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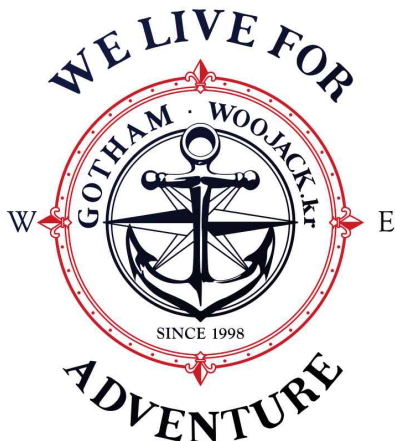
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2021학년도 수능특강(영어) 내신 변형문제

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1. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 1)

We received your [appliance / application] for the Steven Christopher Scholarship. We sincerely appreciate your interest. Each year hundreds of students apply for the scholarship, and your [humble / outstanding] academic record [placing / placed] you among the finalists. However, we regret [informing / to inform] you that the scholarship [has been granted / has granted] to someone else who has a wider experience in the industry. [Considering / Consider] that you are a few years younger than the others who are also applying, we encourage you [from gaining / to gain] more experience and expose yourself more to different challenges and situations in the corporate world. This experience will greatly [benefit from / benefit] your qualifications the next time you apply for the same scholarship. We encourage you [from applying / to reapply] for next year's slot, and wish you the best of luck in your academic career.

저희는 귀하의 Steven Christopher 장학금 신청서를 접수했습니다. 귀하의 관심에 진심으로 감사드립니다. 매년 수백 명의 학생들이 그 장학금을 신청하는데, 귀하의 뛰어난 학업 성적 덕분에 귀하는 최종 후보에 포함되었습니다. 그러나 그 장학금이 산업 분야에서 더 폭넓은 경험을 가진 다른 사람에게 주어졌다는 것을 알려 드리게 되어 유감입니다. 귀하께서 함께 지원한 다른 사람들보다 몇 살 더 어리다는 것을 고려하면, 저희는 귀하께 더 많은 경험을 하고, 기업 분야에서 다양한 도전과 상황을 더 많이 경험할 것을 권장합니다. 이러한 경험은 다음번에 같은 장학금을 신청할 때 귀하의 자격 조건에 크게 도움이 될 것입니다. 저희는 귀하께 내년의 (장학금 신청) 자리에 다시 신청하실 것을 권장하며, 학업에 행운이 가득하기를 바랍니다.

2. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 2)

I signaled to David, my diving teacher, [which / that] I was going down into the sea. As I slowly sank away from the lighted sea surface, I swam toward the cave wall. With a growing uneasiness, I realized that the cold was not nearly as much a problem as the dark. Underwater, it was completely, [orientingly / disorientingly] dark. I couldn't see David, couldn't see the bottom, and I could barely see the surface. I was breathing too fast, and my suit was too tight and [refining / confining]. My panic grew at a rate almost too fast to control. I worked to calm myself: *Slow your breathing, adjust your buoyancy, move slowly.* It worked; didn't dash to the surface, I looked at David, and out of habit only I gave him a grin and a thumbs-up, but it was enough to refocus and follow my training, adjust my buoyancy, take a slow breath, and proceed down. Now I was looking at my old invertebrate friends on the cave wall [where / that] had been the site of my very first underwater job.

나는 다이빙 선생님이 David에게 바닷속으로 내려가고 있다고 신호를 보냈다. 불빛이 비치는 바다의 표면으로부터 멀어져 천천히 가라앉을 때 나는 동굴 벽을 향해서 헤엄을 쳤다. 불안감이 커지는 상황에서 나는 추위가 결코 어둠만큼의 문제는 되지 않는다는 것을 깨달았다. 물속에서는 완전히, 방향 감각을 상실케 할 정도로 어두웠다. 나는 David가 보이지 않았고, 바닥도 보이지 않았고, 수면도 거의 보이지 않았다. 나는 너무 빨리 숨을 쉬고 있었고, 내 잠수복은 딱 조이고 몸을 가두고 있었다. 내 공포감은 거의 통제할 수 없을 정도로 너무 빠른 속도로 증가했다. 나는 '호흡을 천천히 해, 부력을 조절해, 천천히 움직여.'라고 하면서 나 자신을 진정시키기 위해 노력했다. 그것은 효과가 있었다. 나는 수면을 향해 돌진하지 않고 David를 바라보았고, 단지 습관 때문에 그에게 씩 한번 웃어 주고 엄지손가락을 위로 들어 올려주었지만, 그것은 다시 집중하여 내가 훈련했던 것을 그대로 따라 해서 부력을 조절하고, 천천히 숨을 쉬고 아래로 나아가게 하기에 충분했다. 이제 나는 나의 정말 첫 번째 수중 작업의 현장이었던 동굴 벽에 붙어 있는 내 오랜 무척추동물 친구들을 보고 있었다.

3. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 3)

People are [focused / distracted]. They are [focused / distracted] because information is everywhere and the selection of the [relevant / irrelevant] messages becomes increasingly difficult. So, even if a piece of information was successfully delivered, it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered. It may just be forgotten or neglected. This is [because / why] Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said 'Repetita iuvant'(repetitions help). And the purpose is clear: ensuring the [deception / reception] of that message or piece of information. It's best to repeat messages in [identical / different] channels, even if it seems a redundant exercise. But only multi-channel information can somehow guarantee that a piece of information really reaches the audience. So, do not hesitate [repeating / to repeat] your content in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on. At some point It will reach the minds of your people and [disappear / stick] in their memory.

사람들은 정신이 산만하다. 정보가 어디에나 있고, 적절한 메시지의 선택이 점점 더 어려워지기 때문에, 그들은 정신이 산만하다. 그래서 비록 어떤 정보가 성공적으로 전달되었다고 해도, 그것이 주목을 받고, 이해되고, 내면화되고, 신중히 고려되었다는 말은 아니다. 그것은 그냥 잊히거나 무시될 수도 있다. 이런 이유로 Marcus Tullius Cicero 집정관이 'Repetita iuvant (반복은 도움이 된다)'라고 말한 것이다. 그리고 그 목적은 명확한데, 그 메시지나 정보가 받아들여졌는지를 확실히 하는 것이다. 반복되어서 불필요하게 하는 일처럼 보인다고 해도 여러 다른 의사소통 수단으로 메시지를 반복하는 것이 최선이다. 그러나 여하튼 오로지 여러 의사소통 수단을 통한 정보만이 어떤 정보를 정말로 청중이 듣게 된다는 것을 보장할 수 있다. 그러므로 이메일, 구내 인터넷 통신망, 직원회의 등에서 주저하지 말고 여러분의 취지를 반복하라. 어느 순간 그것은 여러분이 염두에 둔 사람들의 마음에 도달하여 그들의 기억에서 잊히지 않을 것이다.

4. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 4)

The foundation of an effective team is the recognition [which / that] each member [need / needs] every other member, and no individual can be [successive / successful] without the [competition / cooperation] of others. As a young boy I was a very enthusiastic baseball fan. My favorite player was the Hall of Fame pitcher Robin Roberts of the Philadelphia Phillies. [While / During] the early 1950s, his fastball dominated the National League. My uncle, [he / who] took me to my first ball game, explained that opposing batters were so [delighted / intimidated] by Robert's fastball [which / that] they were automatic "outs" even before they got to the plate. My uncle claimed that Robin Roberts was unstoppable. Even as a young boy I intuitively knew that no one was unstoppable [in spite of himself / by himself]. I told my uncle that I knew how to stop Robin Roberts: "Make me his catcher."

효율적인 팀의 토대는 각각의 구성원이 다른 모든 구성원을 필요로 한다는 인식이며, 어떤 개인도 다른 사람들의 협조 없이는 성공할 수 없다. 어린 소년이었을 때 나는 매우 열렬한 야구팬이었다. 내가 제일 좋아하던 선수는 명예의 전당에 오른 투수인 Philadelphia Phillies 팀의 Robin Roberts였다. 1950년대 초반 그의 속구는 내셔널 리그(미국 프로야구 리그 중 하나)를 지배했다. 삼촌은 나를 난생처음 야구 경기에 데려가셨는데, 타석에 들어서기도 전에 자동으로 아웃된 선수'가 될 정도로 상대 팀 타자들이 Roberts의 속구에 심하게 겁먹고 있다고 설명해 주셨다. 삼촌은 Robin Roberts는 막을 수 없는 선수라고 주장하셨다. 비록 어린 소년이었지만, 그 어느 누구도 혼자서는 막을 수 없는 선수가 될 수 없다는 것을 나는 직관적으로 알고 있었다. 나는 삼촌에게 Robin Roberts를 막는 법을 알고 있다고 말씀드렸다. "저를 그의 포수가 되게 해주시면 돼요."

5. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 5)

People or firms [where / that] purchase services come in contact with other consumers as well as the service employees. For example, a hotel guest waits in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests. In addition, the guests [sharing / share] facilities such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center. Therefore, service firms must manage consumer [apathy / interactions] to the best of their abilities to [disdain / ensure] customer satisfaction. For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to book group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military veterans. The two groups are significantly [identical / different] in behavior, and the expectation is that they would not mix well within the facilities at the same time. Similarly, restaurants [combine / separate] smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to [combine / separate] other patrons that show some potential for [harmony / conflict].

서비스를 구매하는 사람이나 회사는 서비스 직원뿐만 아니라 다른 고객들과도 접촉한다. 예를 들어, 호텔 투숙객은 다른 투숙객들과 함께 프런트 데스크나 안내 데스크에서 줄을 서서 기다린다. 또한, 그 투숙객들은 수영장, 식당, 피트니스 센터 와 같은 시설을 함께 쓴다. 그러므로 서비스 회사들은 고객 만족을 보장하기 위해 능력이 닿는 한 고객 상호작용을 관리해야 한다. 예를 들어, 호텔의 영업부는 퇴역 군인들의 친목 모임과 동시에 술을 마시지 않는 종교 단체와 단체 거래를 예약하는 것이 좋은 생각은 아닐 것이다. 두 집단은 행동이 매우 다르며, 동시에 시설 내에서 잘 섞이지 않을 것이라 예상된다. 마찬가지로, 식당들은 흡연자와 비흡연자들을 분리하고 약간의 갈등의 가능성을 보이는 다른 고객들을 분리하도록 노력해야 한다.

6. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 6)

Great coaches know that they can get their athletes [perform / to perform] well by drumming certain ideas into their heads. Foremost is the idea [which / that] the players are winners, so that they will think only of winning and never about the possibility of losing. Chances are high [which / that] they indeed will win because the image of themselves as winners will force them [concentrate / to concentrate] only on the moves [that / whose] ensure winning. This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, used to [lessen / enhance] his performance. Before every shot, he formed a mental picture [which / in which] he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself [used / using] the appropriate wing for that particular shot. In short, if athletes [define / confine] themselves as winners, they are more likely to win. By the same token, if athletes [define / confine] themselves as losers, they will very likely [to lose / lose].

훌륭한 코치는 자기 선수들의 머릿속에 특정한 생각을 주입함으로써 그들이 경기를 잘하게 할 수 있다는 것을 알고 있다. 가장 중요한 것은 선수들이 승자라는 생각인데, 그래야 그들은 승리만 생각하고 패배의 가능성에 대해서는 절대 생각하지 않을 것이다. 그들이 실제로 승리할 가능성은 높는데, 왜냐하면 승자로서의 자기 자신에 대한 이미지는 그들이 승리를 보장하는 움직임에만 집중하게 할 것이기 때문이다. 이것은 기본적으로 아마도 지난 몇십 년 동안 가장 훌륭한 골프선수인 Jack Nicklaus가 자신의 경기력을 향상하기 위해 사용했던 방법이다. 매번 샷을 하기 전에, 그는 그 안에서 세 가지 것을 보는 심상을 만들었는데, (그것은) (1) 공이 떨어지게 될 목표 지역, (2) 목표 지역까지 공이 날아가는 경로, (3) 그 특정 샷을 위한 적절한 스윙을 사용하는 자기 자신이었다. 간단히 말해서, 자신을 승자로 정의하면, 운동선수는 승리할 가능성이 더 크다. 마찬가지로, 운동선수가 자신을 패자로 정의하면, 아마도 그들은 정말 패배할 것이다.

7. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. ㉠

A lichen is an organism [consisted of / consisting of] a fungus and an alga [lived / living] together, usually in an [interdependent / independent] relationship. These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually [dissolve / absorb] air as a source of nourishment. A highly polluted area around an [industrial / industrious] plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. An area with [moderate / extreme] air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens. In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens. Some lichen species are [sensible / sensitive] to specific air-polluting chemicals. Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the [presence / absence] of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant originates far away. For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island [which / where] no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed. They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

'이끼'는 대개 상호의존적인 관계에서 함께 살아가는 균류와 조류로 구성된 생물이다. 이 강인한 종은 대기 오염의 좋은 생물학적 지표인데 왜냐하면 그것들은 자양분의 원천으로 끊임없이 공기를 흡수하기 때문이다. 산업 공장 주변의 매우 오염된 지역은 단지 회녹색의 껍질이 딱딱한 이끼들만 있거나 아니면 이끼들이 전혀 없을 수 있다. 중간 정도로 공기가 오염된 지역은 오렌지 빛깔의 껍질이 딱딱한 이끼들만 살게 할 수 있다. 이와는 대조적으로 공기가 깨끗한 지역은 더 다양한 이끼들을 살게 할 수 있다. 어떤 이끼 종들은 공기를 오염시키는 특정한 화학 물질에 민감하다. 예를 들어 소나무 겨우살이과의 이끼와 노란 Evernia 이끼는 과도한 이산화황이 존재하면 그 오염 물질이 아주 멀리서 비롯된 경우라도 병이 나서 죽을 수 있다. 이런 이유 때문에 과학자들은 Superior 호에 있는 Michigan 주의 Isle Royale에서, 즉 자동차나 높은 공장 굴뚝이 존재한 적이 없는 섬에서 이산화황 오염을 발견했다. 그들은 Evernia 이끼를 이용하여 북서쪽에 있는 Ontario 주의 Thunder Bay라는 캐나다 도시 안과 그 도시 주변에 있는 석탄을 태우는 시설을 (그 원인으로) 지목했다.

8. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. ㉡

Belize is the second smallest country in Central America in landmass, the smallest in population, yet is one of the most [monotonous / diverse] in several ways. Subtropical in climate with a wet and a dry season, the country is located on the Caribbean Sea with Mexico to the north and Guatemala to the south and west. Most of Belize is low-lying country. The long coastline is often swampy with lagoons and many small island. A coral barrier reef, the world's second longest, [protecting / protects] the coast from high sea tides, but not from frequent destructive hurricanes. The northern region is also lowland and heavily forested with old-growth hardwoods such as mahogany. These have been harvested for many years and have been important in the Belizean economy. For such a small country, there is [surprised / surprising] biodiversity. Belize [recognizes / is recognized] as one of the world's ecological treasures, and as a result, ecotourism is a growing part of their economy.

벨리즈는 육지의 크기가 중앙아메리카에서 두 번째로 작은 나라이며, 인구가 가장 적은 나라이지만 몇 가지 면에서 가장 다양한 나라 중 하나이다. 우기와 건기가 있는 아열대 기후인 그 나라는 카리브해에 면해 있고 북쪽으로는 멕시코, 남쪽과 서쪽으로는 과테말라가 있다. 벨리즈의 대부분은 저지대의 땅이다. 긴 해안선은 흔히 석호와 여러 개의 작은 섬이 있는 습지이다. 세계에서 두 번째로 긴 산호 보초는 해안을 높은 조수로부터 보호하지만 잦은 파괴적인 허리케인으로부터는 보호하지 못한다. 북쪽 지방 또한 저지대이며 마호가니와 같이 오랜 시간 성장해 온 단단한 재목이 매우 울창하게 우거져 있다. 이러한 나무는 여러 해 동안 수확되고 벨리즈 경제에 중요해 왔다. 그렇게 작은 나라인데도 놀랄 만큼의 생물의 다양성이 있다. 벨리즈는 세계의 생태학적인 보물의 하나로 인정되며 그 결과로 생태 관광이 그들 경제의 성장하는 부문이다.

9. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 9)

We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles should [perform / be performed] (e.g., daughter or son, mother or father, etc.); this is known [to / as] role-taking. We also assume [what / that] others we encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, [which / that] they will [defy / conform to] a community standard or model. By [adapting / adopting] our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us. As we try to guess the intentions of the other, the other is impacting our behavior. For example, if you smile at someone [during / while] at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance. If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is [what / that] he or she has the same intentions as you — to make your acquaintance. Your behavior then may be to [cease / initiate] a conversation with the person based on the smile [is / being] an assumed symbol or sign of cordiality.

우리는 (가령 딸이나 아들, 어머니나 아버지 따위처럼) 역할(들)이 수행되어야 한다고 생각하는 대로 행동하는데 (역할을 수행하는데), 이것은 역할 수행이라고 알려져 있다. 또한 우리는 마주치는 '타인'이, 우리가 그들의 역할을 한다면 행동하게 될 것처럼 행동할 것이라고, 즉 그들이 사회 기준이나 모델을 따를 것이라고 생각한다. 그에 맞추어 우리의 행동을 조 정함으로써 '상대방'의 기대 행동이나 시각은 우리에게 영향을 미치고 있다. 우리가 상대방의 의도를 추측하려고 할 때, 상대방은 우리의 행동에 영향을 미치고 있다. 예를 들어 여러분이 파티에 있는 동안 누군가에게 미소를 짓는다면, 그것은 그 사람과 아는 사이가 되려고 시도하는 여러분의 방법일 수 있다. 누군가 여러분에게 미소로 응답한다면, 여러분의 추정은 그 사람이 여러분과 아는 사이가 되리라는 여러분과 똑같은 의도를 가지고 있다는 것이다. 그렇다면 여러분의 행동은, 그 미소가 친근함의 상징 혹은 신호라고 추정된다는 근거로 그 사람과 대화를 시작하는 것일 수 있다.

10. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 10)

Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house? I advise my clients to choose the [plan / site] first. This allows you [design / to design] a house to fit the land. You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out what room it fits in later on. I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look [like / alike] it has been imported and dropped there haphazardly. If you [have already selected / had already selected] your architect, [bring] him along to offer his opinion on the sites you are [considered / considering]. He may well see things about a site that you may not see. The site you have in mind might not be [appropriate / inappropriate] for the house you desire. How many times have we seen houses [to place / placed] awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site? Developments of tract houses are fertile ground for examples of house designs that were [poorly / well] fitted to their sites. These mismatches of house to site are [indifferent / akin] to wearing a tuxedo with tennis shoes.

부지 혹은 주택의 계획 중 어느 것이 먼저인가? 나는 고객들에게 우선 부지를 선택하라고 조언한다. 이것은 여러분이 그 땅에 꼭 맞는 주택을 디자인할 수 있게 해 준다. 여러분은 양탄자를 사고 나서 나중에 그것이 어떤 방에 꼭 맞는지 알아내려 하지는 않을 것이다. 나는 주택이 그 부지에서 '자라나야' 하며, 아무렇게나 들여와 거기에 떨어진 것처럼 보여서는 안 된다고 믿는다. 만약 여러분이 이미 건축가를 선정했다면, 그를 데려와 여러분이 고려하고 있는 부지에 대한 그의 의견을 제시하도록 하라. 그는 아마 부지에 대해 여러분이 보지 못할 수도 있는 것을 볼 것이다. 여러분이 염두에 두고 있는 부지가 여러분이 원하는 주택에 적합하지 않을 수도 있다. 주택 디자인이 평평한 부지에서라면 분명 더 편안했을 것인데도 불구하고 주택들이 비탈에 어색하게 놓인 것을 얼마나 많이 보아 왔는가? 규격형 주택의 개발은 부지에 어색하게 어울리는 주택 디자인을 잘 보여 주는 예이다. 부지에 대한 주택의 이러한 부조화들은 턱시도를 테니스화와 함께 착용하는 것과 유사하다.

11. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 11)

Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, [integrate / integrating] exercise on an individual basis. But businesses have [expelling / compelling] reasons to [separate / incorporate] such radical ideas into company policy as well. Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it would reduce health-care costs. There's no question that [halve / halving] someone's lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer's disease is a wonderfully humanitarian thing to do. But exercise also could [deteriorate / boost] the collective brain power of an organization. [Competent / Fit] employees are more capable than [active / sedentary] employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs. For companies [who / whose] competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage. In the laboratory, regular exercise [improving / improves] problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory — sometimes dramatically so. It's worth [finding out / to find out] whether the same is true in business settings, too.

때때로 사무직 근로자들은 개인적으로 운동을 포함하여 그들 자신의 책상 배치를 선택할 수 있다. 하지만 기업들도 또한 이러한 급진적인 아이디어를 회사 정책에 포함해야 할 설득력 있는 이유가 있다. 기업 지도자들은 직원들이 규칙적으로 운동을 하면 건강 관리 비용을 줄일 수 있다는 것을 이미 알고 있다. 심신을 약화시키는 뇌졸중이나 알츠하이머병에 걸릴 누군가의 평생의 위험을 절반으로 줄이는 것이 놀랍도록 인도적인 행동이라는 것은 의심할 여지가 없다. 그러나 운동은 또한 조직의 집단적 지적 능력을 증가시킬 수 있다. 건강한 직원들은 앉아서 일하느라 운동이 많지 않은 직원보다 신이 부여한 IQ를 더 잘 동원할 수 있다. 기업의 경쟁력이 창의적인 지적 능력에 의존하는 기업에 있어서, 이러한 (지력 능력의) 동원은 전략적 이점을 의미할 수 있다. 실험실에서 규칙적인 운동은 문제 해결 능력, 유동적 지능, 그리고 심지어 기억력까지 향상하는데, 때로는 극적으로 그렇게 한다. 사무 환경업무 환경에서도 이와 마찬가지로 확인해 볼 가치가 있다.

12. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 12)

It is very important in the information age to understand the [convergence / difference] between knowledge and information. What is [assessable / accessible] by computer and, indeed, what is published in the journals is information. Knowledge is something that has to be [destructured / constructed] in the mind of the [ordinary / expert] reader. This is what [common-sense / scholarship] is about. Information is, these days, instantly [assessable / accessible], but knowledge still takes years of dedicated study to [acquire / require]. Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference. How long would it take to reconstruct [common-sense / expertise] in the field so that research could once again progress? It would probably take many years, despite the fact [which / that] their research was all published. To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects? They [talk to / talk] the experts rather than trying to read the journals. Quite rightly, as that is the only place [which / that] knowledge is to be found — inside the heads of the scholars.

지식과 정보의 차이를 이해하는 것은 정보화 시대에 매우 중요하다. 컴퓨터로 쉽게 구할 수 있는 것, 그리고 좀 더 확실히 말하면 학술지에 게재된 것은 정보이다. 지식은 전문가 독자의 마음속에 구성되어야 하는 것이다. 이것이 바로 학식의 가장 중요한 부분인 것이다. 오늘날 정보는 즉시 쉽게 구할 수 있지만, 지식은 습득하려면 여전히 수년간의 헌신적인 연구가 필요하다. 어떤 주제에 관한 분야 전체의 전문가가 모두 학술회의에 참석하는 동안 매우 이상한 사고로 인해 몰살되었다고 상상해 보라. 또다시 연구가 진척될 수 있도록 그 분야의 전문 지식을 복원하는 데 얼마나 오랜 시간이 걸릴까? 그들의 연구가 모두 출간되어 있다는 사실에도 불구하고 아마도 여러 해가 걸릴 것이다. 또 다른 예를 들자면, 텔레비전 프로그램 과학 다큐멘터리의 프로듀서들은 자신들의 주제를 조사하고 있을 때 무엇을 하는가? 그들은 학술지를 읽으려 하기보다는 전문가들과 이야기를 나눈다. 매우 당연한 일인데, 그곳, 즉 학자들의 머릿속이 지식이 발견될 수 있는 유일한 곳이기 때문이다.

13. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 13)

When people want to react correctly to a [destructive / persuasive] message but don't have the motivation or ability to think about it deeply, there is a shortcut they can take. They can [discount / observe] the responses of others to the message. For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you responded [dismissively / enthusiastically] to it, you might well [seclude / conclude] that the speech was a good one and become [dissuaded / persuaded] in its direction. In addition, the more [divergence / consensus] you witnessed among audience members, the more likely you would be to [defy / follow] their lead, even if you didn't initially agree with them. It's for this reason [which / that] interrogators are taught to say to a suspect "We believe you are guilty" rather than "I believe you are guilty."

사람들이 설득력 있는 메시지에 빠르게 반응하고 싶지만, 그것에 관해 깊이 생각해 볼 수 있는 동기나 능력을 갖추고 있지 않을 때, 그들이 취할 수 있는 손쉬운 방법이 있다. 그들은 그 메시지에 대한 다른 사람들의 반응을 관찰할 수 있다. 예를 들면, 그러한 상황에서 여러분이 정치 연설을 듣고 주위에 있는 청중 속 모든 사람이 그것에 열광적으로 반응한다면, 여러분은 그 연설이 뛰어난 것이라고 결론을 내리고 그것의 방향으로 설득될지도 모른다. 게다가 여러분이 청중의 구성원들 사이에서 더 많은 합의를 목격할수록, 여러분은 비록 처음에는 그들에게 동의하지 않았더라도 그들의 선례를 따를 가능성이 더 클 것이다. 심문자가 용의자에게 "나는 당신이 유죄라고 믿고 있습니다."라고 말하는 대신에 "우리는 당신이 유죄라고 믿고 있습니다."라고 말하도록 배우는 것은 바로 이러한 이유 때문이다.

14. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 14)

Popular participation in conflict in the nineteenth century cannot [understand / be understood] without examining the role of empire. Individuals had always [been / gone] to the colonies for profit or to settle. But individuals also participated in nineteenth-century imperial campaigns for a novel reason. Hannah Arendt later [enthusiastically / dismissively] characterized imperialism as "the export of superfluous men and superfluous capital." She was correct that colonial functionaries were often from [dominant / marginal] populations — Cecil Rhodes, after all, would [oppose / advocate] imperialism "to settle surplus population" and thus "avoid civil war" — but these [dominant / marginalized] individuals increasingly used their participation in colonial conflicts to make claims to membership in the home nation. Scots, for example, [excluded / were excluded] from membership of the English community, but by participating in the wars against France and the empire in India, they became part of the British nation, [increasing / increase] the war-fighting capacity of the [latter / later]. Empire was a crucial mechanism in [construction / constructing] the exchange in the nineteenth century.

19세기의 분쟁에 대한 일반 대중의 참가는 제국의 역할을 검토하지 않는다면 이해될 수 없을 것이다. 언제나 사람들은 이익을 위해 혹은 정착을 위해 식민지로 갔다. 그렇지만 사람들은 또한 새로운 이유로 19세기 제국의 군사 작전에 참가했다. Hannah Arendt는 나중에 제국주의를 경멸적으로 '잉여 인간과 잉여 자본의 수출'이라고 그 특성을 묘사했다. 식민지 공무원들이 흔히 주류에 속하지 못한 사람들이었다는 그녀의 말이 정확했고 결국 Cecil Rhodes는 '잉여의 인구를 정착시키는 것'이고 따라서 '내전을 피하는 것'이라고 제국주의를 옹호하곤 했지만, 이런 사회적으로 무시당한 사람들은 점차 식민지의 분쟁에 대한 자신들의 참가를 본국 구성원의 자격을 요구하기 위해 사용했다. 예를 들어, 스코틀랜드 사람들은 '잉글랜드 공동체의 구성원 자격'으로부터 제외되었지만 프랑스와의 전쟁과 인도에서의 제국에 참가함으로써 그들은 '영국' 국가의 한 구성원이 되었고 후자의 전투력을 증가시켰다. 제국은 19세기의 교환을 구성하는 데 있어서 극히 중요한 작동기제였다.

15. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 15)

Agricultural effects on water quality can [occur / be occurred] at local, regional, and national scales. For example, increased levels of nutrients from agricultural fertilizers can [stimulate / simulate] algal blooms and [effect / affect] the ecology of local streams. Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams. Farther downstream, these [decreased / elevated] nutrients can increase costs associated with treating the water so that it is suitable for drinking. Ultimately, chemicals associated with agricultural activities (such as nutrients and pesticides) and sediment (eroded soil) empty into our river mouths and can harm valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. [decreased / / Elevated] nutrient inputs stimulate harmful algal blooms along the US coasts [cuase / causing] negative economic impacts.

수질에 대한 농업의 영향은 지역과 지방의 범위에서, 그리고 전국적인 범위에서 일어날 수 있다. 예를 들어, 농업용 비료에서 비롯된 영양분 수준 증가는 조류의 대증식을 불러일으켜서 지역 하천의 생태에 영향을 끼칠 수 있다. 질산염과 일부 화학 제초제는 토양을 통과하여 지하수로 이동할 수 있으며 결국에는 지역 하천으로 갈 수 있다. 더 하류로 내려갔을 때 이 (농도가) 높아진 영양분은 마시기에 적합하도록 물을 처리하는 것과 관련된 비용을 증가시킬 수 있다. 궁극적으로 농업 활동과 관련된 화학물질들(가령 영양분과 살충제)과 퇴적물(침식된 토양은 우리의 강어귀로 흘러 들어와서 귀중한 상업용, 그리고 휴양용 어장에 해를 끼칠 수 있다. (농도가) 높아진 영양분의 유입은 미국의 해안을 따라 해로운 조류의 대증식을 자극하여 부정적인 경제적 영향을 유발한다.

16. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 16)

Many sociologists identify [themselves / them] as researchers to the people they study. They do not worry that [concealing / revealing] their true identity will change their subjects' behavior. They are not overly concerned that subjects will [reveal / hide] secrets from them. Usually, they strive to [maximize / minimize] these problems by not getting too deeply involved with their subjects while simultaneously establishing a good [compliance / rapport] with them. This is not easy to accomplish, though. Nevertheless, such efforts have paid off, as indicated by some sociological insights that have [submerged / emerged] from their work. Herbert Gans, for example, became a participant observer in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s. On the surface, the neighborhood looked [like / alike] a badly organized place, an urban jungle of its period. Yet Gans discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — [which / where] the residents enjoyed close social relationships with one another.

많은 사회학자들은 자신들이 연구하는 사람들에게 자기 자신을 연구원이라고 신원을 밝힌다. 그들은 실제 정체를 드러내 는 것이 연구 대상자들의 행동을 변화시킬 거라는 걱정을 하지 않는다. 그들은 연구 대상자들이 자신들에게서 비밀을 감출 것이라고 과도하게 걱정하지 않는다. 일반적으로 그들은 연구 대상자들과 너무 깊이 연루되지 않으면서 동시에 그 대상자들과 좋은 관계를 형성함으로써 이러한 문제를 최소화하려고 노력한다. 그러나 이것은 달성하기가 쉽지 않다. 그럼에도 불구하고, 그들[사회학자들]의 연구에서 나온 몇 가지 사회학적 통찰력에 의해 보여지듯이, 그러한 노력은 성과를 올렸다. 예를 들면, Herbert Gans는 1950년대 후반에 보스턴의 가난한 이탈리아인 동네에서 참여 관찰자가 되었다. 표면적으로, 그 동네는 형편없이 조직된 장소, 즉 그 시대의 도시 정글처럼 보였다. 그러나 Gans는 그곳이 주민들이 서로 친밀한 사회 관계를 누리는 잘 조직된 공동체, 즉 정글이라기보다는 도시 마을이라는 것을 발견했다.

17. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 17)

Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest [remain / remains] untouched. Forests in their natural condition once masked the area. This has been replaced by a checkered mosaic [consisted of / composed of] plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings, and some mature forests. This type of land cover [facilitates / threatens] the habitat of many plants and animals. Current conditions represent a chronically [upgrading / degrading] environmental condition. The U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, has [altered / alternated] the former approved clear-cutting strategy. Now some mature trees are left standing with the hope of [encouraging / discouraging] a more natural regeneration of forest lands. Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones [are / is] common. In particular eucalyptus has been preferred over existing local species because it is fast growing and, when cut for coppicing, its shoots quickly develop into new tree growth. However, the oil in its leaves results in a ground litter that [inhibits / inhabits] undergrowth with the result that soil erosion occurs. Hence, reforestation [utilized / utilizing] eucalyptus trees [are / is] not environmentally friendly.

북서 태평양 중위도 지방의 우림 중 10퍼센트만 건드리지 않은 채 남아 있다. 천연 상태의 숲이 한때 그 지역을 덮어 가렸다. 이것은 아무것도 없는 소구획지, 최근에 다시 심어진 상업적인 묘목, 그리고 일부 다 자란 숲으로 이루어진 체크무늬 모자이크 모양으로 대체되어 왔다. 땅이 이런 유형으로 덮이는 것은 많은 동식물의 서식지를 위협한다. 현재의 상황은 만 성적으로 질이 저하되는 환경 상태를 나타낸다. 미국 산림청은 공공의 압력과 법원 명령에 따라 이전에 승인된 개벌(皆伐) 전략을 바꾸었다. 이제 얼마간의 다 자란 나무들이 숲지대의 보다 더 자연적인 재생을 촉진할 거라는 희망을 가지고 남아 있다. 열대 지방 전역에서, 수많은 종을 몇 개의 더 선호되는 종으로 교체하는 것이 흔하다. 특히 유칼립투스가 기존의 현지 종들보다 선호되어 왔는데 그것이 빠르게 자라고 윗부분을 잘라 주기 위해 자를 경우, 그것의 짝이 빠르게 새로운 나무로 자라기 때문이다. 그러나, 그것의 옆에 함유된 기름이 (큰 나무 밑의) 땅 위 부엽토층이 되어 텃밭의 성장을 방해하고 이것이 토양 침식이 발생되는 결과로 이어진다. 따라서 유칼립투스 나무들을 활용하여 숲을 다시 가꾸는 것은 환경친화적이지 않다.

18. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 18)

One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with is [avoided / avoiding] the use of [feminine / masculine] pronouns to refer to both men and women. Students often argue that using "he" or "his" is less [straightforward / cumbersome] than writing "he or she" or "his or her." As an alternative, you can rephrase a sentence to use a gender-[biased / neutral] plural pronoun. The sentence "A doctor should be polite to his patients" [includes / excludes] the possibility of female doctors, but "Doctors should be polite to their patients" makes the same point without the gender bias. In the same way, you can replace [feminine / masculine] terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. In the same way, you can replace [feminine / masculine] terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. Instead of saying "Man cannot live without water," you could say "One cannot live without water" or "People cannot live without water." Avoiding sexist language isn't all that difficult, but it may take [conscious / unconscious] effort; the pay-off is more [affective / effective] interpersonal communication.

사람들이 때로 고심하는 한 가지 특정한 문제는 남성과 여성을 모두 지칭하기 위한 남성 대명사의 사용을 피하는 것이다. 학생들은 '그가' 혹은 '그녀가'나 '그의' 혹은 '그녀의'라고 쓰는 것보다 '그가'나 '그의'를 사용하는 것이 덜 길고 복잡하다고 흔히 주장한다. 하나의 대안으로, 성 중립적인 복수 대명사를 사용하도록 문장을 바꿔 말할 수 있다. "의사는 '자신의(his)' 환자에게 공손해야 한다." 라는 문장은 여성 의사의 가능성을 배제하고 있지만, '의사들은 '자신들의(their)' 환자에게 공손해야 한다.' 라는 문장은 성 편견 없이 동일한 주장을 한다. 마찬가지로 인간을 지칭하는 남성 용어를 모든 성별을 포함하는 다른 용어로 바꿀 수 있다. "인간(man)'은 물 없이 살 수 없다."라고 말하는 것 대신에 "사람(one)'은 물 없이 살 수 없다."라고 하거나 "사람들(people)'은 물 없이 살 수 없다."라고 말할 수 있다. 성차별적인 언어를 피하는 것이 그다지 어려운 것은 아니지만, 의식적인 노력이 필요할 수 있는데, 그에 대한 보상은 개인 간의 더욱 효과적인 의사소통이다.

19. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 19)

The need for [belongingness / distinctiveness] is a basic human need [to which / which] sport fandom can contribute. Although humans want to feel a sense of [distinctiveness / belonging] with those around them, they simultaneously have a need to be [identical / different] and unique. The fundamental need for [uniqueness / accordance] is best understood through Brewer's Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes opposing social goals: inclusion and differentiation. These goals are best satisfied "through [separation / identification] with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously." [Giving / Given]-- that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems [reasonably / reasonable] that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for [distinction / accordance] by selectively choosing to follow non-mainstream sports or less popular teams. For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness by [identifying / identifying with] a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

독특함에 대한 욕구는 스포츠 팬이 되는 것이 도움이 될 수 있는 기본적인 인간의 욕구이다. 인간은 주변 사람들에게 소속감을 느끼고 싶어 하면서도 동시에 (남과) 다르고 독특하고자 하는 욕구를 가지고 있다. 독특함에 대한 본질적인 욕구는 Brewer의 최적 독특성 이론을 통해 가장 잘 이해된다. 이 (이론의) 체제에 따르면, 개인은 두 개의 때때로 서로 대립하는 사회적 목표, 즉 속해 있음(속함)과 차별을 얻으려고 노력한다. 이러한 목표는 '두 가지 욕구를 동시에 충족시키는 독특한 집단과의 동일시를 통하여 가장 잘 충족된다. 브랜드 소비가 독특하고자 하는 욕망과 관련되어 있다는 점을 고려하면, 개인이 비주류 스포츠나 덜 인기있는 팀을 따르기로 선별적으로 택함으로써 스포츠 팬이 되는 것을 자기의 차별에 대한 욕구를 충족시키는 기회로 활용하는 것은 사리에 맞는 것처럼 보인다. 예를 들어, 개인은 (자기와) 관계가 먼 팀과 동일시하거나 약한 팀을 응원함으로써 독특함에 대한 자신의 욕구를 부분적으로 충족시킬 수 있다.

20. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 20)

[Separating / Chunking] is vital for cognition of music. If we had to [encode / decode] it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions [contained / containing] many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place. But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made [possible / possibly] by remembering the musical process, not the individual notes as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply [lain / laid] out in her mind, to be read from any [well-planned / arbitrary] point. It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally [retreating / retreading] it. When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

덩어리로 나누는 것은 음악의 인식에서 필수적인 것이다. 만일 우리가 그것을 한 음 한 음 뇌에서 부호화해야 한다면 우리는 가장 간단한 동요보다 더 복잡한 것은 어느 것이나 이해하기 위해 악전고투하게 될 것이다. 물론, 대부분의 기량이 뛰어난 음악가들은 한 음도 틀리지 않고 수천 개의 음을 포함하는 작품을 완전히 기억으로 연주할 수 있다. 그렇지만 겉보기에는 굉장한 것 같은 이러한 기억의 성취는 보통 말하는 그런 개별적인 음을 기억하는 것이 아니라 음악적인 '과정'을 기억함으로써 가능해지는 것이다. 만일 피아니스트에게 모차르트 소나타를 41번 마디로부터 시작해 달라고 요청하면, 그녀는 아마도 그 음악을 처음부터 머릿속으로 재생해서 그 마디까지 와야 할 것이다. 그 악보는 그저 그녀의 머릿속에 펼쳐져 있어서 어떤 임의의 지점부터 읽힐 수 있는 것이 아니다. 그것은 흡사 여러분이 운전해서 직장에 가는 방법을 설명하는 것과 같다. 여러분은 추상적인 목록으로 길의 이름을 술술 말하는 것이 아니고 마음속에서 그것을 되밟아감으로써 경로를 구성해야 한다. 음악가들이 리허설을 하는 동안 실수한다면, 그들은 다시 시작하기 전에 한 악구의 시작으로 (되)돌아간다 (2절부터 다시 합시다.)

21. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 21)

What is wrong with pseudoscience? Certainly not just that it is basically false, since anyway all our factual theories are at best partially true. What is wrong with pseudoscience is, first, that it refuses to [grind / ground] its doctrines and could not do it because pseudoscience makes a total break with our scientific heritage — [that / which] is not the case of scientific revolutions, [all of which / all of them] are partial since every new idea has to be judged by means of others that are not questioned in the given context. Second, pseudoscience refuses to test its doctrines by experiment proper; moreover, it is largely untestable because it tends to interpret all data in such a way that its theses [confirmed / are confirmed] no matter what happens: the pseudoscientist, like the fisherman, [diminishes / exaggerates] his catch and neglects his failures or excuses them. Third, pseudoscience lacks a self-correction mechanism: it cannot learn from either fresh empirical information (which it swallows without digesting it), new scientific discoveries (which it looks down on), or criticism (which it rejects furiously). It can make no progress because it manages to interpret every failure as [disapproval / confirmation] and every criticism as an attack. Differences of opinion among its believers, when such disagreements [araise / arise] at all, lead to endless sect splitting rather than to progress. Fourth, the primary aim of pseudoscience is not to set up, test, and correct systems of hypotheses (theories) mapping reality, but to influence things and men: it has, like magic and like technology, a primarily practical aim rather than a cognitive one but, unlike magic, it presents itself as science and, unlike technology, it does not enjoy the backing of science.

의사 과학은 무엇이 잘못된 것인가? 단지 그것이 기본적으로 거짓이기 때문에 그런 것은 분명 아닌데, 어쨌든 우리의 모든 사실에 기반을 둔 이론들은 잘해야 부분적으로 참이기 때문이다. 의사 과학이 잘못된 것은 첫째로 그것이 그것의 학설의 '근거를 두는 것'을 거부하며, 의사 과학이 우리의 과학 전통과 완전히 단절되었기 때문에 그렇게 할 수도 없다는 학설의 근거를 들 수도 없다는 것이다. 과학 혁명의 경우에는 그렇지 않으며 모든 과학 혁명은 불완전한데 그 이유는 모든 새로운 생각은 주어진 상황에서 의문이 제기되지 않는 다른 생각들에 의해 판단되어야 하기 때문이다. 두 번째로 의사 과학은 엄밀한 의미의 실험에 의해 그 학설을 검증하는 것'을 거부한다는 것이다. 더군다나 그것은 대개는 검증할 수 없는데 왜냐하면, 그것(의사 과학은 모든 자료를 어떤 일이 발생해도 그것의 논지가 확증되는 그런 방식으로 해석하는 경향이 있기 때문이다. 의사 과학자는 낚시꾼처럼 잡은 것을 과장하고 실패를 도외시하거나 그것에 대해 핑계를 댈다. 세 번째로 의사 과학은 '자기 수정 기제가 결여되어 있다. 의사 과학은 (그것이 완전히 소화시키지 않고 삼켜 버리는 새로운 경험적 정보나 (그것이 알아보는) 새로운 과학적 발견물, 혹은 (그것이 맹렬하게 거부하는) 비판으로부터 배울 수 없다. 그것은 어떻게 든 모든 실패를 확증으로, 모든 비판을 공격으로 해석하고자 하기 때문에 발전을 할 수 없다. 신봉자들 사이에서 의견의 차이는, 그런 의견 충돌이 조금이라도 일어나거나 한다면 발전보다는 끝없는 분파의 분열로 이어진다. 네 번째로 의사 과학의 주된 목적은 현실을 상세히 기술하는 가설(이론)의 체계를 세우고, 검증하고, 그리고 수정하는 것이 아니라 사물과 인간에게 영향을 끼치는 것이다. 그것은 마법처럼 그리고 기술처럼 인지적인 목적보다는 주로 실용적인 목적'을 가지고 있지만, 마법과는 다르게 그것은 자신을 과학이라고 제시하며 기술과는 다르게 그것은 과학의 지원을 누리지 않는다.

22. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 22)

On a beautiful spring afternoon, a softball game was held between rivals Central Washington University and Western Oregon University. Western's Sara Tucholsky [had never hit / has never hit] a home run — not even in batting practice. Then, in the second inning she smashed the ball over the center field fence. With two players on base, it would be a three-run shot. [Thrilling / Thrilled], Tucholsky sprinted toward first base. But as she watched the ball clear the fence, she missed first base. When she stopped quickly [going / to go] back and touch it, something in her knee gave out. She fell to the ground. In terrible pain, Tucholsky crawled through the dirt back to first base. The Western coach rushed onto the field. The umpires told the coach it was against the rules for Tucholsky's Western teammates to help her around the bases. The coach could substitute a runner for her. But then the hit would be judged a single. The only home run of Tucholsky's four-year career would be [remembered / erased]. The coach didn't know what to do. That's when Mallory Holtman stepped in. Holtman played first base for the other team. She was also Central Washington's all-time home run leader. She knew that if her team lost the game, their playoff hopes would probably be gone. But after [listened to / listening to] the coach and umpire for a while, she asked a question. Is the other team allowed [from carrying / to carry] her around the bases? The umpires said there was nothing in the rule book against it. So Holtman and Central's shortstop, Liz Wallace, walked over and helped Tucholsky up. [Carrying / Carried] her, they resumed the home run walk. At each base, they paused to let Tucholsky [touch / to touch] it with her uninjured leg. Holtman said, "I wonder what this must look [like / alike] to other people." The three players burst out laughing. The other people in the stadium weren't laughing, though. They were shedding tears at seeing such a moving act of sportsmanship. Tucholsky's Western team ended up [to wim / winning] the game 4 to 2. Afterward, someone realized that the umpires had made a mistake. The rules did allow a substitute runner, after all. But it didn't really matter. "In the end, it's not about winning and losing so much," said Holtman. "It was about this girl. She hit it over the fence and was in pain. And she [conserved / deserved] a home run."

어느 아름다운 봄날 오후에, 경쟁 상대인 Central Washington 대학과 Western 팀의 Sara Tucholsky는 타격 연습에서조차도 홈런을 쳐 본 적이 한 번도 없었다. 그런데, 2회에 그녀가 공을 세게 타격하여 센터 필드 펜스를 넘겨버렸다. 베이스에 두 명의 선수가 있는 상태에서 그것은 3점 홈런이 된 것이었다. 흥분해서 Tucholsky는 일루 쪽으로 전력 질주했다. 그러나 공이 펜스를 넘어가는 것을 보다가, 그녀는 일루를 지나쳐 버렸다. 돌아가서 그곳을 터치하려고 재빨리 멈췄을 때, 그녀 무릎 관절의 무언가가 작동을 멈춰 버렸다. 그녀는 바닥에 쓰러졌다. 극심한 고통 속에서, Tucholsky는 흠먼지 속에서 일루로 다시 기어갔다. Western 팀의 코치가 경기장으로 급히 뛰어갔다. 심판들은 코치에게 Tucholsky의 Western 팀원들이 그녀가 베이스를 돌도록 도와주는 것은 규칙에 어긋난다고 말했다. 코치는 그녀 대신에 주자를 쓸 수도 있었다. 하지만 그렇게 되면 그녀가 친 안타는 일루타로 판정받게 될 것이었다. Tucholsky의 4년간의 경력에서의 유일한 홈런이 지워지게 될 것이었다. 코치는 어떻게 해야 할지 몰랐다. 그 때, Mallory Holtman이 도움을 주기 위해 나섰다. Holtman은 상대 팀의 일루를 맡고 있었다. 그녀는 또한 Central Washington 팀의 사상 최고의 홈런 선두주자였다. 그녀는 자신의 팀이 경기에서 지게 되면, 우승 결정전에 대한 희망이 아마도 사라질 거라는 것을 알고 있었다. 그러나 코치와 심판이 하는 말을 잠시 듣고 나서는 그녀가 질문을 했다. "상대 팀이 그녀가 베이스를 돌도록 데리고 가는 것은 허용되나요?" 심판들은 규정집에는 그것에 어긋나는 것은 없다고 말했다. 그래서 Holtman과 Central 팀의 유격수인 Liz Wallace는 걸어가서 Tucholsky가 일어서도록 도와주었다. 그녀를 데리고서, 그들은 홈런 주루를 다시 계속했다. 각 베이스에서 그들은 잠시 멈춰 서서 Tucholsky가 다치지 않은 다리로 그곳을 터치하게 했다. Holtman이 말했다. "이게 다른 사람들에게는 틀림없이 어떻게 보일지 궁금하네." 그 세 명의 선수는 웃음을 터뜨렸다. 하지만 경기장에 있는 다른 사람들은 웃고 있지 않았다. 그들은 스포츠맨 정신의 아주 감동적인 행동을 보고 눈물을 흘리고 있었다. Tucholsky의 Western 팀이 결국 4대 2로 경기에서 이겼다. 나중에, 심판이 실수했다는 것을 어떤 이가 깨달았다. 규칙에 따르면 어쨌든 대체 주자가 '정말' 허용되었다. 그러나 그것은 사실 중요하지 않았다. "결국, 그것은 정말 이기고 지는 것에 관한 것이 아닙니다." 라고 Holtman이 말했다. "그것은 이 친구에 관한 것이었습니다. 그녀는 담장 너머로 공을 치고 나서 고통스러워했습니다. 그리고 그녀는 홈런을 누릴 자격이 있습니다."

2단계 어법 문제

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We received your application for the Steven Christopher Scholarship. We sincerely appreciate your interest. Each year hundreds of students ①apply for the scholarship, and your outstanding academic record placed you among the finalists. However, we ②regret informing you that the scholarship has been granted to someone else who has a wider experience in the industry. ③Considering that you are a few years younger than the others who are also applying, we encourage you to gain more experience and expose yourself more to different challenges and situations in the corporate world. This experience ④will greatly benefit your qualifications the next time you apply for the same scholarship. We encourage you ⑤to reapply for next year's slot, and wish you the best of luck in your academic career.

23. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?23)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

I signaled to David, my diving teacher, that I was going down into the sea. As I slowly sank away from the lighted sea surface, I swam toward the cave wall. With a growing uneasiness, I realized ①that the cold was not nearly as much a problem as the dark. Underwater, it was completely, ②disorientingly dark. I couldn't see David, couldn't see the bottom, and I could barely see the surface. I was breathing too fast, and my suit was too tight and confining. My panic grew at a rate almost ③too fast to control. I worked to calm myself: Slow your breathing, adjust your buoyancy, move slowly. It worked; didn't dash to the surface, I looked at David, and out of habit only I gave him a grin and a thumbs-up, but it was enough to refocus and follow my training, adjust my buoyancy, take a slow breath, and ④to proceed down. Now I was looking at my old invertebrate friends on the cave wall ⑤that had been the site of my very first underwater job.

24. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?24)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

People are distracted. They are distracted because information is everywhere and the selection of the relevant messages ①becomes increasingly difficult. So, even if a piece of information ②was successfully delivered, it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered. It may just be forgotten or neglected. ③This is because Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said 'Repetita iuvant'(repetitions help). And the purpose is clear: ensuring the reception of that message or piece of information. It's best to repeat messages in different channels, even if it seems a redundant exercise. But only multi-channel information can somehow guarantee ④that a piece of information really reaches the audience. So, do not hesitate ⑤to repeat your content in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on. At some point It will reach the minds of your people and stick in their memory.

25. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?25)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The foundation of an effective team is the recognition ①that each member needs every other member, and no individual can be successful without the cooperation of others. As a young boy I was a very enthusiastic baseball fan. My favorite player was the Hall of Fame pitcher Robin Roberts of the Philadelphia Phillies. ②During the early 1950s, his fastball dominated the National League. My uncle, who took me to my first ball game, ③explained that opposing batters were so intimidated by Robert's fastball ④which they were automatic "outs" even before they got to the plate. My uncle claimed that Robin Roberts was unstoppable. Even as a young boy I intuitively knew that no one was unstoppable by himself. I told my uncle that I knew ⑤how to stop Robin Roberts: "Make me his catcher."

26. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?26)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

People or firms that purchase services ①come in contact with other consumers as well as the service employees. For example, a hotel guest waits in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests. In addition, the guests ②share facilities such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center. Therefore, service firms must manage consumer interactions to the best of their abilities to ensure customer satisfaction. For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to book group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military veterans. The two groups are ③significantly different in behavior, and the expectation is ④that they would not mix well within the facilities at the same time. Similarly, restaurants separate smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to separate other patrons ⑤whose show some potential for conflict.

27. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?27)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Great coaches know that they can get their athletes ①to perform well by drumming certain ideas into their heads. Foremost is the idea that the players are winners, so that they will think only of winning and never about the possibility of losing. ②Chances are high that they indeed will win because the image of themselves as winners will force them to concentrate only on the moves that ensure winning. This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, used ③to enhancing his performance. Before every shot, he formed a mental picture ④in which he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself using the appropriate wing for that particular shot. In short, if athletes ⑤define themselves as winners, they are more likely to win. By the same token, if athletes define themselves as losers, they will very likely lose.

28. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?28)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

A lichen is an organism ①consisted of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an interdependent relationship. These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually absorb air as a source of nourishment. A highly polluted area around an industrial plant ②might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. An area with moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens. In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens. Some lichen species ③are sensitive to specific air-polluting chemicals. Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant originates far away. For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island ④where no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed. They used Evernia lichens ⑤to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

29. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?29)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Belize is ①the second smallest country in Central America in landmass, the smallest in population, yet is one of the most diverse in several ways. Subtropical in climate with a wet and a dry season, the country is located on the Caribbean Sea with Mexico to the north and Guatemala to the south and west. Most of Belize is ②low-lying country. The long coastline is often swampy with lagoons and many small island. A coral barrier reef, the world's second longest, ③protecting the coast from high sea tides, but not from frequent destructive hurricanes. The northern region is also lowland and heavily forested with old-growth hardwoods such as mahogany. These ④have been harvested for many years and have been important in the Belizean economy. For such a small country, there is surprising biodiversity. Belize ⑤is recognized as one of the world's ecological treasures, and as a result, ecotourism is a growing part of their economy.

30. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?30)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles ①should be performed (e.g., daughter or son, mother or father, etc.); this ②is known for role-taking. We also assume that others we encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, ③that they will conform to a community standard or model. By adapting our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us. As we try to guess the intentions of the other, ④the other is impacting our behavior. For example, if you smile at someone while at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance. If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is ⑤that he or she has the same intentions as you — to make your acquaintance. Your behavior then may be to initiate a conversation with the person based on the smile being an assumed symbol or sign of cordiality.

31. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?31)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house? I advise my clients to choose the site first. This allows you ①to design a house to fit the land. You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out what room it fits in later on. I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look like it has been imported and dropped there haphazardly. If you ②have already selected your architect, bring him along to offer his opinion on the sites you are considering. He may well see things about a site ③that you may not see. The site you have in mind might not be appropriate for the house you desire. How many times have we seen houses ④placed awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site? Developments of tract houses are fertile ground for examples of house designs that were poorly fitted to their sites. These mismatches of house to site ⑤are akin to wear a tuxedo with tennis shoes.

32. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?32)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, ①integrating exercise on an individual basis. But businesses have compelling reasons to incorporate such radical ideas into company policy as well. Business leaders already know ②that if employees exercised regularly, it would reduce health-care costs. There's no question ③that halving someone's lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer's disease is a wonderfully humanitarian thing to do. But exercise also could boost the collective brain power of an organization. Fit employees are more capable than sedentary employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs. For companies ④whose competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage. In the laboratory, regular exercise improves problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory — sometimes dramatically so. It's worth ⑤to find out whether the same is true in business settings, too.

33. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?33)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

It is very important in the information age to understand the difference between knowledge and information. What is accessible by computer and, indeed, what is published in the journals is information. Knowledge is something ①that has to be constructed in the mind of the expert reader. This is what scholarship is about. Information is, these days, ②instantly accessible, but knowledge still takes years of dedicated study to acquire. Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference. How long would it take to reconstruct expertise in the field so that research could once again progress? It would probably take many years, ③although the fact that their research was all published. To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects? They ④talk to the experts rather than trying to read the journals. Quite rightly, as that is the only place ⑤that knowledge is to be found — inside the heads of the scholars.

34. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?34)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

When people want to react correctly to a persuasive message but don't have the motivation or ability ①to think about it deeply, there is a shortcut they can take. They can observe the responses of others to the message. For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you ②responded enthusiastically to it, you might well conclude ③that the speech was a good one and ④become persuaded in its direction. In addition, the more consensus you witnessed among audience members, the more likely you would be to follow their lead, even if you didn't initially agree with them. It's for this reason ⑤why interrogators are taught to say to a suspect "We believe you are guilty" rather than "I believe you are guilty."

35. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?35)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Popular participation in conflict in the nineteenth century cannot ①be understood without examining the role of empire. Individuals ②had always been to the colonies for profit or to settle. But individuals also participated in nineteenth-century imperial campaigns for a novel reason. Hannah Arendt later dismissively characterized imperialism as "the export of superfluous men and superfluous capital." She ③was correct that colonial functionaries were often from marginal populations — Cecil Rhodes, after all, would advocate imperialism "to settle surplus population" and thus "avoid civil war" — but these marginalized individuals increasingly used their participation in colonial conflicts to make claims to membership in the home nation. Scots, for example, ④were excluded from membership of the English community, but by participating in the wars against France and the empire in India, they became part of the British nation, ⑤increasing the war-fighting capacity of the latter. Empire was a crucial mechanism in constructing the exchange in the nineteenth century.

36. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?36)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Agricultural effects on water quality ①can be occurred at local, regional, and national scales. For example, ②increased levels of nutrients from agricultural fertilizers can stimulate algal blooms and affect the ecology of local streams. Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams. ③Farther downstream, these elevated nutrients can increase costs associated with treating the water so that it is suitable for drinking. Ultimately, chemicals associated with agricultural activities (such as nutrients and pesticides) and sediment (eroded soil) empty into our river mouths and ④can harm valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. Elevated nutrient inputs stimulate harmful algal blooms along the US coasts ⑤causing negative economic impacts.

37. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?37)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Many sociologists ①identify themselves as researchers to the people they study. They do not worry that ②revealing their true identity will change their subjects' behavior. They are not overly concerned that subjects will hide secrets from them. Usually, they strive to minimize these problems by not getting too deeply involved with their subjects ③while simultaneously establishing a good rapport with them. This is not easy to accomplish, though. Nevertheless, such efforts have paid off, ④as indicated by some sociological insights that have emerged from their work. Herbert Gans, for example, became a participant observer in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s. On the surface, the neighborhood looked like a badly organized place, an urban jungle of its period. Yet Gans discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — ⑤which the residents enjoyed close social relationships with one another.

38. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?38)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest ①remain untouched. Forests in their natural condition once masked the area. This has been replaced by a checkered mosaic ②composed of plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings, and some mature forests. This type of land cover threatens the habitat of many plants and animals. Current conditions represent a chronically degrading environmental condition. The U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, ③has altered the former approved clear-cutting strategy. Now some mature trees are left standing with the hope of encouraging a more natural regeneration of forest lands. Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones ④is common. In particular eucalyptus has been preferred over existing local species because it is fast growing and, when cut for coppicing, its shoots quickly develop into new tree growth. However, the oil in its leaves results in a ground litter ⑤that inhibits undergrowth with the result that soil erosion occurs. Hence, reforestation utilizing eucalyptus trees is not environmentally friendly.

39. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?39)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with ①is avoided the use of masculine pronouns to refer to both men and women. Students often argue that using “he” or “his” is less cumbersome than writing “he or she” or “his or her.” As an alternative, you can rephrase a sentence ②to use a gender-neutral plural pronoun. The sentence “A doctor should be polite to his patients” ③excludes the possibility of female doctors, but “Doctors should be polite to their patients” makes the same point without the gender bias. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms ④to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. Instead of saying “Man cannot live without water,” you could say “One cannot live without water” or “People cannot live without water.” ⑤Avoiding sexist language isn’t all that difficult, but it may take conscious effort; the pay-off is more effective interpersonal communication.

40. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?40)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The need for distinctiveness is a basic human need ①which sport fandom can contribute. Although humans want to feel a sense of belonging with those around them, they simultaneously have a need to be different and unique. The fundamental need for uniqueness ②is best understood through Brewer’s Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes ③opposing social goals: inclusion and differentiation. These goals are best satisfied “through identification with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously.” ④Given that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems reasonable that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for distinction by selectively choosing to follow non-mainstream sports or less popular teams. For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness ⑤by identifying with a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

41. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?41)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Chunking is vital for cognition of music. If we ①had to encode it in our brains note by note, we’d struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children’s songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place. But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall ②is made possibly by remembering the musical process, not the individual notes as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she’ll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score ③is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any arbitrary point. It’s rather like describing ④how you drive to work: you don’t reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retreading it. When musicians make a mistake ⑤during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase (‘let’s take it from the second verse’) before restarting.

42. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?42)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

What is wrong with pseudoscience? Certainly not just that it is basically false, since anyway all our factual theories are at best partially true. What is wrong with pseudoscience is, first, ①that it refuses to ground its doctrines and could not do it because pseudoscience makes a total break with our scientific heritage — ②which is not the case of scientific revolutions, all of which are partial since every new idea has to be judged by means of others that are not questioned in the given context. Second, pseudoscience refuses to test its doctrines by experiment proper; moreover, it is largely untestable because it tends to interpret all data in such a way that its theses ③are confirmed no matter what happens: the pseudoscientist, like the fisherman, exaggerates his catch and neglects his failures or excuses them. Third, pseudoscience lacks a self-correction mechanism: it cannot learn from either fresh empirical information (which it swallows without digesting it), new scientific discoveries (which it looks down on), or criticism (which it rejects furiously). It can make no progress because it manages to interpret every failure as confirmation and every criticism as an attack. Differences of opinion among its believers, when such disagreements arise at all, ④leading to endless sect splitting rather than to progress. Fourth, the primary aim of pseudoscience is not to set up, test, and correct systems of hypotheses (theories) mapping reality, but to influence things and men: it has, like magic and like technology, a primarily practical aim rather than a cognitive one but, unlike magic, it ⑤presents itself as science and, unlike technology, it does not enjoy the backing of science.

43. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?43)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

On a beautiful spring afternoon, a softball game ①was held between rivals Central Washington University and Western Oregon University. Western's Sara Tucholsky had never hit a home run — not even in batting practice. Then, in the second inning she smashed the ball over the center field fence. With two players on base, it would be a three-run shot. ②Thrilled, Tucholsky sprinted toward first base. But as she watched the ball clear the fence, she missed first base. When she stopped quickly to go back and touch it, something in her knee gave out. She fell to the ground. In terrible pain, Tucholsky crawled through the dirt back to first base. The Western coach rushed onto the field. The umpires told the coach it was against the rules for Tucholsky's Western teammates ③to help her around the bases. The coach could substitute a runner for her. But then the hit would be judged a single. The only home run of Tucholsky's four-year career would be erased. The coach didn't know what to do. That's when Mallory Holtman stepped in. Holtman played first base for the other team. She was also Central Washington's all-time home run leader. She knew that if her team lost the game, their playoff hopes would probably be gone. But ④after listening to the coach and umpire for a while, she asked a question. Is the other team allowed to carry her around the bases? The umpires said there was nothing in the rule book against it. So Holtman and Central's shortstop, Liz Wallace, walked over and helped Tucholsky up. Carrying her, they resumed the home run walk. At each base, they paused to let Tucholsky touch it with her uninjured leg. Holtman said, "I wonder what this must look like to other people." The three players burst out laughing. The other people in the stadium weren't laughing, though. They were shedding tears at seeing such a moving act of sportsmanship. Tucholsky's Western team ended up winning the game 4 to 2. Afterward, someone realized ⑤what the umpires had made a mistake. The rules did allow a substitute runner, after all. But it didn't really matter. "In the end, it's not about winning and losing so much," said Holtman. "It was about this girl. She hit it over the fence and was in pain. And she deserved a home run."

44. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?44)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

3단계 글의 흐름

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We received your application for the Steven Christopher Scholarship. ① We sincerely appreciate your interest. ② Each year hundreds of students apply for the scholarship, and your outstanding academic record placed you among the finalists. ③ Considering that you are a few years younger than the others who are also applying, we encourage you to gain more experience and expose yourself more to different challenges and situations in the corporate world. ④ This experience will greatly benefit your qualifications the next time you apply for the same scholarship. ⑤ We encourage you to reapply for next year's slot, and wish you the best of luck in your academic career.

45. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?45)

However, we regret to inform you that the scholarship has been granted to someone else who has a wider experience in the industry.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

I signaled to David, my diving teacher, that I was going down into the sea. ① As I slowly sank away from the lighted sea surface, I swam toward the cave wall. With a growing uneasiness, I realized that the cold was not nearly as much a problem as the dark. ② I couldn't see David, couldn't see the bottom, and I could barely see the surface. ③ I was breathing too fast, and my suit was too tight and confining. My panic grew at a rate almost too fast to control. ④ I worked to calm myself: Slow your breathing, adjust your buoyancy, move slowly. It worked; didn't dash to the surface, I looked at David, and out of habit only I gave him a grin and a thumbs-up, but it was enough to refocus and follow my training, adjust my buoyancy, take a slow breath, and proceed down. ⑤ Now I was looking at my old invertebrate friends on the cave wall that had been the site of my very first underwater job.

46. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?46)

Underwater, it was completely, disorientingly dark.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

People are distracted. ① They are distracted because information is everywhere and the selection of the relevant messages becomes increasingly difficult. ② So, even if a piece of information was successfully delivered, it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered. It may just be forgotten or neglected. ③ This is why Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said 'Repetita iuvant'(repetitions help). ④ It's best to repeat messages in different channels, even if it seems a redundant exercise. ⑤ But only multi-channel information can somehow guarantee that a piece of information really reaches the audience. So, do not hesitate to repeat your content in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on. At some point It will reach the minds of your people and stick in their memory.

47. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?47)

And the purpose is clear: ensuring the reception of that message or piece of information.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The foundation of an effective team is the recognition that each member needs every other member, and no individual can be successful without the cooperation of others. ① My favorite player was the Hall of Fame pitcher Robin Roberts of the Philadelphia Phillies. ② During the early 1950s, his fastball dominated the National League. ③ My uncle, who took me to my first ball game, explained that opposing batters were so intimidated by Robert's fastball that they were automatic "outs" even before they got to the plate. ④ My uncle claimed that Robin Roberts was unstoppable. Even as a young boy I intuitively knew that no one was unstoppable by himself. ⑤ I told my uncle that I knew how to stop Robin Roberts: "Make me his catcher."

48. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?48)

As a young boy I was a very enthusiastic baseball fan.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

People or firms that purchase services come in contact with other consumers as well as the service employees. ① For example, a hotel guest waits in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests. ② In addition, the guests share facilities such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center. ③ For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to book group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military veterans. ④ The two groups are significantly different in behavior, and the expectation is that they would not mix well within the facilities at the same time. ⑤ Similarly, restaurants separate smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to separate other patrons that show some potential for conflict.

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

Therefore, service firms must manage consumer interactions to the best of their abilities to ensure customer satisfaction.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Great coaches know that they can get their athletes to perform well by drumming certain ideas into their heads. ① Foremost is the idea that the players are winners, so that they will think only of winning and never about the possibility of losing. ② Chances are high that they indeed will win because the image of themselves as winners will force them to concentrate only on the moves that ensure winning. ③ This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, used to enhance his performance. ④ Before every shot, he formed a mental picture in which he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself using the appropriate wing for that particular shot. ⑤ By the same token, if athletes define themselves as losers, they will very likely lose.

50. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?50)

In short, if athletes define themselves as winners, they are more likely to win.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

A lichen is an organism consisting of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an interdependent relationship. ① A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. An area with moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens. ② In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens. ③ Some lichen species are sensitive to specific air-polluting chemicals. Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant originates far away. ④ For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island where no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed. ⑤ They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

51. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?51)

These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually absorb air as a source of nourishment.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Belize is the second smallest country in Central America in landmass, the smallest in population, yet is one of the most diverse in several ways. ① Subtropical in climate with a wet and a dry season, the country is located on the Caribbean Sea with Mexico to the north and Guatemala to the south and west. ② Most of Belize is low-lying country. The long coastline is often swampy with lagoons and many small island. ③ A coral barrier reef, the world's second longest, protects the coast from high sea tides, but not from frequent destructive hurricanes. ④ These have been harvested for many years and have been important in the Belizean economy. ⑤ For such a small country, there is surprising biodiversity. Belize is recognized as one of the world's ecological treasures, and as a result, ecotourism is a growing part of their economy.

52. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?52)

The northern region is also lowland and heavily forested with old-growth hardwoods such as mahogany.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles should be performed (e.g., daughter or son, mother or father, etc.); this is known as role-taking. ① We also assume that others we encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, that they will conform to a community standard or model. ② As we try to guess the intentions of the other, the other is impacting our behavior. ③ For example, if you smile at someone while at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance. ④ If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is that he or she has the same intentions as you — to make your acquaintance. ⑤ Your behavior then may be to initiate a conversation with the person based on the smile being an assumed symbol or sign of cordiality.

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

By adapting our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house? I advise my clients to choose the site first. ① This allows you to design a house to fit the land. You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out what room it fits in later on. ② I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look like it has been imported and dropped there haphazardly. If you have already selected your architect, bring him along to offer his opinion on the sites you are considering. ③ The site you have in mind might not be appropriate for the house you desire. ④ How many times have we seen houses placed awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site? ⑤ Developments of tract houses are fertile ground for examples of house designs that were poorly fitted to their sites. These mismatches of house to site are akin to wearing a tuxedo with tennis shoes.

54. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?54)

He may well see things about a site that you may not see.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, integrating exercise on an individual basis. ① Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it would reduce health-care costs. ② There's no question that halving someone's lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer's disease is a wonderfully humanitarian thing to do. ③ But exercise also could boost the collective brain power of an organization. Fit employees are more capable than sedentary employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs. ④ For companies whose competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage. ⑤ In the laboratory, regular exercise improves problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory — sometimes dramatically so. It's worth finding out whether the same is true in business settings, too.

55. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?55)

But businesses have compelling reasons to incorporate such radical ideas into company policy as well.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

It is very important in the information age to understand the difference between knowledge and information. What is accessible by computer and, indeed, what is published in the journals is information. ① Knowledge is something that has to be constructed in the mind of the expert reader. ② This is what scholarship is about. Information is, these days, instantly accessible, but knowledge still takes years of dedicated study to acquire. ③ How long would it take to reconstruct expertise in the field so that research could once again progress? It would probably take many years, despite the fact that their research was all published. ④ To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects? ⑤ They talk to the experts rather than trying to read the journals. Quite rightly, as that is the only place that knowledge is to be found — inside the heads of the scholars.

56. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?56)

Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

① When people want to react correctly to a persuasive message but don't have the motivation or ability to think about it deeply, there is a shortcut they can take. ② They can observe the responses of others to the message. ③ For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you responded enthusiastically to it, you might well conclude that the speech was a good one and become persuaded in its direction. ④ It's for this reason that interrogators are taught to say to a suspect "We believe you are guilty" rather than "I believe you are guilty." ⑤

57. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?57)

In addition, the more consensus you witnessed among audience members, the more likely you would be to follow their lead, even if you didn't initially agree with them.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Popular participation in conflict in the nineteenth century cannot be understood without examining the role of empire. ① But individuals also participated in nineteenth-century imperial campaigns for a novel reason. ② Hannah Arendt later dismissively characterized imperialism as "the export of superfluous men and superfluous capital." ③ She was correct that colonial functionaries were often from marginal populations — Cecil Rhodes, after all, would advocate imperialism "to settle surplus population" and thus "avoid civil war" — but these marginalized individuals increasingly used their participation in colonial conflicts to make claims to membership in the home nation. ④ Scots, for example, were excluded from membership of the English community, but by participating in the wars against France and the empire in India, they became part of the British nation, increasing the war-fighting capacity of the latter. ⑤ Empire was a crucial mechanism in constructing the exchange in the nineteenth century.

58. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?58)

Individuals had always gone to the colonies for profit or to settle.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Agricultural effects on water quality can occur at local, regional, and national scales. ① For example, increased levels of nutrients from agricultural fertilizers can stimulate algal blooms and affect the ecology of local streams. ② Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams. ③ Farther downstream, these elevated nutrients can increase costs associated with treating the water so that it is suitable for drinking. ④ Elevated nutrient inputs stimulate harmful algal blooms along the US coasts causing negative economic impacts. ⑤

59. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?59)

Ultimately, chemicals associated with agricultural activities (such as nutrients and pesticides) and sediment (eroded soil) empty into our river mouths and can harm valuable commercial and recreational fisheries.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Many sociologists identify themselves as researchers to the people they study. They do not worry that revealing their true identity will change their subjects' behavior. ① They are not overly concerned that subjects will hide secrets from them. ② Usually, they strive to minimize these problems by not getting too deeply involved with their subjects while simultaneously establishing a good rapport with them. ③ This is not easy to accomplish, though. Nevertheless, such efforts have paid off, as indicated by some sociological insights that have emerged from their work. ④ Herbert Gans, for example, became a participant observer in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s. On the surface, the neighborhood looked like a badly organized place, an urban jungle of its period. ⑤

60. 위글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?60)

Yet Gans discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — where the residents enjoyed close social relationships with one another.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest remains untouched. Forests in their natural condition once masked the area. ① This has been replaced by a checkered mosaic composed of plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings, and some mature forests. ② This type of land cover threatens the habitat of many plants and animals. Current conditions represent a chronically degrading environmental condition. ③ The U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, has altered the former approved clear-cutting strategy. Now some mature trees are left standing with the hope of encouraging a more natural regeneration of forest lands. ④ In particular eucalyptus has been preferred over existing local species because it is fast growing and, when cut for coppicing, its shoots quickly develop into new tree growth. ⑤ However, the oil in its leaves results in a ground litter that inhibits undergrowth with the result that soil erosion occurs. Hence, reforestation utilizing eucalyptus trees is not environmentally friendly.

61. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?61)

Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones is common.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with is avoiding the use of masculine pronouns to refer to both men and women. ① Students often argue that using “he” or “his” is less cumbersome than writing “he or she” or “his or her.” ② The sentence “A doctor should be polite to his patients” excludes the possibility of female doctors, but “Doctors should be polite to their patients” makes the same point without the gender bias. ③ In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with genderinclusive alternatives. ④ Instead of saying “Man cannot live without water,” you could say “One cannot live without water” or “People cannot live without water.” ⑤ Avoiding sexist language isn’t all that difficult, but it may take conscious effort; the pay-off is more effective interpersonal communication.

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

As an alternative, you can rephrase a sentence to use a gender-neutral plural pronoun.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The need for distinctiveness is a basic human need to which sport fandom can contribute. ① Although humans want to feel a sense of belonging with those around them, they simultaneously have a need to be different and unique. ② According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes opposing social goals: inclusion and differentiation. ③ These goals are best satisfied “through identification with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously.” ④ Given that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems reasonable that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for distinction by selectively choosing to follow non-mainstream sports or less popular teams. ⑤ For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness by identifying with a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

63. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?63)

The fundamental need for uniqueness is best understood through Brewer’s Optimal Distinctiveness Theory.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Chunking is vital for cognition of music. ① If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we’d struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children’s songs. ② Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place. ③ If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she’ll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any arbitrary point. ④ It’s rather like describing how you drive to work: you don’t reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retreading it. ⑤ When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase (‘let’s take it from the second verse’) before restarting.

64. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?64)

But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made possible by remembering the musical process, not the individual notes as such.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

What is wrong with pseudoscience? ① Certainly not just that it is basically false, since anyway all our factual theories are at best partially true. ② What is wrong with pseudoscience is, first, that it refuses to ground its doctrines and could not do it because pseudoscience makes a total break with our scientific heritage — which is not the case of scientific revolutions, all of which are partial since every new idea has to be judged by means of others that are not questioned in the given context. ③ Third, pseudoscience lacks a self-correction mechanism: it cannot learn from either fresh empirical information (which it swallows without digesting it), new scientific discoveries (which it looks down on), or criticism (which it rejects furiously). It can make no progress because it manages to interpret every failure as confirmation and every criticism as an attack. ④ Differences of opinion among its believers, when such disagreements arise at all, lead to endless sect splitting rather than to progress. ⑤ Fourth, the primary aim of pseudoscience is not to set up, test, and correct systems of hypotheses (theories) mapping reality, but to influence things and men: it has, like magic and like technology, a primarily practical aim rather than a cognitive one but, unlike magic, it presents itself as science and, unlike technology, it does not enjoy the backing of science.

65. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?65)

Second, pseudoscience refuses to test its doctrines by experiment proper; moreover, it is largely untestable because it tends to interpret all data in such a way that its theses are confirmed no matter what happens: the pseudoscientist, like the fisherman, exaggerates his catch and neglects his failures or excuses them.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

3단계 글의 흐름 2차 연습

We received your application for the Steven Christopher Scholarship. ① We sincerely appreciate your interest. ② Each year hundreds of students apply for the scholarship, and your outstanding academic record placed you among the finalists. ③ However, we regret to inform you that the scholarship has been granted to someone else who has a wider experience in the industry. ④ Considering that you are a few years younger than the others who are also applying, we encourage you to gain more experience and expose yourself more to different challenges and situations in the corporate world. ⑤ We encourage you to reapply for next year's slot, and wish you the best of luck in your academic career.

66. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?66)

This experience will greatly benefit your qualifications the next time you apply for the same scholarship.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

I signaled to David, my diving teacher, that I was going down into the sea. ① As I slowly sank away from the lighted sea surface, I swam toward the cave wall. ② With a growing uneasiness, I realized that the cold was not nearly as much a problem as the dark. Underwater, it was completely, disorientingly dark. I couldn't see David, couldn't see the bottom, and I could barely see the surface. ③ I was breathing too fast, and my suit was too tight and confining. My panic grew at a rate almost too fast to control. I worked to calm myself: Slow your breathing, adjust your buoyancy, move slowly. ④ Now I was looking at my old invertebrate friends on the cave wall that had been the site of my very first underwater job. ⑤

67. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?67)

It worked; didn't dash to the surface, I looked at David, and out of habit only I gave him a grin and a thumbs-up, but it was enough to refocus and follow my training, adjust my buoyancy, take a slow breath, and proceed down.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

People are distracted. ① They are distracted because information is everywhere and the selection of the relevant messages becomes increasingly difficult. ② It may just be forgotten or neglected. This is why Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said 'Repetita iuvant'(repetitions help). ③ And the purpose is clear: ensuring the reception of that message or piece of information. It's best to repeat messages in different channels, even if it seems a redundant exercise. ④ But only multi-channel information can somehow guarantee that a piece of information really reaches the audience. ⑤ So, do not hesitate to repeat your content in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on. At some point It will reach the minds of your people and stick in their memory.

68. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?68)

So, even if a piece of information was successfully delivered, it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The foundation of an effective team is the recognition that each member needs every other member, and no individual can be successful without the cooperation of others. ① As a young boy I was a very enthusiastic baseball fan. ② My favorite player was the Hall of Fame pitcher Robin Roberts of the Philadelphia Phillies. ③ My uncle, who took me to my first ball game, explained that opposing batters were so intimidated by Robert's fastball that they were automatic "outs" even before they got to the plate. ④ My uncle claimed that Robin Roberts was unstoppable. Even as a young boy I intuitively knew that no one was unstoppable by himself. ⑤ I told my uncle that I knew how to stop Robin Roberts: "Make me his catcher."

69. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?69)

During the early 1950s, his fastball dominated the National League.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

People or firms that purchase services come in contact with other consumers as well as the service employees. ① In addition, the guests share facilities such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center. ② Therefore, service firms must manage consumer interactions to the best of their abilities to ensure customer satisfaction. ③ For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to book group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military veterans. ④ The two groups are significantly different in behavior, and the expectation is that they would not mix well within the facilities at the same time. ⑤ Similarly, restaurants separate smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to separate other patrons that show some potential for conflict.

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

For example, a hotel guest waits in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Great coaches know that they can get their athletes to perform well by drumming certain ideas into their heads. ① Foremost is the idea that the players are winners, so that they will think only of winning and never about the possibility of losing. ② Chances are high that they indeed will win because the image of themselves as winners will force them to concentrate only on the moves that ensure winning. ③ This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, used to enhance his performance. ④ In short, if athletes define themselves as winners, they are more likely to win. ⑤ By the same token, if athletes define themselves as losers, they will very likely lose.

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

Before every shot, he formed a mental picture in which he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself using the appropriate wing for that particular shot.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

A lichen is an organism consisting of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an interdependent relationship. ① These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually absorb air as a source of nourishment. A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. An area with moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens. ② Some lichen species are sensitive to specific air-polluting chemicals. ③ Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant originates far away. ④ For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island where no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed. ⑤ They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

72. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?72)

In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Belize is the second smallest country in Central America in landmass, the smallest in population, yet is one of the most diverse in several ways. ① Subtropical in climate with a wet and a dry season, the country is located on the Caribbean Sea with Mexico to the north and Guatemala to the south and west. Most of Belize is low-lying country. The long coastline is often swampy with lagoons and many small island. ② A coral barrier reef, the world's second longest, protects the coast from high sea tides, but not from frequent destructive hurricanes. ③ The northern region is also lowland and heavily forested with old-growth hardwoods such as mahogany. ④ These have been harvested for many years and have been important in the Belizean economy. ⑤ Belize is recognized as one of the world's ecological treasures, and as a result, ecotourism is a growing part of their economy.

73. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?73)

For such a small country, there is surprising biodiversity.

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles should be performed (e.g., daughter or son, mother or father, etc.); this is known as role-taking. ① We also assume that others we encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, that they will conform to a community standard or model. ② By adapting our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us. As we try to guess the intentions of the other, the other is impacting our behavior. ③ If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is that he or she has the same intentions as you — to make your acquaintance. ④ Your behavior then may be to initiate a conversation with the person based on the smile being an assumed symbol or sign of cordiality. ⑤

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

For example, if you smile at someone while at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house? I advise my clients to choose the site first. ① You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out what room it fits in later on. ② I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look like it has been imported and dropped there haphazardly. ③ If you have already selected your architect, bring him along to offer his opinion on the sites you are considering. He may well see things about a site that you may not see. The site you have in mind might not be appropriate for the house you desire. ④ How many times have we seen houses placed awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site? ⑤ Developments of tract houses are fertile ground for examples of house designs that were poorly fitted to their sites. These mismatches of house to site are akin to wearing a tuxedo with tennis shoes.

75. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?75)

This allows you to design a house to fit the land.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, integrating exercise on an individual basis. ① But businesses have compelling reasons to incorporate such radical ideas into company policy as well. Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it would reduce health-care costs. ② There's no question that halving someone's lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer's disease is a wonderfully humanitarian thing to do. ③ Fit employees are more capable than sedentary employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs. ④ For companies whose competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage. ⑤ In the laboratory, regular exercise improves problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory — sometimes dramatically so. It's worth finding out whether the same is true in business settings, too.

76. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?76)

But exercise also could boost the collective brain power of an organization.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

It is very important in the information age to understand the difference between knowledge and information. What is accessible by computer and, indeed, what is published in the journals is information. ① Knowledge is something that has to be constructed in the mind of the expert reader. This is what scholarship is about. ② Information is, these days, instantly accessible, but knowledge still takes years of dedicated study to acquire. ③ Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference. ④ How long would it take to reconstruct expertise in the field so that research could once again progress? It would probably take many years, despite the fact that their research was all published. ⑤ They talk to the experts rather than trying to read the journals. Quite rightly, as that is the only place that knowledge is to be found — inside the heads of the scholars.

77. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?77)

To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects?

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

① When people want to react correctly to a persuasive message but don't have the motivation or ability to think about it deeply, there is a shortcut they can take. ② They can observe the responses of others to the message. ③ In addition, the more consensus you witnessed among audience members, the more likely you would be to follow their lead, even if you didn't initially agree with them. ④ It's for this reason that interrogators are taught to say to a suspect "We believe you are guilty" rather than "I believe you are guilty." ⑤

78. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?78)

For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you responded enthusiastically to it, you might well conclude that the speech was a good one and become persuaded in its direction.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Popular participation in conflict in the nineteenth century cannot be understood without examining the role of empire. ① Individuals had always gone to the colonies for profit or to settle. ② Hannah Arendt later dismissively characterized imperialism as "the export of superfluous men and superfluous capital." ③ She was correct that colonial functionaries were often from marginal populations — Cecil Rhodes, after all, would advocate imperialism "to settle surplus population" and thus "avoid civil war" — but these marginalized individuals increasingly used their participation in colonial conflicts to make claims to membership in the home nation. ④ Scots, for example, were excluded from membership of the English community, but by participating in the wars against France and the empire in India, they became part of the British nation, increasing the war-fighting capacity of the latter. ⑤ Empire was a crucial mechanism in constructing the exchange in the nineteenth century.

79. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?79)

But individuals also participated in nineteenth-century imperial campaigns for a novel reason.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Agricultural effects on water quality can occur at local, regional, and national scales. ① Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams. ② Farther downstream, these elevated nutrients can increase costs associated with treating the water so that it is suitable for drinking. ③ Ultimately, chemicals associated with agricultural activities (such as nutrients and pesticides) and sediment (eroded soil) empty into our river mouths and can harm valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. ④ Elevated nutrient inputs stimulate harmful algal blooms along the US coasts causing negative economic impacts. ⑤

80. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?80)

For example, increased levels of nutrients from agricultural fertilizers can stimulate algal blooms and affect the ecology of local streams.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Many sociologists identify themselves as researchers to the people they study. ① They do not worry that revealing their true identity will change their subjects' behavior. ② They are not overly concerned that subjects will hide secrets from them. ③ This is not easy to accomplish, though. Nevertheless, such efforts have paid off, as indicated by some sociological insights that have emerged from their work. ④ Herbert Gans, for example, became a participant observer in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s. ⑤ On the surface, the neighborhood looked like a badly organized place, an urban jungle of its period. Yet Gans discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — where the residents enjoyed close social relationships with one another.

81. 위글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?81)

Usually, they strive to minimize these problems by not getting too deeply involved with their subjects while simultaneously establishing a good rapport with them.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest remains untouched. ① Forests in their natural condition once masked the area. This has been replaced by a checkered mosaic composed of plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings, and some mature forests. ② Current conditions represent a chronically degrading environmental condition. ③ The U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, has altered the former approved clear-cutting strategy. Now some mature trees are left standing with the hope of encouraging a more natural regeneration of forest lands. ④ Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones is common. ⑤ In particular eucalyptus has been preferred over existing local species because it is fast growing and, when cut for coppicing, its shoots quickly develop into new tree growth. However, the oil in its leaves results in a ground litter that inhibits undergrowth with the result that soil erosion occurs. Hence, reforestation utilizing eucalyptus trees is not environmentally friendly.

82. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?82)

This type of land cover threatens the habitat of many plants and animals.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with is avoiding the use of masculine pronouns to refer to both men and women. ① Students often argue that using "he" or "his" is less cumbersome than writing "he or she" or "his or her." ② As an alternative, you can rephrase a sentence to use a gender-neutral plural pronoun. ③ The sentence "A doctor should be polite to his patients" excludes the possibility of female doctors, but "Doctors should be polite to their patients" makes the same point without the gender bias. ④ In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with genderinclusive alternatives. ⑤ Avoiding sexist language isn't all that difficult, but it may take conscious effort; the pay-off is more effective interpersonal communication.

83. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?83)

Instead of saying "Man cannot live without water," you could say "One cannot live without water" or "People cannot live without water."

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The need for distinctiveness is a basic human need to which sport fandom can contribute. ① Although humans want to feel a sense of belonging with those around them, they simultaneously have a need to be different and unique. ② The fundamental need for uniqueness is best understood through Brewer's Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. ③ According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes opposing social goals: inclusion and differentiation. ④ Given that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems reasonable that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for distinction by selectively choosing to follow non-mainstream sports or less popular teams. ⑤ For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness by identifying with a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

84. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?84)

These goals are best satisfied "through identification with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously."

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Chunking is vital for cognition of music. ① Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place. ② But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made possible by remembering the musical process, not the individual notes as such. ③ If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any arbitrary point. ④ It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retreading it. ⑤ When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

85. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?85)

If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

3단계 글의 흐름 3차연습

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

We received your application for the Steven Christopher Scholarship. ① We sincerely appreciate your interest. ② Each year hundreds of students apply for the scholarship, and your outstanding academic record placed you among the finalists. ③ However, we regret to inform you that the scholarship has been granted to someone else who has a wider experience in the industry. ④ This experience will greatly benefit your qualifications the next time you apply for the same scholarship. ⑤ We encourage you to reapply for next year's slot, and wish you the best of luck in your academic career.

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

Considering that you are a few years younger than the others who are also applying, we encourage you to gain more experience and expose yourself more to different challenges and situations in the corporate world.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

I signaled to David, my diving teacher, that I was going down into the sea. ① As I slowly sank away from the lighted sea surface, I swam toward the cave wall. ② Underwater, it was completely, disorientingly dark. I couldn't see David, couldn't see the bottom, and I could barely see the surface. ③ I was breathing too fast, and my suit was too tight and confining. My panic grew at a rate almost too fast to control. ④ I worked to calm myself: Slow your breathing, adjust your buoyancy, move slowly. It worked; didn't dash to the surface, I looked at David, and out of habit only I gave him a grin and a thumbs-up, but it was enough to refocus and follow my training, adjust my buoyancy, take a slow breath, and proceed down. ⑤ Now I was looking at my old invertebrate friends on the cave wall that had been the site of my very first underwater job.

87. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?87)

With a growing uneasiness, I realized that the cold was not nearly as much a problem as the dark.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

People are distracted. ① They are distracted because information is everywhere and the selection of the relevant messages becomes increasingly difficult. So, even if a piece of information was successfully delivered, it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered. ② This is why Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said 'Repetita iuvant'(repetitions help). And the purpose is clear: ensuring the reception of that message or piece of information. ③ It's best to repeat messages in different channels, even if it seems a redundant exercise. ④ But only multi-channel information can somehow guarantee that a piece of information really reaches the audience. ⑤ So, do not hesitate to repeat your content in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on. At some point It will reach the minds of your people and stick in their memory.

88. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?88)

It may just be forgotten or neglected.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The foundation of an effective team is the recognition that each member needs every other member, and no individual can be successful without the cooperation of others. ① As a young boy I was a very enthusiastic baseball fan. ② My favorite player was the Hall of Fame pitcher Robin Roberts of the Philadelphia Phillies. ③ During the early 1950s, his fastball dominated the National League. My uncle, who took me to my first ball game, explained that opposing batters were so intimidated by Robert's fastball that they were automatic "outs" even before they got to the plate. ④ My uncle claimed that Robin Roberts was unstoppable. ⑤ I told my uncle that I knew how to stop Robin Roberts: "Make me his catcher."

89. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?89)

Even as a young boy I intuitively knew that no one was unstoppable by himself.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

People or firms that purchase services come in contact with other consumers as well as the service employees. ① For example, a hotel guest waits in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests. ② Therefore, service firms must manage consumer interactions to the best of their abilities to ensure customer satisfaction. ③ For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to book group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military veterans. ④ The two groups are significantly different in behavior, and the expectation is that they would not mix well within the facilities at the same time. ⑤ Similarly, restaurants separate smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to separate other patrons that show some potential for conflict.

90. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?90)

In addition, the guests share facilities such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Great coaches know that they can get their athletes to perform well by drumming certain ideas into their heads. ① Chances are high that they indeed will win because the image of themselves as winners will force them to concentrate only on the moves that ensure winning. ② This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, used to enhance his performance. ③ Before every shot, he formed a mental picture in which he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself using the appropriate wing for that particular shot. ④ In short, if athletes define themselves as winners, they are more likely to win. ⑤ By the same token, if athletes define themselves as losers, they will very likely lose.

91. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?91)

Foremost is the idea that the players are winners, so that they will think only of winning and never about the possibility of losing.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

A lichen is an organism consisting of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an interdependent relationship. ① These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually absorb air as a source of nourishment. A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. An area with moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens. ② In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens. ③ Some lichen species are sensitive to specific air-polluting chemicals. ④ Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant originates far away. ⑤ They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

92. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?92)

For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island where no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Belize is the second smallest country in Central America in landmass, the smallest in population, yet is one of the most diverse in several ways. ① Subtropical in climate with a wet and a dry season, the country is located on the Caribbean Sea with Mexico to the north and Guatemala to the south and west. ② Most of Belize is low-lying country. The long coastline is often swampy with lagoons and many small island. ③ A coral barrier reef, the world's second longest, protects the coast from high sea tides, but not from frequent destructive hurricanes. The northern region is also lowland and heavily forested with old-growth hardwoods such as mahogany. ④ For such a small country, there is surprising biodiversity. ⑤ Belize is recognized as one of the world's ecological treasures, and as a result, ecotourism is a growing part of their economy.

93. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?93)

These have been harvested for many years and have been important in the Belizean economy.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles should be performed (e.g., daughter or son, mother or father, etc.); this is known as role-taking. ① We also assume that others we encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, that they will conform to a community standard or model. ② By adapting our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us. ③ As we try to guess the intentions of the other, the other is impacting our behavior. ④ For example, if you smile at someone while at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance. ⑤ Your behavior then may be to initiate a conversation with the person based on the smile being an assumed symbol or sign of cordiality.

94. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?94)

If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is that he or she has the same intentions as you — to make your acquaintance.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house? I advise my clients to choose the site first. ① This allows you to design a house to fit the land. You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out what room it fits in later on. ② If you have already selected your architect, bring him along to offer his opinion on the sites you are considering. ③ He may well see things about a site that you may not see. The site you have in mind might not be appropriate for the house you desire. How many times have we seen houses placed awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site? ④ Developments of tract houses are fertile ground for examples of house designs that were poorly fitted to their sites. ⑤ These mismatches of house to site are akin to wearing a tuxedo with tennis shoes.

95. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?95)

I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look like it has been imported and dropped there haphazardly.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, integrating exercise on an individual basis. ① But businesses have compelling reasons to incorporate such radical ideas into company policy as well. Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it would reduce health-care costs. ② There's no question that halving someone's lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer's disease is a wonderfully humanitarian thing to do. ③ But exercise also could boost the collective brain power of an organization. ④ For companies whose competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage. ⑤ In the laboratory, regular exercise improves problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory — sometimes dramatically so. It's worth finding out whether the same is true in business settings, too.

96. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?96)

Fit employees are more capable than sedentary employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

It is very important in the information age to understand the difference between knowledge and information. What is accessible by computer and, indeed, what is published in the journals is information. ① This is what scholarship is about. Information is, these days, instantly accessible, but knowledge still takes years of dedicated study to acquire. ② Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference. ③ How long would it take to reconstruct expertise in the field so that research could once again progress? It would probably take many years, despite the fact that their research was all published. ④ To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects? ⑤ They talk to the experts rather than trying to read the journals. Quite rightly, as that is the only place that knowledge is to be found — inside the heads of the scholars.

97. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?97)

Knowledge is something that has to beconstructed in the mind of the expert reader.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

① When people want to react correctly to a persuasive message but don't have the motivation or ability to think about it deeply, there is a shortcut they can take. ② For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you responded enthusiastically to it, you might well conclude that the speech was a good one and become persuaded in its direction. ③ In addition, the more consensus you witnessed among audience members, the more likely you would be to follow their lead, even if you didn't initially agree with them. ④ It's for this reason that interrogators are taught to say to a suspect "We believe you are guilty" rather than "I believe you are guilty." ⑤

98. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?98)

They can observe the responses of others to the message.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Popular participation in conflict in the nineteenth century cannot be understood without examining the role of empire. ① Individuals had always gone to the colonies for profit or to settle. ② But individuals also participated in nineteenth-century imperial campaigns for a novel reason. ③ Hannah Arendt later dismissively characterized imperialism as "the export of superfluous men and superfluous capital." ④ She was correct that colonial functionaries were often from marginal populations — Cecil Rhodes, after all, would advocate imperialism "to settle surplus population" and thus "avoid civil war" — but these marginalized individuals increasingly used their participation in colonial conflicts to make claims to membership in the home nation. ⑤ Empire was a crucial mechanism in constructing the exchange in the nineteenth century.

99. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?99)

Scots, for example, were excluded from membership of the English community, but by participating in the wars against France and the empire in India, they became part of the British nation, increasing the war-fighting capacity of the latter.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Agricultural effects on water quality can occur at local, regional, and national scales. ① For example, increased levels of nutrients from agricultural fertilizers can stimulate algal blooms and affect the ecology of local streams. ② Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams. ③ Ultimately, chemicals associated with agricultural activities (such as nutrients and pesticides) and sediment (eroded soil) empty into our river mouths and can harm valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. ④ Elevated nutrient inputs stimulate harmful algal blooms along the US coasts causing negative economic impacts. ⑤

100. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?100)

Farther downstream, these elevated nutrients can increase costs associated with treating the water so that it is suitable for drinking.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Many sociologists identify themselves as researchers to the people they study. They do not worry that revealing their true identity will change their subjects' behavior. ① They are not overly concerned that subjects will hide secrets from them. ② Usually, they strive to minimize these problems by not getting too deeply involved with their subjects while simultaneously establishing a good rapport with them. ③ This is not easy to accomplish, though. Nevertheless, such efforts have paid off, as indicated by some sociological insights that have emerged from their work. ④ Herbert Gans, for example, became a participant observer in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s. ⑤ Yet Gans discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — where the residents enjoyed close social relationships with one another.

101. 위글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?101)

On the surface, the neighborhood looked like a badly organized place, an urban jungle of its period.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest remains untouched. Forests in their natural condition once masked the area. ① This type of land cover threatens the habitat of many plants and animals. Current conditions represent a chronically degrading environmental condition. ② The U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, has altered the former approved clear-cutting strategy. ③ Now some mature trees are left standing with the hope of encouraging a more natural regeneration of forest lands. ④ Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones is common. In particular eucalyptus has been preferred over existing local species because it is fast growing and, when cut for coppicing, its shoots quickly develop into new tree growth. ⑤ However, the oil in its leaves results in a ground litter that inhibits undergrowth with the result that soil erosion occurs. Hence, reforestation utilizing eucalyptus trees is not environmentally friendly.

102. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?102)

This has been replaced by a checkered mosaic composed of plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings, and some mature forests.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with is avoiding the use of masculine pronouns to refer to both men and women. ① Students often argue that using "he" or "his" is less cumbersome than writing "he or she" or "his or her." ② As an alternative, you can rephrase a sentence to use a gender-neutral plural pronoun. ③ The sentence "A doctor should be polite to his patients" excludes the possibility of female doctors, but "Doctors should be polite to their patients" makes the same point without the gender bias. ④ In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with genderinclusive alternatives. Instead of saying "Man cannot live without water," you could say "One cannot live without water" or "People cannot live without water." ⑤

103. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?103)

Avoiding sexist language isn't all that difficult, but it may take conscious effort; the pay-off is more effective interpersonal communication.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The need for distinctiveness is a basic human need to which sport fandom can contribute. ① Although humans want to feel a sense of belonging with those around them, they simultaneously have a need to be different and unique. ② The fundamental need for uniqueness is best understood through Brewer's Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. ③ According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes opposing social goals: inclusion and differentiation. ④ These goals are best satisfied "through identification with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously." Given that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems reasonable that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for distinction by selectively choosing to follow non-mainstream sports or less popular teams. ⑤

104. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?104)

For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness by identifying with a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Chunking is vital for cognition of music. ① If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs. ② But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made possible by remembering the musical process, not the individual notes as such. ③ If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any arbitrary point. ④ It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retreading it. ⑤ When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

105. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?105)

Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

4단계 어휘의 적절성

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We received your application for the Steven Christopher Scholarship. We sincerely ① appreciate your interest. Each year hundreds of students apply for the scholarship, and your outstanding academic record placed you among the finalists. However, we regret to inform you that the scholarship has been ② granted to someone else who has a ③ narrower experience in the industry. Considering that you are a few years younger than the others who are also applying, we encourage you to ④ gain more experience and expose yourself more to different challenges and situations in the corporate world. This experience will greatly ⑤ benefit your qualifications the next time you apply for the same scholarship. We encourage you to reapply for next year's slot, and wish you the best of luck in your academic career.

106. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?106)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

I signaled to David, my diving teacher, that I was going down into the sea. As I slowly sank away from the lighted sea surface, I swam toward the cave wall. With a growing ① uneasiness, I realized that the cold was not nearly as much a problem as the dark. Underwater, it was completely, ② disorientingly dark. I couldn't see David, couldn't see the bottom, and I could barely see the surface. I was breathing too fast, and my suit was too tight and ③ defining. My panic grew at a rate almost too fast to control. I worked to calm myself: Slow your breathing, ④ adjust your buoyancy, move slowly. It worked; didn't dash to the surface, I looked at David, and out of habit only I gave him a grin and a thumbs-up, but it was enough to refocus and follow my training, adjust my buoyancy, take a slow breath, and ⑤ proceed down. Now I was looking at my old invertebrate friends on the cave wall that had been the site of my very first underwater job.

107. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?107)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

People are distracted. They are distracted because information is everywhere and the selection of the ① relevant messages becomes increasingly difficult. So, even if a piece of information was successfully ② delivered, it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered. It may just be forgotten or neglected. This is why Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said 'Repetita iuvant'(repetitions help). And the purpose is clear: ③ ensuring the reception of that message or piece of information. It's best to repeat messages in different channels, even if it seems a ④ redundant exercise. But only multi-channel information can somehow guarantee that a piece of information really reaches the audience. So, do not hesitate to repeat your content in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on. At some point it will reach the minds of your people and ⑤ disappear in their memory.

108. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (108)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The foundation of an effective team is the ① recognition that each member needs every other member, and no individual can be successful without the ② cooperation of others. As a young boy I was a very enthusiastic baseball fan. My favorite player was the Hall of Fame pitcher Robin Roberts of the Philadelphia Phillies. During the early 1950s, his fastball ③ dominated the National League. My uncle, who took me to my first ball game, explained that opposing batters were so ④ intimate by Robert's fastball that they were automatic "outs" even before they got to the plate. My uncle claimed that Robin Roberts was unstoppable. Even as a young boy I ⑤ intuitively knew that no one was unstoppable by himself. I told my uncle that I knew how to stop Robin Roberts: "Make me his catcher."

109. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (109)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

People or firms that purchase services come in ① contact with other consumers as well as the service employees. For example, a hotel guest waits in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests. In addition, the guests ② share facilities such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center. Therefore, service firms must manage consumer ③ interactions to the best of their abilities to ensure customer satisfaction. For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to book group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military veterans. The two groups are significantly different in behavior, and the expectation is that they would not ④ mix well within the facilities at the same time. Similarly, restaurants separate smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to separate other patrons that show some potential for ⑤ accordance.

110. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (110)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Great coaches know that they can get their athletes to perform well by drumming certain ideas into their heads. ① Foremost is the idea that the players are winners, so that they will think only of winning and never about the possibility of losing. Chances are ② high that they indeed will win because the image of themselves as winners will force them to concentrate only on the moves that ③ ensure winning. This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, used to ④ enhance his performance. Before every shot, he formed a mental picture in which he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself using the appropriate wing for that particular shot. In short, if athletes ⑤ confine themselves as winners, they are more likely to win. By the same token, if athletes define themselves as losers, they will very likely lose.

111. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (111)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

A lichen is an organism consisting of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an ①interdependent relationship. These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually ②absorb air as a source of nourishment. A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. An area with ③moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens. In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens. Some lichen species are ④sensible to specific air-polluting chemicals. Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant ⑤originates far away. For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island where no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed. They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

112. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?112)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Belize is the second smallest country in Central America in landmass, the smallest in population, yet is one of the most ①diverse in several ways. Subtropical in climate with a wet and a dry season, the country is located on the Caribbean Sea with Mexico to the north and Guatemala to the south and west. Most of Belize is low-lying country. The long coastline is often swampy with lagoons and many small island. A coral barrier reef, the world's second longest, ②deteriorates the coast from high sea tides, but not from frequent ③destructive hurricanes. The northern region is also lowland and heavily forested with old-growth hardwoods such as mahogany. These have been ④harvested for many years and have been important in the Belizean economy. For such a small country, there is surprising ⑤biodiversity. Belize is recognized as one of the world's ecological treasures, and as a result, ecotourism is a growing part of their economy.

113. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?113)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles should be ①performed (e.g., daughter or son, mother or father, etc.); this is known as role-taking. We also assume that others we ②encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, that they will ③conform to a community standard or model. By ④adapting our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us. As we try to guess the intentions of the other, the other is impacting our behavior. For example, if you smile at someone while at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance. If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is that he or she has the same intentions as you — to make your acquaintance. Your behavior then may be to ⑤deter a conversation with the person based on the smile being an assumed symbol or sign of cordiality.

114. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?114)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house? I advise my clients to choose the site first. This allows you to design a house to ①fit the land. You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out what room it fits in later on. I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look like it has been imported and dropped there ②haphazardly. If you have already selected your architect, bring him along to offer his opinion on the sites you are considering. He may well see things about a site that you may not see. The site you have in mind might not be ③appropriate for the house you desire. How many times have we seen houses placed awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site? Developments of tract houses are ④fertile ground for examples of house designs that were poorly fitted to their sites. These mismatches of house to site are ⑤indifferent to wearing a tuxedo with tennis shoes.

115. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?115)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, integrating exercise on an individual basis. But businesses have ①compelling reasons to incorporate such radical ideas into company policy as well. Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it would ②reduce health-care costs. There's no question that halving someone's lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer's disease is a wonderfully ③humanitarian thing to do. But exercise also could boost the collective brain power of an organization. Fit employees are more capable than ④vigorous employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs. For companies whose competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage. In the laboratory, regular exercise ⑤improves problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory — sometimes dramatically so. It's worth finding out whether the same is true in business settings, too.

116. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (116)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

It is very important in the information age to understand the ①difference between knowledge and information. What is ②assessable by computer and, indeed, what is published in the journals is information. Knowledge is something that has to be constructed in the mind of the expert reader. This is what scholarship is about. Information is, these days, instantly accessible, but knowledge still takes years of dedicated study to acquire. Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference. How long would it take to reconstruct ③expertise in the field so that research could once again progress? It would probably take many years, despite the fact that their research was all ④published. To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects? They talk to the experts rather than trying to read the journals. Quite rightly, as that is the only place that knowledge is to be found — ⑤inside the heads of the scholars.

117. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (117)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

When people want to react correctly to a ①persuasive message but don't have the motivation or ability to think about it deeply, there is a shortcut they can take. They can ②disregard the responses of others to the message. For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you responded ③enthusiastically to it, you might well conclude that the speech was a good one and become persuaded in its direction. In addition, the more consensus you witnessed among audience members, the more likely you would be to follow their lead, even if you didn't ④initially agree with them. It's for this reason that interrogators are taught to say to a ⑤suspect "We believe you are guilty" rather than "I believe you are guilty."

118. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (118)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Popular participation in conflict in the nineteenth century cannot be understood without examining the role of empire. Individuals had always gone to the colonies for ①profit or to settle. But individuals also participated in nineteenth-century imperial campaigns for a novel reason. Hannah Arendt later ②dismissively characterized imperialism as "the export of superfluous men and superfluous capital." She was correct that colonial functionaries were often from marginal populations — Cecil Rhodes, after all, would advocate imperialism "to settle surplus population" and thus "avoid civil war" — but these ③marginalized individuals increasingly used their participation in colonial conflicts to make claims to membership in the home nation. Scots, for example, were ④included from membership of the English community, but by participating in the wars against France and the empire in India, they became part of the British nation, increasing the war-fighting capacity of the latter. Empire was a crucial mechanism in constructing the ⑤exchange in the nineteenth century.

119. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (119)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Agricultural effects on water quality can occur at local, regional, and national scales. For example, ①increased levels of nutrients from agricultural fertilizers can ②simulate algal blooms and affect the ecology of local streams. Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams. Farther downstream, these ③elevated nutrients can increase costs associated with treating the water so that it is suitable for drinking. Ultimately, chemicals ④associated with agricultural activities (such as nutrients and pesticides) and sediment (eroded soil) empty into our river mouths and can harm valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. Elevated nutrient inputs stimulate harmful algal blooms along the US coasts causing ⑤negative economic impacts.

120. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (120)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Many sociologists ①identify themselves as researchers to the people they study. They do not worry that ②revealing their true identity will change their subjects' behavior. They are not overly concerned that subjects will hide secrets from them. Usually, they strive to ③maximize these problems by not getting too deeply involved with their subjects while simultaneously establishing a good rapport with them. This is not easy to ④accomplish, though. Nevertheless, such efforts have paid off, as indicated by some sociological insights that have emerged from their work. Herbert Gans, for example, became a participant observer in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s. On the surface, the neighborhood looked like a badly organized place, an urban jungle of its period. Yet Gans ⑤discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — where the residents enjoyed close social relationships with one another.

121. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (121)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest remains ①untouched. Forests in their natural condition once ②masked the area. This has been replaced by a checkered mosaic composed of plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings, and some mature forests. This type of land cover threatens the habitat of many plants and animals. Current conditions represent a chronically ③degrading environmental condition. The U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, has altered the former approved clear-cutting strategy. Now some ④mature trees are left standing with the hope of encouraging a more natural regeneration of forest lands. Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones is common. In particular eucalyptus has been preferred over existing local species because it is fast growing and, when cut for coppicing, its shoots quickly develop into new tree growth. However, the oil in its leaves results in a ground litter that ⑤inhabits undergrowth with the result that soil erosion occurs. Hence, reforestation utilizing eucalyptus trees is not environmentally friendly.

122. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (122)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with is avoiding the use of masculine pronouns to refer to both men and women. Students often argue that using "he" or "his" is less ①cumbersome than writing "he or she" or "his or her." As an alternative, you can ②rephrase a sentence to use a gender-neutral plural pronoun. The sentence "A doctor should be polite to his patients" ③includes the possibility of female doctors, but "Doctors should be polite to their patients" makes the same point without the gender bias. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with ④gender-inclusive alternatives. Instead of saying "Man cannot live without water," you could say "One cannot live without water" or "People cannot live without water." Avoiding sexist language isn't all that difficult, but it may take conscious effort; the pay-off is more ⑤effective interpersonal communication.

123. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (123)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The need for ①distinctiveness is a basic human need to which sport fandom can contribute. Although humans want to feel a sense of belonging with those around them, they ②simultaneously have a need to be different and unique. The fundamental need for uniqueness is best understood through Brewer's Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes ③opposing social goals: inclusion and differentiation. These goals are best satisfied "through identification with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously." Given that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems reasonable that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for distinction by ④selectively choosing to follow non-mainstream sports or less popular teams. For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness by ⑤identifying a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

124. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (124)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Chunking is vital for ①cognition of music. If we had to ②encode it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place. But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made ③possible by remembering the musical process, not the individual notes as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any ④objective point. It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally ⑤retreading it. When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

125. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (125)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

What is wrong with pseudoscience? Certainly not just that it is basically false, since anyway all our factual theories are at best partially true. What is wrong with pseudoscience is, first, that it refuses to ①ground its doctrines and could not do it because pseudoscience makes a total break with our scientific heritage — which is not the case of scientific revolutions, all of which are ②partial since every new idea has to be judged by means of others that are not questioned in the given context. Second, pseudoscience refuses to test its doctrines by experiment proper; moreover, it is largely ③untestable because it tends to interpret all data in such a way that its theses are confirmed no matter what happens: the pseudoscientist, like the fisherman, exaggerates his catch and neglects his failures or excuses them. Third, pseudoscience lacks a self-correction mechanism: it cannot learn from either fresh ④empirical information (which it swallows without digesting it), new scientific discoveries (which it looks down on), or criticism (which it rejects furiously). It can make no progress because it manages to interpret every failure as confirmation and every criticism as an attack. Differences of opinion among its believers, when such disagreements ⑤arouse at all, lead to endless sect splitting rather than to progress. Fourth, the primary aim of pseudoscience is not to set up, test, and correct systems of hypotheses (theories) mapping reality, but to influence things and men: it has, like magic and like technology, a primarily practical aim rather than a cognitive one but, unlike magic, it presents itself as science and, unlike technology, it does not enjoy the backing of science.

126. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (126)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

5단계 어법 주관식으로 암기

철저한 암기를 위한 주관식으로 연습

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We received your application for the Steven Christopher Scholarship. We ㉠(sincere) appreciate your interest. Each year hundreds of students apply for the scholarship, and your outstanding academic record ㉡(place) you among the finalists. However, we regret ㉢(inform) you that the scholarship ㉣(grant) someone else who has a wider experience in the industry. ㉤(Consider) that you are a few years younger than the others who are also ㉥(apply), we encourage you ㉦(gain) more experience and ㉧(expose you) more to different challenges and situations in the corporate world. This experience will greatly benefit your qualifications the next time you ㉨(apply for) the same scholarship. We encourage you to reapply for next year's slot, and wish you the best of luck in your academic career.

127. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 127)

ㄱ _____

128. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 128)

ㄱ _____

129. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 129)

ㄱ _____

130. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 130)

ㄱ _____

131. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 131)

ㄱ _____

132. 위 글 ㉥의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 132)

ㄱ _____

133. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 133)

ㄱ _____

134. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 134)

ㄱ _____

135. 위 글 ㉨의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 135)

ㄱ _____

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

I signaled to David, my diving teacher, ㉠(that) I was going down into the sea. As I slowly sank away from the lighted sea surface, I swam toward the cave wall. With a growing uneasiness, I realized that the cold was ㉡(not nearly as much a problem as) the dark. Underwater, it was completely, ㉢(disorienting) dark. I couldn't see David, couldn't see the bottom, and I could barely see the surface. I was breathing too fast, and my suit was too tight and ㉣(confine). My panic grew at a rate almost too fast to control. I worked to calm myself: *Slow your breathing, adjust your buoyancy, move slowly.* It worked; didn't dash to the surface, I looked at David, and out of habit only I gave him a grin and a thumbs-up, but it was enough to refocus and ㉤(following) my training, adjust my buoyancy, take a slow breath, and proceed down. Now I was looking at my old invertebrate friends on the cave wall ㉥(that had been) the site of my very first underwater job.

136. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 136)

ㄱ _____

137. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 137)

ㄱ _____

138. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 138)

ㄱ _____

139. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 139)

ㄱ _____

140. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 140)

ㄱ _____

141. 위 글 ㉥의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 141)

ㄱ _____

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

People are distracted. They are distracted because information is everywhere and the selection of the relevant messages ㉠(become) increasingly difficult. So, even if a piece of information ㉢(was successfully delivered), it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered. It may just be forgotten or neglected. This is ㉡(because) Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said 'Repetita iuvant'(repetitions help). And the purpose is clear: ensuring the reception of that message or piece of information. It's best to repeat messages in different channels, even if it seems a redundant exercise. But only multi-channel information can somehow guarantee ㉣(what) a piece of information really reaches the audience. So, do not hesitate ㉤(explain) your content in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on. At some point It will ㉦(reach at) the minds of your people and ㉧(stick in) their memory.

142. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 142)

ㄴ _____

143. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 143)

ㄴ _____

144. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 144)

ㄴ _____

145. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 145)

ㄴ _____

146. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 146)

ㄴ _____

147. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 147)

ㄴ _____

148. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 148)

ㄴ _____

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The foundation of an effective team is the recognition ㉠(which) each member ㉢(need) every other member, and no individual can be successful without the cooperation of others. As a young boy I was a very enthusiastic baseball fan. My favorite player was the Hall of Fame pitcher Robin Roberts of the Philadelphia Phillies. ㉡(While the early 1950s), his fastball dominated the National League. My uncle, ㉣(he) took me to my first ball game, ㉤(explain) that opposing batters were so ㉦(intimidate) Robert's fastball ㉧(that) they were automatic "outs" even before they got to the plate. My uncle claimed that Robin Roberts was unstoppable. Even as a young boy I intuitively knew that no one was unstoppable ㉢(by himself). I told my uncle that I knew ㉦(what to stop) Robin Roberts: "Make me his catcher."

149. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 149)

ㄴ _____

150. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 150)

ㄴ _____

151. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 151)

ㄴ _____

152. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 152)

ㄴ _____

153. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 153)

ㄴ _____

154. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 154)

ㄴ _____

155. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 155)

ㄴ _____

156. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 156)

ㄴ _____

157. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 157)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

People or firms ㉠(whose) purchase services come in contact with other consumers as well as the service employees. For example, a hotel guest ㉢(waiting) in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests. In addition, the guests share facilities such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center. Therefore, service firms ㉡(must manage consumer interactions) to the best of their abilities to ensure customer satisfaction. For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to book group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military veterans. The two groups are ㉣(significant different) in behavior, and the expectation is that they would not mix well within the facilities at the same time. Similarly, restaurants separate smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to separate other patrons ㉤(that show) some potential for conflict.

158. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 158)

ㄴ _____

159. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 159)

ㄴ _____

160. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 160)

ㄴ _____

161. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 161)

ㄴ _____

162. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 162)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Great coaches know that they can get their athletes ㉠(perform) well by drumming certain ideas into their heads. Foremost is the idea ㉢(which) the players are winners, so that they will think only of winning and never about the possibility of losing. ㉡(Chances are high that) they indeed will win because the image of themselves as winners will force them ㉣(concentrate) only on the moves ㉤(what ensure winning). This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, ㉦(used to enhancing) his performance. Before every shot, he formed a mental picture ㉧(which) he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself ㉨(use) the appropriate wing for that particular shot. In short, if athletes define themselves as winners, they are more likely to win. By the same token, if athletes define themselves as losers, the ㉩(will very likely lose).

163. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 163)

ㄴ _____

164. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 164)

ㄴ _____

165. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 165)

ㄴ _____

166. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 166)

ㄴ _____

167. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 167)

ㄴ _____

168. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 168)

ㄴ _____

169. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 169)

ㄴ _____

170. 위 글 ㉨의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 170)

ㄴ _____

171. 위 글 ㉩의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 171)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

A lichen is an organism ㉠(consist of) a fungus and an alga ㉢(live) together, usually in an interdependent relationship. These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually ㉡(absorbing) air as a source of nourishment. A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. An area with moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens. In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens. Some lichen species ㉣(are sensitive to) specific air-polluting chemicals. Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant originates far away. For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island ㉤(which) no car or tall factory chimney ㉦(has ever existed). They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

172. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 172)

ㄴ _____

173. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 173)

ㄴ _____

174. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 174)

ㄴ _____

175. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 175)

ㄴ _____

176. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 176)

ㄴ _____

177. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 177)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Belize is the second smallest country in Central America in landmass, the smallest in population, yet is one of the most diverse in several ways. Subtropical in climate with a wet and a dry season, the country ㉠(locate) on the Caribbean Sea with Mexico to the north and Guatemala to the south and west. Most of Belize is ㉢(low-laying) country. The long coastline is often swampy with lagoons and many small island. A coral barrier reef, the world's second longest, ㉡(protect) the coast from high sea tides, but not from frequent destructive hurricanes. The northern region is also lowland and heavily forested with old-growth hardwoods such as mahogany. These ㉣(have been harvested) for many years and have been important in the Belizean economy. For such a small country, there is surprising biodiversity. Belize ㉤(recognize) one of the world's ecological treasures, and as a result, ecotourism is a growing part of their economy.

178. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 178)

ㄴ _____

179. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 179)

ㄴ _____

180. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 180)

ㄴ _____

181. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 181)

ㄴ _____

182. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 182)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles ㉠(should perform) (e.g., daughter or son, mother or father, etc.); this ㉡(know) role-taking. We also assume ㉢(that) others we encounter will behave as we would behave ㉣(if we were in their roles), ㉤(which) they will conform to a community standard or model. By adapting our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us. As we try to guess the intentions of the other, the other ㉦(is impacting) our behavior. For example, if you smile at someone ㉧(during at a party), it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance. If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is that he or she has the same intentions as you — to make your acquaintance. Your behavior then may be ㉨(to initiate a conversation with) the person based on the smile ㉩(is) an assumed symbol or sign of cordiality.

183. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 183)

ㄴ _____

184. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 184)

ㄴ _____

185. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 185)

ㄴ _____

186. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 186)

ㄴ _____

187. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 187)

ㄴ _____

188. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 188)

ㄴ _____

189. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 189)

ㄴ _____

190. 위 글 ㉨의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 190)

ㄴ _____

191. 위 글 ㉩의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 191)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house? I advise my clients to choose the site first. This allows you ㉠(design) a house to fit the land. You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out ㉡(what room it fits in later on). I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look like it has been imported and dropped there haphazardly. If you ㉢(had already selected) your architect, ㉣(bring) him along to offer his opinion on the sites you ㉤(are considered). He may well see things about a site that you may not see. The site you have in mind might not be appropriate for the house you desire. How many times have we seen houses ㉦(place) awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site? Developments of tract houses are fertile ground for examples of house designs ㉧(that were poorly fitted to) their sites. These mismatches of house to site ㉨(are akin to wear) a tuxedo with tennis shoes.

192. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 192)

ㄴ _____

193. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 193)

ㄴ _____

194. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 194)

ㄴ _____

195. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 195)

ㄴ _____

196. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 196)

ㄴ _____

197. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 197)

ㄴ _____

198. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 198)

ㄴ _____

199. 위 글 ㉨의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 199)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, ㉠(integrate) exercise on an individual basis. But businesses have compelling reasons ㉡(to incorporate) such radical ideas into company policy as well. Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it ㉢(would reduce) health-care costs. There's no question that ㉣(halve) someone's lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer's disease is a wonderfully humanitarian thing to do. But exercise ㉤(also could boost) the collective brain power of an organization. Fit employees are more capable than sedentary employees ㉥(of mobilizing) their God-given IQs. For companies ㉦(which) competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage. In the laboratory, regular exercise ㉧(improve) problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory — sometimes dramatically so. It's worth ㉨(find out) whether the same is true in business settings, too.

200. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 200)

ㄴ _____

201. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 201)

ㄴ _____

202. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 202)

ㄴ _____

203. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 203)

ㄴ _____

204. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 204)

ㄴ _____

205. 위 글 ㉥의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 205)

ㄴ _____

206. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 206)

ㄴ _____

207. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 207)

ㄴ _____

208. 위 글 ㉨의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 208)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

It is very important in the information age to understand the difference between knowledge and information. What is accessible by computer and, indeed, what ㉠(publish) in the journals is information. Knowledge is something ㉡(that has to construct) in the mind of the expert reader. This is ㉢(what scholarship is about). Information is, these days, instantly accessible, but knowledge still takes years of ㉣(dedicate) study to acquire. Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were ㉤(attending at) a conference. How long would it take to reconstruct expertise in the field so that research could once again progress? It would probably take many years, despite the fact ㉥(which) their research was all published. To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects? They talk to the experts rather than ㉦(trying to read) the journals. Quite rightly, as that is the only place that knowledge ㉧(is to find) — inside the heads of the scholars.

209. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 209)

ㄴ _____

210. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 210)

ㄴ _____

211. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 211)

ㄴ _____

212. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 212)

ㄴ _____

213. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 213)

ㄴ _____

214. 위 글 ㉥의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 214)

ㄴ _____

215. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 215)

ㄴ _____

216. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 216)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

When people want to react ㉠(correct) to a persuasive message but don't have the motivation or ability to think about it deeply, there is a shortcut they can take. They can observe the responses of others to the message. For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you ㉢(to responded enthusiastically to it), you might well conclude ㉡(what) the speech was a good one and become ㉣(persuade) in its direction. In addition, ㉤(the more consensus) you witnessed among audience members, the more likely you would be to follow their lead, even if you didn't initially agree with them. It's for this reason ㉥(which) interrogators ㉧(teach to say) to a suspect "We believe you are guilty" rather than "I believe you are guilty."

217. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 217)

ㄴ _____

218. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 218)

ㄴ _____

219. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 219)

ㄴ _____

220. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 220)

ㄴ _____

221. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 221)

ㄴ _____

222. 위 글 ㉥의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 222)

ㄴ _____

223. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 223)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Popular participation in conflict in the nineteenth century ㉠(cannot understand) without examining the role of empire. Individuals ㉢(had always been to) the colonies for profit or to settle. But individuals also participated in nineteenth-century imperial campaigns for a novel reason. Hannah Arendt later dismissively characterized imperialism as "the export of superfluous men and superfluous capital." She was correct that colonial functionaries ㉡(were often from) marginal populations — Cecil Rhodes, after all, would advocate imperialism "to settle surplus population" and thus "avoid civil war" — but these ㉣(marginalize) individuals increasingly used their participation in colonial conflicts ㉤(to make claims to) membership in the home nation. Scots, for example, ㉥(exclude) from membership of the English community, but by participating in the wars against France and the empire in India, they became part of the British nation, ㉧(increase) the war-fighting capacity of ㉢(the later). Empire was a crucial mechanism in constructing the exchange in the nineteenth century.

224. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 224)

ㄴ _____

225. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 225)

ㄴ _____

226. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 226)

ㄴ _____

227. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 227)

ㄴ _____

228. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 228)

ㄴ _____

229. 위 글 ㉥의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 229)

ㄴ _____

230. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 230)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Agricultural effects on water quality ㉠(can be occurred) at local, regional, and national scales. For example, ㉡(increase) levels of nutrients from agricultural fertilizers can stimulate algal blooms and affect the ecology of local streams. Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams. ㉢(Farther) downstream, these ㉣(elevate) nutrients can increase costs ㉤(associated with) treating the water so that it is suitable for drinking. Ultimately, chemicals associated with agricultural activities (such as nutrients and pesticides) and sediment (eroded soil) empty into our river mouths and can harm valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. Elevated nutrient inputs stimulate harmful algal blooms along the US coasts ㉦(cause) negative economic impacts.

231. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 231)

ㄴ _____

232. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 232)

ㄴ _____

233. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 233)

ㄴ _____

234. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 234)

ㄴ _____

235. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 235)

ㄴ _____

236. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 236)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Many sociologists identify ㉠(them) as researchers to the people they study. They do not worry that ㉡(reveal) their true identity will change their subjects' behavior. They ㉢(are not overly concerned) that subjects will hide secrets from them. Usually, they strive to minimize these problems by not getting too deeply involved with their subjects while simultaneously ㉣(establish) a good rapport with them. This is not easy to accomplish, though. Nevertheless, such efforts ㉤(have paid off), as ㉦(indicate) some sociological insights that have emerged from their work. Herbert Gans, for example, became a participant observer in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s. On the surface, the neighborhood looked ㉧(alike) a badly organized place, an urban jungle of its period. Yet Gans discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — ㉨(which) the residents enjoyed close social relationships with one another.

237. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 237)

ㄴ _____

238. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 238)

ㄴ _____

239. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 239)

ㄴ _____

240. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 240)

ㄴ _____

241. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 241)

ㄴ _____

242. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 242)

ㄴ _____

243. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 243)

ㄴ _____

244. 위 글 ㉨의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 244)

ㄴ _____

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest ㉠(remain untouched). Forests in their natural condition once masked the area. This ㉡(has been replaced by) a checkered mosaic ㉢(compose of) plots of bare ground, ㉣(recently replant) commercial saplings, and some mature forests. This type of land cover threatens the habitat of many plants and animals. Current conditions represent a chronically degrading environmental condition. The U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, ㉤(has altered) the former ㉥(approve) clear-cutting strategy. Now some mature trees ㉦(leave stand) with the hope of ㉧(encourage) a more natural regeneration of forest lands. Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones ㉨(are common). In particular eucalyptus has been preferred over existing local species because it is fast growing and, ㉩(when cut for coppicing), its shoots quickly develop into new tree growth. However, the oil in its leaves ㉪(result in) a ground litter that inhibits undergrowth with the result that soil erosion occurs. Hence, reforestation ㉫(utilize) eucalyptus trees is not environmentally friendly.

245. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 245)

ㄴ _____

246. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 246)

ㄴ _____

247. 위 글 ㉥의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 247)

ㄴ _____

248. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 248)

ㄴ _____

249. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 249)

ㄴ _____

250. 위 글 ㉨의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 250)

ㄴ _____

251. 위 글 ㉩의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 251)

ㄴ _____

252. 위 글 ㉪의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 252)

ㄴ _____

253. 위 글 ㉫의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 253)

ㄴ _____

254. 위 글 ㉬의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 254)

ㄴ _____

255. 위 글 ㉭의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 255)

ㄴ _____

256. 위 글 ㉮의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 256)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

One particular problem ㉠(that people sometimes struggle with) is ㉡(avoided) the use of masculine pronouns to refer to both men and women. Students often argue that ㉢(use) “he” or “his” is less cumbersome than writing “he or she” or “his or her.” As an alternative, you can rephrase a sentence to use a gender-neutral plural pronoun. The sentence “A doctor ㉣(should be polite to) his patients” ㉤(exclude) the possibility of female doctors, but “Doctors should be polite to their patients” ㉥(make) the same point without the gender bias. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with ㉦(gender-inclusive) alternatives. Instead of saying “Man cannot live without water,” you could say “One cannot live without water” or “People cannot live without water.” ㉧(Avoid) sexist language isn’t all that difficult, but it may take conscious effort; the pay-off is more effective interpersonal communication.

257. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 257)

ㄴ _____

258. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 258)

ㄴ _____

259. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 259)

ㄴ _____

260. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 260)

ㄴ _____

261. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 261)

ㄴ _____

262. 위 글 ㉥의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 262)

ㄴ _____

263. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 263)

ㄴ _____

264. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 264)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The need for distinctiveness is a basic human need ㉠(which) sport fandom can contribute. Although humans want to feel a sense of belonging with those around them, they ㉡(simultaneous) have a need to be different and unique. The fundamental need for uniqueness ㉢(best understand) through Brewer’s Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes ㉣(oppose) social goals: inclusion and differentiation. These goals are best satisfied “through identification with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously.” ㉤(Give) that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems ㉥(reasonably) that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for distinction by ㉦(selective) choosing to follow non-mainstream sports or less popular teams. For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness by ㉧(identifying) a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

265. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 265)

ㄴ _____

266. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 266)

ㄴ _____

267. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 267)

ㄴ _____

268. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 268)

ㄴ _____

269. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 269)

ㄴ _____

270. 위 글 ㉥의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 270)

ㄴ _____

271. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 271)

ㄴ _____

272. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 272)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Chunking is vital for cognition of music. If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything ㉠(more complex than) the simplest children's songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions ㉢(contain) many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place. But this ㉡(seeming) awesome accomplishment of recall ㉣(make) possible by remembering the musical process, not the individual notes as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until ㉤(reach) that bar — the score ㉦(is not simply lain out) in her mind, ㉧(to read) from any arbitrary point. It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retreading it. When musicians make a mistake ㉨(while) rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') ㉩(before restart).

273. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 273)

ㄴ_____

274. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 274)

ㄴ_____

275. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 275)

ㄴ_____

276. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 276)

ㄴ_____

277. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 277)

ㄴ_____

278. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 278)

ㄴ_____

279. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 279)

ㄴ_____

280. 위 글 ㉨의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 280)

ㄴ_____

281. 위 글 ㉩의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 281)

ㄴ_____

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

What is wrong with pseudoscience? Certainly not just that it is basically false, since anyway all our factual theories ㉠(are at best partially true). What is wrong with pseudoscience is, first, ㉡(what) it refuses to ground its doctrines and could not do it because pseudoscience makes a total break with our scientific heritage — ㉢(which is) not the case of scientific revolutions, ㉣(all of them) are partial since every new idea ㉤(has to judge) means of others that are not questioned in the ㉥(give) context. Second, pseudoscience refuses to test its doctrines by experiment proper; moreover, it is largely untestable because it tends to interpret all data in such a way that its theses ㉦(confirm) no matter what happens: the pseudoscientist, like the fisherman, ㉧(exaggerate) his catch and neglects his failures or excuses them. Third, pseudoscience lacks a self-correction mechanism: it cannot learn from either fresh empirical information (which it swallows without digesting it), new scientific discoveries (which it looks down on), or criticism (which it rejects furiously). It can make no progress because it manages to interpret every failure as confirmation and every criticism as an attack. Differences of opinion among its believers, when such disagreements ㉨(arouse) at all, ㉩(leading to) endless sect splitting rather than to progress. Fourth, the primary aim of pseudoscience is not to set up, test, and correct systems of hypotheses (theories) mapping reality, but to influence things and men: it has, like magic and like technology, a primarily practical aim rather than a cognitive one but, unlike magic, it presents ㉪(itself) as science and, unlike technology, it does not enjoy the backing of science.

282. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 282)

ㄴ _____

283. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 283)

ㄴ _____

284. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 284)

ㄴ _____

285. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 285)

ㄴ _____

286. 위 글 ㉥의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 286)

ㄴ _____

287. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 287)

ㄴ _____

288. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 288)

ㄴ _____

289. 위 글 ㉨의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 289)

ㄴ _____

290. 위 글 ㉩의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 290)

ㄴ _____

291. 위 글 ㉪의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 291)

ㄴ _____

292. 위 글 ㉫의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 292)

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◆ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

On a beautiful spring afternoon, a softball game ㉠(hold) between rivals Central Washington University and Western Oregon University. Western's Sara Tucholsky ㉡(has never hit) a home run — not even in batting practice. Then, in the second inning she smashed the ball over the center field fence. With two players on base, it would be a three-run shot. ㉢(Thrill), Tucholsky sprinted toward first base. But as she watched the ball clear the fence, she missed first base. When she stopped quickly ㉣(go) back and touch it, something in her knee gave out. She fell to the ground. In terrible pain, Tucholsky crawled through the dirt back to first base. The Western coach rushed onto the field. The umpires told the coach ㉤(it was against the rules) for Tucholsky's Western teammates to help her around the bases. The coach could substitute a runner for her. But then the hit would ㉦(judge) a single. The only home run of Tucholsky's four-year career ㉧(would erase). The coach didn't know what to do. That's when Mallory Holtman stepped in. Holtman played first base for the other team. She was also Central Washington's all-time home run leader. She knew that if her team lost the game, their playoff hopes ㉨(would probably be gone). But after ㉩(listen to) the coach and umpire for a while, she asked a question. Is the other team allowed to carry her around the bases? The umpires said there was nothing in the rule book against it. So Holtman and Central's shortstop, Liz Wallace, walked over and helped Tucholsky up. ㉪(Carry) her, they resumed the home run walk. At each base, they paused to let Tucholsky ㉫(to touch) it with her uninjured leg. Holtman said, "I wonder ㉬(how this must look alike) to other people." The three players burst out laughing. The other people in the stadium weren't laughing, though. They were shedding tears at seeing such a moving act of sportsmanship. Tucholsky's Western team ended up ㉭(win) the game 4 to 2. Afterward, someone realized that the umpires had made a mistake. The rules did allow a substitute runner, after all. But it didn't really matter. "In the end, it's not about winning and losing so much," said Holtman. "It was about this girl. She hit it over the fence and was in pain. And she deserved a home run."

293. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 293)

ㄱ _____

294. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 294)

ㄱ _____

295. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 295)

ㄱ _____

296. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 296)

ㄱ _____

297. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 297)

ㄱ _____

298. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 298)

ㄱ _____

299. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 299)

ㄱ _____

300. 위 글 ㉨의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 300)

ㄱ _____

301. 위 글 ㉩의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 301)

ㄱ _____

302. 위 글 ㉪의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 302)

ㄱ _____

303. 위 글 ㉫의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 303)

ㄱ _____

304. 위 글 ㉬의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 304)

ㄱ _____

305. 위 글 ㉭의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 305)

ㄱ _____

6단계 본문 내용의 이해

306. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.(306)

저희는 귀하의 Steven Christopher 장학금 신청서를 접수했습니다. 귀하의 관심에 진심으로 감사드립니다. 매년 수백 명의 학생들이 그 장학금을 신청하는데, 귀하의 뛰어난 학업 성적 덕분에 귀하는 최종 후보에 포함되었습니다. 그러나 그 장학금이 산업 분야에서 더 폭넓은 경험을 가진 다른 사람에게 주어졌다는 것을 알려 드리게 되어 유감입니다. 귀하께서 함께 지원한 다른 사람들보다 몇 살 더 어리다는 것을 고려하면, 저희는 귀하께 더 많은 경험을 하고, 기업 분야에서 다양한 도전과 상황을 더 많이 경험할 것을 권장합니다. 이러한 경험은 다음번에 같은 장학금을 신청할 때 귀하의 자격 조건에 크게 도움이 될 것입니다. 저희는 귀하께 내년의 (장학금 신청) 자리에 다시 신청하실 것을 권장하며, 학업에 행운이 가득하기를 바랍니다.

We received your _____ for the Steven Christopher Scholarship. We sincerely appreciate your interest. Each year hundreds of students apply for the scholarship, and your outstanding academic record placed you among the finalists. However, we regret to inform you that the scholarship has been _____ to someone else who has a _____ experience in the industry. Considering that you are a few years younger than the others who are also applying, we encourage you to _____ more experience and _____ yourself more to different challenges and situations in the corporate world. This experience will greatly benefit your _____ the next time you apply for the same scholarship. We encourage you to reapply for next year's slot, and wish you the best of luck in your academic career.

307. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.(307)

사람들은 정신이 산만하다. 정보가 어디에나 있고, 적절한 메시지의 선택이 점점 더 어려워지기 때문에, 그들은 정신이 산만하다. 그래서 비록 어떤 정보가 성공적으로 전달되었다고 해도, 그것이 주목을 받고, 이해되고, 내면화되고, 신중히 고려되었다는 말은 아니다. 그것은 그냥 잊히거나 무시될 수도 있다. 이런 이유로 Marcus Tullius Cicero 집정관이 'Repetita vult' (반복은 도움이 된다)라고 말한 것이다. 그리고 그 목적은 명확한데, 그 메시지나 정보가 받아들여졌는지를 확실히 하는 것이다. 반복되어서 불필요하게 하는 일처럼 보인다고 해도 여러 다른 의사소통 수단으로 메시지를 반복하는 것이 최선이다. 그러나 여하튼 오로지 여러 의사소통 수단을 통한 정보만이 어떤 정보를 정말로 청중이 듣게 된다는 것을 보장할 수 있다. 그러므로 이메일, 구내 인터넷 통신망, 직원회의 등에서 주저하지 말고 여러분의 취지를 반복하라. 어느 순간 그것은 여러분이 염두에 둔 사람들의 마음에 도달하여 그들의 기억에서 잊히지 않을 것이다.

People are _____. They are _____ because information is everywhere and the selection of the _____ messages becomes increasingly difficult. So, even if a piece of information was successfully delivered, it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered. It may just be forgotten or neglected. This is why Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said 'Repetita iuvant'(repetitions help). And the purpose is clear: _____ the reception of that message or piece of information. It's best to _____ messages in _____, even if it seems a _____ exercise. But only _____ information can somehow guarantee that a piece of information really reaches the audience. So, do not hesitate to _____ your content in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on. At some point It will _____ the minds of your people and _____ in their memory.

308. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.(308)

효율적인 팀의 토대는 각각의 구성원이 다른 모든 구성원을 필요로 한다는 인식이며, 어떤 개인도 다른 사람들의 협조 없이는 성공할 수 없다. 어린 소년이었을 때 나는 매우 열렬한 야구팬이었다. 내가 제일 좋아하던 선수는 명예의 전당에 오른 투수인 Philadelphia Phillies 팀의 Robin Roberts였다. 1950년대 초반 그의 속구는 내셔널 리그(미국 프로야구 리그 중 하나)를 지배했다. 삼촌은 나를 난생처음 야구 경기에 데려가셨는데, 타석에 들어서기도 전에 자동으로 아웃된 선수'가 될 정도로 상대 팀 타자들이 Roberts의 속구에 심하게 겁먹고 있다고 설명해 주셨다. 삼촌은 Robin Roberts는 막을 수 없는 선수라고 주장하셨다. 비록 어린 소년이었지만, 그 어느 누구도 혼자서는 막을 수 없는 선수가 될 수 없다는 것을 나는 직관적으로 알고 있었다. 나는 삼촌에게 Robin Roberts를 막는 법을 알고 있다고 말씀드렸다. "저를 그의 포수가 되게 해 주시면 돼요."

The foundation of an _____ team is the _____ that each member needs _____, and no _____ can be successful without the _____ of others. As a young boy I was a very enthusiastic baseball fan. My favorite player was the Hall of Fame pitcher Robin Roberts of the Philadelphia Phillies. During the early 1950s, his fastball dominated the National League. My uncle, who took me to my first ball game, explained that opposing batters were so _____ by Robert's fastball that they were automatic "outs" even before they got to the plate. My uncle claimed that Robin Roberts was unstoppable. Even as a young boy I _____ knew that no one was unstoppable _____. I told my uncle that I knew how to stop Robin Roberts: "Make me his catcher."

309. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.(309)

서비스를 구매하는 사람이나 회사는 서비스 직원뿐만 아니라 다른 고객들과도 접촉한다. 예를 들어, 호텔 투숙객은 다른 투숙객들과 함께 프런트 데스크나 안내 데스크에서 줄을 서서 기다린다. 또한, 그 투숙객들은 수영장, 식당, 피트니스 센터와 같은 시설을 함께 쓴다. 그러므로 서비스 회사들은 고객 만족을 보장하기 위해 능력이 닿는 한 고객 상호작용을 관리해야 한다. 예를 들어, 호텔의 영업부는 퇴역 군인들의 친목 모임과 동시에 술을 마시지 않는 종교 단체와 단체 거래를 예약하는 것이 좋은 생각은 아닐 것이다. 두 집단은 행동이 매우 다르며, 동시에 시설 내에서 잘 섞이지 않을 것이라 예상된다. 마찬가지로, 식당들은 흡연자와 비흡연자들을 분리하고 약간의 갈등의 가능성을 보이는 다른 고객들을 분리하도록 노력해야 한다.

People or firms that purchase services come in contact with other _____ as well as the service _____. For example, a hotel guest waits in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests. In addition, the guests _____ such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center. Therefore, service firms must manage _____ to the best of their abilities to ensure customer _____. For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to _____ group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military veterans. The two groups are significantly different in behavior, and the expectation is that they would not _____ within the facilities at the same time. Similarly, restaurants separate smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to separate other patrons that show some potential for _____.

310. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.(310)

훌륭한 코치는 자기 선수들의 머릿속에 특정한 생각을 주입함으로써 그들이 경기를 잘하게 할 수 있다는 것을 알고 있다. 가장 중요한 것은 선수들이 승자라는 생각인데, 그래야 그들은 승리만 생각하고 패배의 가능성에 대해서는 절대 생각하지 않을 것이다. 그들이 실제로 승리할 가능성은 높는데, 왜냐하면 승자로서의 자기 자신에 대한 이미지는 그들이 승리를 보장하는 움직임에만 집중하게 할 것이기 때문이다. 이것은 기본적으로 아마도 지난 몇 십 년 동안 가장 훌륭한 골프선수인 Jack Nicklaus가 자신의 경기력을 향상하기 위해 사용했던 방법이다. 매번 샷을 하기 전에, 그는 그 안에서 세 가지 것을 보는 심상을 만들었는데, (그것은) (1) 공이 떨어지게 될 목표 지역, (2) 목표 지역까지 공이 날아가는 경로, (3) 그 특정 샷을 위한 적절한 스윙을 사용하는 자기 자신이었다. 간단히 말해서, 자신을 승자로 정의하면, 운동선수는 승리할 가능성이 더 크다. 마찬가지로, 운동선수가 자신을 패자로 정의하면, 아마도 그들은 정말 패배할 것이다.

Great coaches know that they can get their athletes to perform well by _____ certain ideas into their heads. Foremost is the idea that the players are winners, so that they will think only of winning and never about the possibility of losing. Chances are high that they indeed will win because the _____ of _____ as winners will force them to concentrate only on the moves that _____ winning. This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, used to _____ his performance. Before every shot, he formed a mental picture in which he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself using the appropriate wing for that particular shot. In short, if athletes _____ as _____, they are more likely to win. By the same token, if athletes define themselves as _____, the will very likely lose.

311. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.(311)

'이끼'는 대개 상호의존적인 관계에서 함께 살아가는 균류와 조류로 구성된 생물이다. 이 강인한 종은 대기 오염의 좋은 생물학적 지표인데 왜냐하면 그것들은 자양분의 원천으로 끊임없이 공기를 흡수하기 때문이다. 산업 공장 주변의 매우 오염된 지역은 단지 회녹색의 껍질이 딱딱한 이끼들만 있거나 아니면 이끼들이 전혀 없을 수 있다. 중간 정도로 공기가 오염된 지역은 오렌지 빛깔의 껍질이 딱딱한 이끼들만 살게 할 수 있다. 이와는 대조적으로 공기가 깨끗한 지역은 더 다양한 이끼들을 살게 할 수 있다. 어떤 이끼 종들은 공기를 오염시키는 특정한 화학 물질에 민감하다. 예를 들어 소나무 겨우살이과의 이끼와 노란 Evernia 이끼는 과도한 이산화황이 존재하면 그 오염 물질이 아주 멀리서 비롯된 경우라도 병이 나서 죽을 수 있다. 이런 이유 때문에 과학자들은 Superior 호에 있는 Michigan 주의 Isle Royale에서, 즉 자동차나 높은 공장 굴뚝이 존재한 적이 없는 섬에서 이산화황 오염을 발견했다. 그들은 Evernia 이끼를 이용하여 북서쪽에 있는 Ontario 주의 Thunder Bay라는 캐나다 도시 안과 그 도시 주변에 있는 석탄을 태우는 시설을 (그 원인으로) 지목했다.

A lichen is an organism consisting of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an _____ relationship. These hardy species are good _____ of _____ because they continually absorb air as a source of nourishment. A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. An area with moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens. In contrast, areas with clean air can support _____ of lichens. Some lichen species are _____ to _____ air-polluting chemicals. Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the _____ of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant originates far away. For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island where no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed. They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

312. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요. 312)

우리는 (가령 딸이나 아들, 어머니나 아버지 따위처럼) 역할(들)이 수행되어야 한다고 생각하는 대로 행동하는데 (역할을 수행하는데), 이것은 역할 수행이라고 알려져 있다. 또한 우리는 마주치는 '타인'이, 우리가 그들의 역할을 한다면 행동하게 될 것처럼 행동할 것이라고, 즉 그들이 사회 기준이나 모델을 따를 것이라고 생각한다. 그에 맞추어 우리의 행동을 조 정함으로써 '상대방'의 기대 행동이나 시각은 우리에게 영향을 미치고 있다. 우리가 상대방의 의도를 추측하려고 할 때, 상대방은 우리의 행동에 영향을 미치고 있다. 예를 들어 여러분이 파티에 있는 동안 누군가에게 미소를 짓는다면, 그것은 그 사람과 아는 사이가 되려고 시도하는 여러분의 방법일 수 있다. 누군가 여러분에게 미소로 응답한다면, 여러분의 추정은 그 사람이 여러분과 아는 사이가 되기라는 여러분과 똑같은 의도를 가지고 있다는 것이다. 그렇다면 여러분의 행동은, 그 미소가 친근함의 상징 혹은 신호라고 추정된다는 근거로 그 사람과 대화를 시작하는 것일 수 있다.

We behave (perform _____) as we think the role or roles should be performed (e.g., daughter or son, mother or father, etc.); this is known as _____. We also assume that others we encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, that they will _____ a community standard or model. By _____ our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us. As we try to guess the _____ of the other, the other is _____ our behavior. For example, if you smile at someone while at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance. If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is that he or she has the same _____ as you — to make your acquaintance. Your behavior then may be to _____ a conversation with the person based on the smile being an assumed symbol or sign of _____.

313. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요. 313)

부지 혹은 주택의 계획 중 어느 것이 먼저인가? 나는 고객들에게 우선 부지를 선택하라고 조언한다. 이것은 여러분이 그 땅에 꼭 맞는 주택을 디자인할 수 있게 해 준다. 여러분은 양탄자를 사고 나서 나중에 그것이 어떤 방에 꼭 맞는지 알아내려 하지는 않을 것이다. 나는 주택이 그 부지에서 '자라나야' 하며, 아무렇게나 들여와 거기에 떨어진 것처럼 보여서는 안 된다고 믿는다. 만약 여러분이 이미 건축가를 선정했다면, 그를 데려와 여러분이 고려하고 있는 부지에 대한 그의 의견을 제시하도록 하라. 그는 아마 부지에 대해 여러분이 보지 못할 수도 있는 것을 볼 것이다. 여러분이 염두에 두고 있는 부지가 여러분이 원하는 주택에 적합하지 않을 수도 있다. 주택 디자인이 평평한 부지에서라면 분명 더 편안했을 것인데도 불구하고 주택들이 비탈에 어색하게 놓인 것을 얼마나 많이 보아 왔는가? 규격형 주택의 개발은 부지에 어색하게 어울리는 주택 디자인을 잘 보여 주는 예이다. 부지에 대한 주택의 이러한 부조화들은 텍시도를 테니스화와 함께 착용하는 것과 유사하다.

Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house? I advise my clients to choose the _____ first. This allows you to design a house to fit the land. You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out what room it fits in later on. I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look like it has been imported and dropped there haphazardly. If you have already selected your architect, bring him along to offer his opinion on the _____ you are considering. He may well see things about a site that you may not see. The site you have in mind might not be _____ for the house you desire. How many times have we seen houses placed awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site? Developments of tract houses are fertile ground for examples of house designs that were _____ to their sites. These _____ of house to site are akin to wearing a tuxedo with tennis shoes.

314. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요. 314)

때때로 사무직 근로자들은 개인적으로 운동을 포함하여 그들 자신의 책상 배치를 선택할 수 있다. 하지만 기업들도 또한 이러한 급진적인 아이디어를 회사 정책에 포함해야 할 설득력 있는 이유가 있다. 기업 지도자들은 직원들이 규칙적으로 운동을 하면 건강 관리 비용을 줄일 수 있다는 것을 이미 알고 있다. 심신을 약화시키는 뇌졸중이나 알츠하이머병에 걸릴 누군가의 평생의 위험을 절반으로 줄이는 것이 놀랍도록 인도적인 행동이라는 것은 의심할 여지가 없다. 그러나 운동은 또한 조직의 집단적 지적 능력을 증가시킬 수 있다. 건강한 직원들은 앉아서 일하느라 운동이 많지 않은 직원보다 신이 부여한 IQ를 더 잘 동원할 수 있다. 기업의 경쟁력이 창의적인 지적 능력에 의존하는 기업에 있어서, 이러한 (지력 능력의) 동원은 전략적 이점을 의미할 수 있다. 실험실에서 규칙적인 운동은 문제 해결 능력, 유동적 지능, 그리고 심지어 기억력까지 향상하는데, 때로는 극적으로 그렇게 한다. 사무 환경업무 환경에서도 이와 마찬가지로인지 확인해 볼 가치가 있다.

Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, _____ exercise on an individual basis. But businesses have _____ reasons to _____ such radical ideas into company policy as well. Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it would _____ health-care costs. There's no question that halving someone's lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer's disease is a wonderfully humanitarian thing to do. But exercise also could _____ the collective brain power of an organization. _____ employees are more capable than _____ employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs. For companies whose competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage. In the laboratory, regular exercise improves problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory — sometimes dramatically so. It's worth finding out whether the same is true in business settings, too.

315. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요. 315)

지식과 정보의 차이를 이해하는 것은 정보화 시대에 매우 중요하다. 컴퓨터로 쉽게 구할 수 있는 것, 그리고 좀 더 확실하게 말하면 학술지에 게재된 것은 정보이다. 지식은 전문가 독자의 마음 속에 구성되어야 하는 것이다. 이것이 바로 학식의 가장 중요한 부분인 것이다. 오늘날 정보는 즉시 쉽게 구할 수 있지만, 지식은 습득하려면 여전히 수년간의 헌신적인 연구가 필요하다. 어떤 주제에 관한 분야 전체의 전문가가 모두 학술회의에 참석하는 동안 매우 이상한 사고로 인해 몰살되었다고 상상해 보라. 또 다시 연구가 진척될 수 있도록 그 분야의 전문 지식을 복원하는 데 얼마나 오랜 시간이 걸릴까? 그 들의 연구가 모두 출간되어 있다는 사실에도 불구하고 아마도 여러 해가 걸릴 것이다. 또 다른 예를 들자면, 텔레비전 프로그램용 과학 다큐멘터리의 프로듀서들은 자신들의 주제를 조사하고 있을 때 무엇을 하는가? 그들은 학술지를 읽으려 하기보다는 전문가들과 이야기를 나눈다. 매우 당연한 일인데, 그곳, 즉 학자들의 머릿속이 지식이 발견될 수 있는 유일한 곳이기 때문이다.

It is very important in the information age to understand the difference between _____ and _____. What is _____ by computer and, indeed, what is published in the journals is information. Knowledge is something that has to be _____ in the mind of the _____. This is what scholarship is about. Information is, these days, _____, but knowledge still takes years of _____ study to acquire. Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference. How long would it take to reconstruct _____ in the field so that research could once again progress? It would probably take many years, despite the fact that their research was all published. To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects? They talk to the experts rather than trying to read the journals. Quite rightly, as that is the only place that knowledge is to be found — _____ the _____ of the _____.

316. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요. 316)

사람들이 설득력 있는 메시지에 바르게 반응하고 싶지만, 그것에 관해 깊이 생각해 볼 수 있는 동기나 능력을 갖추고 있지 않을 때, 그들이 취할 수 있는 손쉬운 방법이 있다. 그들은 그 메시지에 대한 다른 사람들의 반응을 관찰할 수 있다. 예를 들면, 그러한 상황에서 여러분이 정치 연설을 듣고 주위에 있는 청중 속 모든 사람이 그것에 열광적으로 반응한다면, 여러분은 그 연설이 뛰어난 것이라고 결론을 내리고 그것의 방향으로 설득될지도 모른다. 게다가 여러분이 청중의 구성원들 사이에서 더 많은 합의를 목격할수록, 여러분은 비록 처음에는 그들에게 동의하지 않았더라도 그들의 선례를 따를 가능성이 더 클 것이다. 심문자가 용의자에게 "나는 당신이 유죄라고 믿고 있습니다."라고 말하는 대신에 "우리는 당신이 유죄라고 믿고 있습니다."라고 말하도록 배우는 것은 바로 이러한 이유 때문이다.

When people want to react correctly to a _____ message but don't have the _____ or _____ to think about it deeply, there is a _____ they can take. They can _____ the _____ of _____ to the message. For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you responded enthusiastically to it, you might well conclude that the speech was a good one and become _____ in its direction. In addition, the more _____ you _____ among audience members, the more likely you would be to _____ their lead, even if you didn't _____ agree with them. It's for this reason that interrogators are taught to say to a suspect "_____ believe you are guilty" rather than "_____ believe you are guilty."

317. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요. 317)

19세기의 분쟁에 대한 일반 대중의 참가는 제국의 역할을 검토하지 않는다면 이해될 수 없을 것이다. 언제나 사람들은 이익을 위해 혹은 정착을 위해 식민지로 갔다. 그렇지만 사람들은 또한 새로운 이유로 19세기 제국의 군사 작전에 참가했다. Hannah Arendt는 나중에 제국주의를 경멸적으로 '잉여 인간과 잉여 자본의 수출이라고 그 특성을 묘사했다. 식민지 공무원들이 흔히 주류에 속하지 못한 사람들이었다는 그녀의 말이 정확했고 결국 Cecil Rhodes는 '잉여의 인구를 정착시키는 것'이고 따라서 '내전을 피하는 것'이라고 제국주의를 옹호하곤 했지만, 이런 사회적으로 무시당한 사람들은 점차 식민지의 분쟁에 대한 자신들의 참가를 본국 구성원의 자격을 요구하기 위해 사용했다. 예를 들어, 스코틀랜드 사람들은 '잉글랜드 공동체의 구성원 자격으로부터 제외되었지만 프랑스와의 전쟁과 인도에서의 제국에 참가함으로써 그들은 '영국' 국가의 한 구성원이 되었고 후자의 전투력을 증가시켰다. 제국은 19세기의 교환을 구성하는 데 있어서 극히 중요한 작동기계였다.

_____ in _____ in the nineteenth century cannot be understood without examining the role of empire. Individuals had always gone to the colonies for profit or to settle. But individuals also participated in nineteenth-century imperial campaigns for a novel reason. Hannah Arendt later _____ characterized imperialism as "the export of _____ men and _____ capital." She was correct that colonial functionaries were often from _____ populations — Cecil Rhodes, after all, would _____ imperialism "to settle _____ population" and thus "avoid civil war" — but these _____ individuals increasingly used their participation in colonial conflicts to make claims to _____ in the home nation. Scots, for example, were _____ from membership of the English community, but by participating in the wars against France and the empire in India, they became _____ of the British nation, increasing the war-fighting capacity of the latter. Empire was a crucial mechanism in constructing the _____ in the nineteenth century.

318. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요. (318)

수질에 대한 농업의 영향은 지역과 지방의 범위에서, 그리고 전국적인 범위에서 일어날 수 있다. 예를 들어, 농업용 비료에서 비롯된 영양분 수준 증가는 조류의 대증식을 불러일으켜서 지역 하천의 생태에 영향을 끼칠 수 있다. 질산염과 일부 화학 제초제는 토양을 통과하여 지하수로 이동할 수 있으며 결국에는 지역 하천으로 갈 수 있다. 더 하류로 내려갔을 때 이 (농도가) 높아진 영양분은 마시기에 적합하도록 물을 처리하는 것과 관련된 비용을 증가시킬 수 있다. 궁극적으로 농업 활동과 관련된 화학물질들(가령 영양분과 살충제)과 퇴적물(침식된 토양은 우리의 강어귀로 흘러 들어와서 귀중한 상업용, 그리고 휴양용 어장에 해를 끼칠 수 있다. (농도가) 높아진 영양분의 유입은 미국의 해안을 따라 해로운 조류의 대증식을 자극하여 부정적인 경제적 영향을 유발한다.

_____ on _____ can occur at local, regional, and national scales. For example, increased levels of _____ from agricultural fertilizers can _____ algal blooms and _____ the ecology of local streams. Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams. Farther downstream, these _____ can _____ costs associated with treating the water so that it is suitable for drinking. Ultimately, _____ associated with _____ (such as nutrients and pesticides) and sediment (eroded soil) empty into our river mouths and can harm valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. _____ nutrient inputs _____ harmful algal blooms along the US coasts causing negative economic impacts.

319. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요. (319)

많은 사회학자들은 자신들이 연구하는 사람들에게 자기 자신을 연구원이라고 신원을 밝힌다. 그들은 실제 정체를 드러내 는 것이 연구 대상자들의 행동을 변화시킬 거라는 걱정을 하지 않는다. 그들은 연구 대상자들이 자신들에게서 비밀을 감출 것이라고 과도하게 걱정하지 않는다. 일반적으로 그들은 연구 대상자들과 너무 깊이 연루되지 않으면서 동시에 그 대상자들과 좋은 관계를 형성함으로써 이러한 문제를 최소화하려고 노력한다. 그러나 이것은 달성하기가 쉽지 않다. 그럼에도 불구하고, 그들[사회학자들]의 연구에서 나온 몇 가지 사회학적 통찰력에 의해 보여지듯이, 그러한 노력은 성과를 올렸다. 예를 들면, Herbert Gans는 1950년대 후반에 보스턴의 가난한 이탈리아인 동네에서 참여 관찰자가 되었다. 표면적으로, 그 동네는 형편없이 조직된 장소, 즉 그 시대의 도시 정글처럼 보였다. 그러나 Gans는 그곳이 주민들이 서로 친밀한 사회 관계를 누리는 잘 조직된 공동체, 즉 정글이라기보다는 도시 마을이라는 것을 발견했다.

Many sociologists _____ as researchers to the people they study. They do not worry that _____ their true identity will _____ their subjects' behavior. They are not overly concerned that subjects will _____ secrets from them. Usually, they strive to _____ these problems by not getting too _____ with their subjects while _____ establishing a good _____ with them. This is not easy to accomplish, though. Nevertheless, such efforts have paid off, as indicated by some sociological insights that have emerged from their work. Herbert Gans, for example, became a _____ in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s. On the surface, the neighborhood looked like a badly organized place, an urban jungle of its period. Yet Gans discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — where the residents enjoyed close social relationships with one another.

320. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.(320)

북서 태평양 중위도 지방의 우림 중 10퍼센트만 건드리지 않은 채 남아 있다. 천연 상태의 숲이 한때 그 지역을 덮어 가렸다. 이것은 아무것도 없는 소구획지, 최근에 다시 심어진 상업적인 묘목, 그리고 일부 다 자란 숲으로 이루어진 체크무늬 모자이크 모양으로 대체되어 왔다. 땅이 이런 유형으로 덮이는 것은 많은 동식물의 서식지를 위협한다. 현재의 상황은 만 성적으로 질이 저하되는 환경 상태를 나타낸다. 미국 산림청은 공공의 압력과 법원 명령에 따라 이전에 승인된 개별(皆 伐) 전략을 바꾸었다. 이제 얼마간의 다 자란 나무들이 습지대의 보다 더 자연적인 재생을 촉진할 거라는 희망을 가지고 남아 있다. 열대 지방 전역에서, 수많은 종을 몇 개의 더 선호되는 종으로 교체하는 것이 흔하다. 특히 유칼립투스(桉)가 기존의 현지 종들보다 선호되어 왔는데 그것이 빠르게 자라고 윗부분을 잘라 주기 위해 자를 경우, 그것의 싹이 빠르게 새로운 나무로 자라기 때문이다. 그러나, 그것의 잎에 함유된 기름이(큰 나무 밀의) 땅위 부엽토층이 되어 덩굴의 성장을 방해하고 이것이 토양 침식이 발생하는 결과로 이어진다. 따라서 유칼립투스 나무들을 활용하여 숲을 다시 가꾸는 것은 환경친화적이지 않다.

Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest _____. Forests in their natural condition once _____ the area. This has been replaced by a checkered mosaic _____ of plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings, and some mature forests. This type of land cover _____ the _____ of many plants and animals. Current conditions represent a chronically _____ condition. The U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, has _____ the former _____ clear-cutting strategy. Now some mature trees are left standing with the hope of encouraging a more natural regeneration of forest lands. Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones is common. In particular eucalyptus has been preferred over existing local species because it is fast growing and, when cut for coppicing, its shoots quickly develop into new tree growth. However, the oil in its leaves results in a ground litter that _____ undergrowth with the result that _____ occurs. Hence, _____ eucalyptus trees is not _____.

321. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.(321)

사람들이 때로 고심하는 한 가지 특정한 문제는 남성과 여성을 모두 지칭하기 위한 남성 대명사의 사용을 피하는 것이다. 학생들은 '그가 혹은 그녀가'나 '그의 혹은 그녀의'라고 쓰는 것보다 '그가'나 '그의'를 사용하는 것이 덜 길고 복잡하다고 흔히 주장한다. 하나의 대안으로, 성 중립적인 복수 대명사를 사용하도록 문장을 바꿔 말할 수 있다. "의사는 '자신의(his)' 환자에게 공손해야 한다." 라는 문장은 여성 의사의 가능성을 배제하고 있지만, '의사들은 '자신들의(their)' 환자에게 공손해야 한다." 라는 문장은 성 편견 없이 동일한 주장을 한다. 마찬가지로 인간을 지칭하는 남성 용어를 모든 성별을 포함하는 다른 용어로 바꿀 수 있다. "'인간(man)'은 물 없이 살 수 없다."라고 말하는 것 대신에 "'사람(one)'은 물 없이 살 수 없다."라고 하거나 "'사람들(people)'은 물 없이 살 수 없다."라고 말할 수 있다. 성차별적인 언어를 피하는 것이 그다지 어려운 것은 아니지만, 의식적인 노력이 필요할 수 있는데, 그에 대한 보상은 개인 간의 더욱 효과적인 의사소통이다.

One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with is _____ the use of _____ pronouns to refer to both men and women. Students often argue that using "he" or "his" is less _____ than writing "he or she" or "his or her." As an alternative, you can rephrase a sentence to use a _____ pronoun. The sentence "A doctor should be polite to his patients" _____ the possibility of _____ doctors, but "Doctors should be polite to their patients" makes the same point without the _____. In the same way, you can replace _____ terms to refer to humans with g_____ alternatives. In the same way, you can replace _____ terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. Instead of saying "Man cannot live without water," you could say "One cannot live without water" or "People cannot live without water." Avoiding _____ language isn't all that difficult, but it may take _____ effort; the pay-off is more _____ communication.

322. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요. (322)

독특함에 대한 욕구는 스포츠 팬이 되는 것이 도움이 될 수 있는 기본적인 인간의 욕구이다. 인간은 주변 사람들에게 소속감을 느끼고 싶어 하면서도 동시에 (남과) 다르고 독특하고자 하는 욕구를 가지고 있다. 독특함에 대한 본질적인 욕구는 Brewer의 최적 독특성 이론을 통해 가장 잘 이해된다. 이 (이론의) 체제에 따르면, 개인은 두 개의 때때로 서로 대립하는 사회적 목표, 즉 속해 있음(속함)과 차별을 얻으려고 노력한다. 이러한 목표는 '두 가지 욕구를 동시에 충족시키는 독특한 집단과의 동일시를 통하여 가장 잘 충족된다. 브랜드 소비가 독특하고자 하는 욕망과 관련되어 있다는 점을 고려하면, 개인이 비주류 스포츠나 덜 인기 있는 팀을 따르기로 선별적으로 택함으로써 스포츠 팬이 되는 것을 자기의 차별에 대한 욕구를 충족시키는 기회로 활용하는 것은 사리에 맞는 것처럼 보인다. 예를 들어, 개인은 (자기와) 관계가 먼 팀과 동일시하거나 약한 팀을 응원함으로써 독특함에 대한 자신의 욕구를 부분적으로 충족시킬 수 있다.

The need for _____ is a basic human need to which sport fandom can contribute. Although humans want to feel a sense of _____ with those around them, they _____ have a need to be _____ and _____. The fundamental need for _____ is best understood through Brewer's Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes opposing social goals: _____ and _____. These goals are best satisfied "through _____ that _____ both needs simultaneously." Given that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems reasonable that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for _____ by _____ choosing to follow _____ sports or _____ popular teams. For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for _____ by _____ a _____ team or rooting for an _____.

323. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요. (323)

덩어리로 나누는 것은 음악의 인식에서 필수적인 것이다. 만일 우리가 그것을 한 음 한 음 뇌에서 부호화해야 한다면 우리는 가장 간단한 동요보다 더 복잡한 것은 어느 것이나 이해하기 위해 약전고투하게 될 것이다. 물론, 대부분의 기량이 뛰어난 음악가들은 한 음도 틀리지 않고 수천 개의 음을 포함하는 작품을 완전히 기억으로 연주할 수 있다. 그렇지만 겉보기에는 굉장한 것 같은 이러한 기억의 성취는 보통 말하는 그런 개별적인 음을 기억하는 것이 아니라 음악적인 '과정'을 기억함으로써 가능해지는 것이다. 만일 피아니스트에게 모차르트 소나타를 41번 마디로부터 시작해 달라고 요청하면, 그녀는 아마도 그 음악을 처음부터 머릿속으로 재생해서 그 마디까지 와야 할 것이다. 그 악보는 그저 그녀의 머릿속에 펼쳐져 있어서 어떤 임의의 지점부터 읽힐 수 있는 것이 아니다. 그것은 흡사 여러분이 운전해서 직장 가는 방법을 설명하는 것과 같다. 여러분은 추상적인 목록으로 길의 이름을 술술 말하는 것이 아니고 마음속에서 그것을 되밧아감으로써 경로를 구성해야 한다. 음악가들이 리허설을 하는 동안 실수한다면, 그들은 다시 시작하기 전에 한 악구의 시작으로 (되)돌아간다 (2절부터 다시 합시다.)

_____ is vital for _____ of music. If we had to _____ it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs. Of course, most _____ musicians can play compositions _____ many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place. But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of _____ is made possible by remembering the musical process, not the individual notes as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any _____ point. It's rather like _____ how you drive to work: you don't reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by _____ it. When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the _____ of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

324. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.324)

의사 과학은 무엇이 잘못된 것인가? 단지 그것이 기본적으로 거짓이기 때문에 그런 것은 분명 아닌데, 어쨌든 우리의 모든 사실에 기반을 둔 이론들은 잘해야 부분적으로 참이기 때문이다. 의사 과학이 잘못된 것은 첫째로 그것이 그것의 학설의 '근거를 두는 것'을 거부하며, 의사 과학이 우리의 과학 전통과 완전히 단절되었기 때문에 그렇게 할 수도 없다는 학설의 근거를 들 수도 없다는 것이다. 과학 혁명의 경우에는 그렇지 않으며 모든 과학 혁명은 불완전한데 그 이유는 모든 새로운 생각은 주어진 상황에서 의문이 제기되지 않는 다른 생각들에 의해 판단되어야 하기 때문이다. 두 번째로 의사 과학은 엄밀한 의미의 실험에 의해 그 학설을 검증하는 것을 거부한다는 것이다. 더군다나 그것은 대개는 검증할 수 없는데 왜냐하면, 그것(의사 과학은 모든 자료를 어떤 일이 발생해도 그것의 논지가 확증되는 그런 방식으로 해석하는 경향이 있기 때문이다. 의사 과학자는 낚시꾼처럼 잡은 것을 과장하고 실패를 도외시하거나 그것에 대해 핑계를 댈다. 세 번째로 의사 과학은 '자기 수정 기제가 결여되어 있다. 의사 과학은 (그것이 완전히 소화시키지 않고 삼켜 버리는 새로운 경험적 정보나 (그것이 알보는) 새로운 과학적 발견물, 혹은 (그것이 맹렬하게 거부하는) 비판으로부터 배울 수 없다. 그것은 어떻게 든 모든 실패를 확증으로, 모든 비판을 공격으로 해석하고야 말기 때문에 발전을 할 수 없다. 신봉자들 사이에서 의견의 차이는, 그런 의견 충돌이 조금이라도 일어나거나 한다면 발전보다는 끝없는 분파의 분열로 이어진다. 네 번째로 의사 과학의 주된 목적은 현실을 상세히 기술하는 가설(이론)의 체계를 세우고, 검증하고, 그리고 수정하는 것이 아니라 사물과 인간에게 영향을 끼치는 것이다. 그것은 마법처럼 그리고 기술처럼 인지적인 목적보다는 주로 실용적인 목적을 가지고 있지만, 마법과는 다르게 그것은 자신을 과학이라고 제시하며 기술과는 다르게 그것은 과학의 지원을 누리지 않는다.

What is wrong with _____? Certainly not just that it is basically _____, since anyway all our _____ theories are at best _____ true. What is wrong with pseudoscience is, first, that it refuses to _____ its doctrines and could not do it because pseudoscience makes a total break with our scientific _____ — which is not the case of scientific revolutions, all of which are _____ since every new idea has to be judged by means of others that are not _____ in the given context. Second, pseudoscience refuses to _____ its doctrines by _____ proper; moreover, it is largely untestable because it tends to interpret all data in such a way that its theses are _____ no matter what happens: the pseudoscientist, like the fisherman, _____ his catch and neglects his failures or excuses them. Third, pseudoscience lacks a _____ mechanism: it cannot learn from either fresh _____ information (which it swallows without digesting it), new scientific discoveries (which it looks down on), or criticism (which it rejects furiously). It can make no progress because it manages to _____ every failure as _____ and every criticism as an attack. Differences of opinion among its believers, when such disagreements arise at all, lead to endless sect splitting rather than to progress. Fourth, the primary aim of pseudoscience is not to _____, _____, and _____ systems of hypotheses (theories) mapping reality, but to _____ things and men: it has, like magic and like technology, a primarily _____ aim rather than a _____ one but, unlike magic, it presents itself as science and, unlike technology, it does not enjoy the _____ of _____.

7단계 글의 순서

주관식으로 암기

325. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요. 325)

(A) We received your application for the Steven Christopher Scholarship.

(B) However, we regret to inform you that the scholarship has been granted to someone else who has a wider experience in the industry.

(C) We encourage you to reapply for next year's slot, and wish you the best of luck in your academic career.

(D) We sincerely appreciate your interest. Each year hundreds of students apply for the scholarship, and your outstanding academic record placed you among the finalists.

(E) This experience will greatly benefit your qualifications the next time you apply for the same scholarship.

(F) Considering that you are a few years younger than the others who are also applying, we encourage you to gain more experience and expose yourself more to different challenges and situations in the corporate world.

(A) → _____

326. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요. 326)

(A) I signaled to David, my diving teacher, that I was going down into the sea.

(B) It worked; didn't dash to the surface, I looked at David, and out of habit only I gave him a grin and a thumbs-up, but it was enough to refocus and follow my training, adjust my buoyancy, take a slow breath, and proceed down.

(C) With a growing uneasiness, I realized that the cold was not nearly as much a problem as the dark.

(D) I was breathing too fast, and my suit was too tight and confining. My panic grew at a rate almost too fast to control. I worked to calm myself: Slow your breathing, adjust your buoyancy, move slowly.

(E) Now I was looking at my old invertebrate friends on the cave wall that had been the site of my very first underwater job.

(F) As I slowly sank away from the lighted sea surface, I swam toward the cave wall.

(G) Underwater, it was completely, disorientingly dark. I couldn't see David, couldn't see the bottom, and I could barely see the surface.

(A) → _____

327. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³²⁷⁾

(A) People are distracted. They are distracted because information is everywhere and the selection of the relevant messages becomes increasingly difficult.

(B) So, do not hesitate to repeat your content in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on.

(C) But only multi-channel information can somehow guarantee that a piece of information really reaches the audience.

(D) So, even if a piece of information was successfully delivered, it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered.

(E) At some point It will reach the minds of your people and stick in their memory.

(F) It may just be forgotten or neglected. This is why Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said 'Repetita iuvant'(repetitions help).

(G) And the purpose is clear: ensuring the reception of that message or piece of information. It's best to repeat messages in different channels, even if it seems a redundant exercise.

(A) → _____

328. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³²⁸⁾

(A) The foundation of an effective team is the recognition that each member needs every other member, and no individual can be successful without the cooperation of others.

(B) My uncle, who took me to my first ball game, explained that opposing batters were so intimidated by Robert's fastball that they were automatic "outs" even before they got to the plate.

(C) During the early 1950s, his fastball dominated the National League.

(D) Even as a young boy I intuitively knew that no one was unstoppable by himself.

(E) As a young boy I was a very enthusiastic baseball fan. My favorite player was the Hall of Fame pitcher Robin Roberts of the Philadelphia Phillies.

(F) I told my uncle that I knew how to stop Robin Roberts: "Make me his catcher."

(G) My uncle claimed that Robin Roberts was unstoppable.

(A) → _____

329. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³²⁹⁾

(A) People or firms that purchase services come in contact with other consumers as well as the service employees.

(B) For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to book group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military veterans.

(C) Therefore, service firms must manage consumer interactions to the best of their abilities to ensure customer satisfaction.

(D) The two groups are significantly different in behavior, and the expectation is that they would not mix well within the facilities at the same time.

(E) In addition, the guests share facilities such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center.

(F) For example, a hotel guest waits in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests.

(G) Similarly, restaurants separate smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to separate other patrons that show some potential for conflict.

(A) → _____

330. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³³⁰⁾

(A) Great coaches know that they can get their athletes to perform well by drumming certain ideas into their heads.

(B) This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, used to enhance his performance.

(C) In short, if athletes define themselves as winners, they are more likely to win.

(D) By the same token, if athletes define themselves as losers, they will very likely lose.

(E) Chances are high that they indeed will win because the image of themselves as winners will force them to concentrate only on the moves that ensure winning.

(F) Before every shot, he formed a mental picture in which he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself using the appropriate wing for that particular shot.

(G) Foremost is the idea that the players are winners, so that they will think only of winning and never about the possibility of losing.

(A) → _____

331. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³³¹⁾

(A) A lichen is an organism consisting of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an interdependent relationship.

(B) A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. An area with moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens.

(C) For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island where no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed.

(D) Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant originates far away.

(E) These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually absorb air as a source of nourishment.

(F) They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

(G) In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens. Some lichen species are sensitive to specific air-polluting chemicals.

(A) → _____

332. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³³²⁾

(A) Belize is the second smallest country in Central America in landmass, the smallest in population, yet is one of the most diverse in several ways.

(B) These have been harvested for many years and have been important in the Belizean economy.

(C) A coral barrier reef, the world's second longest, protects the coast from high sea tides, but not from frequent destructive hurricanes.

(D) Subtropical in climate with a wet and a dry season, the country is located on the Caribbean Sea with Mexico to the north and Guatemala to the south and west. Most of Belize is low-lying country.

(E) The northern region is also lowland and heavily forested with old-growth hardwoods such as mahogany.

(F) For such a small country, there is surprising biodiversity. Belize is recognized as one of the world's ecological treasures, and as a result, ecotourism is a growing part of their economy.

(G) The long coastline is often swampy with lagoons and many small island.

(A) → _____

333. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³³³⁾

(A) We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles should be performed (e.g., daughter or son, mother or father, etc.); this is known as role-taking.

(B) For example, if you smile at someone while at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance.

(C) Your behavior then may be to initiate a conversation with the person based on the smile being an assumed symbol or sign of cordiality.

(D) By adapting our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us.

(E) As we try to guess the intentions of the other, the other is impacting our behavior.

(F) If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is that he or she has the same intentions as you — to make your acquaintance.

(G) We also assume that others we encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, that they will conform to a community standard or model.

(A) → _____

334. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³³⁴⁾

(A) Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house? I advise my clients to choose the site first.

(B) I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look like it has been imported and dropped there haphazardly.

(C) This allows you to design a house to fit the land. You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out what room it fits in later on.

(D) How many times have we seen houses placed awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site?

(E) Developments of tract houses are fertile ground for examples of house designs that were poorly fitted to their sites. These mismatches of house to site are akin to wearing a tuxedo with tennis shoes.

(F) He may well see things about a site that you may not see. The site you have in mind might not be appropriate for the house you desire.

(G) If you have already selected your architect, bring him along to offer his opinion on the sites you are considering.

(A) → _____

335. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³³⁵⁾

(A) Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, integrating exercise on an individual basis.

(B) For companies whose competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage.

(C) There's no question that halving someone's lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer's disease is a wonderfully humanitarian thing to do.

(D) But businesses have compelling reasons to incorporate such radical ideas into company policy as well. Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it would reduce health-care costs.

(E) But exercise also could boost the collective brain power of an organization.

(F) In the laboratory, regular exercise improves problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory — sometimes dramatically so. It's worth finding out whether the same is true in business settings, too.

(G) Fit employees are more capable than sedentary employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs.

(A) → _____

336. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³³⁶⁾

(A) It is very important in the information age to understand the difference between knowledge and information. What is accessible by computer and, indeed, what is published in the journals is information.

(B) Information is, these days, instantly accessible, but knowledge still takes years of dedicated study to acquire.

(C) Knowledge is something that has to be constructed in the mind of the expert reader. This is what scholarship is about.

(D) To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects?

(E) How long would it take to reconstruct expertise in the field so that research could once again progress? It would probably take many years, despite the fact that their research was all published.

(F) They talk to the experts rather than trying to read the journals. Quite rightly, as that is the only place that knowledge is to be found — inside the heads of the scholars.

(G) Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference.

(A) → _____

337. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³³⁷⁾

(A) When people want to react correctly to a persuasive message but don't have the motivation or ability to think about it deeply, there is a shortcut they can take.

(B) In addition, the more consensus you witnessed among audience members, the more likely you would be to follow their lead, even if you didn't initially agree with them.

(C) They can observe the responses of others to the message.

(D) It's for this reason that interrogators are taught to say to a suspect "We believe you are guilty" rather than "I believe you are guilty."

(E) For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you responded enthusiastically to it, you might well conclude that the speech was a good one and become persuaded in its direction.

(A) → _____

338. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³³⁸⁾

(A) Popular participation in conflict in the nineteenth century cannot be understood without examining the role of empire.

(B) She was correct that colonial functionaries were often from marginal populations — Cecil Rhodes, after all, would advocate imperialism "to settle surplus population" and thus "avoid civil war" — but these marginalized individuals increasingly used their participation in colonial conflicts to make claims to membership in the home nation.

(C) Hannah Arendt later dismissively characterized imperialism as "the export of superfluous men and superfluous capital."

(D) Empire was a crucial mechanism in constructing the exchange in the nineteenth century.

(E) Individuals had always gone to the colonies for profit or to settle.

(F) But individuals also participated in nineteenth-century imperial campaigns for a novel reason.

(G) Scots, for example, were excluded from membership of the English community, but by participating in the wars against France and the empire in India, they became part of the British nation, increasing the war-fighting capacity of the latter.

(A) → _____

339. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³³⁹⁾

(A) Agricultural effects on water quality can occur at local, regional, and national scales.

(B) Elevated nutrient inputs stimulate harmful algal blooms along the US coasts causing negative economic impacts.

(C) Farther downstream, these elevated nutrients can increase costs associated with treating the water so that it is suitable for drinking.

(D) For example, increased levels of nutrients from agricultural fertilizers can stimulate algal blooms and affect the ecology of local streams.

(E) Ultimately, chemicals associated with agricultural activities (such as nutrients and pesticides) and sediment (eroded soil) empty into our river mouths and can harm valuable commercial and recreational fisheries.

(F) Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams.

(A) → _____

340. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁴⁰⁾

(A) Many sociologists identify themselves as researchers to the people they study.

(B) They do not worry that revealing their true identity will change their subjects' behavior. They are not overly concerned that subjects will hide secrets from them.

(C) Yet Gans discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — where the residents enjoyed close social relationships with one another.

(D) Herbert Gans, for example, became a participant observer in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s.

(E) Usually, they strive to minimize these problems by not getting too deeply involved with their subjects while simultaneously establishing a good rapport with them. This is not easy to accomplish, though.

(F) On the surface, the neighborhood looked like a badly organized place, an urban jungle of its period.

(G) Nevertheless, such efforts have paid off, as indicated by some sociological insights that have emerged from their work.

(A) → _____

341. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁴¹⁾

(A) Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest remains untouched. Forests in their natural condition once masked the area.

(B) This type of land cover threatens the habitat of many plants and animals. Current conditions represent a chronically degrading environmental condition. The U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, has altered the former approved clear-cutting strategy.

(C) Hence, reforestation utilizing eucalyptus trees is not environmentally friendly.

(D) This has been replaced by a checkered mosaic composed of plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings, and some mature forests.

(E) In particular eucalyptus has been preferred over existing local species because it is fast growing and, when cut for coppicing, its shoots quickly develop into new tree growth.

(F) However, the oil in its leaves results in a ground litter that inhibits undergrowth with the result that soil erosion occurs.

(G) Now some mature trees are left standing with the hope of encouraging a more natural regeneration of forest lands. Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones is common.

(A) → _____

342. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁴²⁾

(A) One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with is avoiding the use of masculine pronouns to refer to both men and women.

(B) The sentence “A doctor should be polite to his patients” excludes the possibility of female doctors, but “Doctors should be polite to their patients” makes the same point without the gender bias.

(C) Students often argue that using “he” or “his” is less cumbersome than writing “he or she” or “his or her.”

(D) Instead of saying “Man cannot live without water,” you could say “One cannot live without water” or “People cannot live without water.”

(E) In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with genderinclusive alternatives.

(F) Avoiding sexist language isn’t all that difficult, but it may take conscious effort; the pay-off is more effective interpersonal communication.

(G) As an alternative, you can rephrase a sentence to use a gender-neutral plural pronoun.

(A) → _____

343. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁴³⁾

(A) The need for distinctiveness is a basic human need to which sport fandom can contribute.

(B) Given that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems reasonable that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for distinction by selectively choosing to follow non-mainstream sports or less popular teams.

(C) According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes opposing social goals: inclusion and differentiation.

(D) The fundamental need for uniqueness is best understood through Brewer's Optimal Distinctiveness Theory.

(E) For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness by identifying with a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

(F) Although humans want to feel a sense of belonging with those around them, they simultaneously have a need to be different and unique.

(G) These goals are best satisfied "through identification with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously."

(A) → _____

344. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁴⁴⁾

(A) Chunking is vital for cognition of music.

(B) When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

(C) If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any arbitrary point.

(D) Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place.

(E) If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs.

(F) It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retreading it.

(G) But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made possible by remembering the musical process, not the individual notes as such.

(A) → _____

345. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁴⁵⁾

(A) What is wrong with pseudoscience? Certainly not just that it is basically false, since anyway all our factual theories are at best partially true.

(B) Second, pseudoscience refuses to test its doctrines by experiment proper; moreover, it is largely untestable because it tends to interpret all data in such a way that its theses are confirmed no matter what happens: the pseudoscientist, like the fisherman, exaggerates his catch and neglects his failures or excuses them.

(C) Fourth, the primary aim of pseudoscience is not to set up, test, and correct systems of hypotheses (theories) mapping reality, but to influence things and men: it has, like magic and like technology, a primarily practical aim rather than a cognitive one but, unlike magic, it presents itself as science and, unlike technology, it does not enjoy the backing of science.

(D) Third, pseudoscience lacks a self-correction mechanism: it cannot learn from either fresh empirical information (which it swallows without digesting it), new scientific discoveries (which it looks down on), or criticism (which it rejects furiously).

(E) It can make no progress because it manages to interpret every failure as confirmation and every criticism as an attack.

(F) Differences of opinion among its believers, when such disagreements arise at all, lead to endless sect splitting rather than to progress.

(G) What is wrong with pseudoscience is, first, that it refuses to ground its doctrines and could not do it because pseudoscience makes a total break with our scientific heritage — which is not the case of scientific revolutions, all of which are partial since every new idea has to be judged by means of others that are not questioned in the given context.

(A) → _____

346. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁴⁶⁾

(A) On a beautiful spring afternoon, a softball game was held between rivals Central Washington University and Western Oregon University. Western's Sara Tucholsky had never hit a home run — not even in batting practice.

(B) Carrying her, they resumed the home run walk. At each base, they paused to let Tucholsky touch it with her uninjured leg. Holtman said, "I wonder what this must look like to other people."

(C) Then, in the second inning she smashed the ball over the center field fence. With two players on base, it would be a three-run shot. Thrilled, Tucholsky sprinted toward first base. But as she watched the ball clear the fence, she missed first base.

(D) Afterward, someone realized that the umpires had made a mistake. The rules did allow a substitute runner, after all. But it didn't really matter. "In the end, it's not about winning and losing so much," said Holtman. "It was about this girl. She hit it over the fence and was in pain. And she deserved a home run."

(E) That's when Mallory Holtman stepped in. Holtman played first base for the other team. She was also Central Washington's all-time home run leader. She knew that if her team lost the game, their playoff hopes would probably be gone. But after listening to the coach and umpire for a while, she asked a question. Is the other team allowed to carry her around the bases? The umpires said there was nothing in the rule book against it. So Holtman and Central's shortstop, Liz Wallace, walked over and helped Tucholsky up.

(F) When she stopped quickly to go back and touch it, something in her knee gave out. She fell to the ground. In terrible pain, Tucholsky crawled through the dirt back to first base. The Western coach rushed onto the field. The umpires told the coach it was against the rules for Tucholsky's Western teammates to help her around the bases. The coach could substitute a runner for her. But then the hit would be judged a single. The only home run of Tucholsky's four-year career would be erased. The coach didn't know what to do.

(G) The three players burst out laughing. The other people in the stadium weren't laughing, though. They were shedding tears at seeing such a moving act of sportsmanship. Tucholsky's Western team ended up winning the game 4 to 2.

(A) → _____

8단계 짧은 빈칸 넣기

주관식으로 암기

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

People are distracted. They are distracted because information is everywhere and the selection of the relevant messages becomes increasingly difficult. So, even if a piece of information was successfully delivered, it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered. It may just be forgotten or neglected. This is why Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said 'Repetita iuvant'(repetitions help). And the purpose is clear: ㉠_____ the _____ of that _____ or piece of _____. ㉡It's best to _____ messages in _____ channels, even if it seems a redundant exercise. But ㉢only _____ can somehow guarantee that a piece of information really reaches the audience. ㉣So, do not hesitate to _____ your _____ in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on. At some point It will reach the minds of your people and stick in their memory.

347. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.347)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

348. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.348)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

349. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.349)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

350. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉣의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.350)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The foundation of an effective team is the recognition that ㉠_____ member needs every _____ member, and no individual can be _____ without the _____ of others. As a young boy I was a very enthusiastic baseball fan. My favorite player was the Hall of Fame pitcher Robin Roberts of the Philadelphia Phillies. During the early 1950s, his fastball dominated the National League. My uncle, who took me to my first ball game, explained that opposing batters were so intimidated by Robert's fastball that they were automatic "outs" even before they got to the plate. My uncle claimed that Robin Roberts was unstoppable. Even as a young boy I intuitively knew that ㉡no _____ was unstoppable _____. I told my uncle that I knew how to stop Robin Roberts: "Make me his catcher."

351. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.351)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

352. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.352)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

People or firms that purchase services ㉠ _____ in _____ with other consumers as well as the service employees. For example, a hotel guest waits in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests. In addition, the guests share facilities such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center. Therefore, service firms ㉡ _____ consumer _____ to the best of their abilities to _____ customer satisfaction. For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to book group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military veterans. The two groups are significantly different in behavior, and the expectation is that they would not mix well within the facilities at the same time. Similarly, restaurants separate smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to separate other patrons that show some potential for conflict.

353. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. 353)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

354. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. 354)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Great coaches know that they can get their athletes to perform well by drumming certain ideas into their heads. ㉠Foremost is the idea that the _____ are _____, so that they will think only of _____ and never about the possibility of _____. Chances are high that they indeed will win because the image of themselves as winners will force them to concentrate only on the moves that ensure winning. This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, used to enhance his performance. Before every shot, he formed a mental picture in which he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself using the appropriate wing for that particular shot. ㉢In short, if athletes _____ as _____, they are more likely to win. By the same token, if athletes define themselves as losers, they will very likely lose.

355. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. 355)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

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356. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. 356)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

A lichen is an organism consisting of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an interdependent relationship. @These hardy species are _____ of air pollution because they continually absorb air as a source of nourishment. A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. An area with moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens. In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens. Some lichen species are sensitive to specific air-polluting chemicals. Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant originates far away. For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island where no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed. They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

357. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 @의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.(357)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house? I advise my clients @to _____ the _____ first. This allows you to design a house to fit the land. You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out what room it fits in later on. I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look like it has been imported and dropped there haphazardly. If you have already selected your architect, bring him along to offer his opinion on the sites you are considering. He may well see things about a site that you may not see. The site you have in mind might not be appropriate for the house you desire. How many times have we seen houses placed awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site? Developments of tract houses are fertile ground for examples of house designs that were poorly fitted to their sites. These mismatches of house to site are akin to wearing a tuxedo with tennis shoes.

358. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 @의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.(358)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, integrating exercise on an individual basis. But businesses have compelling reasons to incorporate such radical ideas into company policy as well. Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it would reduce health-care costs. There's no question that halving someone's lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer's disease is a wonderfully humanitarian thing to do. But exercise also could boost the collective brain power of an organization. ㉠_____ are more capable than sedentary employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs. For companies whose competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage. In the laboratory, regular exercise improves problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory — sometimes dramatically so. It's worth finding out whether the same is true in business settings, too.

359. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.359)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

It is very important in the information age to understand ㉠the difference between _____ and _____. What is accessible by computer and, indeed, what is published in the journals is information. ㉢_____ is something that has to be _____ in the mind of the _____. This is what scholarship is about. Information is, these days, instantly accessible, but ㉡knowledge still _____ years of _____ study to _____. Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference. How long would it take to reconstruct expertise in the field so that research could once again progress? It would probably take many years, despite the fact that their research was all published. To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects? They talk to the experts rather than trying to read the journals. ㉣Quite rightly, as that is the only place that knowledge is to be found — _____ the _____ of the _____.

360. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.360)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

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361. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.361)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

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362. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.362)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

363. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉣의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.363)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

When people want to react correctly to a persuasive message but don't have the motivation or ability to think about it deeply, there is a shortcut they can take. ㉠ They can _____ the _____ of _____ to the message. For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you responded enthusiastically to it, you might well conclude that the speech was a good one and become ㉢ _____ in its direction. ㉡ In addition, the more _____ you _____ among audience members, the more likely you would be to _____ their _____, even if you didn't initially agree with them. It's for this reason that interrogators are taught to say to a suspect "㉣ _____ believe you are guilty" rather than "I believe you are guilty."

364. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. 364)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

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365. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. 365)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

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366. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. 366)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

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367. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉣의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. 367)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Popular participation in conflict in the nineteenth century cannot be understood ㉠ without _____ the _____ of _____. Individuals had always gone to the colonies for profit or to settle. But individuals also participated in nineteenth-century imperial campaigns for a novel reason. Hannah Arendt later dismissively characterized imperialism as "the export of superfluous men and superfluous capital." She was correct that colonial functionaries were often from marginal populations — Cecil Rhodes, after all, would advocate imperialism "to settle surplus population" and thus "avoid civil war" — but these marginalized individuals increasingly used their participation in colonial conflicts ㉢ to make claims to _____ in the _____ nation. Scots, for example, were excluded from membership of the English community, but by participating in the wars against France and the empire in India, they became part of the British nation, increasing the war-fighting capacity of the latter. Empire was a crucial mechanism in constructing the exchange in the nineteenth century.

368. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. 368)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

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369. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. 369)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

㉠ _____ effects on _____ quality can occur at local, regional, and national scales. For example, increased levels of nutrients from agricultural fertilizers can stimulate algal blooms and affect the ecology of local streams. Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams. Farther downstream, these elevated nutrients can increase costs associated with treating the water so that it is suitable for drinking. Ultimately, chemicals associated with agricultural activities (such as nutrients and pesticides) and sediment (eroded soil) empty into our river mouths and can harm valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. Elevated nutrient inputs stimulate harmful algal blooms along the US coasts causing negative economic impacts.

370. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. (370)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Many sociologists identify themselves as researchers to the people they study. They do not worry that ㉠ _____ their _____ will change their subjects' behavior. They are not overly concerned that subjects will hide secrets from them. Usually, they strive to ㉡ _____ these problems by not getting too deeply involved with their subjects while simultaneously establishing a good rapport with them. This is not easy to accomplish, though. Nevertheless, such efforts have paid off, as indicated by some sociological insights that have emerged from their work. Herbert Gans, for example, became a participant observer in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s. On the surface, the neighborhood looked like a badly organized place, an urban jungle of its period. Yet Gans discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — where the residents enjoyed close social relationships with one another.

371. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. (371)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

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372. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. (372)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest remains untouched. Forests in their natural condition once masked the area. This has been replaced by a checkered mosaic composed of plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings, and some mature forests. This type of land cover threatens the habitat of many plants and animals. ㉠ **Current conditions represent a chronically _____ condition.** The U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, has altered the former approved clear-cutting strategy. Now some mature trees are left standing with the hope of encouraging a more natural regeneration of forest lands. Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones is common. In particular eucalyptus has been preferred over existing local species because it is fast growing and, when cut for coppicing, its shoots quickly develop into new tree growth. However, the oil in its leaves results in a ground litter that inhibits undergrowth with the result that soil erosion occurs. ㉡ **Hence, _____ utilizing eucalyptus trees is not _____.**

373. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. 373)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

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374. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. 374)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with is avoiding the use of ㉠ _____ **pronouns** to refer to both men and women. Students often argue that using “he” or “his” is less cumbersome than writing “he or she” or “his or her.” As an alternative, you can rephrase a sentence to use ㉡a _____ **pronoun**. The sentence “A doctor should be polite to his patients” excludes the possibility of female doctors, but “Doctors should be polite to their patients” makes the same point without the gender bias. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with ㉢ _____ **alternatives**. Instead of saying “Man cannot live without water,” you could say “One cannot live without water” or “People cannot live without water.” Avoiding sexist language isn’t all that difficult, but it may take conscious effort; the pay-off is more effective interpersonal communication.

375. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. 375)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

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376. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. 376)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

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377. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. 377)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The need for distinctiveness is a basic human need to which sport fandom can contribute. Although humans want to feel a sense of belonging with those around them, they simultaneously have a need to be different and unique. ㉠The _____ need for _____ is best understood through Brewer's Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes opposing social goals: ㉡_____ and _____. These goals are best satisfied "㉢through _____ groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously." Given that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems reasonable that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for distinction by selectively choosing ㉣to follow _____ sports or _____ teams. For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness by identifying with a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

378. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.378)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

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379. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.379)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

380. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.380)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

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381. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉣의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.381)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

㉠_____ is vital for _____ of music. If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place. But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made possible by remembering ㉡the musical _____, not the _____ as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to ㉢_____ mentally replay the music from the _____ until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any arbitrary point. It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retreading it. When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

382. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.382)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

383. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.383)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

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384. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.384)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

What is wrong with pseudoscience? Certainly not just that it is basically false, since anyway all our factual theories are at best partially true. What is wrong with pseudoscience is, first, that ㉠it refuses to _____ its _____ and could not do it because pseudoscience makes a total break with our scientific heritage — which is not the case of scientific revolutions, all of which are partial since every new idea has to be judged by means of others that are not questioned in the given context. Second, ㉡pseudoscience refuses to _____ its _____ by _____ proper; moreover, it is largely untestable because it tends to interpret all data in such a way that its theses are confirmed no matter what happens: the pseudoscientist, like the fisherman, exaggerates his catch and neglects his failures or excuses them. Third, ㉢pseudoscience lacks a _____ mechanism: it cannot learn from either fresh empirical information (which it swallows without digesting it), new scientific discoveries (which it looks down on), or criticism (which it rejects furiously). It can make no progress because it manages to interpret every failure as confirmation and every criticism as an attack. Differences of opinion among its believers, when such disagreements arise at all, lead to endless sect splitting rather than to progress. Fourth, the primary aim of pseudoscience is not to set up, test, and correct systems of hypotheses (theories) mapping reality, ㉣but to _____ things and men: it has, like magic and like technology, a primarily practical aim rather than a cognitive one but, unlike magic, it presents itself as science and, unlike technology, it does not enjoy the backing of science.

385. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.385)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

386. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.386)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

387. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.387)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

388. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉣의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.388)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

9단계 긴 빈칸 넣기

주관식으로 암기

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

People are distracted. They are distracted because information is everywhere and the selection of the relevant messages becomes increasingly difficult. So, even if a piece of information was successfully delivered, it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered. It may just be forgotten or neglected. This is why Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said 'Repetita iuvant'(repetitions help). And the purpose is clear: ensuring the reception of that message or piece of information. ㉔It's best to _____, even if it seems a redundant exercise. 반복되어서 불필요하게 하는 일처럼 보인다고 해도 여러 다른 의사소통 수단으로 메시지를 반복하는 것이 최선이다. ㉕But only _____ can somehow guarantee that a piece of information _____. 그러나 여하튼 오로지 여러 의사소통 수단을 통한 정보만이 어떤 정보를 정말로 청중이 듣게 된다는 것을 보장할 수 있다. So, do not hesitate to repeat your content in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on. At some point It will reach the minds of your people and stick in their memory.

389. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉔의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.389)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 정독해주세요.)

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390. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉕의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.390)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 정독해주세요.)

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☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

㉔The foundation of an effective team is the recognition that _____, and _____ without _____. 효율적인 팀의 토대는 각각의 구성원이 다른 모든 구성원을 필요로 한다는 인식이며, 어떤 개인도 다른 사람들의 협조 없이는 성공할 수 없다. As a young boy I was a very enthusiastic baseball fan. My favorite player was the Hall of Fame pitcher Robin Roberts of the Philadelphia Phillies. During the early 1950s, his fastball dominated the National League. My uncle, who took me to my first ball game, explained that opposing batters were so intimidated by Robert's fastball that they were automatic "outs" even before they got to the plate. My uncle claimed that Robin Roberts was unstoppable. Even as a young boy I intuitively knew that no one was unstoppable by himself. I told my uncle that I knew how to stop Robin Roberts: "Make me his catcher."

391. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉔의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.391)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 정독해주세요.)

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☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

People or firms that purchase services come in contact with other consumers as well as the service employees. For example, a hotel guest waits in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests. In addition, the guests share facilities such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center. @Therefore, service firms must _____ to the best of their abilities to ensure _____. 그러므로 서비스 회사들은 고객 만족을 보장하기 위해 능력이 닿는 한 고객 상호작용을 관리해야 한다. For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to book group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military veterans. The two groups are significantly different in behavior, and the expectation is that they would not mix well within the facilities at the same time. Similarly, restaurants separate smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to separate other patrons that show some potential for conflict.

392. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 @의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.(392)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 검토해주세요.)

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☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Great coaches know that they can get their athletes to perform well by drumming certain ideas into their heads. Foremost is the idea that the players are winners, so that they will think only of winning and never about the possibility of losing. @Chances are high that they indeed will win because _____ will force them to concentrate only on the moves that ensure winning. 그들이 실제로 승리할 가능성은 높는데, 왜냐하면 승자로서의 자기 자신에 대한 이미지는 그들이 승리를 보장하는 움직임에만 집중하게 할 것이기 때문이다. This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, used to enhance his performance. Before every shot, he formed a mental picture in which he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself using the appropriate swing for that particular shot. In short, if athletes define themselves as winners, they are more likely to win. By the same token, if athletes define themselves as losers, they will very likely lose.

393. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 @의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.(393)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 검토해주세요.)

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☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

A lichen is an organism consisting of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an interdependent relationship. ㉠These hardy species are _____ because they continually absorb air as a source of nourishment. 이 강인한 종은 대기 오염의 좋은 생물학적 지표인데 왜냐하면 그것들은 자양분의 원천으로 끊임없이 공기를 흡수하기 때문이다. A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. An area with moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens. In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens. Some lichen species are sensitive to specific air-polluting chemicals. Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant originates far away. For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island where no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed. They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

394. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.394)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 경독해주세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles should be performed (e.g., daughter or son, mother or father, etc.); this is known as role-taking. ㉡ We also assume that _____ if we were in their roles, that they will _____. 또한 우리는 마주치는 '타인'이, 우리가 그들의 역할을 한다면 행동하게 될 것처럼 행동할 것이라고, 즉 그들이 사회 기준이나 모델을 따를 것이라고 생각한다. By adapting our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us. As we try to guess the intentions of the other, the other is impacting our behavior. For example, if you smile at someone while at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance. If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is that he or she has the same intentions as you — to make your acquaintance. Your behavior then may be to initiate a conversation with the person based on the smile being an assumed symbol or sign of cordiality.

395. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.395)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 경독해주세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

It is very important in the information age to understand the difference between knowledge and information. What is accessible by computer and, indeed, what is published in the journals is information.

㉓Knowledge is something that _____. 지식은 전문가 독자의 마음속에 구성되어야 하는 것이다. This is what scholarship is about. Information is, these days, instantly accessible, but knowledge still takes years of dedicated study to acquire. Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference. How long would it take to reconstruct expertise in the field so that research could once again progress? It would probably take many years, despite the fact that their research was all published. To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects? They talk to the experts rather than trying to read the journals. ㉔Quite rightly, as that is the only place that knowledge is to be found — _____. 매우 당연한 일인데, 그곳, 즉 학자들의 머릿속이 지식이 발견될 수 있는 유일한 곳이기 때문이다.

396. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉓의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.396)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 정독해주세요.)

→ _____

397. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉔의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.397)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 정독해주세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

When people want to react correctly to a persuasive message but don't have the motivation or ability to think about it deeply, there is a shortcut they can take.

㉓They can _____. 그들은 그 메시지에 대한 다른 사람들의 반응을 관찰할 수 있다. For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you responded enthusiastically to it, you might well conclude that the speech was a good one and become persuaded in its direction. ㉔In addition, _____ among audience members, the more likely you would be to _____, even if you didn't initially agree with them. 게다가 여러분이 청중의 구성원들 사이에서 더 많은 합의를 목격할수록, 여러분은 비록 처음에는 그들에게 동의하지 않았더라도 그들의 선례를 따를 가능성이 더 클 것이다. It's for this reason that interrogators are taught to say to a suspect "We believe you are guilty" rather than "I believe you are guilty." 사람들이 설득력 있는 메시지에 바르게 반응하고 싶지만, 그것에 관해 깊이 생각해 볼 수 있는 동기나 능력을 갖추고 있지 않을 때, 그들이 취할 수 있는 손쉬운 방법이 있다. 그들은 그 메시지에 대한 다른 사람들의 반응을 관찰할 수 있다. 예를 들면, 그러한 상황에서 여러분이 정치 연설을 듣고 주위에 있는 청중 속 모든 사람이 그것에 열광적으로 반응한다면, 여러분은 그 연설이 뛰어난 것이라고 결론을 내리고 그것의 방향으로 설득될지도 모른다. 심문자가 용의자에게 "나는 당신이 유죄라고 믿고 있습니다."라고 말하는 대신에 "우리는 당신이 유죄라고 믿고 있습니다."라고 말하도록 배우는 것은 바로 이러한 이유 때문이다.

398. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉓의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.398)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 정독해주세요.)

→ _____

399. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉔의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.399)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 정독해주세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

㉠ _____ at local, regional, and national scales. 수질에 대한 농업의 영향은 지역과 지방의 범위에서, 그리고 전국적인 범위에서 일어날 수 있다. For example, increased levels of nutrients from agricultural fertilizers can stimulate algal blooms and affect the ecology of local streams. Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams. Farther downstream, these elevated nutrients can increase costs associated with treating the water so that it is suitable for drinking. Ultimately, chemicals associated with agricultural activities (such as nutrients and pesticides) and sediment (eroded soil) empty into our river mouths and can harm valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. Elevated nutrient inputs stimulate harmful algal blooms along the US coasts causing negative economic impacts.

400. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.(400)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 정독해주세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with is avoiding the use of masculine pronouns to refer to both men and women. Students often argue that using “he” or “his” is less cumbersome than writing “he or she” or “his or her.” As an alternative, you can rephrase a sentence to use a gender-neutral plural pronoun. The sentence “A doctor should be polite to his patients” excludes the possibility of female doctors, but “Doctors should be polite to their patients” makes the same point without the gender bias. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. Instead of saying “Man cannot live without water,” you could say “One cannot live without water” or “People cannot live without water.” ㉠ _____ isn’t all that difficult, but it may take conscious effort; the pay-off is more effective interpersonal communication. 성차별적인 언어를 피하는 것이 그다지 어려운 것은 아니지만, 의식적인 노력이 필요할 수 있는데, 그에 대한 보상은 개인 간의 더욱 효과적인 의사소통이다.

401. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.(401)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 정독해주세요.)

→ _____

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

㉠ _____ is a basic human need to which _____ can contribute. 독특함에 대한 욕구는 스포츠 팬이 되는 것이 도움이 될 수 있는 기본적인 인간의 욕구이다. ㉢Although humans want to _____ with those around them, they simultaneously have a need to _____. 인간은 주변 사람들에게 소속감을 느끼고 싶어 하면서도 동시에 (남과) 다르고 독특하고자 하는 욕구를 가지고 있다. The fundamental need for uniqueness is best understood through Brewer's Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes opposing social goals: inclusion and differentiation. These goals are best satisfied "through identification with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously." ㉣Given that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems reasonable that individuals use _____ as an opportunity to meet _____ by selectively choosing to _____. 브랜드 소비가 독특하고자 하는 욕망과 관련되어 있다는 점을 고려하면, 개인이 비주류 스포츠나 덜 인기있는 팀을 따르기로 선별적으로 택함으로써 스포츠 팬이 되는 것을 자기의 차별에 대한 욕구를 충족시키는 기회로 활용하는 것은 사리에 맞는 것처럼 보인다. For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness by identifying with a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

402. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.402)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 정독해주세요.)

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403. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.403)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 정독해주세요.)

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404. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉣의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.404)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 정독해주세요.)

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다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

㉠ _____. 덩어리로 나누는 것은 음악의 인식에서 필수적인 것이다. If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place. ㉢But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made possible by _____, not _____. 그렇지만 겉보기에는 굉장한 것 같은 이러한 기억의 성취는 보통 말하는 그런 개별적인 음을 기억하는 것이 아니라 음악적인 '과정'을 기억함으로써 가능해지는 것이다. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any arbitrary point. It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retreading it. When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

405. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.405)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 정독해주세요.)

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406. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.406)

(주어진 우리말 표현을 이용해 쓰고 전체 문맥과의 관계를 생각하면서 본문을 다시 정독해주세요.)

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좋은 약재를 아홉 번 찌고 아홉 번 말리는 것처럼

내신 지문에 대한 철저한 9번의 유형 분석을 기합니다.

정답

1) We received your [application] for the Steven Christopher Scholarship. We sincerely appreciate your interest. Each year hundreds of students apply for the scholarship, and your [outstanding] academic record [placed] you among the finalists. However, we regret [to inform] you that the scholarship [has been granted] to someone else who has a wider experience in the industry. [Considering] that you are a few years younger than the others who are also applying, we encourage you [to gain] more experience and expose yourself more to different challenges and situations in the corporate world. This experience will greatly [benefit] your qualifications the next time you apply for the same scholarship. We encourage you [to reapply] for next year's slot, and wish you the best of luck in your academic career.

2) I signaled to David, my diving teacher, [that] I was going down into the sea. As I slowly sank away from the lighted sea surface, I swam toward the cave wall. With a growing uneasiness, I realized that the cold was not nearly as much a problem as the dark. Underwater, it was completely, [disorientingly] dark. I couldn't see David, couldn't see the bottom, and I could barely see the surface. I was breathing too fast, and my suit was too tight and [confining]. My panic grew at a rate almost too fast to control. I worked to calm myself: *Slow your breathing, adjust your buoyancy, move slowly.* It worked; didn't dash to the surface, I looked at David, and out of habit only I gave him a grin and a thumbs-up, but it was enough to refocus and follow my training, adjust my buoyancy, take a slow breath, and proceed down. Now I was looking at my old invertebrate friends on the cave wall [that] had been the site of my very first underwater job.

3) People are [distracted]. They are [distracted] because information is everywhere and the selection of the [relevant] messages becomes increasingly difficult. So, even if a piece of information was successfully delivered, it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered. It may just be forgotten or neglected. This is [why]. Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said 'Repetita iuvant'(repetitions help). And the purpose is clear: ensuring the [reception] of that message or piece of information. It's best to repeat messages in [different] channels, even if it seems a redundant exercise. But only multi-channel information can somehow guarantee that a piece of information really reaches the audience. So, do not hesitate [to repeat] your content in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on. At some point It will reach the minds of your people and [stick] in their memory.

4) The foundation of an effective team is the recognition [that] each member [needs] every other member, and no individual can be [successful] without the [cooperation] of others. As a young boy I was a very enthusiastic baseball fan. My favorite player was the Hall of Fame pitcher Robin Roberts of the Philadelphia Phillies. [During] the early 1950s, his fastball dominated the National League. My uncle, [who] took me to my first ball game, explained that opposing batters were so [intimidated] by Robert's fastball [that] they were automatic "outs" even before they got to the plate. My uncle claimed that Robin Roberts was unstoppable. Even as a young boy I intuitively knew that no one was unstoppable [by himself]. I told my uncle that I knew how to stop Robin Roberts: "Make me his catcher."

5) People or firms [that] purchase services come in contact with other consumers as well as the service employees. For example, a hotel guest waits in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests. In addition, the guests [share] facilities such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center. Therefore, service firms must manage consumer [interactions] to the best of their abilities to [ensure] customer satisfaction. For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to book group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military veterans. The two groups are significantly [different] in behavior, and the expectation is that they would not mix well within the facilities at the same time. Similarly, restaurants [separate] smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to [separate] other patrons that show some potential for [conflict].

6) Great coaches know that they can get their athletes [to perform] well by drumming certain ideas into their heads. Foremost is the idea [that] the players are winners, so that they will think only of winning and never about the possibility of losing. Chances are high [that] they indeed will win because the image of themselves as winners will force them [to concentrate] only on the moves [that] ensure winning. This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, used to [enhance] his performance. Before every shot, he formed a mental picture [in which] he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself [using] the appropriate wing for that particular shot. In short, if athletes [define] themselves as winners, they are more likely to win. By the same token, if athletes [define] themselves as losers, they will very likely [lose].

7) A lichen is an organism [consisting of] a fungus and an alga [living] together, usually in an [interdependent] relationship. These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually [absorb] air as a source of nourishment. A highly polluted area around an [industrial] plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. An area with [moderate] air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens. In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens. Some lichen species are [sensitive] to specific air-polluting chemicals. Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the [presence] of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant originates far away. For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island [where] no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed. They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

8) Belize is the second smallest country in Central America in landmass, the smallest in population, yet is one of the most [diverse] in several ways. Subtropical in climate with a wet and a dry season, the country is located on the Caribbean Sea with Mexico to the north and Guatemala to the south and west. Most of Belize is low-lying country. The long coastline is often swampy with lagoons and many small island. A coral barrier reef, the world's second longest, [protects] the coast from high sea tides, but not from frequent destructive hurricanes. The northern region is also lowland and heavily forested with old-growth hardwoods such as mahogany. These have been harvested for many years and have been important in the Belizean economy. For such a small country, there is [surprising] biodiversity. Belize [is recognized] as one of the world's ecological treasures, and as a result, ecotourism is a growing part of their economy.

9) We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles should [be performed] (e.g., daughter or son, mother or father, etc.); this is known [as] role-taking. We also assume [that] others we encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, [that] they will [conform to] a community standard or model. By [adapting] our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us. As we try to guess the intentions of the other, the other is impacting our behavior. For example, if you smile at someone [while] at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance. If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is [that] he or she has the same intentions as you — to make your acquaintance. Your behavior then may be to [initiate] a conversation with the person based on the smile [being] an assumed symbol or sign of cordiality.

10) Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house? I advise my clients to choose the [site] first. This allows you [to design] a house to fit the land. You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out what room it fits in later on. I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look [like] it has been imported and dropped there haphazardly. If you [have already selected] your architect, [bring] him along to offer his opinion on the sites you are [considering]. He may well see things about a site that you may not see. The site you have in mind might not be [appropriate] for the house you desire. How many times have we seen houses [placed] awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site? Developments of tract houses are fertile ground for examples of house designs that were [poorly] fitted to their sites. These mismatches of house to site are [akin] to wearing a tuxedo with tennis shoes.

11) Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, [integrating] exercise on an individual basis. But businesses have [compelling] reasons to [incorporate] such radical ideas into company policy as well. Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it would reduce health-care costs. There's no question that [halving] someone's lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer's disease is a wonderfully humanitarian thing to do. But exercise also could [boost] the collective brain power of an organization. [Fit] employees are more capable than [sedentary] employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs. For companies [whose] competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage. In the laboratory, regular exercise [improves] problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory — sometimes dramatically so. It's worth [finding out] whether the same is true in business settings, too.

12) It is very important in the information age to understand the [difference] between knowledge and information. What is [accessible] by computer and, indeed, what is published in the journals is information. Knowledge is something that has to be [constructed] in the mind of the [expert] reader. This is what [scholarship] is about. Information is, these days, instantly [accessible], but knowledge still takes years of dedicated study to [acquire]. Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference. How long would it take to reconstruct [expertise] in the field so that research could once again progress? It would probably take many years, despite the fact [that] their research was all published. To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects? They [talk to] the experts rather than trying to read the journals. Quite rightly, as that is the only place [that] knowledge is to be found — inside the heads of the scholars.

13) When people want to react correctly to a [persuasive] message but don't have the motivation or ability to think about it deeply, there is a shortcut they can take. They can [observe] the responses of others to the message. For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you responded [enthusiastically] to it, you might well [conclude] that the speech was a good one and become [persuaded] in its direction. In addition, the more [consensus] you witnessed among audience members, the more likely you would be to [follow] their lead, even if you didn't initially agree with them. It's for this reason [that] interrogators are taught to say to a suspect "We believe you are guilty" rather than "I believe you are guilty."

14) Popular participation in conflict in the nineteenth century cannot [be understood] without examining the role of empire. Individuals had always [gone] to the colonies for profit or to settle. But individuals also participated in nineteenth-century imperial campaigns for a novel reason. Hannah Arendt later [dismissively] characterized imperialism as "the export of superfluous men and superfluous capital." She was correct that colonial functionaries were often from [marginal] populations — Cecil Rhodes, after all, would [advocate] imperialism "to settle surplus population" and thus "avoid civil war" — but these [marginalized] individuals increasingly used their participation in colonial conflicts to make claims to membership in the home nation. Scots, for example, [were excluded] from membership of the English community, but by participating in the wars against France and the empire in India, they became part of the British nation, [increasing] the war-fighting capacity of the [latter]. Empire was a crucial mechanism in [constructing] the exchange in the nineteenth century.

15) Agricultural effects on water quality can [occur] at local, regional, and national scales. For example, increased levels of nutrients from agricultural fertilizers can [stimulate] algal blooms and [affect] the ecology of local streams. Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams. Farther downstream, these [elevated] nutrients can increase costs associated with treating the water so that it is suitable for drinking. Ultimately, chemicals associated with agricultural activities (such as nutrients and pesticides) and sediment (eroded soil) empty into our river mouths and can harm valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. [Elevated] nutrient inputs stimulate harmful algal blooms along the US coasts [causing] negative economic impacts.

16) Many sociologists identify [themselves] as researchers to the people they study. They do not worry that [revealing] their true identity will change their subjects' behavior. They are not overly concerned that subjects will [hide] secrets from them. Usually, they strive to [minimize] these problems by not getting too deeply involved with their subjects while simultaneously establishing a good [rapport] with them. This is not easy to accomplish, though. Nevertheless, such efforts have paid off, as indicated by some sociological insights that have [emerged] from their work. Herbert Gans, for example, became a participant observer in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s. On the surface, the neighborhood looked [like] a badly organized place, an urban jungle of its period. Yet Gans discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — [where] the residents enjoyed close social relationships with one another.

17) Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest [remains] untouched. Forests in their natural condition once masked the area. This has been replaced by a checkered mosaic [composed of] plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings, and some mature forests. This type of land cover [threatens] the habitat of many plants and animals. Current conditions represent a chronically [degrading] environmental condition. The U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, has [altered] the former approved clear-cutting strategy. Now some mature trees are left standing with the hope of [encouraging] a more natural regeneration of forest lands. Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones [is] common. In particular eucalyptus has been preferred over existing local species because it is fast growing and, when cut for coppicing, its shoots quickly develop into new tree growth. However, the oil in its leaves results in a ground litter that [inhibits] undergrowth with the result that soil erosion occurs. Hence, reforestation [utilizing] eucalyptus trees [is] not environmentally friendly.

18) One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with is [avoiding] the use of [masculine] pronouns to refer to both men and women. Students often argue that using “he” or “his” is less [cumbersome] than writing “he or she” or “his or her.” As an alternative, you can rephrase a sentence to use a gender-[neutral] plural pronoun. The sentence “A doctor should be polite to his patients” [excludes] the possibility of female doctors, but “Doctors should be polite to their patients” makes the same point without the gender bias. In the same way, you can replace [masculine] terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. In the same way, you can replace [masculine] terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. Instead of saying “Man cannot live without water,” you could say “One cannot live without water” or “People cannot live without water.” Avoiding sexist language isn't all that difficult, but it may take [conscious] effort; the pay-off is more [effective] interpersonal communication.

19) The need for [distinctiveness] is a basic human need [to which] sport fandom can contribute. Although humans want to feel a sense of [belonging] with those around them, they simultaneously have a need to be [different] and unique. The fundamental need for [uniqueness] is best understood through Brewer's Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes opposing social goals: inclusion and differentiation. These goals are best satisfied "through [identification] with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously." [Given]-- that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems [reasonable] that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for [distinction] by selectively choosing to follow non-mainstream sports or less popular teams. For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness by [identifying with] a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

20) [Chunking] is vital for cognition of music. If we had to [encode] it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions [containing] many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place. But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made [possible] by remembering the musical process, not the individual notes as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply [laid] out in her mind, to be read from any [arbitrary] point. It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally [retreading] it. When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

21) What is wrong with pseudoscience? Certainly not just that it is basically false, since anyway all our factual theories are at best partially true. What is wrong with pseudoscience is, first, that it refuses to [ground] its doctrines and could not do it because pseudoscience makes a total break with our scientific heritage — [which] is not the case of scientific revolutions, [all of which] are partial since every new idea has to be judged by means of others that are not questioned in the given context. Second, pseudoscience refuses to test its doctrines by experiment proper; moreover, it is largely untestable because it tends to interpret all data in such a way that its theses [are confirmed] no matter what happens: the pseudoscientist, like the fisherman, [exaggerates] his catch and neglects his failures or excuses them. Third, pseudoscience lacks a self-correction mechanism: it cannot learn from either fresh empirical information (which it swallows without digesting it), new scientific discoveries (which it looks down on), or criticism (which it rejects furiously). It can make no progress because it manages to interpret every failure as [confirmation] and every criticism as an attack. Differences of opinion among its believers, when such disagreements [arise] at all, lead to endless sect splitting rather than to progress. Fourth, the primary aim of pseudoscience is not to set up, test, and correct systems of hypotheses (theories) mapping reality, but to influence things and men: it has, like magic and like technology, a primarily practical aim rather than a cognitive one but, unlike magic, it presents itself as science and, unlike technology, it does not enjoy the backing of science.

22) On a beautiful spring afternoon, a softball game was held between rivals Central Washington University and Western Oregon University. Western's Sara Tucholsky [had never hit] a home run — not even in batting practice. Then, in the second inning she smashed the ball over the center field fence. With two players on base, it would be a three-run shot. [Thrilled], Tucholsky sprinted toward first base. But as she watched the ball clear the fence, she missed first base. When she stopped quickly [to go] back and touch it, something in her knee gave out. She fell to the ground. In terrible pain, Tucholsky crawled through the dirt back to first base. The Western coach rushed onto the field. The umpires told the coach it was against the rules for Tucholsky's Western teammates to help her around the bases. The coach could substitute a runner for her. But then the hit would be judged a single. The only home run of Tucholsky's four-year career would be [erased]. The coach didn't know what to do. That's when Mallory Holtman stepped in. Holtman played first base for the other team. She was also Central Washington's all-time home run leader. She knew that if her team lost the game, their playoff hopes would probably be gone. But after [listening to] the coach and umpire for a while, she asked a question. Is the other team allowed [to carry] her around the bases? The umpires said there was nothing in the rule book against it. So Holtman and Central's shortstop, Liz Wallace, walked over and helped Tucholsky up. [Carrying] her, they resumed the home run walk. At each base, they paused to let Tucholsky [touch] it with her uninjured leg. Holtman said, "I wonder what this must look [like] to other people." The three players burst out laughing. The other people in the stadium weren't laughing, though. They were shedding tears at seeing such a moving act of sportsmanship. Tucholsky's Western team ended up [winning] the game 4 to 2. Afterward, someone realized that the umpires had made a mistake. The rules did allow a substitute runner, after all. But it didn't really matter. "In the end, it's not about winning and losing so much," said Holtman. "It was about this girl. She hit it over the fence and was in pain. And she [deserved] a home run."

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302) Carrying

303) touch
304) what this must look like
305) winning

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310) Great coaches know that they can get their athletes to perform well by drumming certain ideas into their heads. Foremost is the idea that the players are winners, so that they will think only of winning and never about the possibility of losing. Chances are high that they indeed will win because the image of themselves as winners will force them to concentrate only on the moves that ensure winning. This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, used to enhance his performance. Before every shot, he formed a mental picture in which he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself using the appropriate wing for that particular shot. In short, if athletes define themselves as winners, they are more likely to win. By the same token, if athletes define themselves as losers, they will very likely lose.

311) A lichen is an organism consisting of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an interdependent relationship. These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually absorb air as a source of nourishment. A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. An area with moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens. In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens. Some lichen species are sensitive to specific air-polluting chemicals. Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant originates far away. For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island where no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed. They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

312) We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles should be performed (e.g., daughter or son, mother or father, etc.); this is known as role-taking. We also assume that others we encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, that they will conform to a community standard or model. By adapting our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us. As we try to guess the intentions of the other, the other is impacting our behavior. For example, if you smile at someone while at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance. If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is that he or she has the same intentions as you — to make your acquaintance. Your behavior then may be to initiate a conversation with the person based on the smile being an assumed symbol or sign of cordiality.

313) Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house? I advise my clients to choose the site first. This allows you to design a house to fit the land. You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out what room it fits in later on. I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look like it has been imported and dropped there haphazardly. If you have already selected your architect, bring him along to offer his opinion on the sites you are considering. He may well see things about a site that you may not see. The site you have in mind might not be appropriate for the house you desire. How many times have we seen houses placed awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site? Developments of tract houses are fertile ground for examples of house designs that were poorly fitted to their sites. These mismatches of house to site are akin to wearing a tuxedo with tennis shoes.

314) Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, integrating exercise on an individual basis. But businesses have compelling reasons to incorporate such radical ideas into company policy as well. Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it would reduce health-care costs. There's no question that halving someone's lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer's disease is a wonderfully humanitarian thing to do. But exercise also could boost the collective brain power of an organization. Fit employees are more capable than sedentary employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs. For companies whose competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage. In the laboratory, regular exercise improves problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory — sometimes dramatically so. It's worth finding out whether the same is true in business settings, too.

315) It is very important in the information age to understand the difference between knowledge and information. What is accessible by computer and, indeed, what is published in the journals is information. Knowledge is something that has to be constructed in the mind of the expert reader. This is what scholarship is about. Information is, these days, instantly accessible, but knowledge still takes years of dedicated study to acquire. Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference. How long would it take to reconstruct expertise in the field so that research could once again progress? It would probably take many years, despite the fact that their research was all published. To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects? They talk to the experts rather than trying to read the journals. Quite rightly, as that is the only place that knowledge is to be found — inside the heads of the scholars.

316) When people want to react correctly to a persuasive message but don't have the motivation or ability to think about it deeply, there is a shortcut they can take. They can observe the responses of others to the message. For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you responded enthusiastically to it, you might well conclude that the speech was a good one and become persuaded in its direction. In addition, the more consensus you witnessed among audience members, the more likely you would be to follow their lead, even if you didn't initially agree with them. It's for this reason that interrogators are taught to say to a suspect "We believe you are guilty" rather than "I believe you are guilty."

317) Popular participation in conflict in the nineteenth century cannot be understood without examining the role of empire. Individuals had always gone to the colonies for profit or to settle. But individuals also participated in nineteenth-century imperial campaigns for a novel reason. Hannah Arendt later dismissively characterized imperialism as "the export of superfluous men and superfluous capital." She was correct that colonial functionaries were often from marginal populations — Cecil Rhodes, after all, would advocate imperialism "to settle surplus population" and thus "avoid civil war" — but these marginalized individuals increasingly used their participation in colonial conflicts to make claims to membership in the home nation. Scots, for example, were excluded from membership of the English community, but by participating in the wars against France and the empire in India, they became part of the British nation, increasing the war-fighting capacity of the latter. Empire was a crucial mechanism in constructing the exchange in the nineteenth century.

318) Agricultural effects on water quality can occur at local, regional, and national scales. For example, increased levels of nutrients from agricultural fertilizers can stimulate algal blooms and affect the ecology of local streams. Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams. Farther downstream, these elevated nutrients can increase costs associated with treating the water so that it is suitable for drinking. Ultimately, chemicals associated with agricultural activities (such as nutrients and pesticides) and sediment (eroded soil) empty into our river mouths and can harm valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. Elevated nutrient inputs stimulate harmful algal blooms along the US coasts causing negative economic impacts.

319) Many sociologists identify themselves as researchers to the people they study. They do not worry that revealing their true identity will change their subjects' behavior. They are not overly concerned that subjects will hide secrets from them. Usually, they strive to minimize these problems by not getting too deeply involved with their subjects while simultaneously establishing a good rapport with them. This is not easy to accomplish, though. Nevertheless, such efforts have paid off, as indicated by some sociological insights that have emerged from their work. Herbert Gans, for example, became a participant observer in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s. On the surface, the neighborhood looked like a badly organized place, an urban jungle of its period. Yet Gans discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — where the residents enjoyed close social relationships with one another.

320) Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest remains untouched. Forests in their natural condition once masked the area. This has been replaced by a checkered mosaic composed of plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings, and some mature forests. This type of land cover threatens the habitat of many plants and animals. Current conditions represent a chronically degrading environmental condition. The U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, has altered the former approved clear-cutting strategy. Now some mature trees are left standing with the hope of encouraging a more natural regeneration of forest lands. Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones is common. In particular eucalyptus has been preferred over existing local species because it is fast growing and, when cut for coppicing, its shoots quickly develop into new tree growth. However, the oil in its leaves results in a ground litter that inhibits undergrowth with the result that soil erosion occurs. Hence, reforestation utilizing eucalyptus trees is not environmentally friendly.

321) One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with is avoiding the use of masculine pronouns to refer to both men and women. Students often argue that using “he” or “his” is less cumbersome than writing “he or she” or “his or her.” As an alternative, you can rephrase a sentence to use a gender-neutral plural pronoun. The sentence “A doctor should be polite to his patients” excludes the possibility of female doctors, but “Doctors should be polite to their patients” makes the same point without the gender bias. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. Instead of saying “Man cannot live without water,” you could say “One cannot live without water” or “People cannot live without water.” Avoiding sexist language isn’t all that difficult, but it may take conscious effort; the pay-off is more effective interpersonal communication.

322) The need for distinctiveness is a basic human need to which sport fandom can contribute. Although humans want to feel a sense of belonging with those around them, they simultaneously have a need to be different and unique. The fundamental need for uniqueness is best understood through Brewer’s Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes opposing social goals: inclusion and differentiation. These goals are best satisfied “through identification with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously.” Given that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems reasonable that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for distinction by selectively choosing to follow non-mainstream sports or less popular teams. For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness by identifying with a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

323) Chunking is vital for cognition of music. If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we’d struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children’s songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place. But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made possible by remembering the musical process, not the individual notes as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she’ll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any arbitrary point. It’s rather like describing how you drive to work: you don’t reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally rereading it. When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase (‘let’s take it from the second verse’) before restarting.

324) What is wrong with pseudoscience? Certainly not just that it is basically false, since anyway all our factual theories are at best partially true. What is wrong with pseudoscience is, first, that it refuses to ground its doctrines and could not do it because pseudoscience makes a total break with our scientific heritage — which is not the case of scientific revolutions, all of which are partial since every new idea has to be judged by means of others that are not questioned in the given context. Second, pseudoscience refuses to test its doctrines by experiment proper; moreover, it is largely untestable because it tends to interpret all data in such a way that its theses are confirmed no matter what happens: the pseudoscientist, like the fisherman, exaggerates his catch and neglects his failures or excuses them. Third, pseudoscience lacks a self-correction mechanism: it cannot learn from either fresh empirical information (which it swallows without digesting it), new scientific discoveries (which it looks down on), or criticism (which it rejects furiously). It can make no progress because it manages to interpret every failure as confirmation and every criticism as an attack. Differences of opinion among its believers, when such disagreements arise at all, lead to endless sect splitting rather than to progress. Fourth, the primary aim of pseudoscience is not to set up, test, and correct systems of hypotheses (theories) mapping reality, but to influence things and men: it has, like magic and like technology, a primarily practical aim rather than a cognitive one but, unlike magic, it presents itself as science and, unlike technology, it does not enjoy the backing of science.

- 325) D-B-F-E-C
- 326) F-C-G-D-B-E
- 327) D-F-G-C-B-E
- 328) E-C-B-G-D-F
- 329) F-E-C-B-D-G
- 330) G-E-B-F-C-D
- 331) E-B-G-D-C-F
- 332) D-G-C-E-B-F
- 333) G-D-E-B-F-C
- 334) C-B-G-F-D-E
- 335) D-C-E-G-B-F
- 336) C-B-G-E-D-F
- 337) C-E-B-D
- 338) E-F-C-B-G-D
- 339) D-F-C-E-B
- 340) B-E-G-D-F-C
- 341) D-B-G-E-F-C
- 342) C-G-B-E-D-F
- 343) F-D-C-G-B-E
- 344) E-D-G-C-F-B
- 345) G-B-D-E-F-C
- 346) C-F-E-B-G-D

347) ensuring the reception of that message or piece of information.
 348) It's best to repeat messages in different channels,
 349) only multi-channel information
 350) So, do not hesitate to repeat your content

- 351) each member needs every other member, and no individual can be successful without the cooperation of others.
- 352) no one was unstoppable by himself
- 353) come in contact with
- 354) must manage consumer interactions to the best of their abilities to ensure customer satisfaction
- 355) Foremost is the idea that the players are winners
- 356) In short, if athletes define themselves as winners, they are more likely to win.
- 357) These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution
- 358) to choose the site first
- 359) Fit employees
- 360) the difference between knowledge and information
- 361) Knowledge is something that has to be constructed in the mind of the expert reader.
- 362) knowledge still takes years of dedicated study to acquire.
- 363) inside the heads of the scholars
- 364) They can observe the responses of others to the message.
- 365) persuaded
- 366) In addition, the more consensus you witnessed among audience members, the more likely you would be to follow their lead,
- 367) We
- 368) without examining the role of empire
- 369) to make claims to membership in the home nation.
- 370) Agricultural effects on water quality
- 371) revealing their true identity will change their subjects' behavior.
- 372) minimize
- 373) Current conditions represent a chronically degrading environmental condition.
- 374) Hence, reforestation utilizing eucalyptus trees is not environmentally friendly.
- 375) masculine pronouns
- 376) a gender-neutral plural pronoun
- 377) gender-inclusive
- 378) The fundamental need for uniqueness
- 379) inclusion and differentiation
- 380) through identification with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously.
- 381) to follow non-mainstream sports or less popular

teams.

382) Chunking is vital for cognition of music.
383) the musical process, not the individual notes as such.
384) mentally replay the music from the start

385) it refuses to ground its doctrines
386) pseudoscience refuses to test its doctrines by experiment proper
387) pseudoscience lacks a self-correction mechanism
388) but to influence things and men

389) repeat messages in different channels
390) only multi-channel information can somehow guarantee that a piece of information really reaches the audience.

391) each member needs every other member, and no individual can be successful without the cooperation of others
392) Therefore, service firms must manage consumer interactions to the best of their abilities to ensure customer satisfaction.
393) the image of themselves as winners

394) These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually absorb air as a source of nourishment.

395) We also assume that others we encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, that they will conform to a community standard or model.

396) has to be constructed in the mind of the expert reader
397) inside the heads of the scholars

398) They can observe the responses of others to the message.
399) in addition, the more consensus you witnessed among audience members, the more likely you would be to follow their lead

400) Agricultural effects on water quality can occur

401) Avoiding sexist language

402) The need for distinctiveness is a basic human need to which sport fandom can contribute.
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