

수특영독TEST 1-1

We received your application for the Steven Christopher Scholarship.

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

(A) 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.

(C) 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.

1)

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

2) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 매년 수많은 사람이 Steven 장학금을 신청한다.
 ② Jansen은 학업성적이 좋지 못하다.
 ③ 장학금은 Jansen에게 주어지지 않았다.
 ④ Jansen은 지원한 다른 사람보다 나이가 어리다.
 ⑤ 기업 분야에서의 경험은 장학금 선정에 도움이 된다.

1-2

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

(A) 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.

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

(C) 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.

3)

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

4) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 글쓴이는 동굴 벽을 향해 헤엄쳤다.
 ② 글쓴이는 수중에서 어둠이 추위보다 더 큰 문제라고 생각했다.
 ③ 글쓴이는 David를 똑바로 보고 잘 따라갔다.
 ④ 자신을 진정시키기 위한 노력을 효과가 있었다.
 ⑤ 글쓴이는 무척추동물에게 관심을 보였다.

1-3

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

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

5)

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

6) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 메시지의 선택이 점점 쉬워지고 있다.
 ② 정보가 성공적으로 전달되어도 무시될 수 있다.
 ③ 의사소통의 수단으로 반복을 하는 것은 긍정적이다.
 ④ 의사소통 수단을 통한 정보만이 듣는 것을 보장할 수 있다.
 ⑤ 직원회의와 같은 곳에서 우리의 취지를 반복할 필요가 있다.

1-4

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.

(A) 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."

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

7)

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

8) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 효율적인 팀에서는 구성원이 서로의 필요성을 인식한다.
 ② 글쓴이의 좋아하는 야구선수는 명예의 전당에 오른 사람이다.
 ③ 글쓴이에게 야구를 소개해준 사람은 그의 부모님이다.
 ④ 글쓴이는 Roberts의 포수가 되고 싶어 했다.
 ⑤ 글쓴이는 Roberts를 어린시절 처음봤다.

1-5

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

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

9)

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

10) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 서비스를 구매하는 사람은 다른 고객과 접촉하기도 한다.
 ② 서비스 회사에서 고객과 상호작용은 중요하다.
 ③ 호텔 영업부는 종교 단체와 거래를 중요시해야 한다.
 ④ 식당은 흡연자와 비흡연자를 분리해야 한다.
 ⑤ 갈등의 가능성이 보이는 고객을 분리해야 한다.

1-6

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

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

11)

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

12) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 특정한 생각으로 경기력이 올라갈 수 있다.
 ② 자신이 승자라고 생각하면 실제로 승리할 가능성이 높다.
 ③ 자신이 승자라고 생각하면 승리를 위한 움직임에만 집중한다.
 ④ Nicklaus는 경기 전 3가지 이미지를 생각했다.
 ⑤ 운동선수가 패자로 인정하더라도 패배하지 않는다.

1-7

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

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

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

13)

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

14) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 이끼는 상호의존적인 생물이다.
 ② 이끼는 공기를 흡수한다.
 ③ 깨끗한 공기에 이끼는 살 수 없다.
 ④ 어떤 이끼는 특정 화학물질에 민감하다.
 ⑤ Royale에서 이산화황 오염의 원인은 캐나다 도시와 근방의 석탄 태우는 시설이다.

1-8

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.

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

15)

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

16) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 벨리즈는 중앙아메리카에서 인구가 가장 적은 나라이다.
 ② 벨리즈는 우기와 건기가 있는 아열대 기후이다.
 ③ 벨리즈의 산포 보초는 허리케인을 막아준다.
 ④ 벨리즈에는 다양한 생물이 살고 있다.
 ⑤ 벨리즈는 생태 관광이 경제에서 중요한 부분이다.

1-12

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.

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

17)

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

18) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 우리는 역할들이 수행되어야 한다고 생각하는 대로 행동한다.
 ② 상대방의 기대 행동이나 시각은 우리에게 영향을 미친다.
 ③ 미소를 짓는 것이 서로 알아가려는 시도일 수 있다.
 ④ 우리의 친근함의 신호는 대화의 시작이 될 수 있다.
 ⑤ 우리는 다른 사람의 시선에 맞춰서 행동하는 경향을 버려야 한다.

1-13

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

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

19)

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

20) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 글쓴이는 고객들에게 부지를 먼저 선택하라고 조언한다.
 ② 글쓴이는 부지에서 주택이 자라나야 한다고 한다.
 ③ 건축가에게 부지에 대한 의견을 듣는 것이 좋다.
 ④ 우리가 원하는 부지에는 우리가 원하는 주택이 알맞을 수밖에 없다.
 ⑤ 규격형 주택 개발은 어색하게 어울리는 주택 디자인을 보여 주는 예시다.

1-14

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

(A) 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 setting, too.

(B) 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.

(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. 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.

21)

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

22) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 사무직 근로자들은 운동을 포함해 책상배치를 선택할 수 있다.
 ② 기업 지도자들은 직원들의 운동의 필요성을 모른다.
 ③ 운동은 조직의 집단적 지적 능력을 증가시킬 수 있다.
 ④ 지적 능력의 동원은 전략적 이점을 의미할 수 있다,
 ⑤ 운동을 하는 사람은 그렇지 않은 사람보다 더 IQ를 활성화시킬 수 있다.

1-15

It is very important in the information age to understand the difference between knowledge and information.

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

23)

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

24) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 지식과 정보의 차이를 이해하는 것은 중요하다.
 ② 정보는 쉽게 얻지만 지식은 쉽게 얻지 못한다.
 ③ 전문가들이 죽더라도 지식은 보존된다.
 ④ 텔레비전 프로듀서들은 전문가들과 이야기를 나누는 것을 학술지를 보는 것 보다 선호한다.
 ⑤ 학자들의 머릿속이 지식이 발견되는 유일한 곳이다.

1-16

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.

(A) 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.

(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) 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."

25)

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

26) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 사람들은 설득력 있는 메시지에 관해 빠르게 반응하고 싶어 한다.
 ② 다른 사람들의 반응을 관찰하면서 반응하는 능력을 갖출 수 있다.
 ③ 모든 사람이 열광적으로 반응하면 연설이 뛰어난 것으로 결론을 내리기도 한다.
 ④ 많은 합의가 반응에 영향을 미치지 않는다.
 ⑤ 심문자는 용의자에게 말할 때 '우리'라는 단어를 사용한다.

1-17

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

(A) 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.

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

27)

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

28) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 언제나 사람들은 이익을 위해 식민지로 갔다.
 ② Arendt는 제국주의를 경멸했다.
 ③ Arendt는 식민지에서 공무원만 오직 주류에 속해있다고 말했다.
 ④ Rhodes는 제국주의를 옹호했다.
 ⑤ 스코틀랜드 사람들은 잉글랜드와 공동체 구성원의 자격에서 제외되었다.

1-18

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

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

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

29)

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

30) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 수질에 대한 영향은 전국적일 수 있다.
 ② 영양 수준의 증가는 조류의 대증식을 불러일으킨다.
 ③ 일부 화학 제초제는 하천으로 들어갈 수 있다.
 ④ 농업 활동에 사용된 화학물은 상업용 어장에 해를 끼칠 수 있다.
 ⑤ 높아진 영양분 유입은 긍정적인 경제 영향을 유발한다.

1-19

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

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

31)

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

32) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 사회학자는 자신이 연구하는 사람들에게 자신의 신원을 밝힌다.
 ② 사회학자는 연구 대상자와 너무 깊게 연루되지 않는다.
 ③ Gans는 부유한 이탈리아 동네에 참여 관찰자였다.
 ④ Gans는 관찰한 동네가 도시 마을이라는 것을 발견하였다.
 ⑤ 사회학 연구에서 깊게 연루되지 않으면서 좋은 관계 형성이 가능하다.

1-20

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

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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 tree is not environmentally friendly.

33)

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

34) 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 북서 태평양의 우림 10퍼센트는 건드리지 않은채 남아있다.
 ② 상업적인 묘목을 심는 것은 동식물 서식지에 긍정적인 영향을 준다.
 ③ 미국 산림청은 전략을 바꾸었다.
 ④ 열대 지방에서 수많은 종을 교체하는 것은 흔하다.
 ⑤ 유칼립투스 나무를 활용해 숲을 가꾸는 것은 환경친화적이지 않다.

1-21

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

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

35)

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

36) 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 사람들은 때로 성에 대한 대명사 사용을 피한다.
 ② 성 중립적인 복수 대명사를 사용할 수 있다.
 ③ 인간을 지칭하는 남성 용어는 다른 용어로 바꿀 수 없다.
 ④ 성차별적인 언어를 피하는 것은 어려운 것이 아니다.
 ⑤ 성차별적인 언어를 피하면서 효과적인 의사소통이 가능하다.

1-22

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.

(A) 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.

(C) 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-maintainstream sports or less popular teams.

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

37)

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

38) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 독특함에 대한 욕구는 스포츠 팬이 도움이 되는 기본적인 욕구이다.
 ② 독특함에 대한 본질적 욕구는 Brewer의 이론에 의해서 잘 이해된다.
 ③ 개인은 두 개의 대립하는 목표에 공통을 얻으려고 노력한다.
 ④ 브랜드 소비가 독특하고자 하는 욕망과 관련되어 있다.
 ⑤ 약팀을 응원하면서 개인의 욕구를 충족시킬 수 있다.

1-23

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.

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

39)

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

40) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 덩어리로 나누는 것은 음악의 인식에서 필수적이다.
 ② 대부분의 기량이 뛰어난 음악가는 한 음도 틀리지 않고 기억을 연주할 수 있다.
 ③ 악보는 어떤 임의의 지점부터 읽을 수 있는 것은 아니다.
 ④ 음악가들은 리허설을 실수하면 전체를 새로 시작한다.
 ⑤ 음악은 전체가 이어져있는 것이다.

1-24~25

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

(A) It can make no progress because 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.

(B) 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 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.

(C) 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 fresh empirical information which it swallows without digesting it, new scientific discoveries which it looks down on, or criticism which it rejects furiously.

41)

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

42) 뒷글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 의사 과학은 학설에 근거를 거부한다.
 ② 의사 과학은 전통 과학과 단절되어 있다.
 ③ 모든 과학 혁명은 완전하다.
 ④ 모든 비판을 공격으로 해석하면 발전할 수 없다.
 ⑤ 의사 과학은 실용적인 목적을 가지고 있다.

수특영독TEST 2-1

Our school library is very nice, and I am proud of being a member of the library maintenance team.

(A) And as a student and a member of the team, I would like to suggest a few improvements that would make our library even better. First, a library should be a quiet place, but noise from the school cafeteria can easily be heard in the school library.

(B) Therefore, I think the library should be moved to the first floor so that the noise can be minimized. There is also a need for additional bookshelves to accommodate the books that have been piled up in a corner of the library.

(C) Finally, a magazine and newspaper section should be created so that students can come to the library to read about current events. Thank you in advance for considering my suggestions. I look forward to talking with you about them.

43)

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

44) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 글쓴이는 도서관 관리팀의 일원이다.
 ② 글쓴이는 도서관이 1층으로 옮겨져야 한다고 주장한다.
 ③ 글쓴이는 서가의 추가 필요성을 언급한다.
 ④ 글쓴이는 잡지와 신문 섹션이 만들어져야 한다고 언급한다.
 ⑤ 글쓴이는 학생들이 시사를 읽을 공간이 필요하다고 주장한다.

2-2

The day of the salsa contest arrived and practically all the local dance schools took part.

(A) Her goosebumps disappeared and were replaced by excitement and joyful anticipation. Annette stood in the spotlight in front of a large crowd and felt not afraid but absolutely supported by her partner. It was as though, when he held her hand, he absorbed all her fears, leaving her with only positive feelings.

(B) The hostess introduced Annette and Reiner, from Diego Santiago's dance school, on stage. They walked up onto the dance floor. While they bowed to the jury and the audience, Reiner noticed that Annette was trembling with anxiety.

(C) "Don't worry," he encouraged her in a low voice. "You were born to dance. We'll be OK!" He squeezed her hand and Annette felt the warmth that radiated from his hand flowing like calming energy through her body.

45)

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

46) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 살사 댄스 대회에 지역의 모든 학교가 빠짐없이 참여했다.
 ② Annette는 무대 위에서 불안해했다.
 ③ Annette는 Reiner의 따뜻한 온기에 긴장을 해소했다.
 ④ Annette는 파트너로부터의 지지를 느꼈다.
 ⑤ Annette는 긍정적인 감정만 남은 것 같은 느낌을 받았다.

2-3

A big mistake many new college students make is just sitting in their rooms. Some students stay in their rooms waiting for friends to come find them, convinced that it will happen on its own.

(A) Walk down your residence hall corridor and look into other rooms where doors are propped open. If you see a student sitting alone in a room, knock lightly, say hello, and introduce yourself. If nothing else, get out and walk around campus.

(B) Look for groups of new students who are hanging out together and join them. Whatever you do, don't isolate yourself. Most students form friendships within the first couple of months of college, and it is much harder to join existing groups than it is to meet new people one-on-one.

(C) Other students remain in their rooms because they feel shy or are uncertain about how to approach other people. For the first few weeks of the semester, you should try to spend as little time as possible in your room.

47)

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

48) 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 많은 대학 신입생들은 기숙사에서 처음에 실수한다.
 ② 부끄러움 때문에 자기 방에만 있는 학생이 많다.
 ③ 학기의 처음 동안은 되도록 자기 방에서의 시간을 많이 가져야 한다.
 ④ 새로운 학생 무리와 같이 있는 것이 필요하다.
 ⑤ 새로운 사람을 일대일로 만나는 것보다 무리에 합류하는 것이 더 어렵다.

2-4

The freedom to choose one's identity is critical, since the sources of identity are shifting from "belonging" to "achievement." Speaking for many, Kymlicka says that "identification is more secure, less liable to be threatened, if it does not depend on accomplishment."

(A) They choose their careers, friendships, allies, mixing and matching pieces and styles. Even their ethnic, racial and national affiliations are forged in various ways, despite the fact that a person's self-image depends partly on how he's viewed by others. Indeed, the ability to make one's own self is the essence of freedom.

(B) A good society recognizes and does not pit roots and wings against one another. Roots are the necessary condition for happiness, then wings are the sufficient condition. A good life is not possible without both.

(C) But this is absurd. Achievement increasingly is the basis for a satisfying life. To be sure, some people want unconditional acceptance by their "in" group. But more and more, people in rich countries achieve many of their identities.

49)

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

50) 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 정체성의 원천은 이동하고 있다.
 ② Kymlicka는 정체성이 확보되면 더 안전하다고 말한다.
 ③ 몇몇 사람은 집단의 무조건적인 수용을 원한다.
 ④ 사람의 이미지는 인종적으로 결정되기도 한다.
 ⑤ 좋은 사회는 날개가 필수조건이다.

2-5

The efficient and valuable use of big data needs the personal and organizational capacity of asking the right questions and in the right way.

(A) Big data is powerful only if it is generated, combined, or supported by the creation of strong narratives, organizationally and contextually framed. This means that the big data has to be "thick," i.e., not only quantitatively but most importantly qualitatively relevant.

(B) The arts humanities are important in the age of digital transformation and big data because they dominate the knowledge domains of the creation and communication of narratives as well as meanings of human life.

(C) In other words, the arts and humanities are capable of embedding into big data the aesthetic human-based dimensions that ultimately make them relevant in order to identity, address, and solve key questions for sustainable societal, economic, and environmental wealth creation. The arts and humanities are essential in order to make big data, analytics, data mining, and digital transformation significant for stakeholders.

51)

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

52) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 빅데이터는 개인과 조직의 능력을 필요로 한다.
 ② 빅데이터는 유기적이고 강력한 이야기의 창출에 의해서 강력해질 수 있다.
 ③ 빅데이터는 질적으로 유의미해야 한다.
 ④ 예술에서는 빅데이터의 중요성이 떨어진다.
 ⑤ 미적 영역에 빅데이터를 넣을 수 있다.

2-6

Once you have firmly established the habit of placing a pair of commas around a nonessential element that interrupts or changes the normal order of the English sentence, you can consider a few situations in which this mark of punctuation may safely be omitted.

(A) You are doubtless aware that the tendency of modern writers is to make considerably less use of punctuation than their predecessors did. One reason for this, of course, is that we have ceased to use the "musical notation" that was once fashionable, probably because most modern prose is designed to be read silently, to be taken in by the eye and not by the ear.

(B) A more important reason for the diminishing amount of punctuation in modern writing] is that our writers are learning to construct their sentences in such a way that the word-symbols themselves communicate the meaning clearly.

(C) These marks were never marks of actual punctuation, in the sense that they clarified meaning, and today they have almost disappeared from printing.

53)

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

54) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 현대 작가들은 구두점 사용 빈도가 적다.
 ② 현대 산문의 특징은 구두점 사용에 영향을 주었다.
 ③ 현대 산문은 눈에 맞춰지도록 고안되었다.
 ④ 오늘날 인쇄에서 구두점 사용이 부활하고 있다.
 ⑤ 분명한 의미 전달 방식을 구두점 사용량을 줄였다.

2-7

Like the downtown office complex, tourism has frequently developed as islands of renewal in seas of decay.

(A) Creating a "tourist bubble" was tempting — some might say necessary — as a way not only of securing a space for development, but for achieving an efficient application of scarce resources. In a hostile environment, zones of demarcation can solve seemingly insolvable problems of image and social control.

(B) The strategy of carving out sharply demarcated and defended zones for middle-class consumers of entertainment and leisure came naturally to older cities confronted with problems of crime, poverty, and physical neglect.

(C) Tourists who visit converted cities are unlikely to see the city of decline at all, except on their way from an airport. For tourists, the city can be reduced to a simulacrum, a set piece representing the city in its entirety. Thus, reduced to Harborplace or the Renaissance Center and Greektown, both Baltimore and Detroit can be presented as gleaming new places to play.

55)

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

56) 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 관광업은 재생의 섬으로 발전했다.
 ② 관광객을 위한 공간 마련은 자원을 효율적으로 달성하는 매력적인 일이다.
 ③ 도시 재생을 통해 사회 통제가 어려워진다.
 ④ 개조된 도시를 방문하면 쇠퇴의 도시를 볼 수 없다.
 ⑤ 개조된 도시는 놀기에 새로운 장소로 보여질 수 있다.

2-8

Henry Cavendish was born in 1731 in Nice, where his parents had gone because of his mother's health, which continued to fail.

(A) From there, he proceeded to St. Peter's College (Peterhouse), Cambridge University in 1749, leaving after three years without a degree. For the next thirty-odd years, he lived at his father's house on Great Marlborough St., London. Freed from the need to support himself, he followed his inclinations, which were to study and carry out researches in the physical sciences.

(B) She died two years later, after giving birth to a second son. Henry's father never remarried. When Henry was 11, he was enrolled in Hackney Academy, a progressive school outside London.

(C) Around the time his father died, in 1783, he acquired two houses of his own, one in and one outside London, both of which he adapted to his scientific habit. He was a prominent member and administrator of the Royal Society of London. His manner of living was modest, and over time he accumulated an immense fortune. He died in 1810, at age 78.

57)

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

58) 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Henry의 부모는 1731년 Nice로 갔다.
 ② Henry의 아버지는 재혼하지 않았다.
 ③ Henry는 11살 때 보수적인 학교에 진학했다.
 ④ Henry는 학위를 받지 않고 학교를 그만두었다.
 ⑤ Henry는 런던 왕립 학회의 저명한 회원이었다.

2-12

Vagueness is an obstacle to efficient communication. Sometimes people who want to avoid committing themselves to a particular course of action use vagueness as a ploy.

(A) Or someone who was late for an appointment but didn't want to admit that this was because he'd stopped for a drink on the way might say 'Sorry I'm late, I had something I needed to do on the way here and it took slightly longer than I expected', deliberately leaving the cause of the delay vague, and exercising a particular kind of economy with the truth.

(B) A good journalist would then press for further information about precisely how this efficiency was to be achieved, forcing him to come out from behind this veil of vagueness.

(C) For instance, a politician asked how precisely he intends to save money in the public sector might make vague generalisations about the need for improved efficiency, which, while true, don't commit him to any particular way of achieving this.

59)

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

60) 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 모호함은 책략으로 이용될 수 있다.
 ② 정치인은 모호한 일반화를 사용하기도 한다.
 ③ 훌륭한 기자는 모호함의 베일 뒤에서 나올 것을 정치인에게 강요한다.
 ④ 세부사항을 생략해서 모호하게 말할 수 있다.
 ⑤ 모호함은 의사소통의 장애가 될 수 없다.

2-13

When opposites blend, they are placed on the far ends of a continuum, and between the two extremes there is a gradation that mixes the two opposites.

(A) The two opposites are always in a proportional relationship, but at any point along the continuum there is some amount of each (except at the very extremes).

(B) For instance, black and white blend into each other through shades of gray. As the amount of white decreases through shades of gray, the amount of black increases.

(C) In contrast, a zero-sum game where the winner takes all also establishes a proportional relationship, but at any point along the continuum there is only one or the other, black or white, and each retains its full identity. In a blend, pure black and pure white are diluted when combined into gray. They both lose their identity; gray is not black and it is not white.

61)

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

62) 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 정반대인 것이 섞이면 연속체의 양쪽 끝에 놓이게 된다.
 ② 검은색과 회색이 섞이면서 회색을 거칠 때 흰색의 비율을 상대적으로 줄어든다.
 ③ 검은색과 흰색이 섞이면 다른 색은 연속체에 존재하지 않는다.
 ④ 제로섬 게임은 비례관계를 설정한다.
 ⑤ 혼색에서는 색의 정체성을 잃을 수 있다.

2-14

In sports, attendance is nearly always (98-99 percent of the time) with at least one other person. The sports fan pays a price for the right to enjoy an emotional experience with others.

(A) No line at the grocery checkout will make most shoppers happy, but no line to see a ballgame is a definite hint to a fan either that this is a terrible sporting event or that the fan has arrived at the stadium on the wrong date.

(B) The fan goes to the game to be with others, to share the experience in this social exchange. More broadly speaking, unlike most other retail settings, large crowds have positive psychological effects.

(C) The excitement of the competition and the aura of the star power of the players on the team are such that the experience is best enjoyed in the presence of others.

63)

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

64) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 스포츠에서 거의 항상 최소한 한 명의 다른 사람과 함께 이루어진다.
 ② 스포츠 팬은 사회적인 교류에서 경험을 공유하기 위해 경기를 간다.
 ③ 스포츠 관람에서 많은 인파는 긍정적인 심리적 영향을 미친다.
 ④ 스포츠 관람에서 사람이 없다는 것은 불길한 신호이다.
 ⑤ 선수의 스타 파워는 결국 팬들이 즐기는 것이 아니다.

2-15

As writers, we need to share our experiences of writing and to encourage one another, but we also need to work independently.

(A) We may also need to do certain things which, paradoxically, do not involve words. So the point you might consider is this:

(B) If you have a piece of writing in mind, or in some half-finished state — which is actually the case for almost all writers much of the time — stop, go for a walk, draw a picture, enjoy something different, go window-shopping, or even fly-fishing, but observe, take notice, bring to your surroundings and other people an extra special level of attention, see them as unfamiliar and worth all your attention, store up what you see, hear or think

(C) And let it lie in that part of your mind which has no obvious practical function, which isn't continually worrying about what you have to do today or next week. Writing needs that stocked reservoir of real but aimless sensations. When the time comes and you need them, they'll find you.

65)

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

66) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 작가로서 독립적으로 작업해야 한다.
 ② 글을 절반 정도 쓰면 산책을 하는 것이 좋다.
 ③ 작가는 주변 환경을 주의깊게 관찰할 필요가 있다.
 ④ 글쓰기에서는 목적없는 느낌의 저장고가 있어서는 안 된다.
 ⑤ 작가가 보거나 듣는 것은 필요할 때 찾아온다.

2-16

When asked, "what was one of your best days at work?" very few of us recount the time everything went smoothly and the big project we were working on came in on time and under budget.

(A) Those are the experiences we remember as some of our best days at work. It was not because of the hardship, per se, but because the hardship was shared. It is not the work we remember with fondness, but the fellowship, how the group came together to get things done.

(B) Considering how we work so hard to make things go well, that example should count as a pretty good day at work. But strangely, the days everything goes smoothly and as planned are not the ones we remember with fondness.

(C) For most of us, we have warmer feelings for the projects we worked on where everything seemed to go wrong. We remember how the group stayed at work until 3 a.m., ate cold pizza and barely made the deadline.

67)

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

68) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 프로젝트가 제때 잘 이루어지는 것은 흔한 일이 아니다.
 ② 순조로운 날은 우리가 애정을 가지는 날이 아니다.
 ③ 잘못된 날에 우리는 따뜻한 감정을 가지고 있다.
 ④ 고난을 함께한 기억은 오래가지 않는다.
 ⑤ 우리가 애정을 가지고 기억하는 것은 하나로 합쳤던 방법이다.

2-17

If you're a small herbivore, it's a bad idea to run in the face of danger. Wolves could easily follow you and attack, so it's better for you to hide.

(A) Once they're safely back on home grass, roe deer hide in groups of small trees. And because herds are easier to spot than single animals, roe deer live alone.

(B) Roe deer don't run very far before they turn around and try to return to their original location, and when they do, they cross their own tracks, which confuses their pursuers – which trail should they follow.

(C) But another reason for their solitary existence is the lack of food in ancient undisturbed forests. A herd of deer would have to cover a lot of territory to find sufficient food. Travelling long distances, however, increases the risk of coming across a pack of wolves. And so the single life is better.

69)

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

70) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 초식 동물에게는 도망보다 숨는 것이 좋을 수 있다.
 ② 노루는 원래 있던 곳으로 갈 때 자신의 발자국을 가로질러 간다.
 ③ 노루는 큰 나무에 숨는 경향이 있다.
 ④ 노루는 혼자 산다.
 ⑤ 노루가 무리지어 장거리로 이동하는 것은 늑대의 위협을 받을 가능성이 크다.

2-18

It was not until the advent of the Industrial Revolution — the historical period beginning in the late 1700s when the economies of the United States and many nations in Europe shifted from manual labor and hand tools to machines and factory manufacturing — that human-produced garbage became a critical issue.

(A) As people were able to buy more and more new things, they stopped seeing value in broken and used items and began seeing these old items as trash. New forms of colorful advertising and packaging encouraged this burgeoning consumer culture.

(B) This economic change produced many more products for people to purchase, and it also created jobs that helped to increase wealth that could be used to purchase products.

(C) The full effect of the Industrial Revolution, however, was not felt until around the turn of the twentieth century, when systems of mass production and mass distribution were developed.

71)

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

72) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 1700년대 말에 쓰레기 문제가 대두되었다.
 ② 20세기에 대량 생산과 분배 체제가 발달되었다.
 ③ 20세기의 경제적인 변화는 사람들의 구매 선택지를 늘렸다.
 ④ 20세기의 경제적인 변화는 일자리를 줄여들게 했다.
 ⑤ 새로운 형태의 광고와 포장은 소비자 문화를 부추겼다.

2-19

The reasons for the deficiencies in human-machine interaction are numerous. Some come from the limitations of today's technology. Some come from self-imposed restrictions by the designers, often to hold down cost.

(A) Those who have not studied human behavior often think it is pretty simple. Engineers, moreover, make the mistake of thinking that logical explanation is sufficient: "If only people would read the instructions," they say, "everything would be all right."

(B) But most of the problems come from a complete lack of understanding of the design principles necessary for effective human-machine interaction.

(C) Why this deficiency? Because much of the design is done by engineers who are experts in technology but limited in their understanding of people. "We are people ourselves," they think, "so we understand people." But in fact, we humans are amazingly complex.

73)

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

74) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 무수히 많은 이유가 인간과 기계의 상호작용을 방해한다.
 ② 비용을 낮추기 위해 기계의 부당한 제한이 존재하기도 한다.
 ③ 설계 원리에 대한 이해 부족이 인간과 기계의 상호작용에 방해하는 주된 요소이다.
 ④ 엔지니어는 인간과 기술에 상당한 이해가 있다.
 ⑤ 인간인 우리는 매우 복잡하다.

2-20

When you buy from large corporations, you support the increasing consolidation of wealth and power in the hands of the few.

(A) This is because local businesses rely more on local suppliers and service providers, forming a kind of local economic web of interdependence that creates jobs and a thriving community. Therefore, every dollar you spend at a local business helps your community maintain its individual character, uniqueness, and diversity while supporting your neighbors in their quest for the good life.

(B) Paying in cash, rather than by credit card, can also help local businesses as they are often the ones least able to afford the hefty fees the credit card companies charge them for each and every transaction. Look in the phone book for local alternatives to large corporate chains.

(C) Chain businesses often take those dollars directly away from smaller local businesses that cannot afford to lose the income. By making your purchases at local businesses, you spread that wealth out to more local people and increase your community's standard of living.

75)

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

76) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 프랜차이즈 기업은 지역 업체로부터 우리가 쓰는 돈을 가져간다.
 ② 지역 업체에 구매하면 지역 사회의 생활 수준을 높일 수 있다.
 ③ 지역 업체가 지역의 제조업체와 서비스 업체에 의존하면 상호의존적 지역 경제망이 형성된다.
 ④ 우리가 쓰는 돈은 지역사회 이웃을 위해 사용되지 않는다.
 ⑤ 지역 업체는 대부분 수수료를 낼 능력이 없다.

2-21

Nitrogen in its gaseous form is often used in situations in which it is important to keep other, more reactive atmospheric gases away.

(A) In addition to these applications, nitrogen is used in oil production, in which it is pumped in compressed form underground to force oil to the surface. Ordinary air cannot be used for this purpose because some of the gases that make up air would react with the oil, producing undesired by-products.

(B) It serves industry as a blanketing gas, for example, in protecting materials such as electronic components during production or storage. To prevent the oxidation of wine, wine bottles are often filled with nitrogen after the cork is removed.

(C) Nitrogen has recently also been used in blanketing fruit after it has been picked to protect it from rotting. Apples, for example, can be stored for up to 30 months if they are kept at low temperatures in an atmosphere of nitrogen.

77)

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

78) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 질소는 다른 가스가 못 들어오게 하는데 사용된다.
 ② 전자부품을 생산할 때 질소가 필요하다.
 ③ 질소는 포도주의 산화를 촉진시킨다.
 ④ 사과를 질소를 이용해 1년이 넘게 저장될 수 있다.
 ⑤ 원유를 생산할 때 질소를 땅속으로 보낸다.

2-22

The bigger the group, the greater the benefits – up to a point. Communities of humans tend to be relatively stable up to around 150 people.

(A) That makes the maintenance of social harmony within the group much more challenging. For human cooperatives to remain stable across populations larger than 150 people, we needed to invent God (or gods).

(B) Our capacity to sustain larger cooperative groups than any other primate probably stems from our ability to learn not just from our own personal experience, but also from other people's experiences. Even with the benefit of gossip to circulate information about other people's reputations, to boost our social capacities, if a group of humans has more than 150 members, we end up losing track of who's who.

(C) This appears to be the optimal size for a cooperative group of humans both across the world and throughout history. It is thought to reflect limitations in how much social information a human brain can keep track of, not just regarding their own relationships, but other people's too.

79)

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

80) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 인간의 공동체는 150명까지는 안정적이다.
 ② 150명은 협력적인 인간집단을 위한 최적의 규모로 보여지고 있다.
 ③ 인간의 두뇌는 사회적 정보를 많이 놓친다.
 ④ 인간은 다른 어떤 영장류보다 공동체를 유지하는 역량이 크다.
 ⑤ 150명보다 더 많은 사람을 안정적으로 유지하기 위해 인간은 신을 창조했다.

2-23

How can we make decisions in the face of scientific uncertainty. The answer is that our plans generally have to be conditional and contextual.

(A) Scientific information can help us understand environmental issues, but the policies we create based on this understanding will always depend on further study and more confirming evidence. An approach currently favored by many natural resource managers is called adaptive management, or "learning by doing."

(B) The goal of adaptive management is to enable us to live with the unexpected. It aims to yield understanding as much as to produce answers or solutions.

(C) In adaptive management, policies are designed from the outset to use scientific principles to examine alternatives and assess outcomes. Rather than assume that what seems the best initial policy option will always remain so, adaptive management sets up scientific experiments to monitor how conditions are changing, and what effects our actions or inactions are having on both target and nontarget elements of the system.

81)

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

82) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 우리의 계획은 맥락과 관련이 있어야 한다.
 ② 정책은 확증적인 증거에 의해 좌우된다.
 ③ 적응 관리에서 정책은 처음부터 과학적인 원칙을 활용하지 않는다.
 ④ 적응 관리의 목표는 예상하지 못하는 것을 수용하는 것이다.
 ⑤ 적응 관리는 이해를 만드는 것을 목표로 한다.

2-24~25

Recent research on solutions to social dilemmas provides an example of the positive value of regulatory authorities. In a social dilemma, a society must prevent citizens from engaging in actions that are individually beneficial in the short term but that hurt society in the long term.

(A) Studies suggest that one solution that groups voluntarily adopt when faced with social dilemmas is to designate formal leaders who are empowered to control the behavior of the group's members. Similarly, groups develop rules governing members' conduct to preserve valuable social relationships.

(B) These informal rules are the precursors of formalized law. It is also important to recognize the potential dangers of giving authorities the power to affect public behavior. Authorities may use that power to advance their own interest, or the interest of a particular group or individual, over the interest of others. It cannot be assumed that authorities will be compassionately motivated and will use their power and legitimacy to promote the positive objectives outlined above.

(C) Although they can facilitate the productive exchange of resources to the benefit of all members of society, it is not inherent in the nature of authority that it will function in this way. The effects of authority depend on the motives of those exercising it.

83)

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

84) 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 사회적 딜레마에 대한 해결책은 규제 당국의 긍정적인 가치의 예를 제공한다.
 ② 사회적 딜레마에 부딪힐 때 집단은 지도자를 지정한다.
 ③ 집단은 사회적 관계를 보존하기 위해 구성원들의 행동을 지

배하는 규칙을 만든다.

- ④ 당국은 개인의 이익을 다른 사람의 이익을 위해 제한할 수 없다.
 ⑤ 사회의 모든 구성원이 이익이 되는 것은 권한의 본질에 내재된 것이 아니다.

수특영독TEST 3-1

It has come to my attention that you were responsible for this past weekend's "Halloween Scare" email that was circulated through our corporation's intranet mail system.

(A) But it overloaded our servers and crashed key hubs in Charlotte, Biloxi, and Mobile, temporarily crippling business in the Southern Region. You must know that this kind of behavior cannot be condoned at The Dogwood Firm.

(B) The rather large graphic file you created and mass-mailed to all departments and all personnel was not only thematically and visually inappropriate,

(C) Your expertise as a systems analyst is vital to us, but your outstanding ability does not justify your singular poor judgment. In the future, please limit your use of The Dogwood Firm's technology to work-specific business. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

85)

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

윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Marx는 회사 이메일 유포의 책임이 있다.
 ② Marx는 제작한 그래픽 파일은 시각적으로 부적절했다.
 ③ Marx의 그래픽 파일로 인해 서버 과부하가 걸렸다.
 ④ Marx는 회사의 일부 사업을 일시적으로 마비시켰다.
 ⑤ Marx는 회사에서 사퇴할 예정이다.

3-2

One evening, just three days before the Olympics were to begin, my father called me into the kitchen. With a very stern look, he said, "Lisa, what do you plan to do after the Olympics are over?"

(A) When I gave him a confused look, he smiled broadly. "Lisa, after you go to the Olympics — you're going to college!" Then he handed me a letter that stated that I had been accepted and was receiving financial grants to go to a four-year university!

(B) His question was like a bucket of ice-cold water being poured on me. Forced to face the reality beyond the summer, I answered rather weakly, "I don't know, Dad. I guess I'll just have to get a job since I didn't get into any of the schools I wanted to go to." "Well," he said, "you might not want to start filling out any job applications too soon."

(C) I screamed and jumped up and down. My father gave me a huge hug and we danced around the kitchen together, singing joyfully, "Go, Li-sa!! Go, Li-sa!!"

86)

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

87) 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Lisa의 아버지는 올림픽이 끝나고의 계획을 그녀에게 물었다.
 ② Lisa는 아버지의 질문을 기뻐했다.
 ③ Lisa는 대학에 합격 못한 것으로 알았다.
 ④ Lisa는 재정 보조금 지원을 받게 되었다.
 ⑤ Lisa는 올림픽 출전 후 대학에 가게 될 것이다.

3-3

Globalization and technological innovation are key drivers of socio-economic transformations. Experts not always decision-makers, unfortunately know the virtues and dangers of the former, but there is much uncertainty about how the latter will affect quality of life and social inequalities.

(A) An important point is that globalization and technological innovation are not natural processes that societies must either endure or stop.

(B) Quite to the contrary, the particular ways in which globalization and innovation unfold can be shaped by policies and it is important to steer them in the direction of social inclusion.

(C) Therefore, not only should we make sure to support those who lose from the globalized economy and technological disruptions and ease their adaptation and transition to the new opportunities offered by these developments, but we can work to make the changes themselves occur in a way that generates less loss and more gain for all.

88)

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

89) 밑줄의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 세계화와 기술 혁신은 사회 경제적 변화에 중요하다.
 ② 세계화와 기술 혁신에 따른 사회 경제적 변화에 대한 불평등은 확실하다.
 ③ 세계화와 기술 혁신은 멈춰야 하는 것은 아니다.
 ④ 세계화와 기술 혁신을 사회적으로 포용하는 방향으로 가야 한다.
 ⑤ 변화 자체가 손실은 줄이는 방식으로 일어나도록 노력할 수 있다.

3-4

Firms in the same industry may be able to imitate and copy one another more readily if they are located together.

(A) Therefore, they may be able to respond to changes in their industry more quickly than if they were isolated from their competitors. Of course, the firm that is copied may be harmed, so in this instance, it would be better off in an isolated location, where copying would be more difficult.

(B) Furthermore, a firm that copies two changes is in a better position to innovate additional changes by combining or modifying changes that were taken from other firms. Thus, particularly in fast-changing industries, economies from industrial imitation, modification, and innovation tend to be important sources of localization economies.

(C) However, managers may not know which firm will develop leading innovations. On average, the "sharing" of information may benefit the group. In industries with numerous and scattered innovations, such as fashion or computer games, all firms may be better off if they have locations that allow them to imitate quickly.

90)

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

91) 밑줄의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 동일 업종 기업은 서로 모방할 수 있다.
 ② 동일 업종 기업이 함께 있으면 변화에 더 빠르게 반응할 수 있다.
 ③ 모방 당하는 기업은 손해를 입을 수 있다.
 ④ 정보의 공유는 집단에 큰 손해가 될 수 있다.
 ⑤ 빠르게 변화는 업종에서는 모방, 수정, 혁신으로부터 오는 경제적 이익이 국지화 경제의 원인이 된다.

3-5

Workers are united by laughing at shared events, even ones that may initially spark anger or conflict. Humor reframes potentially divisive events into merely "laughable" ones which are put in perspective as subservient to unifying values held by organization members.

(A) Instances of humor serve to enact bonds among organization members. Understanding the humor may even be required as an informal badge of membership in the organization.

(B) But the reactions of workers motivated to preserve safety sparked laughter as the stories were shared multiple times by multiple parties in the workplace. Shared events that cause laughter can indicate a sense of belonging since "you had to be there" to see the humor in them, and non-members were not and do not.

(C) Repeatedly recounting humorous incidents reinforces unity based on key organizational values. One team told repeated stories about a dumpster fire, something that does not seem funny on its face

92)

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

93) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 직원들은 분노나 갈등에도 웃음으로 단합될 수 있다.
 ② 유머는 사건을 재구성할 수 있다.
 ③ 유머러스한 사건을 되풀이해서 이야기하면 조직의 단합은 강화된다.
 ④ 웃음을 유발하는 공유된 사건은 소속감을 나타낼 수 있다.
 ⑤ 유머를 이해하는 것은 조직 구성원으로서의 공식적인 신분 증 역할을 한다.

3-6

As Marshall McLuhan famously said in the 1960s, we are now a post-literate society. Our culture has returned to a kind of medieval attitude toward print.

(A) Today, a blogger can get millions of hits a day or an online video can have millions of views. If a book sells five thousand copies in Canada it is considered a bestseller. The Kony 2012 video now stands at over 96 million views — a shocking statistic for a thirty-minute video!

(B) Extended reading and writing is something small elite groups do. Secondary schools and universities are trying desperately to keep these activities at the centre of schooling

(C) But even some of the most conservative Ivy League schools have replaced listening to lectures and writing essays with field work, role-playing games, online discussion, and other forms of experiential, interactive "e-learning." Having a book published was once seen as the ultimate way of getting your message out to a wide audience.

94)

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

95) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 우리는 현재 활자 문화 이후의 사회에 살고 있다.
 ② 장시간 독서는 엘리트 집단만의 일이 아니다.
 ③ 아이비리그 학교도 인터넷 학습으로 대체하기도 한다.
 ④ 책의 출판은 메시지 전달의 궁극적인 방법으로 여겨졌다.
 ⑤ Kony2012는 30분이 안되는 짧은 비디오이다.

3-10

An Ashanti funeral is often held several weeks after a death. During this period, while the body is preserved in a mortuary, the family of the deceased works to prepare for the event.

(A) They notify distant relatives, clean and tidy up the deceased person's house, and memorialize the departed family member on posters, T-shirts, and in other images that will be distributed to mourners. When all is ready, the body is brought back to the house and prepared for the funeral, covered with kente cloth and decorated with gold jewelry. The ceremonies can last several days.

(B) They begin with a lying-in-state at the family home, which culminates in the presentation of burial gifts for use by the deceased in his or her journey to *asamando*, the land of the dead. Then come the burial and finally the great funeral, a public event honoring the deceased person with music, dancing, food, and drinks.

(C) Funerals are traditionally the responsibility of a person's *abusua* (matriclan); these are relatives who are linked through common maternal ancestors.

96)

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

97) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Ashanti족은 사망 몇 주 후에 장례식을 거행한다.
 ② Ashanti족의 장례식은 모계쪽의 책임이다.
 ③ Ashanti족은 문상객들에게 티셔츠를 나누어 준다.
 ④ Ashanti족의 장례식은 며칠동안 진행될 수 있다/
 ⑤ Ashanti족은 영결식을 소박하게 치른다.

3-11

Some scientists compare the brain to a relay station that merely coordinates incoming signals and outgoing responses, whereas others see it as an immense computer that processes information and then arrives at an appropriate response.

(A) Francois Jacob, the French molecular biologist and Nobel laureate, suggests that the human mind is far more; it has a built-in need to *create order* out of the constant flow of information coming from its sensory organs.

(B) In this way, a narrative reveals more than just what happened; it explains *why*. When the mind selects and orders incoming information into meaning, it is telling itself a story.

(C) In other words, the brain creates a narrative, with a beginning, a middle and an end — a temporal sequence that makes sense of events. The brain selects and discards information to be used in the narrative, constructing connections and relationships that create a web of meaning.

98)

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

99) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 몇몇 과학자는 뇌를 중계국에 비유한다.
 ② 뇌를 엄청난 컴퓨터로 보는 시각이 있다.
 ③ Jacob은 인간의 정신은 질서를 만들어 내리는 내장된 욕구를 가지고 있다.
 ④ 뇌는 사건을 이해하는 순서가 뒤죽박죽이다.
 ⑤ 두뇌는 자신에게 이야기하기도 한다.

3-12

In general, searching online for health information can be valid, eye-opening, educational, and even useful. While many doctors roll their eyes when they hear, "I did my research," from a patient, sometimes that research can be sound.

(A) People also run into trouble when looking for information online based on preconceived notions. Here comes the Curse of the Original Belief. If you believe that megadosing on vitamin C will prevent colds, you will seek out and easily find sites promoting this notion.

(B) If you think that juice cleanses are the way to better health and well-being, it's easy to find websites supporting this. If delaying vaccines is your cup of tea, online sources abound. If you're debating whether to eat only organic food, plenty of available information will support this.

(C) If a patient has a rare disease and presents articles about it, many of us will be grateful that we were saved some extra work. But the Web becomes entangled when sites angled with opinions, personal anecdotes, exaggeration, and false claims manipulate the navigator to believe what is posted.

100)

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

101) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 많은 의사들은 환자들의 정보를 신뢰하지 못한다.
 ② 온라인상의 정보는 거의 부적절하다.
 ③ 사람들이 선입관에 근거해서 정보를 찾을 때 문제가 된다.
 ④ 우리는 우리의 생각에 뒷받침하는 인터넷 정보를 찾는다.
 ⑤ 선입관에 의해서 우리의 정보가 정리된다.

3-13

Beethoven himself raised the cash to visit Vienna at the age of 16 in the hope of persuading Mozart to give him lessons.

(A) If Beethoven had been able to prolong his stay in Vienna, he would surely have met Mozart in the end. But a summons home to his mother's deathbed prevented his persistence from being put to the test.

(B) Of an actual meeting with Mozart, there is no evidence outside the fields of romantic biography. But he did, or so it seems, hear Mozart play, and complained of the 'choppiness' of his style — a description which has to be matched against

(C) Mozart's own statement that his piano music was meant to 'flow like oil'. Yet Beethoven may well have been right. Mozart, for all his youthfulness, already had such crookedly arthritic fingers that observers remarked on his inability to cut his meat.

102)

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

103) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 베토벤은 모차르트를 설득하여 자신을 개인 지도하기를 원했다.
 ② 베토벤이 모차르트를 실제로 만난 증거는 없다.
 ③ 베토벤은 모차르트의 연주 스타일에 매우 만족했다.
 ④ 모차르트는 관절염에 걸려있었다.
 ⑤ 베토벤은 어머니의 임종 때문에 모차르트를 만나지 못했을 것이다.

3-14

It appears that Internet customers rarely secure the lowest price. According to a popular price comparison website, 80 percent of Internet customers pay more than they have to.

(A) It seems that use of the Internet to obtain better value is restrained by loyalty to particular websites. Once they are familiar with a site, consumers may return to it later because it is easy to use and saves time.

(B) A consumer might agree that a book might be cheaper elsewhere but still use the online bookstore they're familiar with because of convenience — this convenience can be seen as considerable, as often customers allow trusted sites to store their credit card and delivery details, so purchasing really is a single click.

(C) Similarly, buyers normally use one online grocer because of the trouble of getting to know another site. In short, habits take over.

104)

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

105) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 인터넷을 이용하는 사람들은 좀처럼 최저가를 이용 못하는 것으로 보인다.
 ② 인터넷 고객의 80퍼센트가 자신들이 지불하는 것보다 더 많이 지불한다.
 ③ 소비자들은 계속 새로운 사이트를 찾아 나선다.
 ④ 편리함은 소비자들의 동향에 중요한 요소이다.
 ⑤ 소비를 하는데 습관은 점점 중요해진다.

3-15

Findings from several studies on nonpatient groups such as university students suggest that simply looking at everyday nature, as compared to built scenes that lack nature, is significantly more effective in promoting restoration from stress.

(A) Results suggested that the nature views fostered greater psychological restoration as indicated by larger reductions in negative feelings such as fear and anger aggression and much higher levels of positive feelings.

(B) Also, the scenes with vegetation sustained interest and attention more effectively than did the urban scenes without nature.

(C) One early study focused on students who were experiencing mild stress because of a final course exam. A self-ratings questionnaire was used to assess restorative influences of viewing either a diverse slide sample of unblighted built settings lacking nature, or slides of undistinguished nature settings dominated by green vegetation.

106)

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

107) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 인공적인 자연보다 일상적인 자연을 보는 것이 스트레스 회복에 더 효과적이다.
 ② 자연경관에 따른 스트레스 연구로 학생들을 대상으로 연구를 진행하였다.
 ③ 참가한 학생들은 자신의 심경을 말로 언급하게 되었다.
 ④ 초목이 도시경관보다 더 효과적으로 관심을 지속시켰다.
 ⑤ 인공적인 경관 또한 효과가 있었다.

3-16

Leonardo da Vinci had a keen interest in the reality and the wonders of nature as a broad and dynamic whole. The subject matter of his inspired paintings was almost more wondrous than reality.

(A) He published amazingly detailed drawings of human anatomy, where, as one biographer noted, he paid "attention to the forms of even very small organs and hidden parts of the skeleton."

(B) Da Vinci is even credited with being the first in the modern world to introduce the idea of controlled experimentation – the core concept of science – and, for this, he has been considered by some writers to be the Father of Science. Probably more than any other scholastic luminary of that time, he recognized the relationship between the whole and its parts.

(C) Da Vinci was also deeply curious about the small details that might be able to explain the human-perceived wonders he painted. This can be readily seen both in his drawings of anatomical structures in biology and his refined representations of mechanical structures in physics.

108)

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

109) 뒷글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 다빈치는 자연에 관심이 깊었다.
 ② 다빈치는 작고 세밀한 것에 관심이 있었다.
 ③ 다빈치의 해부 구조 그림에서 기계적인 구조를 정밀하게 표현했다.
 ④ 다빈치는 과학의 핵심이 통제되지 않은 실험이라는 개념을 도입한 최초의 사람이다.
 ⑤ 몇몇 사람들은 다빈치를 과학의 아버지라고 여긴다.

3-17

Many traditional sports remain important elements of contemporary national sporting cultures. Sumo, despite recent image problems, remains immensely popular and important in Japan. Similarly, sepak takraw and combat sports like muay thai, *silat*, and *arnis* remain permanent fixtures of Southeast Asia's sporting landscape.

(A) Judo, for instance, dates from only 1882 and was developed as a modernization of traditional styles of jujitsu.

(B) In many cases, however, what are commonly assumed to be traditional sporting practices actually represent Chybrid amalgamations of traditional games and imported sporting values and practices.

(C) Similarly, muay thai adopted the ring, system of rounds, gloves, and weight divisions after concerns about thigh levels of death and injuries during the early 20th century, while sepak takraw took its current form in the 1930s, with the addition of a net and court adopted from badminton to the traditional pastime of kicking a rattan ball.

110)

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

111) 뒷글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 전통 스포츠는 국가적인 스포츠 문화에 있어서 중요한 요소로 남아있다.
 ② 격투기는 동남아시아에서 영구적으로 정착되지 못한 스포츠이다.
 ③ 유도는 주짓수의 전통적인 양식을 현대화한 것이다.
 ④ 무에타이는 20세기 초반에 높은 사망의 우려가 있었다.
 ⑤ 세팍타크로는 1930년대 현재의 형태를 채택했다.

3-18

Although Mobile Healthcare Network (MHN) applications provide numerous opportunities and benefits, they raise various security and privacy issues.

(A) Since the health information, e.g., phenomena, health condition, emergency, is relatively sensitive for users, any inappropriate disclosure may violate user privacy and even result in property loss.

(B) Without appropriate security and privacy protections, users may not accept MHN applications.

(C) Users may also worry about their critical health data being tampered with when their health data are stored in the untrusted cloud servers. Moreover, some malicious attackers misbehave in MHNs to disrupt the effectiveness or mislead other users' preferences.

112)

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

113) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① MHN은 사생활 문제를 초래한다.
 ② MHN으로 재산손해를 입을 수 있다.
 ③ MHN의 사용자는 자신의 건강 데이터가 부당하게 변경되는 것을 우려한다.
 ④ 악의적 공격자들은 MHN에서 다른 사용자의 유효성을 방해한다.
 ⑤ 적절한 보호가 없어도 MHN은 받아들여지고 있다.

3-19

I remember as a student going to a speed-reading course of the type that was in vogue in the 1970s.

(A) The idea that you can take in the full meaning of large numbers of words in a single glance has been shown to be wrong: yes, you can quickly understand the main point of a whole block of text at a single glance, and you can race through a book getting a pretty good idea of what the author is saying.

(B) We were led to believe that you could train your eye and brain to take in whole blocks of text – scores of words at a time – and that reading word by word was primitive and inefficient. It was the course that was a waste of time, however.

(C) But the faster you go, the more you miss. So if friends boast that they can read thick novels in an afternoon, test them on what they remember of the details. You probably can gather the plot by racing through a novel, but you'll miss much of the subtleties of the language, the scenes and the narrative.

114)

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

115) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 눈과 뇌를 훈련하여 글을 전체로 볼 수 있다.
 ② 한 단어씩 읽는 것은 비효율적이라고 여겨져 왔다.
 ③ 단 한 번 덩어리로 보고 요점을 이해하는 것을 불가능한 일이다.
 ④ 빠르게 읽으면 많은 것을 놓친다.
 ⑤ 속독강좌가 1970년에대 유행했었다.

3-20

Strangely enough, volcanic events have been linked to changes in the El Niño cycle. Scientists at the National Center for Atmospheric

(A) It is not entirely clear at this point how volcanoes trigger El Niños, but the answer may lie in the global cooling that accompanies large eruptions. According to climatologist Michael Mann, the cooling effect of volcanoes would be more notable in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, thus reducing the temperature differential between the eastern and western Pacific and setting the stage for El Niño.

(B) Since the El Niño in turn influences the formation of tropical cyclones, these findings suggest that tropical volcanoes may play a role in cyclonic weather as well.

(C) Research have discovered a strong statistical link between El Niño and tropical volcanic eruptions. In the years following a major eruption, they argue, the chance of El Niño doubles compared with a standard year.

116)

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

117) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 화산 활동은 엘리뇨의 변화와 관련이 있다.
 ② 화산 폭발 후 엘리뇨가 생길 가능성은 평년보다 높다.
 ③ Mann은 화산의 냉각 효과는 태평양 동쪽에서 더 두드러진다고 한다.
 ④ 태평양 서쪽과 동쪽의 온도 차인 엘리뇨를 형성하는 토대가 된다.
 ⑤ 엘리뇨는 열대성 저기압의 형성에 영향을 준다.

3-21

On his long journey home after the Trojan War, the hero Odysseus came to an island where the goddess Circe advised him to avoid the Sirens, beautiful winged monsters whose irresistible song lured mariners to their death.

(A) There he stood as they sailed into dangerous waters; the Sirens called to him, and he heard their song. As Circe had predicted, he longed to go to them, to cast away everything he held dear.

(B) He shouted at his men, ordered, then begged them to set him free, but the mast was strong, the rope held fast, and his men couldn't hear his pleas. And so Odysseus did not perish, but emerged on the other side of the Siren song wiser, more sensible, and prepared to complete his journey home.

(C) Forewarned but undaunted, Odysseus sailed into peril anyway. His plan: He would listen but not give in. The cunning hero packed his men's ears with beeswax and commanded them to tie him to the ship's mast.

118)

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

119) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Siren은 노래로 선원들을 유혹한다.
 ② Odysseus는 Siren을 피해 항해했다.
 ③ Odysseus는 부하에게 자신을 돛대에 묶으라고 했다.
 ④ Odysseus의 부하들은 귀를 밀랍으로 막았다.
 ⑤ Odysseus는 노래를 듣자 Siren에게 가고 싶은 마음이 생겼다.

3-22

The concentration of large-scale economic activity has resulted in the formation of multinational companies multinational companies.

(A) If these conflict, the government may suffer: in Guatemala, for example, President Jacobo Arbenz's quarrels with the American United Fruit Company resulted in his replacement by an American-backed military government in 1954.

(B) These have their headquarters in one country but their commercial activities are conducted throughout the world. Incentives for them to do this include access to raw materials and in the case of firms locating in the third world the availability of cheap labour. Such multinational companies possess considerable influence over the operations of the government of the countries in which they invest, thereby undermining the economic and political independence of such countries.

(C) In return for providing jobs and revenue derived from taxing their operations, multinational companies may demand concessions from governments as the price for their investment in that country. They may seek direct or indirect control over a country's political system to ensure that government policy is compatible with the needs of the company.

120)

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

121) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 대규모 경제활동의 집중은 다국적 기업의 형성하는데 영향을 미쳤다.
 ② 다국적 기업은 본사가 있지만 상업 활동은 전 세계에 걸친다.
 ③ 다국적 기업은 그를 투자하는 정부에 상당한 영향을 미친다.
 ④ 다국적 기업은 정부로부터 이권을 요구할 수 없다.
 ⑤ 다국적 기업은 정부와 회사의 필요에 따라 정책을 구성하게 할 수 있다.

3-23

Although from very early on infants show discrimination of their mother's voice and scent, they do not exhibit a clear preference for any particular caregiver. Infants are not attached to their caregivers at birth.

(A) Built-in bias to orient toward, look at, and listen to certain stimuli will contribute to paying attention to and eventually developing preference for those who interact with him and provide care on a regular basis.

(B) The infant uses characteristic reflexive responses in his behavioral repertoire (e.g., crying, head-turning, reaching, grasping when interacting with others. These behaviors typically have as a consequence to increase the time the baby is in proximity with those around him.

(C) Any caregiver responding to their needs would be as effective; infants tend to respond similarly to any individual who tends to their signals or interacts with them. Yet, from the beginning, babies contribute to their interactions and exchanges with others.

122)

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

123) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 아주 어릴 때부터 유아는 자기 어머니를 구별한다.
 ② 유아는 태어났을 때 돌보미에 대한 애착을 가진다.
 ③ 처음부터 아기들은 다른사람과의 상호작용에 기인하지 않는다.
 ④ 상호작용을 통해 유아는 돌봄을 하는 사람에게 주의를 기울인다.
 ⑤ 유아는 상호작용할 때 특징적인 반사 반응을 사용한다.

3-24~25

Perhaps one of the most iconic memory studies was by Neisser and Harsch in 1992, in which they looked at flashbulb memories related to the *Challenger* explosion.

(A) Other studies have also shown the lack of any relationship between confidence in a memory and its accuracy. tend to think that vividness and confidence predict accuracy, but they don't. The clear lesson here is that we all need to be humble when it comes to the accuracy of our own memories. Failure to appreciate the true nature of memory can create great mischief.

(B) In this survey they were also asked to rate their confidence in the accuracy of their memory on a scale from 1 to 5. Of the seven details they previously recorded, on average the students could remember only 2.95 of them. A quarter of the students scored zero out of seven, and half scored two or less. In fact, only a quarter of the students even remembered taking the survey previously. Despite their terrible recall of the event, the average score of confidence in the accuracy of their memories was as high as 4.17 out of 5.

(C) They gave 106 students in an introductory psychology class a questionnaire asking them to recall how they heard about the *Challenger* explosion, which had happened within the last twenty-four hours. They were given seven specific questions about what they were doing and how they felt at the time. Two and a half years later, the same students were given a follow-up questionnaire.

124)

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

125) 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 심리학 입문을 듣는 106명의 학생들은 챌린저호 폭발에 관한 인터뷰를 받았다.
 ② 학생들에게 7개의 질문이 주어졌다.
 ③ 2년 반 후 106명의 학생들에게 후속 설문이 주어졌다.
 ④ 후속 설문에서 4분의 1의 학생만 설문조사에 참여한 기억을 했다.
 ⑤ 우리는 기억의 정확성에 관하여 겸손할 필요가 있다.

올바른선생님연합 황대명 선생님 변형문제 빠른정답

- 1) ③
- 2) ②
- 3) ⑤
- 4) ③
- 5) ②
- 6) ①
- 7) ③
- 8) ③
- 9) ④
- 10) ③
- 11) ②
- 12) ⑤
- 13) ①
- 14) ③
- 15) ④
- 16) ③
- 17) ⑤
- 18) ⑤
- 19) ③
- 20) ④
- 21) ②
- 22) ②
- 23) ④
- 24) ③
- 25) ①
- 26) ④
- 27) ⑤
- 28) ③
- 29) ④
- 30) ⑤
- 31) ④
- 32) ③
- 33) ③
- 34) ②
- 35) ④
- 36) ③
- 37) ②
- 38) ③
- 39) ⑤
- 40) ④
- 41) ②
- 42) ③
- 43) ①
- 44) ③
- 45) ③
- 46) ①
- 47) ⑤
- 48) ③
- 49) ④
- 50) ⑤
- 51) ①
- 52) ④
- 53) ②
- 54) ④
- 55) ③
- 56) ③
- 57) ④
- 58) ③
- 59) ⑤
- 60) ⑤
- 61) ④
- 62) ③
- 63) ③
- 64) ⑤
- 65) ①
- 66) ④
- 67) ②
- 68) ④
- 69) ④
- 70) ③
- 71) ⑤
- 72) ④
- 73) ③
- 74) ④
- 75) ④
- 76) ④

- 77) ③
- 78) ③
- 79) ⑤
- 80) ③
- 81) ②
- 82) ③
- 83) ①
- 84) ④
- 85) ④
- 86) ③
- 87) ②
- 88) ①
- 89) ②
- 90) ②
- 91) ④
- 92) ⑤
- 93) ⑤
- 94) ③
- 95) ②
- 96) ④
- 97) ⑤
- 98) ②
- 99) ④
- 100) ④
- 101) ②
- 102) ③
- 103) ③
- 104) ①
- 105) ③
- 106) ⑤
- 107) ③
- 108) ⑤
- 109) ④
- 110) ③
- 111) ②
- 112) ②
- 113) ⑤
- 114) ③
- 115) ③
- 116) ④
- 117) ③
- 118) ⑤
- 119) ②
- 120) ②
- 121) ④
- 122) ⑤
- 123) ③
- 124) ⑤
- 125) ①