

Mini Test 01.

01

As you gather to meet your child's teacher at parent-teacher conferences, we would like to take this opportunity to tell you that we are looking for your feedbacks as we initiate small counseling groups for your children.

(A) Group counseling can be helpful for all students. Each of our groups promises to incorporate social skill development, healthy communication skills, peer support, and self-awareness.

(B) Please check off as many of the areas below that you think may pertain to your child's needs. Depending on the results of this survey, we will begin to organize small groups specific to these topics.

(C) Please note that checking off these boxes does not guarantee or obligate your child to participate in any future group counseling interventions. If you have any questions about these topics, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,
Debbie Snaders, School Counselor

1)

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

2) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 글쓴이는 학부모님의 피드백을 구하고 있다
② 집단 상담은 모든 학생에게 도움이 될 수 있다
③ 글쓴이는 부모님들에게 설문 조사를 요청하고 있다
④ 설문 조사의 결과와는 관계 없이 소규모 집단을 구성할 것이다
⑤ 설문 조사에 응한다고 해서 집단 상담의 의무를 가지는 것은 아니다

02

No balls came out to Skeeter during the second half of the inning. In the next inning a high fly was hit to deep left.

(A) Boy, had he misguided that one! He bolted forward, running as hard as he could. When he saw that he would not be able to catch it by running, he dove at it. The ball brushed the tip of his glove and struck the ground, and he went sprawling forward on his stomach. He scrambled to his feet, picked up the ball, and pegged it to second.

(B) Skeeter watched it soar into the blue sky and thought for sure that it was heading for the fence behind him. He turned and rushed back, stumbled, regained his footing, turned again. His eyes widened as he saw the ball coming down far in front of him.

(C) The man was already there. Laughter exploded from the Thunder's fans. "Holy cow, Skeeter!" exclaimed third baseman Henry Mall. "If you'd stayed in your position, you could've caught that ball in your hip pocket!" Skeeter hid his face in his hands and wished that he could disappear at the moment.

*bolt 튀어나가다 **sprawl 큰 대자로 눕다 ***peg (공을) 던지다

3)

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

4) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Skeeter에게는 공이 많이 가지 않았다
② Skeeter는 자신을 향해 날아오는 공을 잡으려 돌진하다 발을 헛디뎠다
③ Skeeter는 공을 잡지 못할 것을 알고 포기했다
④ Skeeter는 공을 잡고 2루로 던졌다
⑤ Skeeter는 3루수에 의해서 비웃음을 당했다

03

If facial movements have so much variation within an emotion category like “Fear,” you might wonder why we find it so natural to believe that a wide-eyed face is the universal fear expression.

(A) You see them in cartoons, in advertisements, in the faces of dolls, in emojis — in an endless array of imagery and iconography. Textbooks teach these stereotypes to psychology students. Therapists teach them to their patients.

(B) The media spreads them widely throughout the Western world. “Now, wait just a minute,” you might be thinking. “Is she saying that our culture has created these expressions, and we all have learned them?” Well... yes.

(C) The answer is that it’s a stereotype, a symbol that fits a well-known theme for “Fear” within our culture. Preschools teach these stereotypes to children: “People who scowl are angry. People who pout are sad.” They are cultural shorthands or conventions.

5)

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

6) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 우리 문화에서 두려움은 잘 알려지지 않은 주제이다
 ② 유치원에서는 두려움에 대한 얼굴표정에 관해 고정관념으로 가르친다
 ③ 우리는 두려운 얼굴을 광고에서 볼 수 있다
 ④ 심리학 전공 교재도 학생들에게 고정관념을 가르친다
 ⑤ 치료 전문가들은 고정관념을 환자에게 가르친다

04

Students who struggle with visual-spatial working memory may have a difficult time with math and science tests. In order to do well on these kinds of tests, it is necessary to visualize and manipulate images.

(A) Students who build their visual-spatial abilities early in life may be more successful later in fields of math and science. Preschool teachers who focus on building their students’ visual-spatial skills enhance the development of these regions and positively influence students’ learning in subsequent years.

(B) Think of how you solve physics problems or answer questions about cellular division. The brain needs to be able to picture these things, hold these images in mind, manipulate them, and then hold the answer in mind while the student records it on paper.

(C) Because experience changes the brain, early experience strengthens these processes in the developing brain, making them more robust later in life.

7)

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

8) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 시공간 기억을 힘겨워하는 학생들은 수학에서 어려움을 겪을 수 있다
 ② 수학을 잘하기 위해서는 이미지 시각화가 필요하다
 ③ 우리는 물리 문제를 풀 때 이미지를 조작할 수 있어야 한다
 ④ 시공간적 능력은 타고나는 것이고 길러질 수 없다
 ⑤ 경험은 뇌를 변화시킨다

05

On the basis of a knowledge of genre, etc., we as spectators will expect the film we are watching to follow a particular logic of development.

(A) The point of course is that films and other works of fiction never take a direct route to their goal; they constantly refute our expectations and force us to change our hypotheses as to “what will happen next”, and often it is not the goal at all but the detour that is the most important thing.

(B) Films require that the audience participate actively in the ongoing process by making hypotheses about “what will happen next” and readjusting expectations accordingly and by adapting their expectations in accordance with this, Bordwell and Thompson write, emphasizing that our involvement in works of art depends to a great extent on such expectations.

(C) So while we are watching the film we will always have expectations as to how it will continue.

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 우리는 장르에 근거하여 영화 전개를 예상한다
 ② Thompson은 우리는 영화를 볼 때 다음일을 예상하면서 본다고 한다
 ③ 우리는 영화를 볼 때 가설을 세운다
 ④ 영화와 작품은 목적지로 향하는 직행을 택하지 않는다
 ⑤ 영화나 작품은 우리의 끊임없이 예상이 맞았음을 보인다

06

Studies of people grappling with major health problems show that the majority of respondents report they derived benefits from their adversity.

(A) One study that measured participants' exposure to thirty-seven major negative events found a curvilinear relationship between lifetime adversity and mental health. High levels of adversity predicted poor mental health, as expected, but people who had faced intermediate levels of adversity were healthier than those who experienced little adversity, suggesting that moderate amounts of stress can foster resilience.

(B) A follow-up study found a similar link between the amount of lifetime adversity and subjects' responses to laboratory stressors. Intermediate levels of adversity were predictive of the greatest resilience. Thus, having to grapple with a moderate amount of stress may build resilience in the face of future stress.

(C) Stressful events sometimes force people to develop new skills, reevaluate priorities, learn new insights, and acquire new strengths. In other words, the adaptation process initiated by stress can lead to personal changes for the better.

11)

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

12) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 건강 문제에 관한 연구에서 다수의 응답자는 자신이 겪은 역경에서 이익을 얻는다고 보고한다
 ② 스트레스로 인한 경험은 새로운 기술을 개발하게 한다
 ③ 높은 수준의 역경은 더 좋은 정신 건강을 예측했다
 ④ 적당한 스트레스는 회복력을 키울 수 있다
 ⑤ 적당한 스트레스는 미래의 스트레스에 관해 대비할 수 있게 한다

07

We live in times of great change, in which much is being asked of us. We live at a time when we are less and less able to listen and really hear one another in society, at a time when those with different views, beliefs, or backgrounds are so easily cast as the “other.”

(A) It is a transformative process based on trust and mutual respect, in which we come to see another in new and more accurate ways. As theologian David Lochhead explains, “it is a way of knowing truth that neither party possesses prior to the dialogue.”

(B) At this time when great forces of political, social, economic, and environmental change are sweeping the globe and intensifying our separation from self, others, and life, we need to learn how to speak and listen in a new way.

(C) We need to learn how to re-perceive our world with fresh eyes, beyond inherited historical and economic structures of competition and separation that can so easily determine our relationships. True dialogue is more than the mere exchange of ideas.

13)

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

14) 밑줄의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 우리는 사회에서 점점 더 귀를 기울이지 못한다
 ② 정치적 변화가 세계를 휩쓸고 있다
 ③ 우리는 새로운 방식의 말하고 듣는 방식보다는 예전의 것으로 돌아갈 필요가 있다
 ④ 진정한 대화는 단순한 의견 교환을 넘어선다
 ⑤ 진정한 대화는 상호 존중에 바탕을 둔다

08 도표 변형생략

09

Kate Chopin was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1850. Chopin’s Irish father died when she was five years old, leaving her to be raised by her mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother.

(A) In 1882, her husband dies, leaving her to raise their six children and with a large debt. Two years later, she moved back in with her mother, but her mother died the following year. In a depression, she sought help from her doctor, who suggested writing as a means to ease her grief and loss.

(B) At twenty, she married Oscar Chopin, and the couple settled in New Orleans, Louisiana. They moved around southern Louisiana, where she would learn much of the Creole Culture that would become instrumental in her writing.

(C) By the 1890s, Chopin was finding not only comfort in her writing but also success with her short works. Stemming from that success, she began to write novels. Her second, published in 1899, *The Awakening*, would come to be regarded as her finest work but was largely criticized during her life.

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 Kate는 아버지를 5살 때 여의었다
 ② Kate는 Creole 문화에서 글쓰기의 도움을 얻었다
 ③ Kate는 여섯 명의 자녀를 양육하면서 경제적으로 어려워졌다
 ④ Kate는 슬픔을 덜기 위한 수단으로 글을 쓸 것을 제안받았다
 ⑤ Kate는 그녀의 두 번째 작품으로 일평생 호평을 받았다

10 실용문 변형생략

11 실용문 변형생략

12

A determinant of developmental differences in the social effects of television is the amount of information or experience a child has accumulated.

(A) As children mature they are exposed to different people, actions, and norms. This provides a range of choices when they have an opportunity to perform or opine.

(B) For example, children who encounter Puerto Ricans only on Sesame Street may learn that interactions with them are always cordial and use that as a model for a first encounter with a live Puerto Rican.

(C) In contrast, a child who grows up close to a Puerto Rican enclave will understand much more about the variety of ways in which he or she could interact with Puerto Ricans. Hopefully, Sesame Street will provide information for this child too, but the information will take its place alongside other relevant information rather than providing the single model for interaction.

17)

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

18) 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 텔레비전을 발달상의 영향을 미친다
 ② 아이들은 성숙하면서 다양한 사람들의 규범을 접한다
 ③ Sesame Street에서만 푸에르토리코 사람을 만나면 아이들은 상호작용이 화기애애한 것을 알 수 없다
 ④ 푸에르토리코 민족과 가까운 곳에서 자라는 아이들은 다양한 방법에 대해 더 많은 이해를 할 것이다
 ⑤ 정보는 상호작용을 위한 단일모델만을 제공하지는 않는다

13

One stance to approach literary production is one that completely ignores taste and hence is a purely scientific approach.

(A) This is the polar opposite of the appreciative stance and is an approach that very few critics have adopted. In the rare cases it has been adopted, it seems to have been limited to dull people. Moreover, people generally do not fancy such an approach. They say that it lacks taste or that it is incomprehensible.

(B) Using this approach, we never say something is well or badly done. If we are to evaluate a script, we say that the structure is such and such, the plot is such and such - but we never praise or criticize based on our taste.

(C) But this is a different stance, and we must accept the fact that it features an objective attitude that precludes taste. We must also accept that such a stance is permissible in discussing literary works. In fact, leaving aside an analysis of a single work, this approach becomes especially useful in comparing two or more works, or comparing a series of works.

19)

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

20) 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 문학작품에서 과학적인 접근은 취향을 완전히 무시한다
 ② 과학적인 접근법을 이용할 때 어떤 것이 잘못되었다고 말하지 않는다
 ③ 우리는 취향에 근거하여 평가한다
 ④ 사람들은 일반적으로 과학적 접근을 좋아하지 않는다
 ⑤ 과학적 접근은 두 개 이상의 작품을 비교할 때 유용하다

14

Occupied time feels shorter than unoccupied time. If you are busy doing something while you are waiting, the time seems to go by faster.

(A) For long lines, Universal Orlando Resort spaces television sets throughout the time which show a video or movie. People can watch an interesting program while moving toward the entrance to the attraction.

(B) Most line waits can be made more enjoyable and made to feel less lengthy if guests can be distracted or diverted in some way. Disney planners are the masters of managing time waits by giving their guests something to stop them from thinking about the wait.

(C) If the line for a particular Walt Disney World Resort attraction has become extraordinarily long and a service failure is imminent, a strolling band or acrobats or some other distraction arrives to entertain and occupy the guests while they wait.

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 무언가 바쁠 때 시간은 더 빠르게 느껴진다
 ② 줄 대기 시간은 덜 지루하게 만들어질 수 있다
 ③ Disney 기획자들은 대기 시간을 관리하는데 익숙하지 않다
 ④ Disney는 대기 시간에 곡예사를 부르기도 한다
 ⑤ 대기 시간 관리를 위해 일정 간격 텔레비전을 설치하기도 한다

15

Social exchange is the general category of social process and involves people in the organization trading resources and attempting to make sure that their rewards outweigh their costs.

(A) You might protest and say that remaining in a loving relationship is not reducible to rewards and costs. Social exchange theorists would counter by stating that an important part of any continuing relationship is achieving a favorable balance sheet in the transactions with the other person.

(B) Many of the social interactions occurring in an organization consist of transactions in which one person offers resources to the other person and in return receives something from that individual. There are costs involved in the transactions as well as benefits, and the motivation of each party to the exchange is to maximize the positive and minimize the negative.

(C) Social exchange theorists propose that all interactions among people constitute social exchanges, even those involving love and marriage. Explaining something as personal as love as an exchange that continues as long as it is profitable may seem cynical.

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 사회적 교환은 사회적 과적의 일반적인 범주이다
 ② 조직에서 일어나는 사회적 상호작용은 거래로 이루어진다
 ③ 거래는 이익 말고도 수반되는 비용이 있다
 ④ 개인적인 이익이 냉소적으로 보이긴 어렵다
 ⑤ 사회적 교환 이론가들은 사랑 관계를 보상과 비용으로 축소되는 것을 반대할 것이다

16

Causal relationships are not always simple or straightforward. For one thing, effects can have more than a single cause.

(A) Moreover, effects need not invariably be associated with a given causal factor. We know, for example, that cigarette smoking causes lung cancer despite the fact that some cigarette smokers will not contract lung cancer and that some who will contract lung cancer will not be smokers.

(B) As this last example suggests, causal explanations are often about groups, not individuals. The claim that smoking causes lung cancer means that, among people in general (and several kinds of laboratory animals), smoking is one factor that contributes to lung cancer.

(C) It may be, for example, that my lateness was in part caused by a traffic jam. But suppose that while hung up in traffic I ran low on gas and so had to stop and fill up. Suppose also that neither event, alone, would have made me late. In the jargon of causal research, multiple related causes are referred to simply as “causal factors.”

25)

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

26) 뒷글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 인과 관계는 언제나 이해하기 어렵다
 ② 여러 관련된 원인들은 ‘인과관계요인’이라고 불린다
 ③ 모든 흡연자가 폐암을 걸리는 것은 아니다
 ④ 인과관계에 대한 설명은 개인이 아니라 집단에 관한 것이다
 ⑤ 흡연은 폐암의 원인의 한 가지 요인일 뿐이다

17

Observations are not always undertaken with a clear sense of what data may be relevant.

(A) As a result, the researchers began an entirely new study, one designed to determine the extent to which calcium can prevent depression in pregnant women. As this example suggests, it is important not to become too attached to fixed notions of what may constitute relevant observational data. Otherwise, we run the risk of missing something that may turn out to be significant.

(B) Recently, medical researchers at a large university were studying the effect of calcium on pregnancy-related high blood pressure. Though they observed no significant reductions in the blood pressure of the women in their study who took calcium, they did notice something quite interesting and unexpected. The women in their study who took calcium during pregnancy had lower rates of depression than those who took a placebo instead of calcium.

(C) Think, for example, of a detective at the scene of a crime. What small details need to be noted or perhaps preserved for future reference? Moreover, a set of observations may yield unanticipated information — data that does not conform to the observer's sense of what is relevant — but information that is nonetheless of some importance.

27)

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

28) 뒷글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 명확한 의식을 가지고 항상 데이터 관찰을 하는 건 아니다
 ② 느낌에 부합하지 않아도 도움이 되는 정보를 만들 수 있다
 ③ 최근 연구에서 칼슘을 섭취한 여성의 혈압이 현저하게 감소하는 것을 나타냈다
 ④ 칼슘과 우울증에 관한 연구도 진행될 예정이다
 ⑤ 데이터 분석에서 고정관념을 집착하지 않는 것이 중요하다

18

Does advertising encourage you to eat more? Advertisers often say that their advertising is to promote their brand and to get you to choose their brand over the competitor's.

(A) The subtle effects of food advertising on what you eat and how much you eat are usually outside of your own awareness or intention. Research confirms that external cues such as food advertisements have a significant influence on food consumption behaviors.

(B) This may be true, but the ads also encourage food consumption in general. Advertising for food and beverages communicates potentially powerful food consumption cues.

(C) The evidence suggests that advertising for food has a direct causal link to greater consumption of food in general, not just of the food being advertised.

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 과고는 흔히 경쟁에서 자신의 브랜드를 선택하기 위해 만
들어진다고 알려져 있다
 ② 광고는 전반적인 식품 소비를 부추긴다
 ③ 광고는 잠재적으로 식품 소비 신호를 전달한다
 ④ 외부적 신호가 식품 소비에 영향을 미친다는 연구가 존재
한다
 ⑤ 식품 광고는 더많은 식품 소비와 간접적인 인과관계가 있다

19

Many authors have implied that heritable traits are difficult or impossible to alter.

(A) Heritability is defined in percentages. If a characteristic is 0% heritable, all differences in the trait are entirely determined by the environment, and if it is 100% heritable, then all differences are defined by genetics. The majority of personality traits are 60% heritable. Nevertheless, the fact that a trait is heritable does not mean we cannot modify it.

(B) Instead, a high heritability means that current environmental factors impact minimally on individual differences in a trait. The figure does not relate to the potential effects of new environments. We can also treat heritable conditions.

(C) Phenylketonuria (PKU) is 100% heritable and means carriers cannot break down the amino acid phenylalanine. Those with PKU can avoid the negative symptoms (mental retardation) by excluding phenylalanine from their diets, thus modifying the effects of the heritable trait.

31)

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

32) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 유전 가능성은 백분율로 정의된다
 ② 대부분의 성격 특성은 절반 이상 유전된다
 ③ 유전적인 성격 특성은 바꿀 수 없다
 ④ 유전되는 질환을 치료가 가능하다
 ⑤ 유전되는 특성의 영향을 바꾸면서 부정적인 증상을 피할 수 있다

20

To begin understanding how some clays can be more medicinally effective than others we have to look at where they are mined.

(A) Ultimately it is often found that these deposits prove to be less pure than the primary clays. No doubt this is due to the fact that the secondary deposits have collected numerous other compounds on their journey to the water. As such these clays, although they can be effective, are usually diminished in quality and purity.

(B) It is recognized that the better quality clays come from what are known as primary or residual deposits. These are clays which are found where they were initially deposited after the volcanic eruption. Other clays are known as secondary or transported deposits and they are more in line with sediments.

(C) These clays are veins which have moved from their original location usually by the force of water or erosion. In many cases they ultimately rest as sediment at the bottom of lakes, rivers or some other kind of marine basin.

33)

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

34) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 점토의 의학적 효과를 위해 점토가 어디서 캐내어 지는지 살펴봐야 한다
 ② 좋은 품질의 점토는 화산 폭발 후 처음 쌓인 곳에서 나온다
 ③ 점토는 퇴적물에서 드물게 나온다
 ④ 퇴적물에서 나오는 점토는 해양 분지의 바닥에 있다
 ⑤ 퇴적물에서 나오는 점토는 화산 폭발 후 바로 나온 점토에 비해 품질이 떨어진다

21

In developmental psychology, there is a great deal of research that aims to understand how specific parenting styles affect child development.

(A) Several other studies using data from other areas of the United States confirm their findings. Sociologists Tak Wing Chan and Anita Koo study the effect of parenting styles beyond school performance. Using the Youth Panel of the British Household Panel Survey, they document that children exposed to an authoritative parenting style not only obtain stronger academic results but also report higher levels of subjective well-being and self-esteem.

(B) A main finding in a number of empirical studies is that, on average, the children of authoritative parents perform better in school than children exposed to other parenting styles. A frequently cited article by Sanford Dornbusch of Stanford University and a number of coauthors considers a sample of 7,836 high school students in the San Francisco Bay Area and finds that children who experience authoritative parenting obtain higher grades.

(C) In addition, these children enjoy better health and are less likely to indulge in risky behavior such as smoking cigarettes or engaging in fights.

35)

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

36) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 권위 있는 부모를 둔 아이들은 학교에서 더 높은 성취를 한다
 ② 권위 있는 양육 방식을 접한 아이들은 더 높은 자존감을 느낀다
 ③ 권위 있는 양육 방식을 접한 아이들은 흡연을 할 가능성이 더 적다
 ④ 많은 논문은 양육 방식이 아동 발달에 영향을 미친다고 한다
 ⑤ 학업 수행에서 부모의 양육 방식은 적은 영향을 미친다

22

Many agricultural chemicals have long been known to have toxic effects when improperly handled, stored, or applied. It is clear that neither manufacturers nor producers intended or wanted these consequences, and both groups have made efforts to mitigate and control unintended consequences.

(A) Whether real or imagined, unwanted consequences of agricultural chemicals have significantly affected the reception of many agricultural technologies, including mechanization and biotechnology, among producers and food consumers since 1962.

(B) Some individuals express far greater concern about exposure to pesticides than others. Producers, scientists, and chemical manufacturers thus face the problem of managing concern for unwanted effects, even when the empirical evidence for such effects is scant, controversial, and even nonexistent.

(C) Nevertheless, unintended consequences of agricultural chemicals pose ethical problems in that it is impossible to eliminate the risk of an unwanted event entirely. Furthermore, there is often disagreement about the degree of risk associated with agricultural chemicals.

37)

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

38) 뒷글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 농약은 해로운 영향을 미치는 것으로 알려져 왔다
 ② 농약 제조사는 농약의 해로운 영향을 의도하지 않았었다
 ③ 농약은 윤리적인 문제를 야기한다
 ④ 화학 물질 제조 회사는 실증적이고 객관적인 증거가 분명한 우려를 처리하는 문제를 마주한다
 ⑤ 농약의 결과는 농업 기술 수용에 많은 영향을 미쳤다

23

In a study, participants first had to perform a series of very lengthy, extremely tedious tasks (like turning pegs in peg holes).

(A) In addition, half of the participants were given \$20 for compliance with the 'lying, request and the other half a meagre \$1. The idea here was that those in the \$1 group would experience a higher level of cognitive dissonance than those in the \$20 group because they had insufficient justification for the inconsistency between their attitudes (i.e. 'that really was a boring task') and their actual behaviour (i.e. lying about the behaviour to another person). The \$20 group had the justification of a decent money payout and would thus experience less dissonance.

(B) It was predicted that the \$1 participants, being highly cognitively dissonant, would change their attitude towards enjoying or liking the tasks so as to re-establish consonance; those in the \$20 condition would not. This was exactly what happened when attitudes towards the task were measured after the experiment.

(C) Afterwards they were asked to tell the next participant that the tasks they would do were actually really interesting! The idea was to create in each participant the dissonant cognitions that, on the one hand, they had disliked the experiment but, on the other hand, they had told another person that they enjoyed it.

39)

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

40) 뒷글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 참가자들은 지루한 수행을 흥미롭게 말하도록 요청받았다
 ② 연구의 목표는 흥미롭게 말하는 것을 즐기는지 알아보기 위함이었다
 ③ 거짓말의 요청에 대해 참가자는 금전적인 보상을 받았다
 ④ 적은 금전적 보상을 받은 사람들은 그렇지 않은 사람보다 더 적은 인지 부조화를 경험했다
 ⑤ 적은 보상을 받은 쪽은 그들의 태도를 바꿀 것이다

10

24~25

The ace in the hole for the inevitability of the end of animal farming is the incredible inefficiency of making meat, dairy, and eggs from animals.

(A) Culinary professionals and food scientists are increasingly cutting this waste by taking the constituents of animal products (fats, proteins, nutrients, water) directly from plants and assembling them into the architecture of meat. They can also make cultured meat like the Memphis Meats meatball, real animal flesh made by using cell cultures to grow meat in the same process that happens inside an animal's body, so it's molecularly identical to conventional meat.

(B) The efficiency of both these processes suggests that, in the long run, humanity will use its technological prowess to make meat, dairy, and eggs directly without the wasteful process of raising and killing animals, regardless of ethics. To put it another way, a big reason we're going to see the end of animal farming is that it doesn't have to mean the end of meat.

(C) Farmed animals consume calories and nutrients from plants, and they use that energy to do a lot more than produce meat, dairy, and eggs. They have all the normal bodily functions like breathing, movement, and growing by-products like hoofs, organs, and hair. These processes mean fanned animals have a caloric conversion ratio of 10:1 or more. For every ten calories of food we feed them, we get only about one calorie of meat in return. And for every ten grams of plant-based protein, we get at most two grams of animal-based protein.

41)

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

42) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 고기, 유제품 생산의 비효율인 축산의 종말을 보여준다
 ② 가축이 식물로부터 칼로리를 섭취하면 고기나 유제품을 생산하는 것보다 더 많은 일을 할 수 있다
 ③ 요리 전문가들은 동물 지방사용을 점점 늘리고 있다
 ④ 동물에 의하지 않고도 고기 요리를 만들 수 있다
 ⑤ 축산의 종말이 고기의 종말을 의미하지는 않는다

26~28

One day a beggar saw a proclamation posted outside the palace gate. The king was giving a great dinner. Anyone dressed in royal garments was invited to the party. The beggar looked at the rags he was wearing and sighed. Surely only kings and their families wore royal robes, he thought. Slowly an idea crept into his mind and made him tremble. He made his way back to the palace and approached the guard at the gate. "Please, sir, I would like to speak to the king." "Wait here," the guard replied. In a few minutes he was back. "His majesty will see you," he said, and led the beggar in.

(A) The beggar dropped to his knees. "Oh, thank you," he cried. But as he started to leave, he looked back at his pile of dirty rags on the floor. He hesitated. What if the prince was wrong? What if he would need his old clothes again? Quickly he gathered them up. The banquet was far greater than he had ever imagined, but he could not enjoy himself as he should. He had made a small bundle of his old rags and it kept falling off his lap. The food was passed quickly and the beggar missed some of the greatest delicacies.

(B) "You wished to see me?" asked the king. "Yes, your majesty. I want so much to attend the banquet, but I have no royal robes to wear. Please, if I may be so bold, may I have one of your old garments?" The beggar shook so hard that he could not see the faint smile that was on the king's face. The king called to his young prince. "Give him some of your clothes. The prince did as he was told and soon the beggar was standing before a mirror, clothed in garments that he had never dared hope for. "You are now able to attend the king's banquet tomorrow night," said the prince. "But even more important, these garments will last forever."

(C) Time proved that the prince was right. The clothes lasted forever. Still the beggar grew fonder and fonder of his old rags. As time passed people seemed to forget the royal robes he was wearing. They saw only the little bundle of filthy rags that

he clung to wherever he went. One day as he lay dying, the king visited him. The beggar saw the sad look on the king's face when he looked at the small bundle of rags by the bed. Suddenly the beggar remembered the prince's words and he realized that his bundle of rags had cost him a lifetime of true royalty. He wept bitterly at his folly. And the king wept with him.

43)

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

44) 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 왕은 성대한 만찬을 기획했다
 ② 거지는 왕에게 옷을 빌려줄 것을 요구했다
 ③ 왕은 왕자에게 자신의 옷을 한 벌 주라고 명령했다
 ④ 거지는 왕자의 옷을 받고도 누더기 옷을 버리지 못했다
 ⑤ 거지는 왕자의 옷보다 누더기 옷을 더 좋아했다

Mini Test 02.

01

Dear Catherine Olson,
I read this month's issue with great interest. Your feature article on the Grand Palm Beach Wedding caught my attention.

(A) I would really appreciate it if you could give me information about the dress through the Dear Reader section in next month's issue. Thanks in advance, and I look forward to reading more of your articles in the future.

(B) What a lovely wedding! The photos were beautiful and the contents of the article were very informative. No wonder you're the most prominent editor of the country's number one wedding magazine.

(C) I'm writing this letter because I am getting married the last week in May in the garden of a beautiful church. The feature article was very helpful in planning my wedding, except that I couldn't find any information on the bridesmaid dress in the photo.

Sincerely,
Janine Robinson

45)

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

46) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Robinson은 이번달 발행물에 흥미를 느꼈다
② Robinson은 Olson의 기사에 유익함을 느꼈다
③ Robinson은 자기 결혼의 특집 기사를 위해 편지를 썼다
④ Olson은 국내 1위 결혼 잡지의 편집자이다
⑤ Robinson은 사진 속의 드레스에 대한 정보를 알 수 없었다

02

I drove home, undressed, and got into bed. I was exhausted, but I couldn't sleep. My eyes kept sliding open and it was too great an effort to keep them closed.

(A) I got out of bed, went downstairs, and made a cup of camomile tea from the box Reeny had left behind. After the first sip, I poured the distasteful stuff down the drain.

(B) I trudged upstairs and climbed back into bed, to lie staring into the dark for another hour, unable to erase the image of Bobbi, looking thin and drawn, surrounded by beeping machines, with tubes down her throat, needles inserted into her veins, and electrodes glued to her head and chest. I couldn't help but think why she had to go through all this.

(C) I didn't know what frightened me more: that she might die, that she might never wake up, or that when she did wake up she wouldn't be Bobbi anymore.

*trudge 터덜터덜 걷다 **electrode 전극

47)

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

48) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 글쓴이는 쉽게 잠을 이루지 못했다
② 글쓴이는 카모마일 차를 우렸다
③ 글쓴이는 아픈 Bobbi의 모습을 잊고자 노력했다
④ 글쓴이는 Bobbi가 아파야 하는지 생각했다
⑤ 글쓴이는 Bobbi의 깨어난 후를 걱정했다

03

There are times when even the best leaders lose their emotional balance. Leadership brings with it responsibility, and responsibility, in times of serious adversity, brings emotional confusion and strain.

(A) In this sense responsibility is like a lever, which can upset a leader's emotional balance when adversity presses down hard on one end.

(B) When the adversity is threatening enough or comes without warning, it can unbalance the leader at a single stroke. Even a leader as great as Lincoln was floored more than once in this way.

(C) Other times the effect is cumulative, coming after a period of sustained high tension — of pressure on one end and resistance on the other — until finally the leader's equanimity begins to give way. The point is that every leader has their emotional limits, and there is no shame in exceeding them.

49)

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

50) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 책임감은 감정에 혼란에서 집중할 수 있게 한다
 ② 리더는 책임감으로 인해 감정적 균형을 깨뜨릴 수 있다
 ③ 링컨은 예고 없는 역경을 겪었었다
 ④ 모든 지도자는 각자 감정적인 한계가 있다
 ⑤ 감정적인 한계를 넘어가는 것은 부끄러운 일이 아니다

04

It's tempting to believe that we can trust the media with our kids, that we don't need to pay close attention to what movies or TV shows our kids are watching, what computer games they're playing, or where they're surfing on the Internet.

(A) As a result, many parents are in a state of "media denial," while others feel overwhelmed and helpless. But the fact is, we need to take as much responsibility for our children's media consumption as we do for their performance in school and their physical well-being.

(B) It's much easier to believe that we can trust the media. After all, we're only adding more work and more worry to our lives if we admit that we now need to be as wary of the media as we are of strangers approaching our children on the street.

(C) If we're worried about what our kids eat, then we should certainly be worried about what our kids are watching.

51)

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

52) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 우리는 미디어에 아이들을 맡길 수 있길 원한다
 ② 미디어를 조심해야 한다고 생각하면 마음이 편하다
 ③ 많은 부모는 미디어 부정 상태에 있다
 ④ 우리는 아이들의 미디어 이용에 대해 책임감을 가져야 한다
 ⑤ 우리는 아이들이 무엇을 보고 있는지에 대해 걱정해야 한다

05

As more companies expand their operations globally, the need to understand the cultures of foreign countries becomes more important.

(A) Culture, therefore, must be understood before the behavior of individuals within the cultural context can be understood. Colors, for example, may have different meanings in global markets than they do at home. In China, white is the color of mourning and brides wear red. In the United States, black is for mourning and brides wear white.

(B) American designers at Universal Studios had to learn about Japanese culture when planning a new theme park for Japan. After extensive surveys and product testing, the result was a Universal Studios theme park with an orderly clockwise layout, Japanese-style American food, and a Jurassic Park water slide designed to prevent riders from getting wet.

(C) A firm has little chance of selling products in a culture it does not understand. Like people, products have cultural values and rules that influence their perception and use.

53)

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

54) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 외국 문화를 이해해야 할 중요성이 증가되고 있다
 ② 상품들은 사용에 영향을 미치는 문화적 가치를 가지고 있다
 ③ 색은 각 나라마다 다르게 이해될 수 있다
 ④ 미국에서는 애도를 위해서 여자가 흰 옷을 입는다
 ⑤ 미국 디자이너들은 새로운 테마파크 구성을 위해 일본 문화를 배척했다

06

Among the powers of government is meting out punishment, and writers such as Montesquieu, Cesare Beccaria, and the American founders thought afresh about the government's license to harm its citizens.

(A) Cruel punishments, whether or not they are in some sense "deserved," are no more effective at preventing harm than moderate but surer punishments, and they desensitize spectators and brutalize the society that implements them.

(B) Criminal punishment, they argued, is not a mandate to implement cosmic justice but part of an incentive structure that discourages antisocial acts without causing more suffering than it prevents.

(C) The reason the punishment should fit the crime, for example, is not to balance some mystical scale of justice but to ensure that a wrongdoer stops at a minor crime rather than escalating to a more harmful one.

55)

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

56) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 처벌은 정부의 권한 중 하나이다
 ② 미국 건국자들은 형사 처벌은 보편적 정의의 실현이라고 하였다
 ③ 처벌은 범죄에 걸맞아야 한다
 ④ 처벌은 경미한 범죄에서 멈추는 것을 확실히 하기 위한 목적이 있다
 ⑤ 잔혹한 처벌은 보는 사람을 둔감하게 만든다

07 도표 변형생략

08

In 1909, L. Emmett Holt, M.D., published *The Care and Feeding of Children* which was the first widely available parental advice book.

(A) In the book, he emphasized the importance of breast milk and supported this fact by citing decreased mortality rates among breast-fed infants. He concluded “there is no perfect substitute for good breast feeding.” Holt was a realist, however, and while he devoted nine pages of his book to breast-feeding, including when, why, and how to wean the baby by one year of age, he devoted sixty pages to the ins and outs of artificial feeding.

(B) Holt covered the physical care of infants and children, feeding babies, the diet of older children and miscellaneous advice on diseases, emergencies, playtime, and baby temperament. Holt wrote the book in a question and answer format and included much that could be considered common sense.

(C) It had been originally published in 1894 as a manual for nursery maids working in a hospital. He revised the book and put out a new edition specifically for home use.

*miscellaneous 갖가지의 **temperament 기질

***wean 젖을 떼다

57)

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

58) 뒷글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Holt은 부모용 조언서를 출판했다
 ② Holt의 저서는 육아에 관한 내용이었다
 ③ Holt은 질의응답 식으로 책을 서술했다
 ④ Holt은 좋은 모유 수유를 대체하는 것에 대해 서술했다
 ⑤ Holt은 그의 저서에서 모유 수유보다 인공 수유에 관한 내용을 5배 이상 썼다

09 실용문 변형생략

10 실용문 변형생략

11

Pet owners themselves often give signals that can create behaviors that are the opposite of what they want.

(A) What started out as a cute puppy antic of grabbing your arm becomes unacceptable behavior when that cute little puppy has grown into a hundred-pound Rottweiler!

(B) For example, bite inhibition in animals is a lesson taught by mother, father, and/or siblings in the wild. All puppies have the instinct to bite and the need to chew during the teeth-cutting months, so they must be taught by us, their surrogate parents, what they are allowed and not allowed to put their teeth on.

(C) Many humans, however, will play “rough” with their young animals, encouraging them to be “mouthy” by grabbing clothing, arms, or hair “in play.” That only teaches the animal to associate placing their teeth on humans as something fun to do — a behavior that only escalates as they get older.

59)

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

60) 뒷글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 애완동물은 자신이 원하는 것과 반대되는 신호를 자주 보낸다
 ② 동물에게서 무는 것 금지는 야생에서 배울 수 없다
 ③ 많은 사람들은 애완동물의 어린 시절 물기를 부추긴다
 ④ 무는 행위는 언제까지 용납할 수는 없다
 ⑤ 동물은 사람에게 이빨 대는 것을 재미있는 일로 연상하게 가르침 받기도 한다

12

Novice counselors learning active listening techniques often find silences difficult, just as many of us do in social settings.

(A) And you may need to learn to trust yourself with this space in the helping relationship. If eventually you need to break the silence then it is probably better to do this with some kind of reflection than it is to ask a question.

(B) Remember, however, that in an active listening setting your client may be processing some very difficult emotions and struggling to find the right words. Your client may need space to stop, think and feel.

(C) When you are a novice a short silence feels very long. It is unlikely to feel as long to the client as it does to you. You may be tempted to jump in, usually with a question, which to the client can feel like an intrusion on their thoughts. You may need to learn to be comfortable with silence.

61)

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

62) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 능동적인 듣기 기법은 초보 상담에게 어려운 과제로 다가온다
 ② 내담자는 멈추고 생각할 시간이 필요할 수도 있다
 ③ 초보 상담가는 짧은 침묵이 길게 느껴질 수 있다
 ④ 끼어드는 것은 내담자에게 침해로 느껴질 수 있다
 ⑤ 침묵을 깨기 위해 질문은 최선의 방법이다

13

Five minutes before dinner, Mom goes to Stephanie's room and gently touches her on the shoulder, reminding her it's time to come to dinner.

(A) Mom calmly repeats the message that she can eat the extra food on the counter and that they expect her to eat alone in the kitchen. There's no yelling or arguing. Stephanie is getting her dinner. She simply needs to serve herself and eat alone.

(B) A pleasant conversation takes place until 10 minutes later when Stephanie storms in, complaining that she's starving. Mom calmly says, "We've already started dinner. There's extra food on the kitchen counter and you can eat there." Stephanie argues that the food is cold.

(C) Just before dinner, she gives one last call of, "Stephanie, we're starting dinner in one minute." A minute later, the family sits down at the table, without Stephanie.

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 Stephanie의 엄마는 저녁식사 5분전에 저녁식사 시간임을 일깨워 준다
 ② Stephanie는 저녁식사 자리에 가장 늦게 앉는다
 ③ Stephanie는 가족과 항상 저녁식사를 같이한다
 ④ Stephanie와 엄마는 말다툼하는 일이 거의 없다
 ⑤ Stephanie는 엄마에게 자주 음식이 차갑다고 불평한다

14

Food politics is not a new phenomenon. A battle over the production of bread in Paris was the occasion of Marie Antoinette's unfortunate remark about eating cake, and increases in prices or taxes on food have provoked revolt in countless countries including colonial America.

(A) But in Europe in the twenty-first century, food politics is directed not at scarcity or justice but at identity. The Slow Food movement's prime concern is to protect the diverse, local traditions responsible for artisanal food production and encourage people to eat local ingredients.

(B) The threatened loss of specific tastes and the local cultures that produce them animate this movement. They deploy the aesthetic and symbolic content of food in a search for a more authentic lifestyle anchored in local traditions, which then becomes the idiom through which political mobilization occurs.

(C) Thus, the Slow Food movement understands the food artisan, not as a conservative standing in the way of progress but as someone charged with the preservation of local heritage.

65)

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

66) 뒷글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 먹거리 정치는 예전부터 있었다
 ② 식품 가격이 수많은 나라의 폭동을 유발하기도 했다
 ③ 슬로푸드 운동은 지역 전통의 보호이다
 ④ 지역 문화가 슬로푸드 운동에 생기를 불어 넣는다
 ⑤ 슬로푸드 운동은 음식을 상징적으로 활용하지 않는다

15

There is a story about William Penn, founder of the state of Pennsylvania. Part of his apparel as an aristocrat was to wear a sword.

(A) We speak of having choices and, of course, compared to those who struggle to survive, we do. But to talk of making decisions is to speak from an external perspective. There is an interior imperative, and the way becomes clear.

(B) He asked George Fox, one of the early members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), whether it was all right to wear one. Fox's response was not "Take it off this instant; we are a pacifist organisation" but "Wear it as long as you can."

(C) I find that a good rule to live by: eat meat for as long as you can, fly to overseas holidays for as long as you can, drink alcohol for as long as you can; give up when and if the discomfort grows too much. Pay attention to the inner truth.

67)

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

68) 뒷글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Penn은 귀족이었다
 ② Fox는 Penn에게 칼을 벗으라고 명령했다
 ③ Fox의 말은 글쓴이에게 좋은 신조의 원칙이다
 ④ 우리는 선택권을 가졌다
 ⑤ 내부의 명령에 의해 길이 명확해진다

16

The figures regarding the comparative cost of bottled water show just how unacceptable it is for public money to be spent on bottled water.

(A) On the basis of the assumption that standard municipal hook-ups are unfit for human consumption, developers have been quick to “add value” (and profit) to their developments by installing separate “pure water” supply lines, at great cost to the consumer. What is more, the greater the proliferation of such systems, the more municipal supply of drinking water (which depends on extensive cross-subsidies, from urban to rural, from rich to poor, etc.) is undermined.

(B) At 36 cents a liter, tap water is 141 times cheaper than the best-selling mineral water in Europe. Arguably the costs of producing bottled water can be borne by Western industrialized countries, but from the perspective of middle-income countries, such as Mexico, such prices are disproportionately high

(C) And it is worrying that the proliferation of bottled water could induce municipal authorities in developing nations to deemphasize public drinking water provision. A related issue involves the rapid proliferation of “dual water pipe” systems, especially in China and East Asia.

69)

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

70) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 수도물은 광천수보다 100배 이상 저렴하다
 ② 병에 든 생수 비용은 선진국만 감당할 수 있다
 ③ 물에 대한 가격 불균형은 개발도상국에서 공공식수의 공급을 귀찮하게 여기게 될 수 있다
 ④ 개발자들은 표준적인 시의 수도 연결부가 식수로 부적절하다고 평가한다
 ⑤ 깨끗한 물 라인 공급을 통해 이익을 추가한다

17

Much drinking that people and other animals do does not reduce a water deficit.

(A) Both reasons are, however, only partly correct. You don't actually need the water until several hours after you eat. When you drink during a meal, you're anticipating a need for water and taking advantage of available water to prevent a deficit. Animals drink, as well as eat, before there's any actual need for doing so, following the maxim, “Dig a well before you are thirsty.”

(B) If you keep a record, you'll see that you do most of your drinking while you're eating a meal. One possible reason might be that you need the water to help digest your food, to maintain the optimal food to water ratio in your GI tract. Another possible reason might be that you need the water because the food is salty and you need to replenish the water that the salt draws out of your cells.

(C) For example, the amount that rats drink depends greatly on the time of day, independent of when the water is actually needed. Rats receiving 50% of their food during the day drink only about 25% of their water during that time; they drink most of their water at night even though they aren't getting most of their food then. Lets consider an example that you may be able to relate to more directly.

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 쥐는 하루 시간대에 크게 의존한다
 ② 쥐는 밤에 물을 대부분 마신다
 ③ 식사를 하면서 소화를 위해 물을 먹으면 안 된다
 ④ 식후 몇시간까지 수분 공급은 필요하지 않다
 ⑤ 동물은 어떠한 필요가 있기전 물을 마신다

18

Ancient cultures traditionally told stories under the stars and around the flickering flames of the campfire.

(A) Nevertheless, the storytelling potential of constantly evolving social media has much to recommend it as a vehicle for the transmission of cultural information, and any outright rejection of technology and other new avenues of communication for the transmission of American “folklore” is premature and, in the end, unwise.

(B) Some cultures still do so to this day, even in the United States of the twenty-first century. Many continue such traditions in backyards, on family trips, and at camp.

(C) There is no denying, however, that in the past half century or so the flickering light around which we gather as clans trends more and more toward the electronic screen, and in recent years these have become increasingly individual and hand-held rather than communal.

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 고대 문화에서는 모닥불에서 이야기를 들려주었다
 ② 지난 반세기 동안 우리는 전자 화면에 더 주목하게 되었다
 ③ 최근 몇 년동안 전자화면은 개인적으로 되었다
 ④ 소셜 미디어에는 문화적 정보 전달의 매개체로 추천할 것이 없다
 ⑤ 미국의 새로운 소통에 대한 거부는 성급한 것이다

19

The sense of touch is one of the factors which prevent people from being convinced of the truth that the senses of sight, hearing and taste occur within the brain.

(A) However, there is a fact that such people cannot understand, or perhaps just ignore. The sense of touch also occurs in the brain as much as do all the other senses. That is to say, when you touch a material object, you sense whether it is hard, soft, wet, sticky or silky in the brain. The effects that come from your fingertips are transmitted to the brain as an electrical signal and these signals are perceived in the brain as the sense of touch.

(B) For instance, if you touch a rough surface, you can never know whether the surface is, in reality, indeed a rough surface, or how a rough surface actually feels. That is because you can never touch the original of a rough surface. The knowledge that you have about touching a surface is your brain's interpretation of certain stimuli.

(C) For example, if you told someone that he sees a book within his brain, he would, if he didn't think carefully, reply “I can't be seeing the book in my brain — look, I'm touching it with my hand”. Or, if we said “we cannot know whether the original of this book exists as a material object outside or not”, again the same superficially minded person might answer “no, look, I'm holding it with my hand and I feel the hardness of it — that isn't a perception but an existence which has material reality”.

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 촉각은 다른 감각이 뇌 안에서 일어난다는 것을 확신하지 못하게 한다
 ② 촉각은 다른 감각과 못지 않게 뇌에서 발생한다
 ③ 손끝에서 뇌에 전기 신호를 보낸다
 ④ 우리는 만지고 있는 것의 원형을 알 수 없다
 ⑤ 우리가 만지는 것에 대한 지식은 뇌의 해석이다

20

20

When the amygdala is triggered, it “hijacks” or commandeers our entire biological system to respond to threats.

(A) In the “tooth and claw” days, this adrenaline-charged system allowed our ancestors to club the predator, or grab the baby and run. In modern life, the stress response still saves lives when we hit the brakes to avoid an oncoming car.

(B) However, since our hair-triggered reactions to extreme stressors do not include a “cognitive review,” we also react to a lot of false alarms. Think of road rage as the adult equivalent of a two-year-old’s (or twelve-year-old’s) temper tantrum. Every day, in families all over the world, people yell, scream, curse, and take flight from loved ones when their buttons (amygdalae) are pushed.

(C) When we detect danger, the response time of the amygdala is around thirty-three milliseconds — and for some people, half that time. The prefrontal cortex (our “thinking” brain) requires at least ten times that amount of time to process information from the environment as a conscious thought. For millions of years in human evolutionary history, the “fight or flight” reaction pattern triggered by the amygdala has survived because it saves lives.

77)

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

78) 뒷글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 위험을 감지할 때 편도체는 1초가 되지 않는 시간에 반응한다
 ② 전투열은 편도체보다 정보처리 시간이 10배가 필요하다
 ③ 인류에 역사에서 편도체의 반응은 오래되지 않았다
 ④ 자동차 브레이크를 밟을 때 편도체가 반응한다
 ⑤ 우리는 많은 허위 경보에 반응한다

21

For years people thought that ice melting under pressure was the only reason for ice being slippery.

(A) But it turns out that the story is more complex than that, because it doesn’t explain why ice is still slippery at temperatures well below its freezing point, or when the pressure isn’t enough to melt it (e.g. ice is still slippery if you wear flat shoes, not just ice skates).

(B) This verified the original hypothesis made by the famous physicist Michael Faraday in 1850 that all ice has an intrinsic thin layer of water at the surface. So ice is slippery due to its inherent surface water layer, which can be enhanced using pressure and friction.

(C) It turns out that friction plays a big part — as the ice skates, skis, or glaciers slide, the friction generates heat, which melts the surface of the ice slightly. But that’s still not the whole story, as it doesn’t explain why ice is slippery even if you stand still. Modern analysis has shown that because the molecules at the surface of ice are inherently unstable due to the lack of molecules above them, the surface reconstructs to form a liquid-like layer.

79)

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

80) 뒷글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 얼음이 미끄러운 이유는 얼음이 녹기 때문이라고 수년간 간주되었다
 ② 얼음이 미끄러운 것은 마찰이 큰 역할을 한다
 ③ 마찰은 얼음이 미끄러운 것을 설명하는 모든 요인이다
 ④ 현대 분석에 따르면 얼음의 표면은 본질적으로 불안정하다
 ⑤ 얼음이 미끄러움은 강화될 수 있다

22

Extinction involves the removal of a positive reward. Extinction occurs when one tries to eliminate an undesirable behavior by withholding rewards when the behavior occurs.

(A) However, extinction can also work on good, desirable behaviors that are not rewarded. A student who works hard during class, but whose hard work goes unnoticed, may soon stop working as diligently.

(B) Can you imagine receiving the chapter, state, or American FFA (Future Farmers of America) degree with no awards, no banquet, and no State Convention or National Convention to attend? Without these awards or some other type of recognition, students would no longer do the work that goes into earning these awards — that behavior would become extinct.

(C) A student who is late for class misses the teacher's reward for promptness that day. By withholding the reward, the teacher can eventually eliminate the chronic tardiness (the tardiness becomes extinct).

81)

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

82) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 소멸은 비바람직한 행동을 없애기 위해 쓰인다
 ② 교사는 보상을 주지 않음으로 만성적인 지각을 없앨 수 있다
 ③ 소멸은 바람직한 행동에도 작용할 수 있다
 ④ 학생을 자신의 노력을 몰라주면 성실한 학업을 중단할 수도 있다
 ⑤ 적절한 보상이 없어도 바람직한 행동은 유지될 수 있다

23

People tend to overestimate how harshly others will judge them. This dynamic may apply to the case of help-seeking.

(A) In one study, we asked two samples of potential helpers (teaching assistants and peer advisors) to estimate the number of students who would seek their help during a single semester. The peer advisors overestimated by over 60%, and the teaching assistants by 20%, the number of students who would ask them for help.

(B) Even a small request can make the help-seeker feel self-conscious, embarrassed, and guilty. In our research, we have found that the anxiety help-seekers experience over how their request will come across is surprising to potential helpers who do not know what all the fuss is about.

(C) This prediction error emerged even though the peer advisors had been students themselves the prior year, and the majority of teaching assistants had worked as teaching assistants before (often for the same class). Nevertheless, their past experience as help-seekers offered no clues in predicting others' future help-seeking behavior.

83)

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

84) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 작은 요청을 구할 때조차 죄책감이 들 수 있다
 ② 자신의 요청에 관해 겪는 불안감은 도움을 줄 사람들에게는 불쾌한 것이다
 ③ 연구에서는 자신에게 도움을 줄 학생 수를 가늠해보라고 했다
 ④ 연구에서 나타난 예측오류는 과거의 관계에 상관없이 나타났다
 ⑤ 과거 경험은 도움을 구하는 행동을 예측하는데 아무런 단서를 제공하지 않았다

24~25

As railroads developed during the nineteenth century in the United States, they offered the world's first means of transportation that was largely resistant to the effects of bad weather and able to function throughout the year.

(A) The development of the nation's rail network from 1840 through the 1890s brought reliable movement of people and goods throughout the nation, with many fewer seasonal impacts than happened to other existing forms of transportation, all of which suffered greatly with the weather's capriciousness.

(B) Railroads now enabled farmers to get their harvested crops to market in a matter of days, whether they were shipped in July or January. Prior to the coining of the railroads, shipments of anything could not be accomplished during many months of the year, and other forms of moving goods were extremely slow and apt to be halted for days and weeks by conditions such as low water, muddy roads, and storms. By contrast, except in extreme weather conditions, trains could be counted on to reach their destinations on time. Even today, fog, heavy rain or snow and ice stop commercial aircraft operations and slow vehicular traffic, often causing multiple accidents. But trains continue to operate in such conditions.

(C) Over the past 150 years, with ever-newer technologies, the railroads have constantly worked to minimize their weather problems. They have buried cables and employed radios for communication to escape the major losses that snowstorms and freezing rain once caused to their exposed wire-based communication systems. They built snow sheds in mountainous areas where heavy snow caused trouble. They installed gas-fired heaters to keep their switches from freezing. Taller and stronger bridges have reduced many flood-related problems.

85)

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

86) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 악천후에 대항하는 운송수단으로 미국에서는 철도가 발달되었다
 ② 철도망의 발달은 계절적인 영향을 적게 받았다
 ③ 철도의 발달 이전에는 상품 운송이 몇 달씩 걸렸다
 ④ 기차는 어떠한 상황에도 정시에 도착한다고 믿을 수 있었다
 ⑤ 철도는 통신용 케이블을 땅에 묻고 무선 통신을 이용했다

26~28

Just off the coast of New Hampshire, USA, the submarine Squalus sailed along the surface of the Atlantic Ocean. It was 8:40 a.m., on May 23, 1939. Brand-new, Squalus was undergoing sea-trials before she was delivered to the US Navy.

(A) But then a strange sound made him startle. An instant later, a terrified sailor looked up from an intercom and shouted, "The engine room is flooding!" Naquin gave his order to surface immediately. Compressed air was injected into the flooded ballast tanks and the submarine began to rise. The front part of the ship broke the surface, but tons of water were now pouring into the rear of the ship. The weight of water dragged sharply down the rear of the ship.

(C) As she cut through the sea, her captain, 35-year-old Lieutenant Oliver Naquin, stood face to the wind on the conning tower. The previous 19 test dives he had carried out with his ship had all gone to plan, but the next procedure would test both the 56 men in his crew, and their vessel, to the limit. Squalus was about to carry out a practice crash-dive, an emergency procedure where a submarine under attack on the surface submerges as quickly as possible.

(B) Naquin called down to his radio operator, ordering him to report their position to the submarine's home port of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Then he hit a button on the bridge which sounded the crash dive alarm. He hurried below to the control room, closing the upper and lower tower hatches. Inside the control room, men stood alert by dials and instruments, fully involved in the complex sequence of events that would take the submarine smoothly under the water. Naquin called out a series of well-rehearsed commands: "Secure all vents." "Flood main ballast tanks one and two." Everything was going like clockwork. As all outside vents and hatches were closed, a set of indicator lights changed from red to green to show that the ship was sealed against the sea. The

ship's ballast tanks rapidly filled with water, and Squalus swiftly sank to 15 m. Squalus settled underwater and Naquin and his men congratulated themselves on a successful operation.

*conning tower (잠수함의) 전망탑 **vent 배기구
***ballast tank 밸러스트 탱크(배의 균형을 유지하기 위해 배의 바닥에 싣는 물 저장 탱크)

87)

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

88) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Squalus호는 미 해군에 가기전 시험 항해를 받았다
② Squalus호는 급속 잠항 훈련을 수행하려 했다
③ Squalus호의 승무원들은 실전이 아니라 모두 느긋이 훈련에 임했다
④ 잠수함 훈련 중 Squalus호에 물이 들어왔다
⑤ 배의 모든 부분은 수면위로 떠오르지 못했다

Mini Test 03.

01

Dear library users,

Since the Book Tree Library was founded in 2001 as a place for research and study, we have made efforts to meet the users' various needs.

(A) We are about to modernize our services. We strive to develop electronic library resources, as well as provide remote services to our users.

(B) Please help the Book Tree Library. If everyone donates \$5, we can end this fundraising campaign successfully. With your donation we can make our dream come true. If you find our library useful, please help us. Thank you.

(C) We need to buy more paperback books to sustain a library you can trust. Funds are needed to employ more administrative staff. For 20 years, our dream has been to build the library of everything and make it available to everyone.

Sincerely,

Sarah Lamb Library Director

89)

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

90) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 도서관은 2000년 이후에 설립되었다
 ② 도서관은 서비스를 현대화할 계획 중이다
 ③ 도서관은 직원을 고용하기 위해 더 많은 기금이 필요하다
 ④ 모두가 5달러만 기부하면 모금 캠페인이 성공한다
 ⑤ 모금 캠페인은 무기한적으로 진행될 것이다

02

It was July 1985. Billy gazed up at the enormous building with its nine floors and its thousand windows.

(A) Finally got away from the William Pitt College of Technology. What a nightmare of a job it'd been. Now he was free. No more trying to persuade uncooperative colleagues to take one of his improvement courses; no more having to bow and scrape to bosses who paid lip service to the need for his job.

(B) No more having to join the morning rush hour to get to work on time. No more being ruled by the demands of tight timetables and having to jump whenever some superior gave the command. Farewell to all that! Now he knew how a prisoner felt on the day of his release when he heard the gate finally clang behind him.

(C) It was the big day, a watershed in his life, and he couldn't get his head round it. He'd retired! At last! The enormity of the event began to sink in, and a shiver of joy ran down his spine. He'd left! Actually left!

*watershed 분수령, 분기점

**bow and scrape 굽실거리다

91)

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

92) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Billy는 분수령이 되는 중요한 날을 실감하지 못했다
 ② Billy는 공과대를 졸업했다
 ③ Billy는 근무하는 동안 강좌수강을 설득했었다
 ④ Billy는 상급자가 명령을 내릴 때 마다 놀랬다
 ⑤ Billy는 시간표의 요구에 휘둘렸었다

03

If you're a young athlete, you, your parents, and your coaches want you to experience success now because you and they believe that early success is highly predictive of later success in your sport.

(A) More often than not, it is the athletes who keep at it through setbacks, plateaus, and failures who ultimately "make it." Your efforts early on as you strive for your sports goals should be devoted to preparing yourself for success in the future, when it matters most, not achieving quick and immediate success.

(B) Our athletic culture is obsessed with the "phenom" and the "can't-miss kid," who show earlier dominance in a sport. Yet, although there have been phenoms who went on to great success later in their careers, this perception is as much fantasy as reality.

(C) For example, out of the thousands of young baseball players who have competed in the Little League World Series throughout the years, fewer than 50 went on to major-league careers. In fact, phenoms are a statistical rarity, and those can't-miss kids often do miss later in their athletic careers.

93)

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

94) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 사람들은 스포츠 선수로서의 성공이 스포츠 선수 이후의 성공으로 예측한다
 ② 운동 천재에 대한 인식이 현실인 만큼 환상도 있다
 ③ 천재도 선수 경력 후반에 종종 실패한다
 ④ 성공하는 선수들은 좌절기를 겪는다
 ⑤ 스포츠 목표를 위해서 노력은 눈앞의 성공에 집중되어야 한다

04

Why did evolution decide to ban muscle activity during REM sleep?

(A) You can well imagine the disastrous outcome of falsely enacting a dream fight, or a frantic sprint from an approaching dream foe, while your eyes are closed and you have no comprehension of the world around you. It wouldn't take long before you quickly left the gene pool. The brain paralyzes the body so the mind can dream safely.

(B) Because by eliminating muscle activity you are prevented from acting out your dream experience. During REM sleep, there is a nonstop barrage of motor commands swirling around the brain, and they underlie the movement-rich experience of dreams.

(C) Wise, then, of Mother Nature to have tailored a physiological straitjacket that forbids these fictional movements from becoming reality, especially considering that you've stopped consciously perceiving your surroundings.

95)

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

96) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 렘수면 중에도 뇌에는 운동 명령이 있다
 ② 꿈속의 허구적 움직임이 현실화 되는 것을 금해진다
 ③ 렘수면중 일어나는 꿈으로 수면 중 움직일 수 있다
 ④ 진화는 렘수면 중 근육 활동을 금지시켰다
 ⑤ 안전하게 꿈을 꾸려면 정신이 마비되어야 한다

05

When you and your daughter hear the word volunteering, what's the first image that comes to your mind? Donating your outgrown clothes to the Salvation Army?

(A) There are hundreds of ways to volunteer, from collecting newspapers for the Humane Society to playing the guitar at an assisted living center.

(B) Maybe you think volunteering means you have to go to Africa and live in a mud hut and eat raw bugs while teaching Sunday School to starving children. Actually, those are ways to volunteer, yet the world of volunteering is much broader than the stereotypical ideas most people have.

(C) There's a volunteer possibility just right for your daughter. I have a friend who loves gymnastics, so she volunteers at a local gym and teaches kids to somersault and do cartwheels. That's a long way from eating raw bugs in Africa! She found something that she loved doing and gives her time helping others.

97)

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

98) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 자원봉사의 개념은 일반인이 생각하는 것보다 훨씬 넓다
 ② 자원봉사를 하는 방법은 매우 다양하다
 ③ 다른 사람을 교육하는 것도 자원봉사의 한 부분이다
 ④ 다른 사람을 돕는데 시간을 제공하는 것이 자원봉사의 부분 중 하나다
 ⑤ 동물단체를 위해 일하는 것은 자원봉사가 아니다

06

How often do we think about the air we breathe, the water we drink, or the soil our agribusiness conglomerates plant our vegetables in? Not often enough.

(A) Is soil a resource or is it "dirt?" Unless you farm, or plant a garden, soil is only "dirt." Whether you pay any heed to the soil/dirt debate depends on what you use soil for — and on how hungry you are.

(B) Water, the universal solvent, causes no concern (and very little thought) until shortages occur, or until it is so foul that nothing can live in it or drink it. Only when we lack water or the quality is poor do we think of water as a resource to "worry" about.

(C) The typical attitude toward natural resources is often deliberate ignorance. Only when someone must wait in line for hours to fill the car gas tank does gasoline become a concern. Only when people can see — and smell — the air they breathe and cough when they inhale does air become a visible resource.

99)

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

100) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 우리는 공기, 토양과 같은 환경에 대해 자주 생각하지 않는다
 ② 우리는 천연자원에 대하여 무시하는 태도를 가질 때가 많다
 ③ 물은 오염되기 전까지는 사람들이 관심을 가지지 않는다
 ④ 우리가 농사를 짓지 않으면 토양은 자원이 아니라 흙이다
 ⑤ 모든 자연은 천연자원이 될 수 있다

07

Twenty to thirty years is a long time in the annals of information technology — long enough to allow us to discern a fundamental rift between the inner workings of yesterday's and today's computational tools. At the beginning, in the 1990s, we used our brand-new digital machines to implement the old science we knew — in a sense, we carried all the science we had over to the new computational platforms we were then just discovering.

(A) Thus, just as the digital revolution of the 1990s (new machines, same old science) generated a new way of making, today's computational revolution (same machines, but a brand-new science) is generating a new way of thinking.

(B) Now, to the contrary, we are learning that computers can work better and faster when we let them follow a different, nonhuman, postscientific method

(C) And we increasingly find it easier to let computers solve problems in their own way — even when we do not understand what they do or how they do it. In a metaphorical sense, computers are now developing their own science — a new kind of science.

101)

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

102) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 20년은 정보기술의 역사에 있어서 긴 시간이다
 ② 우리가 알던 모든 과학은 플랫폼을 옮겼다
 ③ 컴퓨터는 포스트 과학적인 방법으로는 더 잘 이해하기 힘들 것이다
 ④ 컴퓨터는 새로운 종류의 과학을 발전시키고 있다
 ⑤ 오늘날 전산 혁명은 완전히 새로운 사고방식을 만들고 있다

08 도표 변형생략

09

Walter Mischel was born in Vienna in 1930, in a house that was a short walk away from where Sigmund Freud lived. His family moved to New York when he was 10 years old to escape from the Nazis. He studied psychology but qualified as a social worker.

(A) While at Harvard he worked on a project assessing performance for the Peace Corps and found that global trait measures of personality were not good predictors of performance.

(B) He suggested that the early link with Freud led him to begin his career as an advocate of Freud and psychoanalysis. However, he found that the psychoanalytic approach was of little help in his work with inner-city aggressive youngsters.

(C) This led him to undertake a PhD in psychology at Ohio State University, where he worked with George Kelly and Julian Rotter. After graduation he worked at Harvard University and then Stanford University before moving to Columbia University in 1984.

103)

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

104) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Mischel은 프로이트가 살던 곳과 가까운 곳에서 태어났다
 ② Mischel의 가족은 나치를 피해 뉴욕으로 이동했다
 ③ Mischel은 정신분석학이 도움이 된다고 생각했다
 ④ Mischel은 심리학을 박사 학위로 공부했다
 ⑤ Mischel은 Harvard에서 봉사단 업무 프로젝트에 종사하였다

10 실용문 변형생략

11 실용문 변형생략

12

In no way is the use of the word “concept” intended to suggest that perceiving is an intellectual operation.

(A) The processes in question must be thought of as occurring within the visual sector of the nervous system. But the term concept is intended to suggest a striking similarity between the elementary activities of the senses and the higher ones of thinking or reasoning.

(B) So great is this similarity that many psychologists attributed the achievements of the senses to secret aid supposedly rendered them by the intellect. Those psychologists spoke of unconscious conclusions or computations because they assumed that perception itself could do no more than mechanically register the impingements of the outer world.

(C) It seems now that the same mechanisms operate on both the perceptual and the intellectual level, so that terms like concept, judgment, logic, abstraction, conclusion, computation, are needed in describing the work of the senses.

105)

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

106) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 개념이라는 단어는 지적인 작용을 위해 의도된 것이 아니다
 ② 개념은 사고와 추론 사이의 유사성을 말하기 위해 의도되지 않았다
 ③ 유사성은 심리학자들에 의해 신비로운 도움의 결과로 보여졌다
 ④ 심리학자들은 지각 체계가 외부에서 들어오는 정보를 인식하는 것에 그친다고 생각했다
 ⑤ 심리학자들은 무의식적인 결론이나 계산에 대해 언급했다

13

One alternative to self-disclosure is to keep your thoughts and feelings to yourself.

(A) Telling the whole truth may be honest, but it can jeopardize you, the other person, and your relationship. Most thoughtful communicators would keep quiet rather than give unwanted opinions like “You look awful” or “You talk too much.”

(B) You can get a sense of how much you rely on silence instead of disclosing by keeping a record of when you do and don’t express your opinions. You’re likely to find that withholding thoughts and feelings is a common approach for you.

(C) Social scientists have found that people often make distinctions between “lies of omission” and “lies of commission” — and that saying nothing (omission) is usually judged less harshly than telling an outright lie (commission). One study showed that in the workplace, holding back information is often seen as a better alternative than lying or engaging in intentional deception.

107)

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

108) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 자기 노출의 대안은 자신의 생각, 감정을 스스로만 가지는 것이다
 ② 생각을 억제하는 것은 해결법이 될 수 있다
 ③ 정직은 관계를 위태롭게 할 수 있다
 ④ 사회과학자들은 명백한 거짓말이 더 비난받는 것을 발견했다
 ⑤ 연구에 따르면 정보를 말하지 않는 것이 거짓말을 하는 것보다 더 나은 대안이라고 한다

14

Sociologist Erving Goffman notes “that when an individual appears before others he will have many motives for trying to control the impression they receive of the situation.”

(A) Every role we play carries a number of possible strategies for influencing others. In words, gestures, and small signs, we leave a trail of cues that are meant to guide the responses of our audiences. No moment in the routine events of the day is too small to be completely without persuasion.

(B) Goffman reminds us that children, teachers, parents, close friends, employees, employers, spouses, lovers, and coworkers all have strategies for projecting their interests to those with whom they come in contact. He referred to such strategies as impression management. Since we perform many of these roles simultaneously, we are constantly faced with the imperatives of making our actions and attitudes acceptable to others.

(C) We want to be liked and to have our ideas accepted. We want others to show regard for our feelings and for the values that serve as the anchors for our actions.

109)

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

110) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Goffman은 개인은 다른 사람들 앞에서 받는 인상을 조절하려 한다고 하였다
 ② 우리는 남들이 우리를 존중해주길 바란다
 ③ Goffman은 모두 자신을 투영하기 위한 전략을 가진다고 한다
 ④ Goffman은 인상관리에 관해 논문을 쓰고 발표했다
 ⑤ 우리가 하는 모든 역할은 많은 전략이 수반된다

15

Entrepreneurs succeed by providing customers with businesses and services they value. This requires knowledge of what people value and how to provide those goods and services.

(A) Business people draw on their knowledge acquired from experience to make more accurate assessments of areas of possible demand. Part of this involves getting into the heads of the consumers to see how they perceive products in relation to their needs. In so doing, you need to be aware of changes in lifestyles of consumers and their product needs.

(B) It is hard to succeed without that knowledge. The person who observes a change in consumption patterns will not necessarily realize its importance unless he or she is familiar with the product or industry.

(C) With this knowledge, you can create a product that connects with the changing lifestyles of the potential market. Firms that put together new combinations of technologies and build products that fit into buyers' thought systems should have greater potential for survival than those that do not.

111)

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

112) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 기업가들은 고객들이 가치를 부여하는 사업을 제공하면서 성공한다
 ② 기업은 사람들의 가치를 알지 못하면 성공하기 어렵다
 ③ 사람들은 소비 패턴의 변화의 중요성을 모두 인식하고 있다
 ④ 사업가들은 평가를 위해 경험으로부터 얻은 지식을 활용한다
 ⑤ 사업가는 구매자의 생활 변화방식을 알 필요가 있다

16

The mystery of why we are attracted to sad music is a particularly fascinating paradox that has puzzled philosophers for centuries, with very little empirical research on the subject until the last decade.

(A) We could expect, therefore, that people would usually display a preference for listening to happy music. Research supports this idea, with findings that people do mostly prefer to listen to up-tempo music in major keys, music which is usually perceived as happy.

(B) “Negative’ emotions such as sadness are generally held to involve avoidance behaviours according to most models of emotion, impelling us to escape from situations or people that make us feel sad, thus protecting us from potential danger.

(C) Counterintuitively, however, in the case of music or other aesthetic experiences, the evidence suggests that we also willingly seek out experiences of sadness, even seeming to enjoy them. As David Hume says, “they are pleased as they are afflicted, and never so happy as when they employ tears, sobs and cries to give vent to their sorrow.”

113)

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

114) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 철학자들은 슬픈 음악에 끌리는 것에 대해 곤혹스러워 했다
 ② 최근 20년까지 슬픈 음악에 대한 선호에 관한 연구는 거의 없었다
 ③ 부정적인 감정은 회피 행위를 수반한다
 ④ 사람들은 대개 행복한 음악을 좋아한다고 예상할 수 없다
 ⑤ 미적 경험을 위해 슬픈 경험을 찾기도 한다

17

The form of street art changes to meet the conditions of the political system. In open, pluralistic societies, collectives competing for political space often utilize all forms to record their historical memory.

(A) However, in noncompetitive, authoritarian systems where government dominates public space, graffiti becomes the primary medium; posters, wallpaintings, and murals are more risky. Until the twilight of the Augusto Pinochet regime, the painting of murals ceased because of the high political risks.

(B) Leaflets supplemented the underground graffiti. At times they were displayed as wallposters. Themes also adapt to reflect pressing national problems. In an authoritarian system, political matters take precedence over social, cultural, and economic questions.

(C) The opposition’s push is to resolve political questions first; their themes record a regime’s sins. In a competitive system, once the transition questions are resolved, the street art begins to reflect an array of pressing problems — political, social, economic, or cultural in nature. These are recorded in posters, graffiti, wallpaintings, and murals.

115)

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

116) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 거리의 미술은 정치에 영향을 받는다
 ② 정부가 권위적이면 그래피티가 거리 미술의 주된 영역이 된다
 ③ Pinochet 시절 벽보가 나타났다
 ④ 권위주의적 체제에서 거리 미술은 경제 문제가 우선된다
 ⑤ 본질적인 문제가 해결되면 긴급한 문제들이 반영된다

18

The American Revolution (1774-83) ranks among the most written about episodes in history. It achieved independence and forged a great nation.

(A) That it also exerted an immense social, cultural, and ideological impact on the rest of the world that proved fundamental to the shaping of democratic modernity has attracted little attention since the mid-nineteenth century until very recently.

(B) The American Revolution, preceding the great French Revolution of 1789-99, was the first and one of the most momentous upheavals of a whole series of revolutionary events gripping the Atlantic world during the three-quarters of a century from 1775 to 1848-49. Like the French Revolution, these were all profoundly affected by, and impacted on, America in ways rarely examined and discussed in broad context.

(C) But historians and readers have mostly approached it as an isolated American drama, the decisive formative episode in the history of the nation-state.

117)

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

118) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 미국 독립 혁명은 가장 많이 기술된 역사적 사건 중 하나이다
 ② 역사가들과 독자들은 서로 다른 접근법으로 미국 독립 혁명에 접근했다
 ③ 19세기 중반부터 최근까지 미국 독립 혁명에 사회문화적 영향은 주목받지 못했다
 ④ 미국 혁명은 프랑스 혁명보다 앞선다
 ⑤ 미국 독립 혁명은 대서양권의 혁명적 사건중에서 가장 중대한 첫째 사건이었다

19

A very few animal species have rudimentary culture.

(A) Members of a second group of chimpanzees have learned from one another how to swim and dive or otherwise move through water. These are among the very rare examples of true cultures — behavior invented by individuals and groups and passed on by the social learning of others. But no animal species, at least none out of the more than one million known, has a language. What then is language — what exactly?

(B) Linguists define it as the highest form of communication, an endless combination of words translatable into symbols, and arbitrarily chosen to confer meaning. They are used to label any conceivable entity, process, or one or more attributes that define entity and process.

(C) A local troop of Japanese macaques have learned, from the example an innovative female in their midst provided, how to clean sweet potatoes by washing them in water. Equally impressive, members of at least one chimpanzee troop use bush stems stripped of leaves to fish for termite soldiers, the suicidally aggressive insect fighters that bite and hold on to any invader of their nest.

119)

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

120) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 많은 수의 동물들은 초보적인 문화를 가지고 있지 않다
 ② 침팬지는 곤충을 사냥하기 위해 식물을 사용한다
 ③ 어떤 동물은 언어를 가지고 있다
 ④ 언어학자들은 언어를 기호로 옮길 수 있어야 한다고 한다
 ⑤ 언어는 낱말들의 끊임없는 결합으로 정의된다

20

Fear of radiation is problematic considering the trend in radiation exposures. Since 1980, the background radiation exposure level for Americans has doubled, and is likely to continue to climb.

(A) The benefits of diagnostic radiology in identifying disease and monitoring treatment progress have been significant. However, radiation has also been overused in many circumstances, conveying little or no benefits to patients while still subjecting them to increased risks. Furthermore, medical radiation is not distributed evenly across the population.

(B) While some people are getting no medical radiation exposure at all, others are receiving substantial doses. Under such circumstances, the “average” background radiation level means little to the individual. People need to be aware of their personal radiation exposures and weigh the risks and benefits before agreeing to subject themselves to medical radiation procedures.

(C) Similar patterns are occurring in all of the developed and developing countries. This increase in background radiation is almost entirely due to the expanding use of radiation procedures in medicine.

121)

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

122) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 1980년 미국인의 배경 방사선 노출 수준은 두배로 늘었다
 ② 미국에서의 패턴이 개발도상국에서 나타났다
 ③ 배경 방사선은 의료와 상관없다
 ④ 의료 방사선은 인구 전체에 고르게 나누어지지 않는다
 ⑤ 의료 방사선 치료를 받는데 위험과 이득을 따져봐야 한다

21

Unlike conventional marketing activities, like advertising and promotions, that are planned and scripted, sports events are inherently unpredictable.

(A) Fans, athletes, teams, and companies do not know outcomes. Despite even the most formidable track records of success, one cannot know for certain whether past sport performances will continue or whether expectations will be turned upside down.

(B) This very unpredictability separates sports from almost all other corporate marketing activities. Indeed, many business managers find this prospect of uncertainty distinctly uncomfortable and consequently shy away from using sports as a marketing platform.

(C) Yet sports fans follow sports partly because outcomes are not guaranteed. Fans have an emotional attachment to their favorite teams and athletes, irrespective (mostly) of their recent performances. If sports were scripted then they would lose credibility, spontaneity would be lost, and they would be no different than a conventional company-directed ad campaign.

123)

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

124) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 스포츠는 예측할 수 없다
 ② 스포츠에서 절대적인 기록은 없다
 ③ 불확실성은 스포츠를 다른 마케팅과 구분짓는다
 ④ 불확실성은 스포츠를 마케팅 플랫폼으로 이용하는 것을 촉진시킨다
 ⑤ 스포츠가 대본은 가진다면 신뢰를 잃을 것이다

22

Formal education has had a major and positive impact on society, but it is also true that not all students meet their learning aspirations. Many children and adults struggle to learn and many are left behind.

(A) Even in the best of circumstances, many students will still struggle, and many of the efforts of cognitive and educational psychologists are aimed at helping students more effectively learn and teachers more effectively teach.

(B) Successfully solving these problems will require many solutions and only a subset of them are targeted by cognitive psychologists. This subset of problems is nevertheless fundamental to education and, in general, includes the difficulties that many students have in effectively learning and understanding new ideas and concepts, correcting misconceptions, achieving proficiency in math and reading, and thinking critically.

(C) The problems that undermine their efforts to succeed (and instructors' efforts to help them) arise from numerous sources. A short list includes poor nutrition, poor physical or mental health, a lack of motivation, boredom, social and interpersonal problems at school or at home, ineffective approaches to learning, learning disabilities, and poor access to educational resources.

125)

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

126) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 정규 교육은 모든 학생의 열망을 충족시키지 못했다
 ② 정규 교육은 성공에 대한 열망을 약화시킬 수 있다
 ③ 정규 교육에서 일어나는 모든 문제를 인지 심리학자들이 인식한다
 ④ 정규 교육의 문제는 비판적인 생각과 관련이 있다
 ⑤ 교육 심리학자들은 더 효과적인 배움과 가르침에 목표를 두고 있다

23

Whereas nineteenth-century dietary reformers worried that we'd stopped baking our own bread, today's food evangelists worry that we've stopped cooking altogether.

(A) It's true that families eat out more than in the past. And women spend less time cooking than they did a few generations ago. But oversimplified comparisons of today's families with those of previous generations fail to acknowledge the fact that Americans have long depended on the labor of others to get dinner on the table.

(B) At the peak, almost two million domestic workers were employed in American households. Anthropologist Amy Trubek notes that idealized visions of home cooking persistently neglect "the many generations of paid cooks who first worked in homes and then in commercial settings to make these meals possible."

(C) Poor white women and women of color prepared many people's meals a century ago, just as they do today. The difference is that these women previously worked inside the home, as domestic laborers, rather than in restaurants.

*evangelist 전도사

127)

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

128) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 오늘날 음식 전도사들은 우리가 요리를 완전히 중단했다고 걱정한다
 ② 우리는 과거보다 외식을 많이 한다
 ③ 이전 세대는 식사를 만드는 것이 노동이라는 것으로 받아들여졌다
 ④ 미국에는 2백만 명의 가사 노동자가 고용되는 역사가 있다
 ⑤ Amy는 요리를 이상적으로 보는 것은 유급 요리사를 무시하는 것에 주목했다

24~25

In an experiment, more than one hundred volunteers were shown two photographs, each of a woman's face. After looking at both pictures for a few seconds, they had to choose the one that looked most attractive to them.

(A) Remarkably, most of the time the subjects were fooled. Only in fewer than 25% of trials were participants aware that their original choice was not honored, that they had been fooled. Most of the time, they ignored the discrepancy between their original conscious decision and what they were told they had decided. And even more remarkably, they proceeded to justify this choice even though it contradicted what they actually did a few seconds earlier: "She's radiant. I would rather have approached her than the other one.

(B) Immediately after three such choices, subjects were shown again the face they had just chosen and were asked to explain their choice. They readily complied. On three other trials, the experimentalist, in a sleight of hand, exchanged the picture of the chosen woman with the opposite image. That is, immediately after deciding that woman A was more attractive, a double-card ploy was used to confront subjects with the picture of woman B and they had to explain why they chose her (the two women depicted on the photos were quite distinct).

(C) I like her earrings," even though the original choice looked solemn and had no earrings. What choice blindness reveals is that people often have no idea why they choose the way they do. But their urge to explain their actions is such that this does not prevent them from making up a story on the spot, confabulating without knowing it.

129)

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

130) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 실험은 총 3번의 다른 실험으로 진행되었다
 ② 세 번째 실험에서 실험자는 이미지를 바꾸었다
 ③ 실험자의 속임수에 대부분의 피실험자는 속았다
 ④ 대부분 의식적인 결정과 자신이 결정했다고 들은 바 사이의 불일치를 무시했다
 ⑤ 자신의 행동을 설명하고자 하는 충동은 이야기를 지어내는 것을 막는다

26~28

It was one of the great moments in Australian sport. You see, when Raelene Boyle won gold in her last race, at the Brisbane Commonwealth Games in 1982 – roaring home in the 400 metres – the stadium roared even as the nation came to a standstill. Raelene, a beloved figure, who had been denied gold in the previous two Olympics at the hands of East Germans, had at least and at last the perfect finish to her career. And who has been organised to present the medal at such an emotion-charged, proud, national moment? Why, none other than Betty Cuthbert!

(A) But now, as Raelene leans further forward, it brings her mouth close to Betty's ear, enabling her to whisper, 'Don't believe it. There's only one golden girl. And it's you, Betty Cuthbert/ Betty's knees tremble with emotion. And yet, though hands reach out to support her, she waves them away, stands tall for the national anthem, then makes her way, still upright and unaided, 100 metres or more back into the bowels of the stadium – using all those qualities of pride, resilience and strength that had made her such a champion all those years ago.

(B) Betty, a legend of her own time, had three Olympic gold medals to her credit from a quarter-century earlier, before she contracted multiple sclerosis – which is why in 1982 she was mostly wheelchair-bound. But not for this occasion! No, to give Raelene her medal, Betty is determined to do it on her own two feet, and now, painfully, slowly, makes her way forward unaided right to the dais in the centre of the stadium. As the crowd roars even more, she reaches up with the gold medal to put it around the neck of the crowd's heroine, while the big screen flashes the very words the announcer is intoning to the stadium, 'RAELENE – OUR GOLDEN GIRL.'

(C) Just one step inside the tunnel, however, the instant she is out of public view, she collapses into the arms of officials. There is a flood of tears, of pain from the multiple sclerosis and sheer emotion. It takes a while, but after she sobs out

the story of what Raelene had said to her on the dais, everyone within earshot is crying too.

*multiple sclerosis (근육•신경의) 다발성 경화증

*dais 단상

*intone 천천히 또박또박 말하다

*bowels 내부

131)

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

132) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Raelene에게 메달을 수여한 사람은 메달리스트이다
 ② Betty는 휠체어를 탄 적이 있었다
 ③ Betty가 단상으로 나아갈 때 관객들은 모두 숨죽이고 지켜보았다
 ④ Raelene는 Betty만이 골든걸이라고 인정했다
 ⑤ Betty는 관중의 시야에서 벗어나자마자 쓰러졌다

테스트 1~3회 변형문제 정답

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1) ① | 76) ④ |
| 2) ④ | 77) ⑤ |
| 3) ③ | 78) ③ |
| 4) ③ | 79) ② |
| 5) ⑤ | 80) ③ |
| 6) ① | 81) ④ |
| 7) ③ | 82) ⑤ |
| 8) ④ | 83) ④ |
| 9) ⑤ | 84) ② |
| 10) ⑤ | 85) ① |
| 11) ⑤ | 86) ④ |
| 12) ③ | 87) ⑤ |
| 13) ② | 88) ③ |
| 14) ③ | 89) ② |
| 15) ③ | 90) ⑤ |
| 16) ⑤ | 91) ④ |
| 17) ① | 92) ② |
| 18) ③ | 93) ③ |
| 19) ④ | 94) ⑤ |
| 20) ③ | 95) ② |
| 21) ② | 96) ③ |
| 22) ③ | 97) ④ |
| 23) ③ | 98) ⑤ |
| 24) ④ | 99) ⑤ |
| 25) ④ | 100) ⑤ |
| 26) ① | 101) ② |
| 27) ⑤ | 102) ③ |
| 28) ④ | 103) ③ |
| 29) ④ | 104) ③ |
| 30) ④ | 105) ① |
| 31) ① | 106) ② |
| 32) ③ | 107) ④ |
| 33) ② | 108) ④ |
| 34) ③ | 109) ⑤ |
| 35) ④ | 110) ④ |
| 36) ⑤ | 111) ③ |
| 37) ⑤ | 112) ③ |
| 38) ④ | 113) ④ |
| 39) ④ | 114) ④ |
| 40) ④ | 115) ① |
| 41) ⑤ | 116) ④ |
| 42) ③ | 117) ⑤ |
| 43) ③ | 118) ② |
| 44) ③ | 119) ⑤ |
| 45) ② | 120) ③ |
| 46) ⑤ | 121) ④ |
| 47) ① | 122) ③ |
| 48) ③ | 123) ① |
| 49) ① | 124) ④ |
| 50) ① | 125) ⑤ |
| 51) ④ | 126) ③ |
| 52) ② | 127) ② |
| 53) ④ | 128) ③ |
| 54) ⑤ | 129) ③ |
| 55) ③ | 130) ⑤ |
| 56) ② | 131) ④ |
| 57) ⑤ | 132) ③ |
| 58) ④ | |
| 59) ② | |
| 60) ② | |
| 61) ③ | |
| 62) ⑤ | |
| 63) ⑤ | |
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| 68) ② | |
| 69) ② | |
| 70) ③ | |
| 71) ⑤ | |
| 72) ③ | |
| 73) ③ | |
| 74) ④ | |
| 75) ④ | |