale. What would happen if you wanted a loaf of bread and ②all you had to trade were your new car? Barter depends on the double coincidence of wants, ③where not only do the other person happen to have what I want, but I also have what he wants. Money solves all these problems. There is no need to find someone ④who wants what you

have to trade; you simply pay for your goods with money. ⑤The seller can then take the money and buy from someone else. Money is transferable and deferrable—the seller can hold on to it and buy when the time is right.

[조건] 어법상 잘못된 부분을 고쳐서 밑줄 친 부분을 같이 서술할 것.(어법상 잘못된 부분만 적거나, 그 부분만 고쳐 적으면 감점)

231. (주관식) 다음 글을 읽고 제시문의 빈 칸 A, B에 공통으로 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 찾아 쓰시오. - () [36]

Without money, people could only barter. Many of us barter to a small extent, when we return favors. A man might offer to mend his neighbor's broken door in return for a few hours of babysitting, for instance. Yet it is hard to imagine these personal exchanges working on a larger scale. What would happen if you wanted a loaf of bread and all you had to trade was your new car? Barter depends on the double coincidence of wants, where not only does the other person happen to have what I want, but I also have what he wants. Money solves all these problems. There is no need to find someone who wants what you have to trade; you simply pay for your goods with money. The seller can then take the money and buy from someone else. Money is transferable and deferrable—the seller can hold on to it and buy when the time is right.

A is essential in transactions where there is no medium of exchange, and the situation makes it possible for barter trade to occur. B occurs when the supplier of item A meets with the supplier of item B with both willing to carry out the exchange in order to acquire the item they do not have.

232. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은?술 - (, 하) [37]

In this way, we internalize the swing as a kinesthetic feeling that we trust to recreate the desired swing on demand.

Brain research provides a framework for understanding how the brain processes and internalizes athletic skills. (①) In practicing a complex movement such as a golf swing, we experiment with different

grips, positions and swing movements, analyzing each in terms of the results it yields. This is a conscious, left-brain process. (②) Once we identify those elements of the swing that produce the desired results, we rehearse them over and over again in an attempt to record them permanently in "muscle memory." (③)

This internalization transfers the swing from a consciously controlled left-brain function to a more intuitive or automatic right-brain function. (④) This description, despite being an oversimplification of the actual processes involved, serves as a model for the interaction between conscious and unconscious actions in the brain, as it learns to perfect an athletic skill. (⑤)

233. 다음 밑줄 친 단어의 영영풀이 중 문맥상의 의미가 적절하지 못한 하나는? 술 - (, 상) [37]

Brain research provides a (A)framework for understanding how the brain processes and internalizes athletic skills. In practicing a complex movement such as a golf swing, we experiment with different grips, positions and swing movements, analyzing each in terms of the results it (B)yields. This is a conscious, left-brain process. Once we identify those elements of the swing that produce the desired results, we (C)rehearse them over and over again in an attempt to record them permanently in "muscle memory." In this way, we (D)internalize the swing as a (E)kinesthetic feeling that we trust to recreate the desired swing on demand. This internalization transfers the swing from a consciously controlled leftbrain function to a more intuitive or automatic right-brain function. This description, despite being an oversimplification of the actual processes involved, serves as a model for the interaction between conscious and unconscious actions in the brain, as it learns to perfect an athletic skill.

- ① (A): a particular set of rules, ideas, or beliefs which you use in order to deal with problems
- ② (B): to give oneself up to an inclination, temptation, or habit
- ③ (C): to practice it in order to prepare for a performance
- ④ (D): to incorporate within the self as conscious or subconscious guiding principles
- ⑤ (E): a sense mediated by receptors located in muscles and stimulated by bodily movements

234. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? 술 - () [37]

Brain research provides a framework for understanding how the brain processes and internalizes athletic skills. In practicing a complex movement such as a golf swing, we experiment with different grips, positions and swing movements, analyzing each in terms of the results it yields. ① This is a conscious, leftbrain process. ② Once we identify those elements of the swing that produce the desired results, we rehearse them over and over again in an attempt to record them permanently in "muscle memory." ③ The golf swing is a most complicated combination of muscular actions, too complex to be controlled. ④ In this way, we internalize the swing as a kinesthetic feeling that we trust to recreate the desired swing on demand. ⑤ This internalization transfers the swing from a consciously controlled leftbrain function to a more intuitive or automatic rightbrain function.

235. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? 술 - () [37]

Brain research provides a framework for understanding how the brain processes and internalizes athletic skills. In practicing a complex movement such as a golf swing, we experiment with different grips, positions and swing movements, analyzing each in terms of the results it yields. This is a conscious, left-brain process. Once we identify those elements of the swing that produce the desired results, we rehearse them over and over again in an attempt to record them permanently in "muscle memory." In this way, we internalize the swing as a kinesthetic feeling that we trust to recreate the desired swing on demand. This internalization transfers the swing from a consciously controlled left-brain function to a more intuitive or automatic right-brain function. This description, despite being an oversimplification of the actual processes involved, serves as a model for the interaction between conscious and unconscious actions in the brain, as it learns to perfect an athletic skill.

- ① to inform the need to exercise muscular motion
- ② to explain how to master the golf swing
- ③ to warn of the seriousness of muscular damage
- ④ to express the difficulty of being a golf player
- ⑤ to describe the process of internalization of athletic ability

236. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. 술 - () [37]

Brain research provides a framework for understanding how the brain processes and internalizes athletic skills. In practicing a complex movement such as a golf swing, A , we experiment with different grips, positions and swing movements, analyzing each in terms of the results it yields. This is a conscious, leftbrain process. Once we identify those elements of the swing that produce the desired results, we rehearse them over and over again in an attempt to record them permanently in "muscle memory." B , we internalize the swing as a kinesthetic feeling that we trust to recreate the desired swing on demand. This internalization transfers the swing from a consciously controlled leftbrain function to a more intuitive or automatic rightbrain function. This description, despite being an oversimplification of the actual processes involved, serves as a model for the interaction between conscious and unconscious actions in the brain, as it learns to perfect an athletic skill.

- ① first of all - To begin with
- ② furthermore - In addition
- ③ however - As a result
- ④ for instance - In this way
- ⑤ likewise - Consequently

237. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은?술 - () [37]

Brain research provides a framework for understanding how the brain processes and internalizes athletic skills. In practicing a complex movement such as a golf swing, we experiment with different grips, positions and swing movements, ① analyzing each in terms of the results ② it yields. This is a conscious, leftbrain process. Once we identify those elements of the swing that produce the ③ desired results, we rehearse them over and over again in an attempt to record them permanently in "muscle memory." In this way, we internalize the swing as a kinesthetic feeling that we trust to recreate the desired swing on ④ demanding. This internalization transfers the swing from a consciously controlled leftbrain function to a more intuitive or automatic rightbrain function. This description, ⑤ despite being an oversimplification of the actual processes involved, serves as a model for the interaction between conscious and unconscious actions in the brain, as it learns to perfect an athletic skill.

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

Brain research provides a framework for understanding how the brain processes and internalizes athletic skills. In practicing a complex movement such as a golf swing, we experiment with different grips, positions and swing movements, analyzing each in terms of the results it yields. This is a(n) (A) [conscious / unconscious], left-brain process. Once we identify those elements of the swing that produce the desired results, we rehearse them over and over again in an attempt to record them (B) [permanently / temporarily] in "muscle memory." In this way, we internalize the swing as a kinesthetic feeling that we trust to recreate the desired swing on demand. This internalization transfers the swing from a consciously controlled left-brain function to a more (C) [intuitive / perceptive] or automatic right-brain function. This description, despite being an oversimplification of the actual processes involved, serves as a model for the interaction between conscious and unconscious actions in the brain, as it learns to perfect an athletic skill.

- ① conscious - permanently - intuitive
- ② conscious - temporarily - perceptive
- ③ unconscious - temporarily - intuitive
- ④ unconscious - permanently - intuitive
- ⑤ unconscious - permanently - perceptive

239. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?술 - () [37]

Brain research provides a framework for understanding how the brain processes and internalizes athletic skills. In practicing a complex movement such as a golf swing, we experiment with different grips, positions and swing movements, analyzing each in terms of the results it yields. This is a conscious, left-brain process. Once we identify those elements of the swing that produce the desired results, we rehearse them over and over again in an attempt to record them permanently in "muscle memory." In this way, we internalize the swing as a kinesthetic feeling that we trust to recreate the desired swing on demand. This internalization transfers the swing from a consciously controlled left-brain function to a more intuitive or automatic right-brain function. This description, despite being an oversimplification of the actual processes involved, serves as a model for the interaction between conscious and unconscious actions in the brain, as it learns to perfect an athletic skill.

- ① 골프 스윙을 연습할 때 이상적인 동작을 찾는 것은 좌뇌에서 일어난다.
- ② 근육에 입력된 정보는 영구적으로 기억된다.

- ③ 언제 어디서나 원하는 자세를 만들어 내기 위해 운동감각으로 내면화 한다.
- ④ 내면화는 의식적인 동작을 무의식적으로 직관적이고 반사적인 것으로 만드는 것이다.
- ⑤ 뇌가 운동기술을 습득할 때 무의식과 의식사이에 상호작용이 일어난다.

240. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? 술 - (, 상) [37]

Brain research provides a framework for understanding how the brain processes and internalizes athletic skills. In practicing a complex movement such as a golf swing, we experiment with different grips, positions and swing movements, analyzing each in terms of the results it yields. This is a conscious, leftbrain process. Once we identify those elements of the swing that produce the desired results, we rehearse them over and over again in an attempt to record them permanently in "muscle memory." In this way, we internalize the swing as a kinesthetic feeling that . This internalization transfers the swing from a consciously controlled leftbrain function to a more intuitive or automatic rightbrain function. This description, despite being an oversimplification of the actual processes involved, serves as a model for the interaction between conscious and unconscious actions in the brain, as it learns to perfect an athletic skill.

- ① we trust to imitate the professional players' swings
- ② the wanted swing can be repeated automatically as we intend
- ③ we believe that we can develop the swing skills with no limitation
- ④ the swing postures can be corrected consciously
- ⑤ we are to be healthy enough to go to the filed on demand

241. (주관식) 다음 주어진 요약문에 들어갈 단어를 본문에서 찾아 정확하게 쓰시오. 술 - (, 상) [37]

Brain research provides a framework for understanding how the brain processes and internalizes athletic skills. In practicing a complex movement such as a golf swing, we experiment with different grips, positions and swing movements, analyzing each in terms of the results it yields. This is a conscious, leftbrain process. Once we identify those elements of the swing that produce the desired results, we rehearse them over and over again in an attempt

to record them permanently in "muscle memory." In this way, we internalize the swing as a kinesthetic feeling that we trust to recreate the desired swing on demand. This internalization transfers the swing from a consciously controlled leftbrain function to a more intuitive or automatic rightbrain function. This description, despite being an oversimplification of the actual processes involved, serves as a model for the interaction between conscious and unconscious actions in the brain, as it learns to perfect an athletic skill.

<요약>

Our brain (A)_____ the desired athletic skills so that we could (B)_____ them whenever and wherever we want, by doing the same motions repeatedly to be recorded on the (C)_____ area.

242. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [37]

Brain research provides a framework for understanding how the brain processes and internalizes athletic skills. In practicing a complex movement such as a golf swing, we experiment with different grips, positions and swing movements, (A) [analyzing / analyze] each in terms of the results it yields. This is a conscious, leftbrain process. Once we identify those elements of the swing that produce the desired results, we rehearse (B) [them / it] over and over again in an attempt to record them permanently in "muscle memory." In this way, we internalize the swing as a kinesthetic feeling that we trust to recreate the desired swing on demand. This internalization transfers the swing from a consciously controlled left-brain function to a more intuitive or automatic right-brain function. This description, (C) [though / despite] it is an oversimplification of the actual processes involved, serves as a model for the interaction between conscious and unconscious actions in the brain, as it learns to perfect an athletic skill.

- ① analyzing - them - despite
- ② analyzing - them - though
- ③ analyze - it - though
- ④ analyze - them - despite
- ⑤ analyzing - it - despite

243. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [38]

You are in a train, standing at a station next to another train. Suddenly you seem ① to start moving. But then you realize that you aren't actually moving at all. It is the second train that is moving in the opposite direction. The illusion of relative movement works the other way, too. You think ② the other train has moved, ③ so as to discover that it is your own train that is moving. It can be hard to tell the difference between apparent movement and real movement. It's easy if your train starts with a jolt, of course, but not if your train moves very ④ smoothly. When your train overtakes a slightly slower train, you can sometimes fool yourself into thinking your train is ⑤ still and the other train is moving slowly backwards.

244. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [38]

You are in a train, standing at a station next to another train. Suddenly you seem to start moving. But then you realize that you aren't actually moving at all. It is the second train that is moving in the opposite direction. The illusion of relative movement works (A) [the other / another] way, too. You think the other train has moved, only to discover that it is your own train that is moving. It can be hard to tell the difference between (B) [seeming / seemingly] movement and real movement. It's easy if your train starts with a jolt, of course, but not if your train moves very (C) [smooth / smoothly]. When your train overtakes a slightly slower train, you can sometimes fool yourself into thinking your train is still and the other train is moving slowly backwards.

- ① another - seeming - smooth
- ② another - seemingly - smoothly
- ③ the other - seeming - smooth
- ④ the other - seemingly - smoothly
- ⑤ the other - seeming - smoothly

245. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - (, 하) [38]

You are in a train, standing at a station next to another train. Suddenly you seem to start moving. But then you realize that you aren't actually moving at all. It is the second train that is (A) [moving / still] in the opposite direction. The illusion of relative movement works the other way, too. You think the other train has moved, only to discover that it is your own train that is (B) [moving / still]. It can be

hard to tell the difference between apparent movement and real movement. It's easy if your train starts with a jolt, of course, but not if your train moves very smoothly. When your train overtakes a slightly slower train, you can sometimes fool yourself into thinking your train is (C) [still / moving] and the other train is moving slowly backwards.

- ① still - still - still
- ② still - moving - still
- ③ still - moving - moving
- ④ moving - moving - still
- ⑤ moving - still - moving

246. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하시오. 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [38]

당신의 기차가 약간 더 느린 기차를 따라잡을 때, [당신은 당신의 기차가 정지해 있고 다른 기차가 천천히 뒤쪽으로 움직이고 있다고 생각하도록 때때로 당신 자신을 속일 수 있다].

When your train overtakes a slightly slower train, [train / backwards / your / is / and / slowly / other / the / moving / can / still / into / train / yourself / thinking / fool / sometimes / is / you].

247. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [38]

You are in a train, standing at a station next to another train. Suddenly you seem to start moving. But then you realize that you aren't actually moving at all. It is the second train that is moving in the opposite direction. _____ works the other way, too. You think the other train has moved, only to discover that it is your own train that is moving. It can be hard to tell the difference between apparent movement and real movement. It's easy if your train starts with a jolt, of course, but not if your train moves very smoothly. When your train overtakes a slightly slower train, you can sometimes fool yourself into thinking your train is still and the other train is moving slowly backwards.

- ① The sense of being aware of movement
- ② Being insensitive when we move unexpectedly
- ③ Seemingly dullness of movement
- ④ The illusion of relative movement
- ⑤ Susceptibility to movement

248. (주관식) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현 혹은 문맥상 어휘로 가장 적절한 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [38]

You are in a train, standing at a station next to another train. Suddenly you seem to start moving. But then you realize that you aren't actually moving at all. It is the second train that is moving in the opposite direction. The illusion of relative movement works the other way, **(1) [either / too]**. You think the other train has moved, only to discover that it is your own train that is moving. It can be **(2) [easy / hard]** to tell the difference between apparent movement and real movement. It's easy if your train starts with a jolt, of course, but not if your train moves very smoothly. When your train overtakes a **(3) [slight / slightly]** slower train, you can sometimes fool yourself into thinking your train is still and **(4) [another / the other]** train is moving slowly backwards.

249. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - (, 상) [38]

You are in a train, standing at a station next to another train. Suddenly you seem to start moving. But then you realize that you aren't actually moving at all. It is the second train that is moving in the opposite direction. The illusion of relative movement works the other way, too. You think the other train has moved, only to discover that it is your own train that is moving. It can be hard to tell the difference between apparent movement and real movement. It's easy if your train starts with a jolt, of course, but not if your train moves very smoothly. When your train overtakes a slightly slower train, you can sometimes fool yourself into thinking your train is still and the other train is moving slowly backwards.

The _____ A _____ of relative movement often _____ B _____ which one is moving

- ① illusion - makes it plain
- ② fact - obscures
- ③ illusion - makes it blurred
- ④ fact - sheds light on
- ⑤ illusion - suggests

250. 다음 글의 종류를 고르시오. 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [38]

You are in a train, standing at a station next to another train. Suddenly you seem to start moving. But then you realize that you aren't actually moving at all. It is the second train that is moving in the opposite direction. The illusion of relative movement works the other way, too. You think the other train has moved, only to discover that it is your own train that is moving. It can be hard to tell the difference between apparent movement and real movement. It's easy if your train starts with a jolt, of course, but not if your train moves very smoothly. When your train overtakes a slightly slower train, you can sometimes fool yourself into thinking your train is still and the other train is moving slowly backwards.

- ① a rhetorical writing
- ② a expository writing
- ③ a prose
- ④ a poem
- ⑤ a journal

251. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [38]

You are in a train, standing at a station next to another train. Suddenly you seem to start moving. But then you realize that you aren't actually moving at all. It is the second train that is moving in the opposite direction.

(A) When your train overtakes a slightly slower train, you can sometimes fool yourself into thinking your train is still and the other train is moving slowly backwards.

(B) It can be hard to tell the difference between apparent movement and real movement. It's easy if your train starts with a jolt, of course, but not if your train moves very smoothly.

(C) The illusion of relative movement works the other way, too. You think the other train has moved, only to discover that it is your own train that is moving.

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

252. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [38]

It can be hard to tell the difference between apparent movement and real movement.

You are in a train, standing at a station next to another train. Suddenly you seem to start moving. But then you realize that you aren't actually moving at all. (①) It is the second train that is moving in the opposite direction. (②) The illusion of relative movement works the other way, too. You think the other train has moved, only to discover that it is your own train that is moving. (③) It's easy if your train starts with a jolt, of course, but not if your train moves very smoothly. (④) When your train overtakes a slightly slower train, you can sometimes fool yourself into thinking your train is still and the other train is moving slowly backwards. (⑤)

253. 다음 글을 읽고 내용을 바르게 이해하지 못한 사람은? - () [38]

You are in a train, standing at a station next to another train. Suddenly you seem to start moving. But then you realize that you aren't actually moving at all. It is the second train that is moving in the opposite direction. The illusion of relative movement works the other way, too. You think the other train has moved, only to discover that it is your own train that is moving. It can be hard to tell the difference between apparent movement and real movement. It's easy if your train starts with a jolt, of course, but not if your train moves very smoothly. When your train overtakes a slightly slower train, you can sometimes fool yourself into thinking your train is still and the other train is moving slowly backwards.

*apparent: 외견상의 **jolt: 덜컥하고 움직임

- ① Sunny: 상대적인 움직임에 대한 착각 때문에 실제로 옆의 기차가 움직이는데도 내가 탄 기차가 움직이는 것 같았어
- ② Daniel: 내가 탄 기차가 실제로는 정지해 있는데도 움직이기 시작하는 것처럼 느껴진 이유는 옆에 있던 기차가 반대방향으로 움직였기 때문이라는걸 알았어.
- ③ Elle: 다른 기차가 움직이는 것처럼 보이지만, 결국 움직인 것은 내가 탄 기차일 수도 있다는걸 알았어.
- ④ Charlie: 상대적인 움직임에 대한 착각 때문에, 외견상의 움직임과 실제 움직임 사이에 차이를 구별하는 것은 어려워.
- ⑤ Ken: 내가 탄 기차가 출발을 느낄만큼 진동이 있더라도 옆의 기차가 천천히 뒤쪽으로 움직이고 있다고 생각하도록 나 자신을 속일 수 있어.

254. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [39]

You're probably already starting to see the tremendous value of network analysis for businesspeople. In the business world, information is money: a tip about anything from a cheap supplier to a competitor's marketing campaign to an under-the-table merger discussion can inform (A) [strategic / statistic] decisions that might yield millions of dollars in profits. You might catch it on TV or in the newspaper, but that's information everyone knows. The most profitable information likely comes through network connections that provide "inside" information. And it isn't just information that travels through network connections—it's influence as well. If you have a connection at (B) [another / the other] company, you can possibly ask your connection to push that company to do business with yours, to avoid a competitor, or to hold off on the launch of a product. So clearly, any businessperson wants to increase their (C) [personal / shared] network.

- ① strategic - another - personal
- ② strategic - the other - personal
- ③ statistic - another - shared
- ④ strategic - the other - shared
- ⑤ statistic - the other - personal

255. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [39]

You're probably already starting ① to see the tremendous value of network analysis for businesspeople. In the business world, information is money: a tip about anything from a cheap supplier to a competitor's marketing campaign to an under-the-table merger discussion ② inform strategic decisions that might yield millions of dollars in profits. You might catch it on TV or in the newspaper, but that's information everyone ③ knows. The most profitable information likely comes ④ through network connections that provide "inside" information. And it isn't just information that travels through network connections—it's influence as well. If you have a connection at another company, you can possibly ask your connection to push that company ⑤ to do business with yours, to avoid a competitor, or to hold off on the launch of a product. So clearly, any businessperson wants to increase their personal network.

256. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. - () [39]

You're probably already starting to see the tremendous value of network analysis for businesspeople. In the business world, A , information is money: a tip about anything from a cheap supplier to a competitor's marketing campaign to an under-the-table merger discussion can inform strategic decisions that might yield millions of dollars in profits. You might catch it on TV or in the newspaper, but that's information everyone knows. The most profitable information likely comes through network connections that provide "inside" information. And it isn't just information that travels through network connections—it's influence as well. If you have a connection at another company, you can possibly ask your connection to push that company to do business with yours, to avoid a competitor, or to hold off on the launch of a product. B , any businessperson wants to increase their personal network.

- ① to begin with - Conversely
- ② particularly - So clearly
- ③ on the other hand - Nonetheless
- ④ therefore - Hence
- ⑤ conversely - At the same time

257. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [39]

You're probably already starting to see the tremendous value of network analysis for businesspeople. In the business world, information is money: a tip about anything from a cheap supplier to a competitor's marketing campaign to an under-the-table merger discussion can inform strategic decisions that might yield millions of dollars in profits. You might catch it on TV or in the newspaper, but that's information everyone knows. The most profitable information likely . And it isn't just information that travels through network connections—it's influence as well. If you have a connection at another company, you can possibly ask your connection to push that company to do business with yours, to avoid a competitor, or to hold off on the launch of a product. So clearly, any businessperson wants to increase their personal network.

- ① must have been shared among people we know each other
- ② should be tested by its source, impact, and monetary value

- ③ comes through network connections that provide "inside" information
- ④ should have come through a reliable source
- ⑤ pops up suddenly as rain drop while walking

258. (주관식) 다음 글에서 틀리거나 어색한 부분을 찾아 고치시오. 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [39]

You're probably already starting to see the tremendous value of network analysis for businesspeople. In the business world, information is money: a tip about anything from a cheap supplier to a competitor's marketing campaign to an under-the-table merger discussion can be informed strategic decisions that might yield millions of dollars in profits. You might catch it on TV or in the newspaper, but that's information everyone knows. The least profitable information likely comes through network connections that provide "inside" information. And it isn't just information that travels through network connections—it's influence as well. If you have a connection at another company, you can possibly ask your connection to push that company to do business with yours, to avoid a competitor, or to hold off on the launch of a product. So clearly, any businessperson wants to decrease their personal network.

259. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [39]

You're probably already starting to see the tremendous value of network analysis for businesspeople.

(A) You might catch it on TV or in the newspaper, but that's information everyone knows. The most profitable information likely comes through network connections that provide "inside" information. And it isn't just information that travels through network connections—it's influence as well.

(B) In the business world, information is money: a tip about anything from a cheap supplier to a competitor's marketing campaign to an under-the-table merger discussion can inform strategic decisions that might yield millions of dollars in profits.

(C) If you have a connection at another company, you can possibly ask your connection to push that company to do business with yours, to avoid a competitor, or to hold off on the launch of a product. So clearly, any businessperson wants to increase their personal network.

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

260. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하시오.
- () [39]

The most profitable information [likely / provide / that / network / "inside" / through / information / connections / comes].
 가장 수익을 창출할 수 있는 정보는 "내부" 정보를 제공하는 네트워크 연결망을 통해서 나올 가능성이 있다.

261. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - () [39]

And it isn't just information that travels through network connections—it's influence as well.

You're probably already starting to see the tremendous value of network analysis for businesspeople. (①) In the business world, information is money: a tip about anything from a cheap supplier to a competitor's marketing campaign to an under-the-table merger discussion can inform strategic decisions that might yield millions of dollars in profits. (②) You might catch it on TV or in the newspaper, but that's information everyone knows. (③) The most profitable information likely comes through network connections that provide "inside" information. (④) If you have a connection at another company, you can possibly ask your connection to push that company to do business with yours, to avoid a competitor, or to hold off on the launch of a product. (⑤) So clearly, any businessperson wants to increase their personal network.

262. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [39]

You're probably already starting to see the tremendous value of network analysis for businesspeople. In the business world, information is money: a tip about anything from a cheap supplier to a competitor's marketing campaign to an under-the-table merger discussion can inform strategic decisions that might yield millions

of dollars in profits. You might catch it on TV or in the newspaper, but that's information everyone knows. The most profitable information likely comes through network connections that provide "inside" information. And it isn't just information that travels through network connections—it's influence as well. If you have a connection at another company, you can possibly ask your connection to push that company to do business with yours, to avoid a competitor, or to hold off on the launch of a product. So clearly, any businessperson wants to increase their personal network.

- ① The Invaluable Value of Personal Network
 ② Broaden Your Network, or Abandon Your Ship
 ③ Be "Inside" When Hanging out with People
 ④ The Power and Influence of Information
 ⑤ Avoid a Cheap Supplier, and the Chances Are That You Will Succeed

263. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - () [39]

You're probably already starting to see the tremendous value of network ① analysis for businesspeople. In the business world, information is money: a tip about anything from a ② cheap supplier to a competitor's marketing campaign to an under-the-table merger discussion can inform ③ strategic decisions that might ④ yell millions of dollars in profits. You might catch it on TV or in the newspaper, but that's information everyone knows. The most profitable information likely comes through network connections that provide "inside" information. And it ⑤ isn't just information that travels through network connections—it's influence as well. If you have a connection at another company, you can possibly ask your connection to push that company to do business with yours, to avoid a competitor, or to hold off on the launch of a product. So clearly, any businessperson wants to increase their personal network.

264. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [40]

Intergroup contact is more ① likely to reduce stereotyping and create favorable attitudes if it is backed by social norms that promote equality among groups. If the norms support openness, friendliness, and mutual respect, the contact has a greater chance of changing attitudes and ② reduces prejudice than if they do not. Institutionally ③ supported intergroup contact—that is, contact sanctioned

by an outside authority or by established customs—is more likely to produce positive changes than unsupported contact. Without institutional support, members of an ingroup may be reluctant ④ to interact with outsiders because they feel doing so is deviant or simply inappropriate. With the presence of institutional support, however, contact between groups is more likely to be seen as ⑤ appropriate, expected, and worthwhile. For instance, with respect to desegregation in elementary schools, there is evidence that students were more highly motivated and learned more in classes conducted by teachers (that is, authority figures) who supported rather than opposed desegregation.

*sanction: 승인하다 **desegregation: 인종 차별 폐지

265. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [40]

Intergroup contact is more likely to reduce stereotyping and create favorable attitudes if it is backed by social norms that promote equality among groups. If the norms support openness, friendliness, and (A) [mature / mutual] respect, the contact has a greater chance of changing attitudes and reducing prejudice than if they do not. Institutionally supported intergroup contact—that is, contact sanctioned by an (B) [outside / inside] authority or by established customs—is more likely to produce positive changes than unsupported contact. Without institutional support, members of an ingroup may be reluctant to interact with outsiders because they feel doing so is deviant or simply (C) [appropriate / inappropriate]. With the presence of institutional support, however, contact between groups is more likely to be seen as appropriate, expected, and worthwhile. For instance, with respect to desegregation in elementary schools, there is evidence that students were more highly motivated and learned more in classes conducted by teachers (that is, authority figures) who supported rather than opposed desegregation.

- ① mature - inside - inappropriate
- ② mature - outside - inappropriate
- ③ mature - outside - appropriate
- ④ mutual - inside - appropriate
- ⑤ mutual - outside - inappropriate

266. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [40]

Intergroup contact is more likely to reduce stereotyping and create favorable attitudes if it is backed by social norms that promote equality among groups. If the norms support openness, friendliness, and mutual respect, the contact has a greater chance of changing attitudes and reducing prejudice than if they do not. Institutionally supported intergroup contact—that is, contact sanctioned by an outside authority or by established customs—is more likely to produce positive changes than unsupported contact. Without institutional support, members of an ingroup may be reluctant to interact with outsiders because they feel doing so is deviant or simply inappropriate. With the presence of institutional support, A , contact between groups is more likely to be seen as appropriate, expected, and worthwhile. B , with respect to desegregation in elementary schools, there is evidence that students were more highly motivated and learned more in classes conducted by teachers (that is, authority figures) who supported rather than opposed desegregation.

*sanction: 승인하다 **desegregation: 인종 차별 폐지

- ① however - For instance
- ② in fact - Simultaneously
- ③ above all - Nevertheless
- ④ similarly - Similarly
- ⑤ thus - In fact

267. (주관식) 다음 우리말을 주어진 조건에 맞게 바르게 영작하시오. 정석학원(Peter T.) - (, 하) [40]

Intergroup contact is more likely to reduce stereotyping and create favorable attitudes if it is backed by social norms that promote equality among groups. If the norms support openness, friendliness, and mutual respect, the contact has a greater chance of changing attitudes and reducing prejudice than if they do not. Institutionally supported intergroup contact—that is, contact sanctioned by an outside authority or by established customs—is more likely to produce positive changes than unsupported contact. Without institutional support, members of an ingroup may be reluctant to interact with outsiders because they feel doing so is deviant or simply inappropriate. With the presence of institutional support, however, contact between groups is more likely to be seen as appropriate, expected, and worthwhile. For instance, with respect to desegregation in

elementary schools, there is evidence that students were more highly motivated and learned more in classes conducted by teachers (that is, authority figures) [인종차별폐지를 반대한다기 보다는 지지하는 :

who로 시작하고 desegregation을 포함하여 6단어로 쓰시오.

268. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하시오. 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [40]

Intergroup contact is more likely to reduce stereotyping and create favorable attitudes if it is backed by social norms that promote equality among groups. If the norms support openness, friendliness, and mutual respect, the contact has a greater chance of changing attitudes and reducing prejudice than if they do not. Institutionally supported intergroup contact—that is, contact sanctioned by an outside authority or by established customs—is more likely to produce positive changes than unsupported contact. Without institutional support, members of an ingroup may be reluctant to interact with outsiders because they feel doing so is deviant or simply inappropriate. With the presence of institutional support, however, contact between groups is more likely to be seen as appropriate, expected, and worthwhile. For instance, with respect to desegregation in elementary schools, [classes / and / motivated / students / were / that / evidence / learned / more / in / more / highly / there / is] conducted by teachers (that is, authority figures) who supported rather than opposed desegregation.

269. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [40]

Intergroup contact is more likely to reduce stereotyping and create favorable attitudes if it is backed by social norms that promote equality among groups. If the norms support openness, friendliness, and mutual respect, the contact has a ① greater chance of changing attitudes and reducing prejudice than if they do not. Institutionally supported intergroup contact—that is, contact sanctioned by an outside authority or by established customs—is more likely to produce ② positive changes than ③ supported contact. Without institutional support, members of an ingroup may be reluctant to interact with outsiders because they feel doing so is

④ deviant or simply inappropriate. With the presence of institutional support, however, contact between groups is more likely to be seen as appropriate, expected, and ⑤ worthwhile. For instance, with respect to desegregation in elementary schools, there is evidence that students were more highly motivated and learned more in classes conducted by teachers (that is, authority figures) who supported rather than opposed desegregation.

*sanction: 승인하다 **desegregation: 인종 차별 폐지

270. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [40]

Intergroup contact is more likely to reduce stereotyping and create favorable attitudes if it is backed by social norms that promote equality among groups. If the norms support openness, friendliness, and mutual respect, the contact has a greater chance of changing attitudes and reducing prejudice than if they do not.

(A) For instance, with respect to desegregation in elementary schools, there is evidence that students were more highly motivated and learned more in classes conducted by teachers (that is, authority figures) who supported rather than opposed desegregation.

(B) Without institutional support, members of an ingroup may be reluctant to interact with outsiders because they feel doing so is deviant or simply inappropriate. With the presence of institutional support, however, contact between groups is more likely to be seen as appropriate, expected, and worthwhile.

(C) Institutionally supported intergroup contact—that is, contact sanctioned by an outside authority or by established customs—is more likely to produce positive changes than unsupported contact.

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

271. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [40]

With the presence of institutional support, however, contact between groups is more likely to be seen as appropriate, expected, and worthwhile.

Intergroup contact is more likely to reduce stereotyping and create favorable attitudes if it is backed by social norms that promote equality among groups. (①) If the norms support openness, friendliness, and mutual respect, the contact has a greater chance of changing attitudes and reducing prejudice than if they do not. (②) Institutionally supported intergroup contact—that is, contact sanctioned by an outside authority or by established customs—is more likely to produce positive changes than unsupported contact. (③) Without institutional support, members of an ingroup may be reluctant to interact with outsiders because they feel doing so is deviant or simply inappropriate. (④) For instance, with respect to desegregation in elementary schools, there is evidence that students were more highly motivated and learned more in classes conducted by teachers (that is, authority figures) who supported rather than opposed desegregation. (⑤)

272. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [40]

Intergroup contact is more likely to reduce stereotyping and create favorable attitudes if it is backed by social norms that promote equality among groups. If the norms support openness, friendliness, and mutual respect, the contact has a greater chance of changing attitudes and reducing prejudice than if they do not. Institutionally supported intergroup contact—that is, contact sanctioned by an outside authority or by established customs—is more likely to produce positive changes than unsupported contact. Without institutional support, members of an in-group may be reluctant to interact with outsiders because they feel doing so is deviant or simply inappropriate. With the presence of institutional support, however, contact between groups is more likely to be seen as appropriate, expected, and worthwhile. For instance, with respect to desegregation in elementary schools,

there is evidence that students were more highly motivated and learned more in classes conducted by teachers (that is, authority figures) who supported rather than opposed desegregation.

People are more likely to A the idea of intergroup contact when it is B by outside authority or by existing customs.

- ① accept - sanctioned
- ② deceive - supported
- ③ disdain - sanctioned
- ④ disdain - supported
- ⑤ accept - deserted

273. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? 정석학원(Peter T.) - () [40]

Intergroup contact is more likely to reduce stereotyping and create favorable attitudes if it is backed by social norms that promote equality among groups. ① If the norms support openness, friendliness, and mutual respect, the contact has a greater chance of changing attitudes and reducing prejudice than if they do not. ② Institutionally supported intergroup contact—that is, contact sanctioned by an outside authority or by established customs—is more likely to produce positive changes than unsupported contact. ③ Without institutional support, members of an in-group may be susceptible to interaction with outsiders because they feel doing so is deviant or simply inappropriate. ④ With the presence of institutional support, however, contact between groups is more likely to be seen as appropriate, expected, and worthwhile. ⑤ For instance, with respect to desegregation in elementary schools, there is evidence that students were more highly motivated and learned more in classes conducted by teachers (that is, authority figures) who supported rather than opposed desegregation.

274. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?원주서현 - (, 상) [41-42]

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying deviant behavior. In particular, she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams. Reasoning that it is more difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then analyzes the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. Thus, the data apparently support the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, however, a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple-choice exams, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. The investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (exam format) is interfering with the independent variable (class size) and may be operating as a cause in her data. The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

*validity: 타당도 **surveillance: 감독 ***artifact: 가공물

- ① A large amount of data should be collected and analyzed at the stage of verifying the hypothesis.
- ② It is recommended to have multiple-choice exams rather than essay ones.
- ③ Independent variable and extraneous ones do not have a significant effect on the results of the study.
- ④ Even if research hypotheses and collected data show the same results, the results may not be valid.
- ⑤ Students who cheat on an exam must surely be penalized and prevent the recurrence of cheating.

275. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?원주서현 - () [41-42]

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying (A) [deviant / devotional] behavior. In particular, she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams. Reasoning that it is not (B) [easier / more difficult] for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. To test this hypothesis,

she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then analyzes the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. Thus, the data are apparently (C) [suitable / unsuitable] the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, however, a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple-choice exams, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. The investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (exam format) is interfering with the independent variable (class size) and may be operating as a cause in her data. The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

*validity: 타당도 **surveillance: 감독 ***artifact: 가공물

- ① devotional - more difficult - suitable
- ② deviant - easier - suitable
- ③ devotional - more difficult - unsuitable
- ④ devotional - easier - suitable
- ⑤ deviant - more difficult - unsuitable

276. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.원주서현 - (, 하) [41-42]

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying deviant behavior.

A , she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams. Reasoning that it is more difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then analyzes the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. B , the data apparently support the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, C , a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple-choice exams, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. The investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (exam format) is interfering with

the independent variable (class size) and may be operating as a cause in her data. The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

*validity: 타당도 **surveillance: 감독 ***artifact: 가공물

- ① In particular - On the other hand - moreover
- ② Moreover - Thus - in like manner
- ③ Similarly - On the other hand - in like manner
- ④ In particular - Thus - however
- ⑤ Similarly - For example - however

277. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 두 곳은?원주서현 - () [41-42]

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying deviant behavior. In particular, she is investigating the extent to ① which cheating by college students occurs on exams. Reasoning that it is more difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance ② in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones ③ and then analyzing the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. Thus, the data apparently support the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, however, a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple-choice exams, ④ whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. The investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (exam format) ⑤ is interfered with the independent variable (class size) and may be operating as a cause in her data. The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

*validity: 타당도 **surveillance: 감독 ***artifact: 가공물

278. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?원주서현 - () [41-42]

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying deviant behavior. In particular, she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams.

(A) The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

(B) To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then analyzes the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes.

(C) The investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (exam format) is interfering with the independent variable (class size) and may be operating as a cause in her data.

(D) Thus, the data apparently support the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, however, a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple-choice exams, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams.

(E) Reasoning that it is more difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small.

*validity: 타당도 **surveillance: 감독 ***artifact: 가공물

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

279. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은?원주서현 - (, 하) [41-42]

A few days later, however, a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple-choice exams, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams.

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying deviant behavior. In particular, she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams. Reasoning that it is more difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. (①) To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then analyzes the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. (②) Thus, the data apparently support the investigator's research hypothesis. (③) The investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (exam format) is interfering with the independent variable (class size) and may be operating as a cause in her data. (④) The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. (⑤) Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

*validity: 타당도 **surveillance: 감독 ***artifact: 가공물

280. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?원주서현 - () [41-42]

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying deviant behavior. In particular, she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams. Reasoning that it is more difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then analyzes the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. Thus, the data apparently support the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, however, a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple-choice exams, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. The investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (exam format) is interfering with

the independent variable (class size) and may be operating as a cause in her data. The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

*validity: 타당도 **surveillance: 감독 ***artifact: 가공물

- ① The researcher in the story is investigating cheating by college students taking the exams.
- ② The researcher thinks that there will be more cheating in larger classes than in smaller ones.
- ③ Contrary to the researchers' reasoning, more cheating by students occurs in larger classes than in smaller classes.
- ④ Essay exams were used in small classes and multiple-choice exams were used in large classes.
- ⑤ It is possible to infer that more cheating occurs in multiple-choice tests than in essay exams.

281. 다음 글에서 어법상 어색한 문장끼리 짝지어진 것은?원주서현 - () [41-42]

One cannot take for granted **(A) that the findings of any given study has validity**. Consider a situation **(B) which an investigator is studying deviant behavior**. In particular, she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams. **(C) Reasoning that it is more difficult for people** monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating **(D) in both large classes and small one** and then analyzes the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. Thus, the data apparently support the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, however, a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study **(E) using multiple-choice exams**, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. The investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (exam format) is interfering with the independent variable (class size) **(F) and may be operating as a cause in her data**. The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is **(G) what more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams** than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

*validity: 타당도 **surveillance: 감독 ***artifact: 가공물

- ① (A), (B), (C), (E) ② (A), (B), (D), (G)
 ③ (A), (C), (E), (F) ④ (B), (D), (F), (G)
 ⑤ (B), (D), (E), (G)

282. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - () [41-42]

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying deviant behavior. In particular, she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams. Reasoning that it is more difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then analyzes the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. Thus, the data apparently support the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, however, a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple-choice exams, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. The investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (exam format) is interfering with the independent variable (class size) and may be operating as a cause in her data. The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

Investigator's findings A
 because hypothesis B by external factors,
 not by the main factors

- ① would be valid - can not be justified
 ② must be valid - can not be supported
 ③ might be invalid - can be justified
 ④ cannot be valid - cannot be taken for granted
 ⑤ are not valid - can be taken for granted

283. 다음 빈칸 A~E에 들어갈 어휘로 적당하지 않은 것은? (순서는 랜덤)원주서현 - () [41-42]

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying deviant behavior. In particular, she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams.

A that it is more difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under B in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then C the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. Thus, the data apparently support the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, however, a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple-choice exams, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. The investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (exam format) is D with the independent variable (class size) and may be operating as a cause in her data. The apparent E for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

*validity: 타당도 **surveillance: 감독 ***artifact: 가공물

- ① analyzes ② interrupting
 ③ inferring ④ distortion
 ⑤ supervision

284. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? - () [41-42]

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying deviant behavior. In particular, she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams. Reasoning that it is more difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then analyzes the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. Thus, the data apparently support the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, however, a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple

-choice exams, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. The investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (exam format) is interfering with the independent variable (class size) and may be operating as a cause in her data. The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

- ① To warn the reader not to cheat on an exam.
- ② To say that an extraneous variable is interfering.
- ③ To emphasize the importance of extraneous variables.
- ④ To let readers know that some findings will not have validity.
- ⑤ To argue that hypothesis may be something more than an artifact.

285. (주관식) 'independent variable'과 'extraneous variable'에 해당 되는 구체적인 예를 찾아 우리말로 쓰시오. - () [41-42]

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying deviant behavior. In particular, she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams. Reasoning that it is more difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then analyzes the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. Thus, the data apparently support the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, however, a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple-choice exams, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. The investigator immediately

realizes that an extraneous variable is interfering with the independent variable and may be operating as a cause in her data. The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

independent variable :

extraneous variable :

286. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? - () [41-42]

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying deviant behavior. In particular, she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams. Reasoning that it is more difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then analyzes the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. Thus, the data apparently support the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, however, a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple-choice exams, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. The investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (exam format) is interfering with the independent variable (class size) and may be operating as a cause in her data. The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

*validity: 타당도 **surveillance: 감독 ***artifact: 가공물

- ① 한 연구원은 수험생 수가 많은 고사장에서 부정행위가 더 많이 발생한다는 가설을 세웠다.
- ② 시험형식이라는 외부변인이 독립변인의 역할에 지장을 주어 그 가설이 맞는 것처럼 보이게 했다.

- ③ 외부변인이 아닌 독립변인이 부정행위 발생빈도에 영향을 주었다.
- ④ 한 연구원은 부정행위에 대한 자기의 가설을 시험하기 위해 자료를 수집하고 분석했다
- ⑤ 모든 가설이 한 독립변인에 의해 명백한 지지를 얻을 수는 없다

- ① multiple-choice - short answer
- ② large class - small class
- ③ short answer - multiple-choice
- ④ exam format - class size
- ⑤ class size - exam format

287. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 (A), (B), (C), (D) 에 들어갈 단어 보기를 참고하여 적으시오 (중복가능, 어형변형가능) - () [41-42]

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying deviant behavior. In particular, she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams. Reasoning that it is more difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in (A) _____ classes than in (B) _____ ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating won't occur on exams in (C) _____ classes than in (D) _____. To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then analyzes the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. Thus, the data apparently support the investigator's research hypothesis.

보기 : small / large

288. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - () [41-42]

A few days later, however, a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple-choice exams, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. The investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (A) _____

is interfering with the independent variable (B) _____ and may be operating as a cause in her data. The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

289. 다음 중 가리키는 대상이 다른 하나는? - () [41-42]

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying deviant behavior. In particular, ① she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams. Reasoning that it is more difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in large classes than in smaller ones, ② she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. To test this hypothesis, ③ she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then analyzes the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. Thus, the data apparently support the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, however, a colleague points out that all the large classes in ④ her study used multiple-choice exams, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. Thanks to ⑤ her, the investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (exam format) is interfering with the independent variable (class size) and may be operating as a cause in her data. The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

290. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?원주서현 - () [43-45]

Six months ago, 55-year-old Billy Ray Harris was homeless. He lived on a street corner in Kansas City, holding out a cup and asking passersby for spare change. But then, one day, his life changed. In February, Sarah Darling passed Harris at his usual spot and dropped some change into his cup. But she also accidentally dropped in her engagement ring. Though Harris considered selling the ring—he got it appraised for \$4,000—a few days later, he returned the ring to Darling. "I am not trying to say that I am a saint, but

I am no devil either," he said at the time.

As a way to say thank you, Darling gave Harris all the cash she had with her. Then her husband, Bill Krejci, launched a Give Forward page to collect money for Harris. As of midmorning Tuesday, close to \$152,000 had been donated. Over the weekend, he spoke with Harris about what he's planning to do with the donations, and knew that he had a very solid plan of making it happen.

The fund raised far more than any of them expected—in just three months, people donated more than \$190,000. Harris talked to a lawyer, who helped him put the money in a trust. Since then, he's been able to buy a car and even put money down on a house, which he's fixing up himself. And that's not all: After he appeared on TV, his family members who had been searching for him for 16 years were able to find him.

They were happily reunited, and Harris is now working on his relationship with them. And the Kansas City community hasn't forgotten about Harris and his good deed. "I still see some of the same people," he says, "but only now, instead of coming up and giving me change, they're coming up shaking my hand and saying, 'Hey, good job.'" Since the fateful day that Darling's ring landed in his cup, Harris's life has turned completely around. "I want to thank all the people that helped me out," he says.

- ① Kansas City's Efforts to Solve Homeless Problems
- ② A Homeless Man Whose Life Changed with a Minor Good Deed
- ③ A Happy Reunion of Separated Couples
- ④ A Story of Success out of the Crisis with a Positive Attitude to Life
- ⑤ The Reasons for the Increase the Homeless and How to Help Them

291. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 두 곳은?원주서현 - () [43-45]

Six months ago, 55-year-old Billy Ray Harris was homeless. He lived on a street corner in Kansas City, holding out a cup and asking passersby for spare change. But then, one day, his life changed. In February, Sarah Darling passed Harris ① at his usual spot and dropping some change into his cup. But she also accidentally dropped in her engagement ring. Though Harris ② considered selling the ring—he got it appraised for \$4,000—a few days later, he returned the ring to Darling. "I am not trying to say that I am a saint, but I am no devil either," he said at the time. As a way to say thank you, Darling gave

Harris all the cash she had with her. Then her husband, Bill Krejci, launched a Give Forward page to collect money for Harris. As of midmorning Tuesday, ③ close to \$152,000 had been donated. Over the weekend, he spoke with Harris about what he's planning to do with the donations, and knew that he had a very solid plan of making it happen.

The fund raised ④ far more than any of them expected—in just three months, people donated more than \$190,000. Harris talked to a lawyer, who helped him put the money in a trust. Since then, he's been able to buy a car and even put money down on a house, ⑤ which he's fixing up himself. And that's not all: After he appeared on TV, his family members who had been searching for him for 16 years were able to find him.

They were happily reunited, and Harris is now working on his relationship with them. And the Kansas City community hasn't forgotten about Harris and his good deed. "I still see some of the same people," he says, "but only now, instead of coming up and giving me change, they're coming up shaking my hand and saying, 'Hey, good job.'" Since the fateful day that Darling's ring landed in his cup, Harris's life has turned completely around. "I want to thank all the people that helped me out," he says.

292. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문법 또는 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?원주서현 - (, 하) [43-45]

Six months ago, 55-year-old Billy Ray Harris was homeless. He lived on a street corner in Kansas City, holding out a cup and asking passersby for spare change. But then, one day, his life changed. In February, Sarah Darling passed Harris at his usual spot and dropped some change into his cup. But she also accidentally dropped in her engagement ring. Though Harris considered selling the ring—he got it (A) [apprised / appraised] for \$4,000—a few days later, he returned the ring to Darling. "I am not trying to say that I am a saint, but I am no devil either," he said at the time.

As a way to say thank you, Darling gave Harris all the cash she had with her. Then her husband, Bill Krejci, launched a Give Forward page to collect money for Harris. As of midmorning Tuesday, close to \$152,000 had been donated. Over the weekend, he spoke with Harris about what he's planning to do with the donations, and knew that he had a very solid plan of making it happen.

The fund raised far more than any of them expected—in just three months, people donated more than \$190,000. Harris talked to

a lawyer, who helped him put the money in a trust. Since then, he's been able to buy a car and even put money down on a house, which he's fixing up **(B) [himself / him]**. And that's not all: After he appeared on TV, his family members who had been searching for him for 16 years were able to find him.

They were happily reunited, and Harris is now working on his relationship with them. And the Kansas City community hasn't forgotten about Harris and his good deed. "I still see some of the same people," he says, "but only now, instead of coming up and giving me change, they're coming up shaking my hand and saying, 'Hey, good job'." Since the **(C) [faithful / fateful]** day that Darling's ring landed in his cup, Harris's life has turned completely around. "I want to thank all the people that helped me out," he says.

- ① appraised - himself - fateful
- ② appraised - him - fateful
- ③ apprised - him - fateful
- ④ appraised - him - faithful
- ⑤ apprised - himself - faithful

dropped some change into his cup. But she also accidentally dropped in her engagement ring.

(6) They were happily reunited, and Harris is now working on his relationship with them. And the Kansas City community hasn't forgotten about Harris and his good deed. He says, "I still see some of the same people, but only now, instead of coming up and giving me change, they're coming up shaking my hand and saying, 'Hey, good job'."

(7) The fund raised far more than any of them expected—in just three months, people donated more than \$190,000. Harris talked to a lawyer, who helped him put the money in a trust.

(8) Six months ago, 55-year-old Billy Ray Harris was homeless. He lived on a street corner in Kansas City, holding out a cup and asking passersby for spare change. But then, one day, his life changed.

(9) As a way to say thank you, Darling gave Harris all the cash she had with her. Then her husband, Bill Krejci, launched a Give Forward page to collect money for Harris. As of midmorning Tuesday, close to \$152,000 had been donated.

[정답] →

293. (주관식) 다음 글의 순서를 적절하게 배열하십시오.원주서현 [43-45]

(1) Over the weekend, he spoke with Harris about what he's planning to do with the donations, and knew that he had a very solid plan of making it happen.

(2) Though Harris considered selling the ring—he got it appraised for \$4,000—a few days later, he returned the ring to Darling. "I am not trying to say that I am a saint, but I am no devil either," he said at the time.

(3) Since the fateful day that Darling's ring landed in his cup, Harris's life has turned completely around. "I want to thank all the people that helped me out," he says.

(4) Since then, he's been able to buy a car and even put money down on a house, which he's fixing up himself. And that's not all: After he appeared on TV, his family members who had been searching for him for 16 years were able to find him.

(5) In February, Sarah Darling passed Harris at his usual spot and

294. (주관식) 다음 밑줄 친 단어가 각각 지칭하는 대상이 누구인지 쓰시오.원주서현 - () [43-45]

Six months ago, 55-year-old Billy Ray Harris was homeless. He lived on a street corner in Kansas City, holding out a cup and asking passersby for spare change. But then, one day, **(1) his** life changed. In February, Sarah Darling passed Harris at his usual spot and dropped some change into his cup. But she also accidentally dropped in her engagement ring. Though Harris considered selling the ring—he got it appraised for \$4,000—a few days later, he returned the ring to Darling. "I am not trying to say that I am a saint, but I am no devil either," he said at the time.

As a way to say thank **(2) you**, Darling gave Harris all the cash she had with her. Then her husband, Bill Krejci, launched a Give Forward page to collect money for Harris. As of mid

morning Tuesday, close to \$152,000 had been donated. Over the weekend, he spoke with Harris about what **(3) he's** planning to do with the donations, and knew that he had a very solid plan of making it happen.

The fund raised far more than any of them expected—in just three months, people donated more than \$190,000. Harris talked to a lawyer, who helped **(4) him** put the money in a trust. Since then, **(5) he's** been able to buy a car and even put money down on a house, which he's fixing up **(6) himself**. And that's not all: After he appeared on TV, his family members who had been searching for him for 16 years were able to find him.

(7) They were happily reunited, and Harris is now working on his relationship with **(8) them**. And the Kansas City community hasn't forgotten about Harris and his good deed. "I still see some of the same people," he says, "but only now, instead of coming up and giving me change, **(9) they're** coming up shaking my hand and saying, 'Hey, good job'." Since the fateful day that Darling's ring landed in his cup, Harris's life has turned completely around. "I want to thank all the people that helped me out," he says.

*반드시 본문 안에 나와있는 표현 그대로 쓸 것.

[정답] →

any of them expected—in just three months, people donated more than \$190,000. Harris talked to a lawyer, who helped him put the money in a trust. Since then, he's been able to buy a car and even put money down on a house, which he's fixing up himself. And that's not all: After he appeared on TV, his family members who had been searching for him for 16 years were able to find him.

They were happily reunited, and Harris is now working on his relationship with them. And the Kansas City community hasn't forgotten about Harris and his good deed. "I still see some of the same people," he says, "but only now, instead of coming up and giving me change, they're coming up shaking my hand and saying, 'Hey, good job'." Since the fateful day that Darling's ring landed in his cup, Harris's life has turned completely around. "I want to thank all the people that helped me out," he says.

- ① Darling gave Harris, a homeless man, some change as she passed him, with her engagement ring in it.
- ② Harris returned her ring to Darling, whose appraised value was \$4,000.
- ③ Darling's husband, Bill, raised money for Harris and in three months, 152,000 dollars was donated.
- ④ With Harris' TV appearance, he was able to meet with his family members who had been looking for him for 16 years.
- ⑤ Harris' life has changed completely since he returned Darling's engagement ring.

295. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 원주서현 - () [43-45]

Six months ago, 55-year-old Billy Ray Harris was homeless. He lived on a street corner in Kansas City, holding out a cup and asking passersby for spare change. But then, one day, his life changed. In February, Sarah Darling passed Harris at his usual spot and dropped some change into his cup. But she also accidentally dropped in her engagement ring. Though Harris considered selling the ring—he got it appraised for \$4,000—a few days later, he returned the ring to Darling. "I am not trying to say that I am a saint, but I am no devil either," he said at the time.

As a way to say thank you, Darling gave Harris all the cash she had with her. Then her husband, Bill Krejci, launched a Give Forward page to collect money for Harris. As of midmorning Tuesday, close to \$152,000 had been donated. Over the weekend, he spoke with Harris about what he's planning to do with the donations, and knew that he had a very solid plan of making it happen.

The fund raised far more than

296. 다음 빈칸 A~E에 들어갈 어휘로 적당하지 않은 것은? (순서는 랜덤) 원주서현 - () [43-45]

Six months ago, 55-year-old Billy Ray Harris was homeless. He lived on a street corner in Kansas City, holding out a cup and asking passersby for spare change. But then, one day, his life changed. In February, Sarah Darling passed Harris at his usual spot and dropped some change into his cup. But she also A dropped in her engagement ring. Though Harris considered selling the ring—he got it appraised for \$4,000—a few days later, he returned the ring to Darling. "I am not trying to say that I am a saint, but I am no devil either," he said at the time.

As a way to say thank you, Darling gave Harris all the cash she had with her. Then her husband, Bill Krejci, launched a Give Forward page to B money for Harris. As of midmorning Tuesday, close to \$152,000 had been donated. Over the weekend, he spoke with Harris about what he's planning to do with the donations, and knew that he had a very C plan of making it happen.

The fund raised far

more than any of them expected—in just three months, people donated more than \$190,000. Harris talked to a lawyer, who helped him put the money in a trust. Since then, he's been able to buy a car and even put money down on a house, which he's fixing up himself. And that's not all: After he D on TV, his family members who had been searching for him for 16 years were able to find him.

They were happily reunited, and Harris is now working on his relationship with them. And the Kansas City community hasn't forgotten about Harris and his E . "I still see some of the same people," he says, "but only now, instead of coming up and giving me change, they're coming up shaking my hand and saying, 'Hey, good job.'" Since the fateful day that Darling's ring landed in his cup, Harris's life has turned completely around. "I want to thank all the people that helped me out," he says.

- ① raise ② virtue
③ unintentionally ④ appeared
⑤ unreliable

297. Billy Ray Harris의 일화에 가장 근접한 내용의 속담을 고르시오. 원주서현 - () [43-45]

Six months ago, 55-year-old Billy Ray Harris was homeless. He lived on a street corner in Kansas City, holding out a cup and asking passersby for spare change. But then, one day, his life changed. In February, Sarah Darling passed Harris at his usual spot and dropped some change into his cup. But she also accidentally dropped in her engagement ring. Though Harris considered selling the ring—he got it appraised for \$4,000—a few days later, he returned the ring to Darling. “I am not trying to say that I am a saint, but I am no devil either,” he said at the time.

As a way to say thank you, Darling gave Harris all the cash she had with her. Then her husband, Bill Krejci, launched a Give Forward page to collect money for Harris. As of midmorning Tuesday, close to \$152,000 had been donated. Over the weekend, he spoke with Harris about what he's planning to do with the donations, and knew that he had a very solid plan of making it happen.

The fund raised far more than any of them expected—in just three months, people donated more than \$190,000. Harris talked to a lawyer, who helped him put the money in a trust. Since then, he's been able to buy a car and even put money down on a house, which he's fixing up himself. And that's not all: After he appeared on TV, his

family members who had been searching for him for 16 years were able to find him.

They were happily reunited, and Harris is now working on his relationship with them. And the Kansas City community hasn't forgotten about Harris and his good deed. "I still see some of the same people," he says, "but only now, instead of coming up and giving me change, they're coming up shaking my hand and saying, 'Hey, good job.'" Since the fateful day that Darling's ring landed in his cup, Harris's life has turned completely around. "I want to thank all the people that helped me out," he says.

- ① Advice when most needed is least heeded.
- ② Slow and steady wins the game.
- ③ Heaven protects the just.
- ④ Two heads are better than one.
- ⑤ A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

298. 다음 글을 읽고 답할 수 있는 질문이 아닌 것은? 원주서현 -
() [43-45]

Six months ago, 55-year-old Billy Ray Harris was homeless. He lived on a street corner in Kansas City, holding out a cup and asking passersby for spare change. But then, one day, his life changed. In February, Sarah Darling passed Harris at his usual spot and dropped some change into his cup. But she also accidentally dropped in her engagement ring. Though Harris considered selling the ring—he got it appraised for \$4,000—a few days later, he returned the ring to Darling. “I am not trying to say that I am a saint, but I am no devil either,” he said at the time.

As a way to say thank you, Darling gave Harris all the cash she had with her. Then her husband, Bill Krejci, launched a Give Forward page to collect money for Harris. As of midmorning Tuesday, close to \$152,000 had been donated. Over the weekend, he spoke with Harris about what he's planning to do with the donations, and knew that he had a very solid plan of making it happen.

The fund raised far more than any of them expected—in just three months, people donated more than \$190,000. Harris talked to a lawyer, who helped him put the money in a trust. Since then, he's been able to buy a car and even put money down on a house, which he's fixing up himself. And that's not all: After he appeared on TV, his family members who had been searching for him for 16 years were able to find him.

They were happily reunited, and Harris is

now working on his relationship with them. And the Kansas City community hasn't forgotten about Harris and his good deed. "I still see some of the same people," he says, "but only now, instead of coming up and giving me change, they're coming up shaking my hand and saying, 'Hey, good job'." Since the fateful day that Darling's ring landed in his cup, Harris's life has turned completely around. "I want to thank all the people that helped me out," he says.

- ① How much did people donate for Harris for three months?
- ② What event has changed Harris' life?
- ③ Why did Harris live on the streets?
- ④ How much was Darling's engagement ring appraised?
- ⑤ How long has Harris been separated from his family?

299. 다음 글에서 어법상 어색한 문장끼리 짝지어 진 것은? 원주서현 - () [43-45]

Six months ago, 55-year-old Billy Ray Harris was homeless. He lived on a street corner in Kansas City, **(A) holding out a cup and being asked passers-by** for spare change. But then, one day, his life changed. In February, Sarah Darling passed Harris at his usual spot and dropped some change into his cup. But she also accidentally dropped in her engagement ring. Though Harris considered selling the ring—**(B) he got them appraised for \$4,000**—a few days later, he returned the ring to Darling. "I am not trying to say that I am a saint, but I am no devil either," he said at the time.

As a way to say thank you, Darling gave Harris all the cash she had with her. Then her husband, Bill Krejci, **(C) launched a Give Forward page to collect money for Harris**. As of midmorning Tuesday, close to \$152,000 had been donated. Over the weekend, he spoke with Harris about **(D) what he's planning to do with the donations**, and knew that he had **(E) a very solid plan of making it happened**.

The fund raised far more than any of them expected—in just three months, people donated more than \$190,000. Harris talked to a lawyer, **(F) who helped him put the money in a trust**. Since then, he's been able to buy a car and even put money down on a house, which he's fixing up himself. And that's not all: After he appeared on TV, his family members **(G) who had been searched for him** for 16 years were able to find him.

They were happily reunited, and Harris is now working

on his relationship with them. And the Kansas City community **(H) hasn't never forgotten about Harris** and his good deed. "I still see some of the same people," he says, "but only now, instead of coming up and giving me change, **(I) they're coming up shaking my hand and saying**, 'Hey, good job'." Since the fateful day **(J) that Darling's ring landed in his cup**, Harris's life has turned completely around. "I want to thank all the people that helped me out," he says.

- ① (A), (B), (C), (H) ② (A), (B), (E), (I)
- ③ (B), (E), (G), (H) ④ (B), (E), (H), (I)
- ⑤ (F), (G), (H), (J)

300. (주관식) 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. 원주서현 - () [43-45]

Six months ago, 55-year-old Billy Ray Harris was homeless. He lived on a street corner in Kansas City, holding out a cup and asking passersby for spare change. But then, one day, his life changed. In February, Sarah Darling passed Harris at his usual spot and dropped some change into his cup. But she also accidentally dropped in her engagement ring. Though Harris considered selling the ring—he got it appraised for \$4,000—a few days later, he returned the ring to Darling. "I am not trying to say that I am a saint, but I am no devil either," he said at the time.

As a way to say thank you, Darling gave Harris all the cash she had with her. Then her husband, Bill Krejci, launched a Give Forward page to collect money for Harris. As of midmorning Tuesday, close to \$152,000 had been donated. Over the weekend, he spoke with Harris about what he's planning to do with the donations, and knew that he had a very solid plan of making it happen.

The fund raised far more than any of them expected—in just three months, people donated more than

\$190,000. Harris talked to a lawyer, who helped him put the money in a trust. Since then, he's been able to buy a car and even put money down on a house, which he's fixing up himself. And that's not all: After he appeared on TV, his family members who had been searching for him for 16 years were able to find him.

They were happily reunited, and Harris is now working on his relationship with them. And the Kansas City community hasn't forgotten about Harris and his good deed. "I still see some of the same people," he says, "but only now, (가) 지금은 그들이 다가와서 나에게 잔돈을 주는 대신에, 다가와 악수를 합니다. and saying, 'Hey, good job.'" Since the fateful day that Darling's ring landed in his cup, Harris's life has turned completely around. "I want to thank all the people that helped me out," he says.

요약문 → A homeless man's ***good deed** completely changed his life.

Q 1. 요약문 속의 ***good deed** 가 구체적으로 의미하는 행동을 본문에서 찾아, 본문에 있는 그대로 영어로 쓰시오. (6단어)

[정답] ->

Q 2. 다음 영단어를 (가)의 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하십시오.

[up / they're / me / coming / and / up / shaking / my / change, / of / hand / instead / giving / coming].

[정답] ->

1 번 - ② ① had been using→have been using, ③ When→Whenever, enough hot→hot enough, ④ receiving→to receive, ⑤ is→are(보어가 문두에 와서 도치된 구문으로 주어는 copies여서 복수동사여야함.)

2 번 - ④ 영수증과 보증서를 동봉해야 환불가능하다는 언급은 없다.

3 번 - ④

4 번 - ④

5 번 - ④

6 번 - ④

7 번 - ⑤ finding a solution to a problem

8 번 - ④

9 번 - I am qualified to get a full refund within two months.

10 번 - (A)newest, (B)specifically, (C)request, (D)matter

11 번 - ④

12 번 - ⑤ ⑤ are

13 번 - ④

14 번 - ③

15 번 - ④

16 번 - ②

17 번 - ④

18 번 - (1) few / (2) taking / (3) later / (4) this

19 번 - (1) glittering / (2) stretching / (3) to move

20 번 - ④

21 번 - ④ 밑줄 과 4번은 (위험을 무릅쓰고) 모험하다, 1번과 5번은 조심스럽게 말하다, 3번은 모험적 사업

22 번 - ③ 본문과 3번을 제외한 나머지는 깨달다, 알아차리다의 의미이고 3번은 (목표 등을) 실현하다의 의미

23 번 - ① glittering ② stretching ③ But he realizes there's no service this far underground.

24 번 - ⑤ his footing gives way and he slides down into the darkness

25 번 - ④

26 번 - ④

27 번 - ⑤

28 번 - ③

29 번 - ③

30 번 - ②

31 번 - ③

32 번 - ③

33 번 - ③

34 번 - ③

35 번 - follower count seems to be more important than talent, but it is really about firing on all cylinders.

36 번 - ④

37 번 - ④ ①②③⑤ → 관계사, ④ → 접속사

38 번 - ⑤ (A) 관계부사 how는 way와 함께 사용못함. (B) 선행사에 every가 있을 경우에는 주로 관계대명사 that을 사용한다. (C) 간접의문문의 어순은 의문사 다음에 '주어+동사'가 온다. 따라서 이 문제에서는 you are가 맞는 표현이다.

39 번 - ⑤

40 번 - ④

41 번 - ①

42 번 - ②

43 번 - ④

44 번 - ③ give up the labor가 아니라 divide up the labor이다.

45 번 - ⑤

46 번 - ③ (A) discharge : (임무 등을) 이행하다; charge : (임무 등을) 맡기다. (B) come up with : (방법 등을) 생각해 내다[찾아 내다]. come down with ~ : ~에 걸리다. (C) depend on ~ : ~을 믿다, ~에 의지하다

47 번 - ②

48 번 - ② turn → turn to

49 번 - If you can find somebody and divide up the labor in order not to feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing,

50 번 - ③ ③ divide up

51 번 - ④

52 번 - ②

53 번 - ①

54 번 - ③

55 번 - ④

56 번 - ⑤

57 번 - ⑤

58 번 - ③

59 번 - (1) the way / (2) taking / (3) going / (4) that / (6) rolls / (7) what / (8) are / (9) increased / (10) perfect

60 번 - ① 1번 -> delete or erase 변형 point 2. increase -> gain / 3. fall -> plunge / 4. won->obtained / 5. perfect -> excellent

61 번 - ④ 원문 think about it -> think what is perfect

62 번 - **increased, an ugly shot.**

63 번 - ①, ② 변형 앞부분에 not 삽입 impeccable = perfect (흠 잡을수 없는)

64 번 - ①

65 번 - ④

66 번 - ④

67 번 - ④

68 번 - ②

69 번 - ⑤ (A) taking과 병렬관계를 이루므로 going이 맞다. (B) 접속사가 없으므로 분사구문이어야 한다. 따라서 현재분사인 falling이 옳은 표현이다. (C) 'what'다음에는 '관사+형용사+명사', 'how'다음에는 '형용사+관사+명사'의 어순을 따른다.

70 번 - ③

71 번 - ②

72 번 - ① substitute "perfect" for "complete" → substitute "complete" for "perfect"

73 번 - ④ what+a(an)+형용사+명사+주어+동사

74 번 - ②

75 번 - ④

76 번 - ⑤

77 번 - **Nobody likes to be crossed off the list before being given the opportunity to show others who they are.**

78 번 - ① competitive -> competent

79 번 - ④

80 번 - ③

81 번 - (1) competent / (2) recognize / (3) clouded / (4) relationship / (5) cultivate / (6) crossed off / (7) that / (8) message / (9) appeals

82 번 - ⑤

83 번 - ④

84 번 - ⑤ **it's important that we all learn how to say the appropriate things in the right way and to present ourselves in a way that appeals to other people—tailoring a great first impression.**

85 번 - ② (A) 선행사에 서수가 포함되어 있으면 관계대명사는 that이 쓰인다. (B) 간접의문문의 어순은 '의문사+주어+동사'이다. (C) to say와 병렬관계를 가지므로 to present가 맞는 표현이다.

86 번 - ④ ①②③⑤ → 관계사(②:관계부사, ①③⑤:관계대명사), ④ → 접속사(동격)

87 번 - ④ are → is (동명사가 주어로 사용되면 단수 취급을 하므로 동사는 is를 써야 맞음)

88 번 - ② that presentation은 the first impression we give을 의미한다.

89 번 - ② (A) 주어로 사용된 동명사는 단수 취급하므로 'isn't'가 옳은 표현이다. (B) give는 4형식 동사로 2개의 목적어가 필요하다. 이 문제에서는 목적어가 1개이므로 수동태로 쓰는 것이 맞다. 따라서 'being given'이 옳은 표현이다. (C) 진목적어절을 이끄는 접속사이므로 관계대명사인 what을 사용하면 안되고 접속사로 쓰일 수 있는 'that'이 맞는 표현이다.

90 번 - ①

91 번 - ⑤ 5 - the other

92 번 - ②

93 번 - ② 2 - 본문 with no obvious

94 번 - ⑤

95 번 - ⑤

96 번 - ⑤

97 번 - ②

98 번 - ⑤

99 번 - ④

100 번 - ④ 4. Your bodily experience helps your brain to quickly place a value on soup A, and another on soup B, allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other.

101 번 - ④

102 번 - ④

103 번 - ⑤ 이런 식으로 우리의 신체적 경험은 선택이 많은 상황에서 더 유용하게 사용될 수 있다는 말은 글의 흐름에 알맞지 않다.

104 번 - ⑤ 당신의 신체 경험은 당신의 두뇌가 재빠르게 A수프에 하나의 가치를 부여하게 한다는 내용이므로 =>quickly 가 알맞다.

105 번 - ④ 당신이 간단한 선택을 할때 결정에 이르기 위해서는 신체로부터 나오는 피드백인 신체 경험이 도움이 된다는 글이므로 빈칸 A에는 choice, 빈칸 B에는 bodily signature가 알맞다. (cognitive stimulation : 인지 자극)

106 번 - **1. And that's what the feedback from your body is able to give you. 2. allowing you to tip the balance in one direction or the other.**

107 번 - ①, ③ 1번 : sorting->sorted 4번 : those-> that

108 번 - ③ (B) accounted-> accounting (C) those-> that (D) were-> was

109 번 - ④

110 번 - ③

111 번 - ⑤

112 번 - the highest in Europe, accounting for 83% and 76% respectively

113 번 - ② 그의 모든 가족이 아니라 어머니와 여동생과 함께 미국으로 이주했다.

114 번 - ③ Thomas Nast의 생애에 관한 글이다.

115 번 - ③ 1,2,3,4는Thomas Nast고 3번은 Theodore Kaufmann이다.

116 번 - ⑤ (A) to read와 병렬구조, (B) 뒤에 완전한 절, (C) 지속되는 의미로 contributions를 수식

117 번 - ③

118 번 - (A) Young Nast was a poor student—he never learned to read or write—but showed an early talent for drawing, (B) also

119 번 - ② 가난해서 읽고 쓰기를 배울 기회가 없었지, 우둔했던 것은 아니다

120 번 - ③

121 번 - ⑤ 그림에 일찍부터 재능을 보여 그 재능으로 많은 기여를 했다.

122 번 - ③

123 번 - ③

124 번 - (A)provides, (B)run, (c)Registration, (D)includes

125 번 - participants can take all recipes to home and the meals that they cooked

126 번 - ④

127 번 - ④

128 번 - ① ①Cookery : the art or practice of cooking

129 번 - ⑤ Warning notice 경고문 Instruction manuals 사용설명서 Advertisement 광고 References 참고문헌 Notification 공지문, 안내문

130 번 - ① 주중이나 주말이나 개장 시간은 오전 10시이므로 입장시간은 항상 동일하다.

131 번 - ① 최소 폐장 1시간전에는 입장을 해야 관람이 허용되므로 주말에는 4시까지 와야 한다.

132 번 - ① 많은 해양생물이 수족관에 있다는 것이지 브리스톨 지역에 존재하리라는 말하지 않고 있다.

133 번 - ③ 티켓 예약을 휴대전화와 같은 모바일 장치로만 가능하다는 내용은 나온 적이 없다.

134 번 - ③ 이글은 브리스톨 수족관 이용에 대한 안내문이다. 따라서 수족관 이용 방식을 알리는 글이다.

135 번 - ② 2은 폐장 1시간 뒤에도 입장이 가능하다는 말로 어색하다

136 번 - ⑤ 4- 요금에서 12세 이하의 children만 10달러이므로 그 이상의 나이인 경우 성인 요금을 받는 것으로 추정할 수 있다. 5-온라인 티켓팅을 할 수 있다는 것으로 보아 현장 예약만 한다는 말은 흐름상 어울리지 않는 문장이다

137 번 - ② assignments 과제, unfavorable 불리한, physicist 물리학자

138 번 - ⑤ earnings 수입, make appointment 약속잡다, valued 가치를 가진, profitable 이익이 있는, prevention 예방

139 번 - ④ higher-> lower, 비교우위를 가지고 있는 사람을 고용하면 자료 기록을 하고 그것을 관리하기위해 드는 비용은 더 낮아진다.

140 번 - ④

141 번 - ⑤ 글의 내용상 이 일을 해낼 수 있는 사람을 고용하는 것이 이익이 된다.

142 번 - costs will be lower and joint output larger than would otherwise be achievable.

143 번 - ⑤

144 번 - ④

145 번 - ④

146 번 - ④ 비교우위를 고려하여 생산하는 것이 효율적인 공급이 가능하며 고비용 공급을 피할 수 있다.

147 번 - ④

148 번 - ④

149 번 - ③

150 번 - ③

151 번 - ②

152 번 - ⑤ fine art.

153 번 - ⑤

154 번 - ⑤

155 번 - ③ 이글은 우정형성에 있어서 '물리적 공간'이 중요하다는 이야기를 하고 있으므로 ③이 정답으로 적절하다.

156 번 - ④ 이 글은 우정이 형성되는 방법에 대한 연구를 설명하고 있으므로 ④가 정답으로 적절하다.

157 번 - ⑤ (A) 가치, 신념, 태도는 '심리적'인 요인들이다 - psychological (B) 위 학자들은 짧고 수동적인 만남을 가능하게 하는 '물리적' 공간을 중요하다고 했다 - physical [physician : 내과 의사 / phycological : 조류학적으로]

158 번 - ④ ① 청소년기가 아닌 유아기 ② 오직 분리만 시키는 것이 아니라 묶기도 한다. ③심리적 거리가 아닌 물리적 거리 ⑤ 자주 만나고 친구가 되고 비스한 태도를 가지게 된다.

159 번 - ④ 짧고 수동적인 접촉이 우정으로 발전한다.

160 번 - ⑤ (A) 앞의 주장과 다른 주장이 나오므로 however [모의고사 본문제에는 but] (B) 앞에 주장과 뒤에 주장의 거의 같은 내용(자주 접촉하면 친구가 된다)이므로 in other words

161 번 - ③ 제시문 질문에 대해 답이 나와야 하는데 (B)가 몇몇의 전문가의 주장이고 (A)(C)가 Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back의 주장이므로 분리가 되어야 하는데 (C)가 '그러나'로 시작하므로 그 앞에 다른 주장인 (B)가 오고 뒤 뒤에 같은 주장인 (A)가 오는 것이 적절하다.

162 번 - ③ 삽입문이 but으로 시작하기 때문에 그 앞에는 이후 주장과 다른 주장이 나와야 하므로 태도가 형성되는 유아가 중요하다 문장 뒤인 ③에 들어가는 것이 적절하다.

163 번 - ④ Festinger, Schachter, and Back들은 심리적인 요인인 믿음, 가치, 태도보다는 자주 만나게 되는 물리적인 공간이 더 중요하다고 했으므로 ④는 그들이 주장하기에는 어색한 주장이다.

164 번 - ② "그날 동안 서로를 지나쳐 가는 사람들이 친구가 되는 경향이 있고 그래서 시간이 지남에 따라 유사한 태도를 받아들이게 되었다"가 적합하므로 ②이 적절하다.

165 번 - ② '거슬러 올라가 진다' 즉 수동이므로 could be traced로 고쳐야 한다.

166 번 - ⑤ (A) 자동사인 last는 과거분사가 아닌 현재분사여야 한다 (B) 접촉은 만들어 진 것 즉 수동관계이므로 made (C) 뒤에 목적어 the day만 오므로 during [tended가 the day를 주어로 하는 동사가 아님에 유의하자]

167 번 - ② 어린 시절에 가치, 신념, 태도를 얻으므로 required가 적절하다.

168 번 - friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood be likely to 동원 / 과거분사 made / going, walking 분사구문들을 이용한 영작능력을 평가

169 번 - 1. remaining 2. it 3. be found 4. has 5. 맞음 1. <남아있는>으로 진행의 의미인 현재분사를 쓴다. 2. 가목적어 it 3. 수동태이므로 be found를 쓴다 4. it is ~ that 강조구문에서 주어 the only thing이 앞에 있으므로 동사는 has이다.

170 번 - ③ obey를 reject로. 혼자가 아니라는 것이 군중을 거부하는 것을 쉽게 한다.

171 번 - ④ 적은 수만으로도 외롭지 않고 힘을 얻을 수 있다는 내용이다.

172 번 - Emotional strength can be found even in small numbers

173 번 - To feel that you're not solitary, you don't need an entire crowd to advocate you

174 번 - just having one friend is sufficient to significantly lessen loneliness

175 번 - ② 소수의 지지하는 사람들이 있다는 외로움을 물리치고 세상을 변화시킬 수 있는 힘을 준다.

176 번 - ④

177 번 - ⑤

178 번 - ① (A) 선행사가 없는 관계대명사가 필요하므로 what (B) 뒤에 있는 형용사를 수식하므로 부사인 substantially가 적합하다[주의: 보어자리로 착각하지 않도록 주의한다 - 뒤에 형용사보어가 있으므로 보어가 될 수 없다] (C) 선행사가 단수 thing이므로 has

179 번 - ③ ③ 최악에 대비해라, 최선이 제 발로 찾아올 것이다 (속담) ① 혁신은 리더와 추종자를 구분하는 척도이다.(스티브 잡스) ② 고난이 없으면 성공도 없다 (속담) ④ 기회를 찾아야 기회를 만든다. (패티 헨슨) ⑤ 미래를 예측하는 최선의 방법은 미래를 창조하는 것이다 (앨런 케이) - 본문은 글 속에서 '선도적 창조'보다 '혁신'의 필요성이 언급됨.

180 번 - ④ -> reverse 반전시키다, 뒤바꾸다 / / / (원문변형) ③ soared -> surged ⑤ apparent=> indisputable 반박의 여지가 없는

181 번 - ①

182 번 - ①, ③ ① 전 직원-> 임원들 ③ 농칠 가능성 -> 놓쳤던 (had missed)

183 번 - ⑤ (어휘) promote 홍보하다, estimate 평가하다, 추산하다

184 번 - ① (A) reverse 뒤집다 converse 대화를 나누다, 정반대의 (B) defend 방어하다 dispute 반박하다 (C) (원문변형) weren't inclined to = were reluctant to (~을 꺼려하는)

185 번 - ④ 신제품 출시에 관한 양측간의 논쟁은 치열해졌다 (x) -> 팀을 나눈 것은 아님. 차례로 '경쟁자-> 수비자'의 역할 진행 / / / (맞는 내용) ① 혁신적인 리더쉽 (대상:임원들) ② drastic (과감한) ③ 그들이 처한 입장에 따라 (경쟁자 and 자회사) ⑤ 현실 만족이 경쟁에서의 도태라는 사실에 경각심. (현실만족 <-> 혁신의 반대) (도태 -> '경쟁자들을 어떻게 사업에서 몰아낼 수 있는 지'라는 표현 있음)

186 번 - ④

187 번 - (1) as they developed ideas for drugs that would crush theirs and key markets they had missed / (2) When deliberating about innovation opportunities, the leaders weren't inclined to take risks (deliberate -> 뒤에 목적어가 있고 능동적으로 하는 것이므로 deliberating로 수정해야)

188 번 - ③ 열정적으로 브레인스토밍을 했다 -> 자신들을 짓밟을 제품을 기획하는 역할을 할 때 에너지가 솟구쳤다는 언급 있음 / / / (오답) ① 회사가 경쟁력을 잃고 있다는 위기감 (무관) ② 우월한 지위를 가져올 획기적 약품 만들라고 (무관) ④ 방어적 전략을 세우는 것이 최선 (x)-> 어떻게 방어할 지 논의는 했지만 '방어적 전략이 최선'이란 동의(x), 방어적 전략은 혁신이라 할 수 없음 ⑤ 이익이 손실을 초과하기 때문에 혁신이 필수적 (x) (이익을 기준으로 했던 기존의 틀이 아님)

189 번 - ② 관점의 틀을 재구성하는 것이, 특히 빼앗길 수 있는 것에 초점을 맞출 때, 변화를 만드는 강력한 도구이다 // (오답) ③ 최첨단 제품을 출시해야 한다 (무관) ⑤ 손실이 가시적 일 때 급진적인 조치를 취하는 것이 필수적 -> 글의 요지와 무관. 부연설명: 글에서 '급진적인'은 '자신들을 망하게 할 아이디어를 만들라'는 주문이지 급진적 조치를 취하라는 것 아님. 손실이 가시화된 경우도 아님-> 최악을 가정 후 대안 마련 시뮬레이션.

190 번 - ③

191 번 - ⑤ (원문변형) (A) losses -> deprivation 박탈, 상실 (B) a risk not to innovate -> unsafe to stay in the present

192 번 - ⑤ (A) 앞에는 회사를 망하게 하는 방법을 그리고 나서서 그 방법을 방어하는 방법을 연구한 것이므로 '그리고 나서 (then)'이 적합 (B) 앞에는 '위험을 무릅쓰지 않는 경향이 있었다'고 했는데 뒤에는 '혁신이 다급해진다'고 했으므로 서로 내용이 반대이다 - however

193 번 - ② (A) ask+O+to 동사원형 (B) and를 두고 worked와 병렬이므로 pretended [주의 : 모의고사 원문에는 and없이 pretending] (C) 뒤에 주어 동사가 오므로 접속사 because

194 번 - (A) because it reframes a gain-framed activity in terms of losses / (B) they realized that it was a risk not to innovate

195 번 - ③

196 번 - ③

197 번 - ③ 문맥상 과거완료 had thought가 알맞은 표현이다.

198 번 - ④

199 번 - ①

200 번 - ⑤

201 번 - ①

202 번 - (1) sequence / (2) different / (3) required / (4) independently / (5) reveals / (6) acknowledged / (7) insight / (8) huge

203 번 - ① (A) 앞에 Isaac Newton과 Gottfried von Leibniz가 미적분학을 처음 발견했다고 했다가 뒤에는 그 이전 수학자들도 미적분을 알았다고 했으므로 but이 와려 한다. (B) 동시대에 똑같은 위대한 통찰력이 나온 이유를 설명하는 부분이므로 because가 와야 한다.

204 번 - ②, ④ ② 어떤 문화의 사람은 빠른 학습자이고 다른 문화의 사람은 느린 학습자라는 것을 보여주는 증거는 없다고 했다. ④ 전통적인 Hadza 사냥꾼은 대수학 지식이 동아프리카 목초지에서의 삶에 적응성을 특별히 향상시켜주지 않기 때문에 그것을 학습하지 않아왔다.

205 번 - ③ ① 우리는 왜 대수 방정식을 푸는 방법을 알아야 하는가? ② 동아시아 목초지에서 살아가는 방법 ③ 필요한 지식; 사람마다 다르다 ④ 대수방정식을 모르는 성인들의 불편함 ⑤ 야생동물을 사냥하는 가장 평범한 방법 성인이 대수 방정식을 푸는 방법을 모르면 덜 똑똑하다고 추정하는 경향이 있지만, 예시로 Hadza 사냥꾼은 대수학 지식이 삶의 적응성을 특별히 향상시켜주지 않기 때문에 학습하지 않았고, 자신의 삶에 필요한 사냥법은 잘 알고 있다고 하므로 '필요한 지식은 사람마다 다르다'가 제목으로 적절하다.

206 번 - ② ② 그가 덜 똑똑한 것과 우리가 똑똑한 것을 비교하고 있으므로 we are (intelligent)가 적절하다.

207 번 - ⑤ ⑤ 동사 would know의 목적어로 '의문사 + to부정사', 명사구가 오는 게 적절하므로 how to track로 고쳐야 한다.

208 번 - ③ "사람들은 종종 만약 Tanzania의 Hadza의 한 어른이 대수 방정식을 푸는 방법을 모른다면, 그가 우리보다 덜 똑똑함에 틀림없다고 잘못 추정한다".는 제시문 다음에 주제문인 (A)가 이어지는 게 적절하다. 그 다음에 주제문에 대한 support로 (B)와 (D)가 이어지는데, (C)는 (D)의 support로 보는데 적절하므로 (A)-(B)-(D)-(C)의 순서가 적절하다.

209 번 - ③ 대수 방정식을 푸는 방법을 모른다는 이유로 똑똑하지 않다고 추정하는 것은 잘못이고 접하는 문화에 따라 빠른 학습자와 느린 학습자가 있다는 증거는 없다고 하면서 그에 대한 support로 글이 전개된다. 글의 흐름상 However,~ 이하의 문장이 삽입문의 support에 해당하므로 ③에 들어가는 것이 적절하다.

210 번 - ④ [요약문 해석] 간단히 말해서, 사람들은 환경에 가장 잘 적응하기 위해 알아야 할 것을 비교적 동등한 효율성을 가지고 배운다. 본문에서 Hadza 사냥꾼을 예로 들어, 사람들은 자신이 처한 환경에 따라 필요한 지식이 다를 수 있음을 말하고 있으므로 ④가 적당하다.

211 번 - ①

212 번 - ④ 사람이 필요한 지식은 사람이 처한 환경에 따라 다른데, Hadza 사냥꾼은 동아프리카 목초지에서 적응하는데 대수학 지식은 필요치 않다고 해야하므로 adoption을 adaptation으로 바꿔야 한다.

213 번 - ① 통념을 나타내는 첫 문장 다음에 이 글의 주제문이 이어지므로 A에는 통념을 뒤집는 전환의 연결사가 필요하고 다음에 주제문에 대한 support로 비교문화연구, Hadza사냥꾼을 예로 들었다. 지위에 있어 마지막 문장은 그 앞문장보다 하위에 있는 것으로 보여지고 앞문장의 내용을 뒤집고 있으므로 However가 적절하다.

214 번 - ② 대수학 지식이 Hadza사냥꾼에게는 필요치 않아서 학습하지 않았고, 그들이 필요한 사냥법은 잘 알고 있다(필요한 것은 잘 안다)는 내용으로 봐서 비슷한 효율성(대수학이 필요하면 대수학을 배우고, 사냥이 필요하면 사냥법을 배우고)을 가지고 각기 다른 문화적인 내용을 성취한다는 말이 적절하다.

215 번 - 1. does not know how to solve an algebraic equation, then he must be less intelligent than we are. 2. The study of comparative cultures has taught us that people in different cultures learn different cultural content

216 번 - A. assume erroneously B. solve C. intelligent D. evidence E. comparative F. content (G. attitudes, values) H. accomplish I. similar efficiency J. knowledge K. enhance L. adaptation M. track N. wounded

217 번 - ④ ① 특정 문화의 사람들은 다른 문화의 사람들보다 빨리 배운다. ② 사람은 사회의 다른 사람으로부터 문화를 배워야 한다. ③ 개발도상국의 사람들은 선진국에서 배워야 한다. ④ 사람들은 그들이 알아야 할 것을 비교적 동등한 효율성으로 배운다. ⑤ 사실, 전통적인 Hadza 사냥꾼은 대수방정식을 풀 수 있다. 문화에 따라 빠른 학습자, 느린 학습자가 있다는 증거는 없고, 필요에 한 것은 유사한 효율성을 가지고 성취한다고 했으므로 글의 요지는 ④번이 적절하다.

218 번 - ②

219 번 - ③ want -> wanted (가정법 과거)

220 번 - ③

221 번 - ① movable : 이동시킬 수 있는 / delayable : 연기할 수 있는 / advisable : 바람직한, 권할 만한 / enlightening : 계몽적인, 밝혀주는 / reliable : 의존할 수 있는 / deferrable : 연기할 수 있는 / transferable : 옮길 수 있는 / despicable : 비열한, 야비한 / immovable : 고정된, 움직이지 않는 / yieldable : 생산할[수익을 올릴] 수 있는

222 번 - ④

223 번 - ④ ① 사람들은 작은 규모의 물물 교환을 한다. ② 아기를 돌봐준 일에 대해 고장난 문을 수리해주는 게 작은 규모의 물물 교환의 일종이다. ③ 지문에서 빵 한 덩어리와 자동차를 교환하는 일은 매우 어렵다고 언급한다. ⑤ 돈은 위에서 언급한 모든 문제를 해결한다고 언급되어 있다.

224 번 - ③ 돈으로 사람들이 교환하도록 강제할 수 있다는 이야기는 지문에 언급된 바 없음.

225 번 - (1) coincidence (2) chance (3) accident

226 번 - ⑤

227 번 - where not only does the other person happen to have what I want, but I also have what he wants

228 번 - ② coincidence: 우연 = accident, chance / potable : 마셔도 되는 / transferable : 옮길 수 있는 / commodity : 상품, 물품

229 번 - ② defend: 방어하다 / resolve : 해결하다 / dissolve : 용해하다

230 번 - ① in return for a few hours of babysitting ② all you had to trade was your new car ③ where not only does the other person happen to have what I want

231 번 - A(or The) coincidence of wants (A or The double coincidence of wants 도 정답 : 해설) A는 교환의 수단 이 없는 곳에서의 거래에 필수적이며, 물물거래를 가능하게 한다. B가 발생하는 경우는 A재와 공급자가 B재와 공급자가 상호 교환 의 의지를 지니고 각자가 보유하지 못한 재화를 구하려고 할 때이다.

232 번 - ③

233 번 - ② (B)의 yield는 산출하다라는 의미인데 영영풀이는 yield의 다른 뜻인 굴복하다 라는 뜻에 대한 영영풀이이다.

234 번 - ③ 휘두르기를 내면화 하는 과정에 관해 이야기 하고 있는데 3번은 골프 스윙의 복잡성에 관하여 설명한다.

235 번 - ⑤

236 번 - ④ A에서 골프스윙을 통해 뇌 연구를 통한 운동기술 의 내면화 이해의 예를 들고 있다.

237 번 - ④ 4 동명사 demanding은 뒤에 목적어를 수반해야 한다. 그러므로 명사 demand가 맞음.

238 번 - ①

239 번 - ② 영구적으로 기억되는 것이 아니고, 그렇게 되도록 시도(노력) 한다는 것이다.

240 번 - ②

241 번 - (A)internalizes / (B)recreate / (C)unconscious

242 번 - ② (A) 접속사가 없고 능동미이므로 analyzing (B) elements를 가리키므로 them (C) 뒤에 it is 즉 주어+동사가 오 므로 though [주의: 모의고사 지문엔 despite being이라고 되어 있음에 주의해야 함]

243 번 - ③ 목적을 나타내는 so as to R이 아닌 결과를 나타내 는 only to R이 적절하다.

244 번 - ⑤

245 번 - ④

246 번 - you can sometimes fool yourself into thinking your train is still and the other train is moving slowly backwards

247 번 - ④

248 번 - (1) too / (2) hard / (3) slightly / (4) the other

249 번 - ③

250 번 - ②

251 번 - ⑤

252 번 - ③

253 번 - ⑤ 기차의 움직임에 대한 착각은 주위에 다른 기차가 존재하는 상대적인 상황에서 비롯된 것이므로 "내가 탄 기차가 움직인다는 분명한 시그널인 덜컹거리는 출발은 상대적인 움직임에 대한 착각을 없앨 수 있으므로" 답은 5번이다

254 번 - ①

255 번 - ② ② can inform

256 번 - ②

257 번 - ③

258 번 - (1) can be informed -> can inform (2) The least profitable information -> The most profitable information (3) wants to decrease -> wants to increase

259 번 - ⑤

260 번 - likely comes through network connections that provide "inside" information

261 번 - ④

262 번 - ①

263 번 - ④

264 번 - ②

265 번 - ⑤

266 번 - ①

267 번 - who supported rather than opposed desegregation

268 번 - there is evidence that students were more highly motivated and learned more in classes

269 번 - ③

270 번 - ④

271 번 - ④

272 번 - ①

273 번 - ③ 글의 내용상 susceptible을 reluctant로 고쳐야 흐름이 자연스러

274 번 - ④ 연구 가설과 수집된 자료가 같은 결과를 보여준다고 해도 외부변인이나 독립변인 등의 간섭으로 연구 결과가 타당하지 않을 수도 있다는 내용의 글이다.

275 번 - ② deviant(일탈적인) / devotional(헌신적인, 종교적인) / suitable(적합한) / unsuitable(부적합한)

276 번 - ④

277 번 - ③, ⑤ ③ analyzing -> analyzes (and로 연결된 병렬구조로, collects와 연결되는 동사가 필요) ⑤ is interfered -> is interfering (간섭된 것이 아니라 간섭을 하다,라는 능동표현이 필요)

278 번 - ⑤

279 번 - ③ 주어진 글의 however를 힌트삼아 문장의 앞 뒤 관계를 잘 살펴볼 필요가 있음. 주어진 글 바로 뒤에 변인들에 의한 문제점이 나와야 함.

280 번 - ③ 작은 교실에서보다 큰 교실에서 더 많은 부정행위가 있다는 내용은 본문과 일치하지만, 연구자(she)의 추론과 일치하는 내용이었지, 대조되는 것은 아니었다.(Contrary to the researchers' reasoning)

281 번 - ⑤ (A) has -> have (또는 will have) / (B) which -> where / (D) small one -> small ones / (E) using -> used / (G) what -> that

282 번 - ③ 연구자의 연구 결과는 주된 요인이 아니라 외부 요인에 의해 타당성을 가질수 있다

283 번 - ④ A : infer(추론하다) / B : supervision(감독/감시) / C: analyzes (분석하다) / D :interrupt (방해하다/간섭하다) / E: distortion(왜곡) -> support

284 번 - ④

285 번 - 독립변인 : 높은 비율의 부정행위가 작은 수업에서보다 큰 수업에서 다르게 발생, 외부변인 : 작은 수업에서는 단답형과 서술형 시험을 사용한 반면 큰 수업은 선다형 시험을 사용함

286 번 - ③

287 번 - (1) large / (2) smaller / (3) small / (4) large 원문 : she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small 변형: she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating won't occur on exams in small classes than in large

288 번 - ④

289 번 - ⑤ 변형 : 그녀의 한 동료가 외부변인이 있음을 지적해 줬고, 그래서 그녀 덕분에(변형), 연구자는 깨달음

290 번 - ② 약혼반지를 돌려준 한 노숙자의 선행으로 그의 인생이 완전히 바뀌었다는 이야기이다.

291 번 - ①, ③ ① dropping -> dropped (passed와 연결되는 병렬구조임.) ③ had donated -> had been donated (152,000달러가 주어이므로 기부되었다라는 수동 표현이 필요)

292 번 - ① appraise(가격을 감정하다) / apprise(알리다) / faithful(충실한)

293 번 - 8-5-2-9-1-7-4-6-3

294 번 - (1) Harris / (2) Harris / (3) Bill / (4) Bill / (5) Harris / (6) Harris / (7) Harris and his family members / (8) Harris' family members / (9) some of the same people

295 번 - ③ 3개월만에 190,000달러 이상이 기부되었다. (152,000달러가 기부된 것은 화요일 오전 중간쯤이었음.)

296 번 - ⑤ A : unintentionally(의도치않게) / B: raise(모금하다) / D : appeared(출연하다) / E : virtue (미덕, 선행) C : Bill이 Harris에게 unreliable(신뢰할 수 없는) 계획을 갖고 있다는 내용은 글의 흐름에 어색하다.

297 번 - ③ Heaven protects the just. (하늘은 정직한 자를 지킨다)

298 번 - ③ 어떤 이유로 Harris가 거리에서 노숙생활을 했는지 글에서 밝혀지지 않았다.

299 번 - ③ (A) being asked -> asking / (B) them -> it / (E) happen -> happened / (G) searched -> searching / (H) never 또는 not을 뺌. (이중부정)

**300 번 - 1. He returned the ring to Darling. / 2.
instead of coming up and giving me change, they're
coming up shaking my hand.**
