



고2 2020 6월 모의고사

문장삽입1

주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.¹⁾

That's why we want to ask you to perform at the opening event of the festival.

18 We at the Future Music School have been providing music education to talented children for 10 years. ① We hold an annual festival to give our students a chance to share their music with the community and we always invite a famous musician to perform in the opening event. ② Your reputation as a world-class violinist precedes you and the students consider you the musician who has influenced them the most. ③ It would be an honor for them to watch one of the most famous violinists of all time play at the show. ④ It would make the festival more colorful and splendid. ⑤ We look forward to receiving a positive reply.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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"I can't believe it. I did it!" I exclaimed. I felt like I was in heaven.

19 It was time for the results of the speech contest. I was still skeptical whether I would win a prize or not. ① My hands were trembling due to the anxiety. I thought to myself, 'Did I work hard enough to outperform the other participants?' After a long wait, an envelope was handed to the announcer. ②

She tore open the envelope to pull out the winner's name. ③ My hands were now sweating and my heart started pounding really hard and fast. ④ "The winner of the speech contest is Josh Brown!" the announcer declared. As I realized my name had been called, I jumped with joy. ⑤ Almost everybody gathered around me and started congratulating me for my victory.

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But if we cut ourselves off from all other possibilities, we become boring, rigid, hardened – and thus likely to get knocked about a bit.

20 We all have set patterns in life. We like to label ourselves as this or that and are quite proud of our opinions and beliefs. ① We all like to read a particular newspaper, watch the same sorts of TV programs or movies, go to the same sort of shops every time, eat the sort of food that suits us, and wear the same type of clothes. ② And all this is fine. ③ You have to see life as a series of adventures. ④ Each adventure is a chance to have fun, learn something, explore the world, expand your circle of friends and experience, and broaden your horizons. ⑤ Shutting down to adventure means exactly that – you are shut down.

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Evil types such as Iago in the play Othello are able to conceal their hostile intentions behind a friendly smile.

21 Over the centuries various writers and thinkers, looking at humans from an outside perspective, have been struck by the theatrical quality of social life. ① The most famous quote expressing this comes from Shakespeare: "All the world's a stage. And all the men and women merely players; They have their exits and their entrances, And one man in his time plays many parts." ② If the theater and actors were traditionally represented by the image of masks, writers such as Shakespeare are implying that all of us are constantly wearing masks. ③ Some people are better actors than others. ④ Others are able to act with more confidence and bravado — they often become leaders. ⑤ People with excellent acting skills can better navigate our complex social environments and get ahead.

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They can be equally dangerous as well.

22 Personal blind spots are areas that are visible to others but not to you. The developmental challenge of blind spots is that you don't know what you don't know. ① Like that area in the side mirror of your car where you can't see that truck in the lane next to you, personal blind spots can easily be overlooked because you are completely unaware of their presence. ② That truck you don't see? It's really there! So are your blind spots. ③ Just because you don't see them, doesn't mean they can't run you over. ④ This is where you need to enlist the help of others. ⑤ You have to develop a crew of special people, people who are willing to hold up that mirror, who not only know you well enough to see that truck, but who also care enough about you to let you know that it's there.

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However, parents must agree on where a limit will be set and how it will be enforced. The limit and the consequence of breaking the limit must be clearly presented to the child.

23 A child whose behavior is out of control improves when clear limits on their behavior are set and enforced. ① Enforcement of the limit should be consistent and firm. ② Too many limits are difficult to learn and may spoil the normal development of autonomy. The limit must be reasonable in terms of the child's age, temperament, and developmental level. ③ To be effective, both parents must enforce limits. ④ Otherwise, children may effectively split the parents and seek to test the limits with the more indulgent parent. ⑤ In all situations, to be effective, punishment must be brief and linked directly to a behavior.

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However, there is always the possibility that in the future other scientists will discover an even older model of the same invention in a different part of the world.

24 Many inventions were invented thousands of years ago so it can be difficult to know their exact origins. ① Sometimes scientists discover a model of an early invention and from this model they can accurately tell us how old it is and where it came from. ② In fact, we are forever discovering the history of ancient inventions. ③ An example of this is the invention of pottery. For many years archaeologists believed that pottery was first invented in the Near East where they had found pots dating back to 9,000 B.C. ④ In the 1960s, however, older pots from 10,000 B.C. were found on Honshu Island, Japan. ⑤ There is always a possibility that in the future archaeologists will find even older pots somewhere else.

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Female impalas have no horns. Impalas feed upon grass, fruits, and leaves from trees.

26 The impala is one of the most graceful four-legged animals. Impalas have the ability to adapt to different environments of the savannas. ① Both male and female impalas are similar in color, with white bellies and black-tipped ears. ② Male impalas have long and pointed horns which can measure 90 centimeters in length. ③ When conditions are harsh in the dry season, they come together to search for food in mixed herds which can number as many as 100-200 individuals. ④ The breeding season occurs at the end of the wet season around May. Females give birth in an isolated spot away from the herd. ⑤ The average life span of an impala is between 13 and 15 years in the wild.

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Martin Luther King Jr. was a great man. Perhaps his greatest strength was his ability to inspire people to work together to achieve, against all odds, revolutionary changes in society's perception of race and in the fairness of the law.

29 Every farmer knows that the hard part is getting the field prepared. ① Inserting seeds and watching them grow is easy. ② In the case of science and industry, the community prepares the field, yet

society tends to give all the credit to the individual who happens to plant a successful seed. ③ Planting a seed does not necessarily require overwhelming intelligence; creating an environment that allows seeds to prosper does. We need to give more credit to the community in science, politics, business, and daily life. ④ But to really understand what he accomplished requires looking beyond the man. ⑤ Instead of treating him as the manifestation of everything great, we should appreciate his role in allowing America to show that it can be great.

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Also, when gains come quickly we tend to lose sight of the basic wisdom that true success, to really last, must come through hard work.

30 Sudden success or winnings can be very dangerous. Neurologically, chemicals are released in the brain that give a powerful burst of excitement and energy, leading to the desire to repeat this experience. ① It can be the start of any kind of addiction or manic behavior. ② We do not take into account the role that luck plays in such sudden gains. We try again and again to recapture that high from winning so much money or attention. We acquire feelings of superiority. ③ We become especially resistant to anyone who tries to warn us — they don't understand, we tell ourselves. ④ Because this cannot be sustained, we experience an inevitable fall, which is all the more painful, leading to the depression part of the cycle. ⑤ Although gamblers are the most prone to this, it equally applies to businesspeople during bubbles and to people who gain sudden attention from the public.

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주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.¹¹⁾

Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone – but fructose does not.

31 When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? ① The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, which means that the seed's hull has hardened – and therefore the sugar content is at its height. ② Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. ③ As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is full. ④ That makes for a win-win for predator and prey. ⑤ The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of distributing more of its babies.

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In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are high and results are very unpredictable.

32 We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are unable to predict the results of those decisions. ① But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale. ② In many situations, it's wise to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst. Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. ③ But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be. ④ Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor. ⑤ This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and less time and effort before committing fully to the expensive program.

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주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.¹³⁾

For instance, books, TV programs, movies, and music may affect everyone, but they affect different people in different ways.

33 Sociologists have proven that people bring their own views and values to the culture they encounter. ① In a study, Neil Vidmar and Milton Rokeach showed episodes of the sitcom All in the Family to viewers with a range of different views on race. ② The show centers on a character named Archie Bunker, an intolerant bigot who often gets into fights with his more progressive family members. ③ Vidmar and Rokeach found that viewers who didn't share Archie Bunker's views thought the show was very funny in the way it made fun of Archie's absurd racism – in fact, this was the producers' intention. ④ On the other hand, though, viewers who were themselves bigots thought Archie Bunker was the hero of the show and that the producers meant to make fun of his foolish family! ⑤ This demonstrates why it's a mistake to assume that a certain cultural product will have the same effect on everyone.

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Managers give more weight to performance during the three months prior to the evaluation than to the previous nine months of the evaluation period because the recent instances dominate their memories.

temporarily or permanently. ④ The aim of demarketing is not to completely destroy demand, but only to reduce or shift it to another time, or even another product. ⑤ Thus, marketing management seeks to affect the level, timing, and nature of demand in a way that helps the organisation achieve its objectives.

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34 The availability heuristic refers to a common mistake that our brains make by assuming that the instances or examples that come to mind easily are also the most important or prevalent. ① It shows that we make our decisions based on the recency of events. ② We often misjudge the frequency and magnitude of the events that have happened recently because of the limitations of our memories. ③ According to Harvard professor, Max Bazerman, managers conducting performance appraisals often fall victim to the availability heuristic. The recency of events highly influences a supervisor's opinion during performance appraisals. ④ The availability heuristic is influenced by the ease of recall or retrievability of information of some event. ⑤ Ease of recall suggests that if something is more easily recalled in your memory, you think that it will occur with a high probability.

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They ate at meal time, rather than when they were hungry, and went to bed when it was time, rather than when they were sleepy.

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For example, Uluru might have too many tourists wanting to climb it.

36 The invention of the mechanical clock was influenced by monks who lived in monasteries that were the examples of order and routine. ① They had to keep accurate time so that monastery bells could be rung at regular intervals to announce the seven hours of the day reserved for prayer. ② Early clocks were nothing more than a weight tied to a rope wrapped around a revolving drum. Time was determined by watching the length of the weighted rope. ③ The discovery of the pendulum in the seventeenth century led to the widespread use of clocks and enormous public clocks. ④ Eventually, keeping time turned into serving time. People started to follow the mechanical time of clocks rather than their natural body time. ⑤ Even periodicals and fashions became "yearly." The world had become orderly.

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35 Marketing management is concerned not only with finding and increasing demand but also with changing or even reducing it. ① And Daintree National Park in North Queensland can become overcrowded in the tourist season. ② Power companies sometimes have trouble meeting demand during peak usage periods. ③ In these and other cases of excess demand, the needed marketing task, called demarketing, is to reduce demand





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Then we can choose an appropriate de-biasing strategy to combat it.

37 Since we know we can't completely eliminate our biases, we need to try to limit the harmful impacts they can have on the objectivity and rationality of our decisions and judgments. ① It is important that we are aware when one of our cognitive biases is activated and make a conscious choice to overcome that bias. ② We need to be aware of the impact the bias has on our decision making process and our life. ③ After we have implemented a strategy, we should check in again to see if it worked in the way we had hoped. ④ If it did, we can move on and make an objective and informed decision. ⑤ If it didn't, we can try the same strategy again or implement a new one until we are ready to make a rational judgment.

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However, combining the strengths of these machines with human strengths creates synergy.

38 It is important to remember that computers can only carry out instructions that humans give them. ① Computers can process data accurately at far greater speeds than people can, yet they are limited in many respects – most importantly, they lack common sense. ② Synergy occurs when combined resources produce output that exceeds the sum of the outputs of the same resources employed separately. ③ A computer works quickly and accurately; humans work relatively slowly and make mistakes. A computer cannot make independent decisions, however, or formulate steps for solving

problems, unless programmed to do so by humans. ④ Even with sophisticated artificial intelligence, which enables the computer to learn and then implement what it learns, the initial programming must be done by humans. ⑤ Thus, a human-computer combination allows the results of human thought to be translated into efficient processing of large amounts of data.

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With these counterforces battling inside us, we cannot completely control what we communicate.

39 For hundreds of thousands of years our hunter-gatherer ancestors could survive only by constantly communicating with one another through nonverbal cues. ① Developed over so much time, before the invention of language, that is how the human face became so expressive, and gestures so elaborate. ② We have a continual desire to communicate our feelings and yet at the same time the need to conceal them for proper social functioning. ③ Our real feelings continually leak out in the form of gestures, tones of voice, facial expressions, and posture. ④ We are not trained, however, to pay attention to people's nonverbal cues. By sheer habit, we fixate on the words people say, while also thinking about what we'll say next. ⑤ What this means is that we are using only a small percentage of the potential social skills we all possess.

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주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.²⁰⁾

If you are considering whether to donate blood, you may weigh the costs of doing so against the benefits. If the rewards exceed the costs, you will help.

40 Why do we help? One widely held view is that self-interest underlies all human interactions, that our constant goal is to maximize rewards and minimize costs. ① Accountants call it cost-benefit analysis. ② Philosophers call it utilitarianism. Social psychologists call it social exchange theory. ③ Others believe that we help because we have been socialized to do so, through norms that prescribe how we ought to behave. ④ Through socialization, we learn the reciprocity norm: the expectation that we should return help, not harm, to those who have helped us. ⑤ In our relations with others of similar status, the reciprocity norm compels us to give about as much as we receive.

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내용일치 및 세 개

어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.²¹⁾

24 Many inventions were invented thousands of years ago so it can be difficult to know their exact origins. Sometimes scientists discover a model of an early invention and from this model they can [inaccurately / precisely] tell us how old it is and where it came from. However, there is always the possibility that in the future other scientists will discover an even older model of the same invention in a different part of the world. In fact, we are forever discovering the history of ancient inventions. An example of this is the invention of pottery. For many years archaeologists believed that pottery was first invented in the Near East (around modern Iran) where they had [been found /

found] pots dating back to 9,000 B.C. In the 1960s, however, older pots from 10,000 B.C. were found on Honshu Island, Japan. There is always a possibility that in the future archaeologists will [find / found] even older pots somewhere else.

- | A) | B) | C) |
|----------------|------------|-------|
| ① precisely | been found | found |
| ② inaccurately | been found | found |
| ③ inaccurately | been found | find |
| ④ inaccurately | found | find |
| ⑤ precisely | found | find |

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- | A) | B) | C) |
|---------|----------|-------------|
| ① adopt | which | occurs |
| ② adapt | which | occurs |
| ③ adopt | which | in occurred |
| ④ adapt | in which | in occurred |
| ⑤ adapt | in which | occurs |





어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.²³⁾

29 Every farmer knows that the hard part is getting the field prepared. Inserting seeds and watching them grow is easy. In the case of science and industry, the community prepares the field, yet society tends to give all the credit to the individual who happens to plant a successful seed. [Sewing / Sowing] a seed does not necessarily require overwhelming intelligence; creating an environment that allows seeds to prosper does. We need to give more credit to the community in science, politics, business, and daily life. Martin Luther King Jr. was a great man. Perhaps his greatest strength was his ability to [expire / inspire] people to work together to achieve, against all odds, revolutionary changes in society's perception of race and in the fairness of the law. But to really understand what he accomplished requires looking beyond the man. Instead of treating him as the manifestation of everything great, we should [apologize / appreciate] his role in allowing America to show that it can be great. * manifestation: 표명

- | A) | B) | C) |
|----------|---------|------------|
| ① Sewing | inspire | apologize |
| ② Sowing | expire | appreciate |
| ③ Sowing | inspire | appreciate |
| ④ Sewing | inspire | appreciate |
| ⑤ Sowing | expire | apologize |

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warn us — they don't understand, we tell ourselves. Because this cannot be sustained, we experience an inevitable fall, which is all the more painful, leading to the depression part of the cycle. Although gamblers are the most [likely / unlikely] to do this, it equally applies to businesspeople during bubbles and to people who gain sudden attention from the public.

- | A) | B) | C) |
|---------|----------|--------|
| ① gives | which | like |
| ② give | in which | like |
| ③ give | which | likely |
| ④ gives | which | likely |
| ⑤ give | in which | likely |

글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.²⁵⁾

18 We at the Future Music School have been providing music education to talented children for 10 years. We hold an annual festival to give our students a chance to share their music with the community and we always invite a famous musician to perform in the opening event. Your reputation as a world-class violinist precedes you and the students consider you the musician who has influenced them the most. That's why we want to ask you to perform at the opening event of the festival. It would be an honor for them to watch one of the most famous violinists of all time play at the show. It would make the festival more colorful and splendid. We look forward to receiving a positive reply.

- ① Future Music School은 십 년 동안 아이들에게 음악 교육을 해왔다.
- ② Future Music School은 매년 축제를 개최한다.
- ③ 폐막 행사 때 유명한 음악가를 초청한다.
- ④ 편지를 받는 이는 세계적으로 유명한 바이올린 연주자이다.
- ⑤ 학생들은 편지를 받는 이로부터 가장 큰 영향을 받았다고 생각한다.





글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.²⁶⁾

19 It was time for the results of the speech contest. I was still skeptical whether I would win a prize or not. My hands were trembling due to the anxiety. I thought to myself, 'Did I work hard enough to outperform the other participants?' After a long wait, an envelope was handed to the announcer. She tore open the envelope to pull out the winner's name. My hands were now sweating and my heart started pounding really hard and fast. "The winner of the speech contest is Josh Brown!" the announcer declared. As I realized my name had been called, I jumped with joy. "I can't believe it. I did it!" I exclaimed. I felt like I was in heaven. Almost everybody gathered around me and started congratulating me for my victory.

- ① 글쓴이는 상을 탈 수 있다는 확신이 없었다.
- ② 글쓴이의 손은 불안감에 떨림을 멈추지 않았다.
- ③ 글쓴이는 대회에 우승자로 호명되었다.
- ④ 글쓴이는 자신이 우승한 사실을 믿고 싶지 않았다.
- ⑤ 사람들이 글쓴이의 우승을 축하해주었다.

글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.²⁷⁾

20 We all have set patterns in life. We like to label ourselves as this or that and are quite proud of our opinions and beliefs. We all like to read a particular newspaper, watch the same sorts of TV programs or movies, go to the same sort of shops every time, eat the sort of food that suits us, and wear the same type of clothes. And all this is fine. But if we cut ourselves off from all other possibilities, we become boring, rigid, hardened – and thus likely to get knocked about a bit. You have to see life as a series of adventures. Each adventure is a chance to have fun, learn something, explore the world, expand your circle of friends and experience, and broaden your horizons. Shutting down to adventure means exactly that – you are shut down.

- ① 우리는 모두 정해진 패턴을 가지고 살아간다.
- ② 우리는 특정되고 똑같은 종류의 생활을 한다.
- ③ 우리 자신을 모든 가능성으로부터 차단시킨다면 지치지 않을 것이다.
- ④ 삶을 일련의 모험으로 보아야 할 필요가 있다.
- ⑤ 모험이 멈춘다면 당신도 멈춘다는 뜻이다.

글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.²⁸⁾

21 Over the centuries various writers and thinkers, looking at humans from an outside perspective, have been struck by the theatrical quality of social life. The most famous quote expressing this comes from Shakespeare: "All the world's a stage, / And all the men and women merely players: / They have their exits and their entrances, / And one man in his time plays many parts." If the theater and actors were traditionally represented by the image of masks, writers such as Shakespeare are implying that all of us are constantly wearing masks. Some people are better actors than others. Evil types such as Iago in the play Othello are able to conceal their hostile intentions behind a friendly smile. Others are able to act with more confidence and bravado – they often become leaders. People with excellent acting skills can better navigate our complex social environments and get ahead. * bravado: 허세

- ① 셰익스피어는 모든 세상은 연극무대이고, 모든 인간은 단지 배우일 뿐이라는 명언을 남겼다.
- ② 셰익스피어는 한 인간은 일생동안 단 한가지의 역할을 연기한다고 말했다.
- ③ 악역들은 그들이 가지고 있는 적대적 의도를 친근한 미소 뒤에 숨길 수 있다.
- ④ 큰 자신감과 허세를 가지고 연기를 하는 사람들은 주로 리더가 된다.
- ⑤ 훌륭한 연기력을 가지고 있으면 복잡한 사회적 환경을 더 잘 헤쳐 나갈 수 있다.





글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.²⁹⁾

22 Personal blind spots are areas that are visible to others but not to you. The developmental challenge of blind spots is that you don't know what you don't know. Like that area in the side mirror of your car where you can't see that truck in the lane next to you, personal blind spots can easily be overlooked because you are completely unaware of their presence. They can be equally dangerous as well. That truck you don't see? It's really there! So are your blind spots. Just because you don't see them, doesn't mean they can't run you over. This is where you need to enlist the help of others. You have to develop a crew of special people, people who are willing to hold up that mirror, who not only know you well enough to see that truck, but who also care enough about you to let you know that it's there.

- ① 개인의 맹점은 자신은 보지 못하지만 다른 사람들은 볼 수 있는 부분이다.
- ② 개인의 맹점은 완전히 인지하지 못하면 쉽게 간과될 수 있다.
- ③ 자신의 맹점을 모른다면 이는 위험할 수 있다.
- ④ 자신의 맹점을 몰라도 다른 사람의 도움이 필요하진 않다.
- ⑤ 자신을 아껴주고 충분히 잘 아는 동료들을 만들어야 한다.

글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.³⁰⁾

23 A child whose behavior is out of control improves when clear limits on their behavior are set and enforced. However, parents must agree on where a limit will be set and how it will be enforced. The limit and the consequence of breaking the limit must be clearly presented to the child. Enforcement of the limit should be consistent and firm. Too many limits are difficult to learn and may spoil the normal development of autonomy. The limit must be reasonable in terms of the child's age, temperament, and developmental level. To be effective, both parents (and other adults in the home) must enforce limits. Otherwise, children may effectively split the parents and seek to test the

limits with the more indulgent parent. In all situations, to be effective, punishment must be brief and linked directly to a behavior. *indulgent: 멋대로 하게 하는

- ① 행동이 통제되지 않는 아이를 개선하려면 행동에 대해 분명히 제한하고 시행해야 한다.
- ② 어디에 제한을 두고 어떻게 시행될지에 대해서 부모들의 합의는 필요하지 않다.
- ③ 제한의 시행에는 일관성과 단호함이 필요하다.
- ④ 너무 많은 제한은 삼가는 게 좋다.
- ⑤ 부모 모두가 제한을 시행하지 않으면 아이들이 오히려 부모를 시험하려 들 수 있다.

글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.³¹⁾

24 Many inventions were invented thousands of years ago so it can be difficult to know their exact origins. Sometimes scientists discover a model of an early invention and from this model they can accurately tell us how old it is and where it came from. However, there is always the possibility that in the future other scientists will discover an even older model of the same invention in a different part of the world. In fact, we are forever discovering the history of ancient inventions. An example of this is the invention of pottery. For many years archaeologists believed that pottery was first invented in the Near East (around modern Iran) where they had found pots dating back to 9,000 B.C. In the 1960s, however, older pots from 10,000 B.C. were found on Honshu Island, Japan. There is always a possibility that in the future archaeologists will find even older pots somewhere else.

- ① 많은 발명품들의 정확한 기원을 아는 것은 쉽지 않다.
- ② 과학자들은 초기 발명품의 모형으로부터 기원을 정확히 말해줄 수 있다.
- ③ 우리는 더 이상 고대 발명품들의 역사를 발견하지 못한다.
- ④ 고고학자들은 수 년 동안 근동지역에서 발견된 도자가 처음 발명된 도자기라고 믿었다.
- ⑤ 그러나 일본의 혼슈섬에서 1000년 더 오래된 도자기가 발견되었다.





글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.³²⁾

29 Every farmer knows that the hard part is getting the field prepared. Inserting seeds and watching them grow is easy. In the case of science and industry, the community prepares the field, yet society tends to give all the credit to the individual who happens to plant a successful seed. Planting a seed does not necessarily require overwhelming intelligence; creating an environment that allows seeds to prosper does. We need to give more credit to the community in science, politics, business, and daily life. Martin Luther King Jr. was a great man. Perhaps his greatest strength was his ability to inspire people to work together to achieve, against all odds, revolutionary changes in society's perception of race and in the fairness of the law. But to really understand what he accomplished requires looking beyond the man. Instead of treating him as the manifestation of everything great, we should appreciate his role in allowing America to show that it can be great. * manifestation: 표명

- ① 마틴 루터에게 사회 개혁의 모든 공을 돌리는 것이 맞다.
- ② 우리는 다양한 분야에서 공동체에 좀 더 많은 공로를 인정해 줄 필요가 있다.
- ③ 씨앗이 번성하게 해 주는 환경을 만드는 것은 엄청난 지능을 필요로 하지는 않는다.
- ④ 사회는 우연히 성공적인 씨앗을 심은 개인에게 모든 공로를 돌리는 경향이 있다.
- ⑤ 발이 준비되도록 하는 것이 어려운 부분이다.

글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.³³⁾

30 Sudden success or winnings can be very dangerous. Neurologically, chemicals are released in the brain that give a powerful burst of excitement and energy, leading to the desire to repeat this experience. It can be the start of any kind of addiction or manic behavior. Also, when gains come quickly we tend to lose sight of the basic wisdom that true success, to really last, must come through hard work. We do not take into account the role that luck plays in such sudden gains. We try again and again to recapture that high from winning so much money or attention. We acquire feelings of superiority. We become especially resistant to anyone who tries to warn us—they don't understand, we tell ourselves. Because this cannot be sustained, we experience an inevitable fall, which is all the more painful, leading to the depression part of the cycle. Although gamblers are the most prone to this, it equally applies to businesspeople during bubbles and to people who gain sudden attention from the public.

- ① 갑작스러운 성공이나 상금은 이 경험을 반복하고자 하는 욕구로 이어진다.
- ② 그 욕구는 어떤 종류의 중독 또는 광적 행동의 출발점이 될 수 있다.
- ③ 갑작스럽게 이익을 얻으면 운이 하는 역할을 고려하지 않는다.
- ④ 우리에게 경고를 하려고 하는 사람에게는 저항하지 않고 받아들인다.
- ⑤ 도박꾼들뿐만 아니라 사업가들, 그리고 관심을 갑작스럽게 얻은 사람들도 사이클의 우울한 시기를 겪을 수 있다.





글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.³⁴⁾

31 When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, which means that the seed's hull has hardened – and therefore the sugar content is at its height. Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone – but fructose does not. As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is full. That makes for a win-win for predator and prey. The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of distributing more of its babies. * hull: 겉껍질 ** primate: 영장류

- ① 식물은 자신의 색깔을 사용해 포식자에게 과일이 익었음을 알려준다.
- ② 식물은 과일의 당분으로서 과당 대신 포도당을 만들기 위해 선택해왔다.
- ③ 과당은 배고픔을 막는 호르몬인 렙틴의 수치를 높이지 않는다.
- ④ 이로 인해 포식자는 배가 부르는 것을 느끼지 못한다.
- ⑤ 포식자는 덕분에 열량을 더 많이 얻고, 식물은 후손을 퍼뜨리는 더 나은 기회가 된다.

어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.³⁵⁾

18 We at the Future Music School have been providing music education to talented children for 10 years. We hold an annual festival to give our students a chance to share their music with the community and we always invite a famous musician to perform in the opening event. Your reputation as a world-class violinist [precedes / recedes] you and the students consider you the musician who has influenced them the most. That's [because / why] we want to ask you to perform at the opening event of the festival. It would be an honor

for them to watch one of the most famous violinists of all time play at the show. It would make the festival more [live / lively], colorful and splendid. We look forward to receiving a positive reply.

- | | A) | B) | C) |
|---|----------|---------|--------|
| ① | recedes | why | lively |
| ② | precedes | because | live |
| ③ | recedes | why | live |
| ④ | precedes | because | lively |
| ⑤ | precedes | why | lively |

어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.³⁶⁾

19 It was time for the results of the speech contest. I was still [unsure / confident] whether I would win a prize or not. My hands were trembling due to the anxiety. I thought to myself, 'Did I work [enough hard / hard enough] to outperform the other participants?' After a long wait, an envelope was handed to the announcer. She tore open the envelope to pull out the winner's name. My hands were now sweating and my heart started [founding / pounding] really hard and fast. "The winner of the speech contest is Josh Brown!" the announcer declared. As I realized my name had been called, I jumped with joy. "I can't believe it. I did it!" I exclaimed. I felt like I was in heaven. Almost everybody gathered around me and started congratulating me for my victory.

- | | A) | B) | C) |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------|
| ① | confident | enough hard | pounding |
| ② | unsure | enough hard | pounding |
| ③ | confident | enough hard | founding |
| ④ | unsure | hard enough | founding |
| ⑤ | unsure | hard enough | pounding |





어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.³⁷⁾

20 We all have set patterns in life. We like to label ourselves as this or that and are quite proud of our opinions and beliefs. We all like to read a particular newspaper, watch the same sorts of TV programs or movies, go to the same sort of shops every time, eat the sort of food that suits us, and wear the same type of clothes. And all this is fine. But if we cut ourselves off from all other possibilities, we become boring, rigid, [opinionated / flexible]—and thus [unlikely / likely] to get knocked about a bit. You have to see life as a series of adventures. Each adventure is a chance to have fun, learn something, explore the world, expand your circle of friends and experience, and [narrow / widen] your horizons. Shutting down to adventure means exactly that—you are shut down.

- | A) | B) | C) |
|---------------|----------|--------|
| ① flexible | likely | narrow |
| ② opinionated | unlikely | narrow |
| ③ opinionated | unlikely | widen |
| ④ opinionated | likely | widen |
| ⑤ flexible | likely | widen |

어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.³⁸⁾

21 Over the centuries various writers and thinkers, looking at humans from an outside perspective, have been struck by the theatrical quality of social life. The most famous quote expressing this comes from Shakespeare: “All the world’s a stage, / And all the men and women merely players; / They have their exits and their entrances, / And one man in his time plays many parts.” If the theater and actors were traditionally represented by the image of masks, writers such as Shakespeare are implying that all of us are constantly wearing masks. Some people are better actors than others. Evil types such as Iago in the play Othello are able to conceal their [hospitable / hostile] intentions

behind a friendly and [generous / generously] smile. Others are able to act with more confidence and bravado—they often become leaders. People with excellent acting skills can better navigate our [straightforward / complicated] social environments and get ahead. * bravado: 허세

- | A) | B) | C) |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| ① hospitable | generous | complicated |
| ② hospitable | generous | straightforward |
| ③ hostile | generous | complicated |
| ④ hostile | generously | straightforward |
| ⑤ hostile | generously | complicated |

어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.³⁹⁾

22 Personal blind spots are areas that are visible to others but not to you. The developmental challenge of blind spots is that you don’t know what you don’t know. Like that area in the side mirror of your car where you can’t see that truck in the lane next to you, personal blind spots can easily be overlooked because you are not completely [aware / unaware] of their presence. They can be equally dangerous as well. That truck you don’t see? It’s really there! So are your blind spots. Just because you don’t see them, [does / do] not mean they can’t run you over. This is where you need to enlist the help of others. You have to develop a crew of special people, people who are [reluctant / eager] to hold up that mirror, who not only know you well enough to see that truck, but who also care enough about you to let you know that it’s there.

- | A) | B) | C) |
|-----------|------|-----------|
| ① aware | do | eager |
| ② unaware | does | reluctant |
| ③ aware | does | eager |
| ④ unaware | does | eager |
| ⑤ aware | do | reluctant |





어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.⁴⁰⁾

23 A child whose behavior is out of control improves when clear limits on their behavior are set and **[weakened / strengthened]**. However, parents must agree on where a limit will be set and how it will be enforced. The limit and the consequence of breaking the limit must be clearly presented to the child. Enforcement of the limit should be consistent and firm. Too many limits are difficult to learn and may spoil the normal development of autonomy. The limit must be **[rational / absurd]** in terms of the child's age, temperament, and developmental level. To be effective, both parents (and other adults in the home) must enforce limits. Otherwise, children may effectively split the parents and seek to test the limits with the **[more / less]** strict parent. In all situations, to be effective, punishment must be brief and linked directly to a behavior.

- | A) | B) | C) |
|----------------|----------|------|
| ① weakened | rational | less |
| ② strengthened | absurd | less |
| ③ strengthened | rational | less |
| ④ weakened | rational | more |
| ⑤ strengthened | absurd | more |

글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.⁴¹⁾

32 We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are unable to predict the results of those decisions. In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are high and results are very unpredictable. But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale. In many situations, it's wise to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst. Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be. Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor. This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and less time and effort before committing fully to the expensive program. * stakes: (계획, 행동 등의 성공 여부에) 걸려 있는 것

- ① 우리는 높은 수준의 결정에 직면했을 때 결정의 결과를 예측하지 못하면 선택권을 포기하는 경우가 있다.
- ② 포기하는 이유는 위험성이 높고 결과를 예측하는 것이 불가능하기 때문이다.
- ③ 이에 대한 해결책은 선택을 좀 더 작은 규모로 시험해 보는 것이다.
- ④ 물 속에 머리부터 뛰어드는 것이 발끝을 담그는 것보다 현명하다.
- ⑤ 글쓴이는 비싼 프로그램에 완전히 전념하기 전에 더 낮은 투자를 함으로써 시험해보았다.





글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.⁴²⁾

33 Sociologists have proven that people bring their own views and values to the culture they encounter: books, TV programs, movies, and music may affect everyone, but they affect different people in different ways. In a study, Neil Vidmar and Milton Rokeach showed episodes of the sitcom All in the Family to viewers with a range of different views on race. The show centers on a character named Archie Bunker, an intolerant bigot who often gets into fights with his more progressive family members. Vidmar and Rokeach found that viewers who didn't share Archie Bunker's views thought the show was very funny in the way it made fun of Archie's absurd racism — in fact, this was the producers' intention. On the other hand, though, viewers who were themselves bigots thought Archie Bunker was the hero of the show and that the producers meant to make fun of his foolish family! This demonstrates why it's a mistake to assume that a certain cultural product will have the same effect on everyone. * bigot: 고집쟁이

- ① 책, TV 프로그램, 영화, 그리고 음악은 다양한 사람들에게 다른 방식으로 영향을 준다.
- ② 사회학자들은 사람들이 그들의 관점이나 가치를 그들이 직면하는 문화로 가져온다는 것을 입증했다.
- ③ 글쓴이는 인종에 관한 일관적인 관점을 가진 사람들에게 한 시트콤의 에피소드를 보여주었다.
- ④ 스스로가 고집쟁이인 시청자들은 제작자가 어리석은 가족들을 비웃으려고 한다고 생각했다.
- ⑤ 이 실험은 특정 문화적 산물이 모든 사람들에게 똑같은 영향을 주지 않는다는 것을 보여주었다.

글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.⁴³⁾

34 The availability heuristic refers to a common mistake that our brains make by assuming that the instances or examples that come to mind easily are also the most important or prevalent. It shows that we make our decisions based on the recency of events. We often misjudge the frequency and magnitude of the events that have happened recently because of the limitations of our memories. According to Harvard professor, Max Bazerman, managers conducting performance appraisals often fall victim to the availability heuristic. The recency of events highly influences a supervisor's opinion during performance appraisals. Managers give more weight to performance during the three months prior to the evaluation than to the previous nine months of the evaluation period because the recent instances dominate their memories. The availability heuristic is influenced by the ease of recall or retrievability of information of some event. Ease of recall suggests that if something is more easily recalled in your memory, you think that it will occur with a high probability. * appraisal: 평가 ** retrievability: 회복력

- ① 가용성 휴리스틱은 우리가 사건들의 최신성에 기반하여 의사 결정을 한다는 것을 보여준다.
- ② 우리는 종종 기억의 한계 때문에 최근에 발생한 사건들의 빈도와 규모를 잘못 판단한다.
- ③ 하버드 대학 교수는 직무 수행 평가를 수행하는 관리자들은 이 가용성 휴리스틱의 희생양이 된다고 말했다.
- ④ 사건의 최신성은 관리자의 의견에 크게 영향을 미친다.
- ⑤ 가용성 휴리스틱은 어떤 사건에 대한 정보의 회상 또는 복구 가능성의 용이함에는 영향을 받지 않는다.





글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.⁴⁴⁾

36 The invention of the mechanical clock was influenced by monks who lived in monasteries that were the examples of order and routine. They had to keep accurate time so that monastery bells could be rung at regular intervals to announce the seven hours of the day reserved for prayer. Early clocks were nothing more than a weight tied to a rope wrapped around a revolving drum. Time was determined by watching the length of the weighted rope. The discovery of the pendulum in the seventeenth century led to the widespread use of clocks and enormous public clocks. Eventually, keeping time turned into serving time. People started to follow the mechanical time of clocks rather than their natural body time. They ate at meal time, rather than when they were hungry, and went to bed when it was time, rather than when they were sleepy. Even periodicals and fashions became “yearly.” The world had become orderly. * monastery: 수도원 ** pendulum: 흔들리는 추

- ① 승려들은 기도를 하기 위해 수도원의 종이 규칙적인 간격으로 울릴 수 있도록 정확한 시간을 시켜야했다.
- ② 기계식 시계의 발명은 수도원에 살았던 승려들에게 영향을 받았다.
- ③ 초기의 시계에선 시간은 무게를 단 줄의 길이를 관찰하는 것에 의해 정해졌었다.
- ④ 사람들은 기계식 시계의 시간을 따르기보단 자연적 생체 시간을 더 따랐다.
- ⑤ 기계식 시계로 인해 세상은 질서 정연하게 되었다.

글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.⁴⁵⁾

37 Since we know we can't completely eliminate our biases, we need to try to limit the harmful impacts they can have on the objectivity and rationality of our decisions and judgments. It is important that we are aware when one of our cognitive biases is activated and make a conscious choice to overcome that bias. We need to be aware of the impact the bias has on our decision making process and our life. Then we can choose an appropriate de-biasing strategy to combat it. After we have implemented a strategy, we should check in again to see if it worked in the way we had hoped. If it did, we can move on and make an objective and informed

decision. If it didn't, we can try the same strategy again or implement a new one until we are ready to make a rational judgment.

- ① 우리는 우리의 편견을 완전히 없앨 수 없다는 사실을 알지 못한다.
- ② 우리는 편견이 우리의 의사 결정 과정과 삶에 끼치는 영향력을 인지할 필요가 있다.
- ③ 이때 우리는 편견과 싸우기 위해 적절한 반편견 전략을 선택할 수 있다.
- ④ 만약 우리가 희망했던 방식으로 작동했다면 우리는 객관적인 결정을 내릴 수 있다.
- ⑤ 만약 그러지 않았다면 똑같은 전략을 다시 시도하거나 새로운 것을 실행할 수 있다.

글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.⁴⁶⁾

38 It is important to remember that computers can only carry out instructions that humans give them. Computers can process data accurately at far greater speeds than people can, yet they are limited in many respects – most importantly, they lack common sense. However, combining the strengths of these machines with human strengths creates synergy. Synergy occurs when combined resources produce output that exceeds the sum of the outputs of the same resources employed separately. A computer works quickly and accurately; humans work relatively slowly and make mistakes. A computer cannot make independent decisions, however, or formulate steps for solving problems, unless programmed to do so by humans. Even with sophisticated artificial intelligence, which enables the computer to learn and then implement what it learns, the initial programming must be done by humans. Thus, a human-computer combination allows the results of human thought to be translated into efficient processing of large amounts of data.

- ① 컴퓨터는 사람보다 더 빠른 속도로 정확히 데이터를 처리할 수 있다.
- ② 그러나 컴퓨터는 사람보다 상식이 부족하다.
- ③ 기계들의 강점과 인간의 강점을 결합했을 때에 시너지는 생성된다.
- ④ 정교한 인공지능의 초기 프로그래밍은 인간에 의해 수행될 필요는 없다.
- ⑤ 컴퓨터들은 오직 인간이 부여한 지시 사항들을 단지 수행만 할 수 있다.





글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.⁴⁷⁾

39 For hundreds of thousands of years our hunter-gatherer ancestors could survive only by constantly communicating with one another through nonverbal cues. Developed over so much time, before the invention of language, that is how the human face became so expressive, and gestures so elaborate. We have a continual desire to communicate our feelings and yet at the same time the need to conceal them for proper social functioning. With these counterforces battling inside us, we cannot completely control what we communicate. Our real feelings continually leak out in the form of gestures, tones of voice, facial expressions, and posture. We are not trained, however, to pay attention to people's nonverbal cues. By sheer habit, we fixate on the words people say, while also thinking about what we'll say next. What this means is that we are using only a small percentage of the potential social skills we all possess. * counterforce: 반대 세력 ** sheer: 순전한

- ① 오래전부터 조상들은 비언어적 신호들로만 의사소통을 하며 생존할 수 있었다.
- ② 우리는 우리의 감정을 전달하려는 욕망은 있지만 그것을 감추려는 욕구는 가지고 있지 않다.
- ③ 우리는 사람들의 비언어적 신호에 주의를 기울이도록 훈련받지 않는다.
- ④ 습관을 통해 우린 다음에 말할 것에 대해 생각한다.
- ⑤ 우리는 우리가 소유한 잠재적인 사회적 기술들 중 오직 일부만 사용하고 있다.

글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.⁴⁸⁾

40 Why do we help? One widely held view is that self-interest underlies all human interactions, that our constant goal is to maximize rewards and minimize costs. Accountants call it cost-benefit analysis. Philosophers call it utilitarianism. Social psychologists call it social exchange theory. If you are considering whether to donate blood, you may weigh the costs of doing so (time, discomfort, and anxiety) against the benefits (reduced guilt, social approval, and good feelings). If the rewards exceed the costs, you will help. Others believe that we help

because we have been socialized to do so, through norms that prescribe how we ought to behave. Through socialization, we learn the reciprocity norm: the expectation that we should return help, not harm, to those who have helped us. In our relations with others of similar status, the reciprocity norm compels us to give (in favors, gifts, or social invitations) about as much as we receive.

- ① 사회 심리학자들은 공리주의를 사회적 교환 이론이라고도 한다.
- ② 당신은 헌혈을 하는 비용들이 이익들을 초과한다면 헌혈하지 않을 가능성이 더욱 높다.
- ③ 사회화를 통해 우리는 상호성 규범을 배운다.
- ④ 우리의 지속적인 목표는 보상을 극대화하고 비용을 최소화하는 것이다.
- ⑤ 상호성 규범은 우리에게 우리가 받은 것보다 조금 돌려줘야 한다는 것을 강요한다.

어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.⁴⁹⁾

31 When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators [that / who] it is ripe, which means that the seed's hull has hardened – and therefore the sugar content is at its height. Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. Glucose raises insulin levels in [primates, / primacy] which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone – but fructose does not. As a result, the predator never receives the normal message [that / which] it is full. That makes for a win-win for predator and prey. The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of distributing more of its babies. * hull: 겉껍질 ** primate: 영장류

- | | | | |
|---|------|----------|-------|
| | A) | B) | C) |
| ① | who | primacy | that |
| ② | that | primacy | which |
| ③ | who | primates | that |
| ④ | who | primacy | which |
| ⑤ | that | primates | that |





어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.⁵⁰⁾

32 We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are [able / unable] to predict the results of those decisions. In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are [high / highly] and results are very unpredictable. But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale. In many situations, it's wise to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst. Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be. Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor. This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and [fewer / less] time and effort before committing fully to the expensive program. * stakes: (계획, 행동 등의 성공 여부에) 걸려 있는 것

- | A) | B) | C) |
|----------|--------|-------|
| ① unable | high | less |
| ② unable | highly | less |
| ③ able | highly | fewer |
| ④ able | highly | less |
| ⑤ able | high | fewer |

어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.⁵¹⁾

33 Sociologists have proven that people bring their own views and values to the culture they encounter: books, TV programs, movies, and music may affect everyone, but they affect different people in different ways. In a study, Neil Vidmar and Milton Rokeach showed episodes of the sitcom All in the Family to viewers with a range of different views on race. The show centers on a character named Archie Bunker, an intolerant bigot who often gets into fights with his more [conservative / progressive] family members. Vidmar and Rokeach found that viewers who didn't share Archie Bunker's views thought the show was very funny in the way it made fun of Archie's [ridiculous / logical] racism — in fact, this was the producers' intention. On the other hand, though, viewers who

were themselves bigots thought Archie Bunker was the hero of the show and that the producers meant to make fun of his foolish family! This is [why / because] it's a mistake to assume that a certain cultural product will have the same effect on everyone. * bigot: 고집쟁

- | A) | B) | C) |
|----------------|------------|---------|
| ① conservative | ridiculous | why |
| ② progressive | ridiculous | because |
| ③ conservative | logicalous | because |
| ④ progressive | logical | why |
| ⑤ progressive | ridiculous | why |

어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.⁵²⁾

34 The availability heuristic refers to a common mistake [that / what] our brains make by assuming that the instances or examples that come to mind easily are also the most important or prevalent. It shows that we make our decisions based on the recency of events. We often misjudge the frequency and magnitude of the events that have happened recently because of the limitations of our memories. According to Harvard professor, Max Bazerman, managers conducting performance appraisals often fall victim to the availability heuristic. The recency of events highly influences a supervisor's opinion during performance appraisals. Managers give more weight to performance during the three months prior to the evaluation than to the previous nine months of the evaluation period because the recent instances clearly [affect / bring] their memories. The availability heuristic is influenced by the ease of recall or retrievability of information of some event. Ease of recall suggests that if something is [less / more] easily recalled in your memory, you think that it will occur with a high probability. * appraisal: 평가 ** retrievability: 회복력

- | A) | B) | C) |
|--------|--------|------|
| ① that | affect | more |
| ② what | affect | more |
| ③ that | bring | more |
| ④ what | affect | less |
| ⑤ that | bring | less |





어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.⁵³⁾

35 Marketing management is concerned not only with finding and increasing demand but also with changing or even reducing it. For example, Uluru (Ayers Rock) might have too many tourists wanting to climb it, and Daintree National Park in North Queensland can become overcrowded in the tourist season. Power companies sometimes have trouble meeting demand during peak usage periods. In these and other cases of excess [demand / supply], the needed marketing task, called demarketing, is to [escalate / diminish] demand temporarily or permanently. The aim of demarketing is not to completely destroy demand, but only to reduce or shift it to another time, or even another product. Thus, marketing management seeks to affect the level, timing, and nature of demand in a way that helps the organisation achieve its [objections / objectives].

- | A) | B) | C) |
|----------|----------|------------|
| ① supply | diminish | objections |
| ② demand | escalate | objections |
| ③ demand | diminish | objectives |
| ④ supply | diminish | objectives |
| ⑤ demand | escalate | objectives |

어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.⁵⁴⁾

36 The invention of the mechanical clock was influenced by monks who lived in monasteries [that / where] were the examples of order and routine. They had to keep accurate time so that monastery bells could be rung at regular intervals to announce the seven hours of the day reserved for prayer. Early clocks were nothing more than a weight tied to a rope wrapped around a revolving drum. Time was determined by watching the length of the weighted rope. The discovery of the pendulum in the seventeenth century [leading / led] to the widespread use of clocks and enormous public clocks. Eventually, keeping time turned into serving time. People started to follow the mechanical time of clocks rather than their natural body time. They ate at meal time, rather than when they were hungry, and went to bed when it was time, rather

than when they were sleepy. Even periodicals and fashions became “yearly.” The world had become orderly and [predictable / predictably]. *
monastery: 수도원 ** pendulum: 흔들리는 추

- | | A) | B) | C) |
|---------|---------|-------------|----|
| ① where | led | predictably | |
| ② that | led | predictable | |
| ③ that | leading | predictably | |
| ④ where | led | predictable | |
| ⑤ that | leading | predictable | |

어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.⁵⁵⁾

37 Since we know we can't completely eliminate our biases, we need to try to limit the harmful impacts they can have on the objectivity and rationality of our decisions and judgments. It is important that we are aware when one of our cognitive biases is activated and make a conscious choice to overcome that bias. We need to be aware of the impact the bias has on our decision making process and our life. Then we can choose an [proper / prosper] de-biasing strategy to combat it. After we have implemented a strategy, we should check in again to see if it worked in the way we had hoped. If it [didn't / did], we can move on and make an objective and informed decision. If it [didn't / did], we can try the same strategy again or implement a new one until we are ready to make a rational judgment.

- | | A) | B) | C) |
|-----------|--------|--------|----|
| ① prosper | did | did | |
| ② prosper | didn't | did | |
| ③ proper | didn't | didn't | |
| ④ proper | did | didn't | |
| ⑤ prosper | didn't | didn't | |





어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.⁵⁶⁾

38 It is important to remember that computers can only carry out instructions that humans give them. Computers can process data accurately at far greater speeds than people can, yet they are limited in many respects – most importantly, they lack common sense. However, combining the strengths of these machines with human strengths creates synergy. Synergy occurs when combined resources produce output that [accede / exceeds] the sum of the outputs of the same resources employed separately. A computer works quickly and accurately; humans work relatively slowly and make mistakes. A computer cannot make independent decisions, however, or formulate steps for solving problems, [if / unless] programmed to do so by humans. Even with sophisticated artificial intelligence, which enables the computer to learn and then [complement / implement] what it learns, the initial programming must be done by humans. Thus, a human-computer combination allows the results of human thought to be translated into efficient processing of large amounts of data.

- | A) | B) | C) |
|-----------|--------|------------|
| ① accede | unless | implement |
| ② exceeds | if | complement |
| ③ accede | unless | complement |
| ④ exceeds | if | implement |
| ⑤ exceeds | unless | implement |

어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.⁵⁷⁾

39 For hundreds of thousands of years our hunter-gatherer ancestors could survive only by constantly communicating with one another through nonverbal cues. Developed over so much time, before the invention of language, that is how the human face became so expressive, and gestures so elaborate. We have a continual desire to communicate our feelings and yet at the same time the need to [conceal / reveal] them for [inappropriate / appropriate] social functioning. With these counterforces battling inside us, we cannot completely control what we communicate. Our real feelings continually leak out

in the form of gestures, tones of voice, facial expressions, and posture. We are not trained, however, to pay attention to people's [verbal / nonverbal] cues. By sheer habit, we fixate on the words people say, while also thinking about what we'll say next. What this means is that we are using only a small percentage of the potential social skills we all possess. *counterforce: 반대 세력 ** sheer: 순전한

- | A) | B) | C) |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| ① reveal | appropriate | verbal |
| ② conceal | inappropriate | verbal |
| ③ conceal | appropriate | nonverbal |
| ④ reveal | appropriate | nonverbal |
| ⑤ conceal | inappropriate | nonverbal |

어법 또는 어휘가 적절한 걸 고르시오.⁵⁸⁾

40 Why do we help? One widely held view is that self-interest underlies all human interactions, that our constant goal is to maximize rewards and minimize costs. Accountants call it cost-benefit analysis. Philosophers call it utilitarianism. Social psychologists call it social exchange theory. If you are [considered / considering] whether to donate blood, you may weigh the costs of doing so (time, discomfort, and anxiety) against the benefits (reduced guilt, social approval, and good feelings). If the rewards exceed the costs, you will help. Others believe that we help because we have been socialized to [be / do] so, through norms that prescribe how we ought to behave. Through socialization, we learn the reciprocity norm: the expectation [that / which] we should return help, not harm, to those who have helped us. In our relations with others of similar status, the reciprocity norm compels us to give (in favors, gifts, or social invitations) about as much as we receive.

- | A) | B) | C) |
|---------------|----|-------|
| ① considered | do | which |
| ② considered | be | that |
| ③ considering | be | that |
| ④ considered | be | which |
| ⑤ considering | do | that |





주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁵⁹⁾

It would be an honor for them to watch one of the most famous violinists of all time play at the show.

18 We at the Future Music School have been providing music education to talented children for 10 years. ① We hold an annual festival to give our students a chance to share their music with the community and we always invite a famous musician to perform in the opening event. ② Your reputation as a world-class violinist precedes you and the students consider you the musician who has influenced them the most. ③ That's why we want to ask you to perform at the opening event of the festival. ④ It would make the festival more colorful and splendid. ⑤ We look forward to receiving a positive reply.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁶⁰⁾

She tore open the envelope to pull out the winner's name.

19 It was time for the results of the speech contest. I was still skeptical whether I would win a prize or not. ① My hands were trembling due to the anxiety. I thought to myself, 'Did I work hard enough to outperform the other participants?' After a long wait, an envelope was handed to the announcer. ② My hands were now sweating and my heart started pounding really hard and fast. ③ "The winner of the speech contest is Josh Brown!" the announcer declared. As I realized my name had been called, I jumped with joy. ④ "I can't believe it. I did it!" I exclaimed. I felt like I was in heaven. ⑤ Almost everybody gathered around me and started congratulating me for my victory.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁶¹⁾

Each adventure is a chance to have fun, learn something, explore the world, expand your circle of friends and experience, and broaden your horizons.

20 We all have set patterns in life. We like to label ourselves as this or that and are quite proud of our opinions and beliefs. ① We all like to read a particular newspaper, watch the same sorts of TV programs or movies, go to the same sort of shops every time, eat the sort of food that suits us, and wear the same type of clothes. ② And all this is fine. ③ But if we cut ourselves off from all other possibilities, we become boring, rigid, hardened – and thus likely to get knocked about a bit. ④ You have to see life as a series of adventures. ⑤ Shutting down to adventure means exactly that – you are shut down.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁶²⁾

Others are able to act with more confidence and bravado – they often become leaders.

21 Over the centuries various writers and thinkers, looking at humans from an outside perspective, have been struck by the theatrical quality of social life. ① The most famous quote expressing this comes from Shakespeare: "All the world's a stage. And all the men and women merely players; They have their exits and their entrances, And one man in his time plays many parts." ② If the theater and actors were traditionally represented by the image of masks, writers such as Shakespeare are implying that all of us are constantly wearing masks. ③ Some people are better actors than others. ④ Evil types such as Iago in the play Othello are able to conceal their hostile intentions behind a friendly smile. ⑤ People with excellent acting skills can better navigate our complex social environments and get ahead.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤





주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁶³⁾

This is where you need to enlist the help of others.

22 Personal blind spots are areas that are visible to others but not to you. The developmental challenge of blind spots is that you don't know what you don't know. ① Like that area in the side mirror of your car where you can't see that truck in the lane next to you, personal blind spots can easily be overlooked because you are completely unaware of their presence. ② They can be equally dangerous as well. ③ That truck you don't see? It's really there! So are your blind spots. ④ Just because you don't see them, doesn't mean they can't run you over. ⑤ You have to develop a crew of special people, people who are willing to hold up that mirror, who not only know you well enough to see that truck, but who also care enough about you to let you know that it's there.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁶⁴⁾

Otherwise, children may effectively split the parents and seek to test the limits with the more indulgent parent.

23 A child whose behavior is out of control improves when clear limits on their behavior are set and enforced. ① However, parents must agree on where a limit will be set and how it will be enforced. The limit and the consequence of breaking the limit must be clearly presented to the child. ② Enforcement of the limit should be consistent and firm. ③ Too many limits are difficult to learn and may spoil the normal development of autonomy. The limit must be reasonable in terms of the child's age, temperament, and developmental level. ④ To be effective, both parents must enforce limits. ⑤ In all situations, to be effective, punishment must be brief and linked directly to a behavior.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁶⁵⁾

In the 1960s, however, older pots from 10,000 B.C. were found on Honshu Island, Japan.

24 Many inventions were invented thousands of years ago so it can be difficult to know their exact origins. ① Sometimes scientists discover a model of an early invention and from this model they can accurately tell us how old it is and where it came from. ② However, there is always the possibility that in the future other scientists will discover an even older model of the same invention in a different part of the world. ③ In fact, we are forever discovering the history of ancient inventions. ④ An example of this is the invention of pottery. For many years archaeologists believed that pottery was first invented in the Near East where they had found pots dating back to 9,000 B.C. ⑤ There is always a possibility that in the future archaeologists will find even older pots somewhere else.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤





주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁶⁶⁾

Male impalas have long and pointed horns which can measure 90 centimeters in length.

26 The impala is one of the most graceful four-legged animals. Impalas have the ability to adapt to different environments of the savannas. ① Both male and female impalas are similar in color, with white bellies and black-tipped ears. ② Female impalas have no horns. Impalas feed upon grass, fruits, and leaves from trees. ③ When conditions are harsh in the dry season, they come together to search for food in mixed herds which can number as many as 100-200 individuals. ④ The breeding season occurs at the end of the wet season around May. Females give birth in an isolated spot away from the herd. ⑤ The average life span of an impala is between 13 and 15 years in the wild.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁶⁷⁾

But to really understand what he accomplished requires looking beyond the man.

29 Every farmer knows that the hard part is getting the field prepared. ① Inserting seeds and watching them grow is easy. ② In the case of science and industry, the community prepares the field, yet society tends to give all the credit to the individual who happens to plant a successful seed. ③ Planting a seed does not necessarily require overwhelming intelligence; creating an environment that allows seeds to prosper does. We need to give more credit to the community in science, politics, business, and daily life. ④ Martin Luther King Jr. was a great man. Perhaps his greatest strength was his ability to inspire people to work together to achieve, against all odds, revolutionary changes in society's perception of race and in the fairness of the law. ⑤ Instead of treating him as the manifestation of everything great, we should appreciate his role in allowing America to show that it can be great.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁶⁸⁾

Because this cannot be sustained, we experience an inevitable fall, which is all the more painful, leading to the depression part of the cycle.

30 Sudden success or winnings can be very dangerous. Neurologically, chemicals are released in the brain that give a powerful burst of excitement and energy, leading to the desire to repeat this experience. ① It can be the start of any kind of addiction or manic behavior. ② Also, when gains come quickly we tend to lose sight of the basic wisdom that true success, to really last, must come through hard work. ③ We do not take into account the role that luck plays in such sudden gains. We try again and again to recapture that high from winning so much money or attention. We acquire feelings of superiority. ④ We become especially resistant to anyone who tries to warn us — they don't understand, we tell ourselves. ⑤ Although gamblers are the most prone to this, it equally applies to businesspeople during bubbles and to people who gain sudden attention from the public.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤





주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁶⁹⁾

As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is full.

31 When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? ① The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, which means that the seed's hull has hardened – and therefore the sugar content is at its height. ② Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. ③ Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone – but fructose does not. ④ That makes for a win-win for predator and prey. ⑤ The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of distributing more of its babies.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁷⁰⁾

Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor.

32 We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are unable to predict the results of those decisions. ① In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are high and results are very unpredictable. ② But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale. ③ In many situations, it's wise to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst. Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. ④ But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be. ⑤ This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and less time and effort before committing fully to the expensive program.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁷¹⁾

On the other hand, though, viewers who were themselves bigots thought Archie Bunker was the hero of the show and that the producers meant to make fun of his foolish family!

33 Sociologists have proven that people bring their own views and values to the culture they encounter. ① For instance, books, TV programs, movies, and music may affect everyone, but they affect different people in different ways. ② In a study, Neil Vidmar and Milton Rokeach showed episodes of the sitcom All in the Family to viewers with a range of different views on race. ③ The show centers on a character named Archie Bunker, an intolerant bigot who often gets into fights with his more progressive family members. ④ Vidmar and Rokeach found that viewers who didn't share Archie Bunker's views thought the show was very funny in the way it made fun of Archie's absurd racism – in fact, this was the producers' intention. ⑤ This demonstrates why it's a mistake to assume that a certain cultural product will have the same effect on everyone.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤





주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁷²⁾

We often misjudge the frequency and magnitude of the events that have happened recently because of the limitations of our memories.

34 The availability heuristic refers to a common mistake that our brains make by assuming that the instances or examples that come to mind easily are also the most important or prevalent. ① It shows that we make our decisions based on the recency of events. ② According to Harvard professor, Max Bazerman, managers conducting performance appraisals often fall victim to the availability heuristic. The recency of events highly influences a supervisor's opinion during performance appraisals. ③ Managers give more weight to performance during the three months prior to the evaluation period because the recent instances dominate their memories. ④ The availability heuristic is influenced by the ease of recall or retrievability of information of some event. ⑤ Ease of recall suggests that if something is more easily recalled in your memory, you think that it will occur with a high probability.

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In these and other cases of excess demand, the needed marketing task, called demarketing, is to reduce demand temporarily or permanently.

35 Marketing management is concerned not only with finding and increasing demand but also with changing or even reducing it. ① For example, Uluru might have too many tourists wanting to climb it. ② And Daintree National Park in North Queensland can become overcrowded in the tourist season. ③ Power companies sometimes have trouble

meeting demand during peak usage periods. ④ The aim of demarketing is not to completely destroy demand, but only to reduce or shift it to another time, or even another product. ⑤ Thus, marketing management seeks to affect the level, timing, and nature of demand in a way that helps the organisation achieve its objectives.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁷⁴⁾

Eventually, keeping time turned into serving time. People started to follow the mechanical time of clocks rather than their natural body time.

36 The invention of the mechanical clock was influenced by monks who lived in monasteries that were the examples of order and routine. ① They had to keep accurate time so that monastery bells could be rung at regular intervals to announce the seven hours of the day reserved for prayer. ② Early clocks were nothing more than a weight tied to a rope wrapped around a revolving drum. Time was determined by watching the length of the weighted rope. ③ The discovery of the pendulum in the seventeenth century led to the widespread use of clocks and enormous public clocks. ④ They ate at meal time, rather than when they were hungry, and went to bed when it was time, rather than when they were sleepy. ⑤ Even periodicals and fashions became "yearly." The world had become orderly.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤





주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁷⁵⁾

If it did, we can move on and make an objective and informed decision.

37 Since we know we can't completely eliminate our biases, we need to try to limit the harmful impacts they can have on the objectivity and rationality of our decisions and judgments. ① It is important that we are aware when one of our cognitive biases is activated and make a conscious choice to overcome that bias. ② We need to be aware of the impact the bias has on our decision making process and our life. ③ Then we can choose an appropriate de-biasing strategy to combat it. ④ After we have implemented a strategy, we should check in again to see if it worked in the way we had hoped. ⑤ If it didn't, we can try the same strategy again or implement a new one until we are ready to make a rational judgment.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁷⁶⁾

Even with sophisticated artificial intelligence, which enables the computer to learn and then implement what it learns, the initial programming must be done by humans.

38 It is important to remember that computers can only carry out instructions that humans give them. ① Computers can process data accurately at far greater speeds than people can, yet they are limited in many respects—most importantly, they lack common sense. ② However, combining the strengths of these machines with human strengths creates synergy. ③ Synergy occurs when combined resources produce output that exceeds the sum of the outputs of the same resources employed separately. ④ A computer works quickly and accurately; humans work relatively slowly and make mistakes. A computer cannot make independent

decisions, however, or formulate steps for solving problems, unless programmed to do so by humans. ⑤ Thus, a human-computer combination allows the results of human thought to be translated into efficient processing of large amounts of data.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁷⁷⁾

We are not trained, however, to pay attention to people's nonverbal cues. By sheer habit, we fixate on the words people say, while also thinking about what we'll say next.

39 For hundreds of thousands of years our hunter-gatherer ancestors could survive only by constantly communicating with one another through nonverbal cues. ① Developed over so much time, before the invention of language, that is how the human face became so expressive, and gestures so elaborate. ② We have a continual desire to communicate our feelings and yet at the same time the need to conceal them for proper social functioning. ③ With these counterforces battling inside us, we cannot completely control what we communicate. ④ Our real feelings continually leak out in the form of gestures, tones of voice, facial expressions, and posture. ⑤ What this means is that we are using only a small percentage of the potential social skills we all possess.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤





주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 넣으시오.⁷⁸⁾

Through socialization, we learn the reciprocity norm: the expectation that we should return help, not harm, to those who have helped us.

40 Why do we help? One widely held view is that self-interest underlies all human interactions, that our constant goal is to maximize rewards and minimize costs. ① Accountants call it cost-benefit analysis. ② Philosophers call it utilitarianism. Social psychologists call it social exchange theory. ③ If you are considering whether to donate blood, you may weigh the costs of doing so against the benefits. If the rewards exceed the costs, you will help. ④ Others believe that we help because we have been socialized to do so, through norms that prescribe how we ought to behave. ⑤ In our relations with others of similar status, the reciprocity norm compels us to give about as much as we receive.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

종합문제

적절한 순서로 배열하시오.⁷⁹⁾

33 Sociologists have proven that people bring their own views and values to the culture they encounter: books, TV programs, movies, and music may affect everyone, but they affect different people in different ways. In a study, Neil Vidmar and Milton Rokeach showed episodes of the sitcom All in the Family to viewers with a range of different views on race.

(A) The show centers on a character named Archie Bunker, an intolerant bigot who often gets into fights with his more progressive family members.

(B) On the other hand, though, viewers who were

themselves bigots thought Archie Bunker was the hero of the show and that the producers meant to make fun of his foolish family! This demonstrates why it's a mistake to assume that a certain cultural product will have the same effect on everyone.

(C) Vidmar and Rokeach found that viewers who didn't share Archie Bunker's views thought the show was very funny in the way it made fun of Archie's absurd racism—in fact, this was the producers' intention.

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

어법이 잘못된 걸 고르시오.⁸⁰⁾

18 We at the Future Music School have been providing music education to talented children for 10 years. We hold an annual festival ①to give our students a chance to share their music with the community and we always invite a famous musician to perform in the opening event. Your reputation as a world-class violinist precedes you and the students consider you the musician who ②has influenced them the most. That's ③why we want to ask you to perform at the opening event of the festival. It would be an honor for them to watch one of the most famous ④violinists of all time play at the show. It would make the festival more colorful and splendid. We look forward to ⑤receive a positive reply.





빈칸을 채우시오.⁸¹⁾

19 It was time for the results of the speech contest. I was still skeptical whether I would win a prize or not. My hands were trembling due to the anxiety. I thought to myself, 'Did I work hard enough to outperform the other participants?' After a long wait, an envelope was handed to the announcer. She tore open the envelope to pull out the winner's name. My hands were now sweating and my heart started pounding really hard and fast. "The winner of the speech contest is Josh Brown!" the announcer declared. As I realized my name had been called, I jumped with joy. "I can't believe it. I did it!" I _____. I felt like I was in heaven. Almost everybody gathered around me and started congratulating me for my victory.

- ① reclaimed ② complimented ③ explained
④ excluded ⑤ exclaimed

연결어를 넣으시오.⁸²⁾

20 We all have set patterns in life. We like to label ourselves as this or that and are quite proud of our opinions and beliefs. We all like to read a particular newspaper, watch the same sorts of TV programs or movies, go to the same sort of shops every time, eat the sort of food that suits us, and wear the same type of clothes. And all this is fine. A)_____ if we cut ourselves off from all other possibilities, we become boring, rigid, hardened – and thus likely to get knocked about a bit. You have to see life as a series of adventures. Each adventure is a chance to have fun, learn something, explore the world, expand your circle of friends and experience, and broaden your horizons. B)_____ shutting down to adventure means exactly that – you are shut down.

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

아래 지문을 요약하시오. 단, 주어진 단어만 사용하여 요약할 것. 적절한 형태로 변형할 것. 불필요한 단어는 사용하지 말 것.

21 Over the centuries various writers and thinkers, looking at humans from an outside perspective, have been struck by the theatrical quality of social life. The most famous quote expressing this comes from Shakespeare: "All the world's a stage, / And all the men and women merely players; / They have their exits and their entrances, / And one man in his time plays many parts." If the theater and actors were traditionally represented by the image of masks, writers such as Shakespeare are implying that all of us are constantly wearing masks. Some people are better actors than others. Evil types such as Iago in the play Othello are able to conceal their hostile intentions behind a friendly smile. Others are able to act with more confidence and bravado – they often become leaders. People with excellent acting skills can better navigate our complex social environments and get ahead. * bravado: 허세

social take get perform depend like alike defend confirm

We are _____⁸³⁾ an actor, who changes his role _____⁸⁴⁾ on his situation and those who can _____⁸⁵⁾ the role they _____⁸⁶⁾ on do much better in the _____⁸⁷⁾.





적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.⁸⁸⁾

32 We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are unable to predict the results of those decisions.

(A) In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are high and results are very unpredictable. But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale. In many situations, it's wise to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst.

(B) This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and less time and effort before committing fully to the expensive program.

(C) Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be. Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor.

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

무관한 문장을 고르시오.⁸⁹⁾

22 Personal blind spots are areas that are visible to others but not to you. The developmental challenge of blind spots is that you don't know what you don't know. ① Like that area in the side mirror of your car where you can't see that truck in the lane next to you, personal blind spots can easily be overlooked because you are completely unaware of their presence. ② They can be dangerous and ruinous as well. That truck you don't see? It's really there! ③ So are your blind spots. Just because you don't see them, doesn't mean they

can't run you over. ④ This is where you need to enlist the help of others. ⑤ As a social animal, we are genetically programmed to be altruistic. You have to develop a crew of special people, people who are willing to hold up that mirror, who not only know you well enough to see that truck, but who also care enough about you to let you know that it's there.

23 A child whose behavior is out of control improves when clear limits on their behavior are set and enforced. However, parents must agree on where a limit will be set and how it will be enforced. The limit and the consequence of breaking the limit must be clearly presented to the child. Enforcement of the limit should be consistent and firm. Too many limits are difficult to learn and may spoil the normal development of autonomy. The limit must be reasonable in terms of the child's age, temperament, and developmental level. To be effective, both parents (and other adults in the home) must enforce limits. Otherwise, children may effectively split the parents and seek to test the limits with the more indulgent parent. In all situations, to be effective, punishment must be brief and linked directly to a behavior.

밑줄 친 otherwise를 unless를 사용하여 5단어로 바꾸시오. 단, 조동사는 사용하지 말 것.⁹⁰⁾





어휘가 잘못된 걸 고르시오.⁹¹⁾

24 Many inventions were invented thousands of years ago so it can be ①challenging to know their exact origins. Sometimes scientists discover a model of an early invention and from this model they can ②precisely tell us how old it is and where it came from. However, there is always the ③likelihood that in the future other scientists will discover an even older model of the same invention in ④alotof part of the world. In fact, we are forever discovering the history of ancient inventions. An example of this is the invention of pottery. For many years archaeologists believed that pottery was first invented in the Near East (around modern Iran) where they had found pots dating back to 9,000 B.C. In the 1960s, however, older pots from 10,000 B.C. were found on Honshu Island, Japan. There is not a ⑤probability that in the future archaeologists will find even older pots somewhere else.

fruit. Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone—but fructose does not.

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

적절한 순서로 배열하시오.⁹²⁾

31 When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, which means that the seed's hull has hardened—and therefore the sugar content is at its height.

(A) The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of distributing more of its babies.

(B) As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is full. That makes for a win-win for predator and prey.

(C) Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the

①~⑤를 성격이 비슷한 것끼리 짝지으시오.⁹³⁾

29 Every farmer knows that the hard part is ①getting the field prepared. ②Inserting seeds and watching them grow is easy. In the case of science and industry, the community prepares the field, yet society tends to give all the credit to the individual who ③happens to plant a successful seed. Planting a seed does not necessarily require overwhelming intelligence; ④creating an environment that allows seeds to prosper does. We need to give more credit to the community in science, politics, business, and daily life. Martin Luther King Jr. was a great man. Perhaps his greatest strength was his ability to ⑤inspire people to work together to achieve, against all odds, revolutionary changes in society's perception of race and in the fairness of the law. But to really understand what he accomplished requires looking beyond the man. Instead of treating him as the manifestation of everything great, we should appreciate his role in allowing America to show that it can be great.





요약하시오.⁹⁴⁾

30 Sudden success or winnings can be very dangerous. Neurologically, chemicals are released in the brain that give a powerful burst of excitement and energy, leading to the desire to repeat this experience. It can be the start of any kind of addiction or manic behavior. Also, when gains come quickly we tend to lose sight of the basic wisdom that true success, to really last, must come through hard work. We do not take into account the role that luck plays in such sudden gains. We try again and again to recapture that high from winning so much money or attention. We acquire feelings of superiority. We become especially resistant to anyone who tries to warn us—they don't understand, we tell ourselves. Because this cannot be sustained, we experience an inevitable fall, which is all the more painful, leading to the depression part of the cycle. Although gamblers are the most prone to this, it equally applies to businesspeople during bubbles and to people who gain sudden attention from the public.

You should A)_____ the value of things you got B)_____.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| ① doubt | effortlessly |
| ② doubt | painstaking |
| ③ suspect | effortfully |
| ④ prove | effortfully |
| ⑤ prove | effortlessly |

적절한 순서로 배열하시오.⁹⁵⁾

34 The availability heuristic refers to a common mistake that our brains make by assuming that the instances or examples that come to mind easily are also the most important or prevalent.

(A) According to Harvard professor, Max Bazerman, managers conducting performance appraisals often fall victim to the availability heuristic. The recency

of events highly influences a supervisor's opinion during performance appraisals. Managers give more weight to performance during the three months prior to the evaluation than to the previous nine months of the evaluation period because the recent instances dominate their memories.

(B) It shows that we make our decisions based on the recency of events. We often misjudge the frequency and magnitude of the events that have happened recently because of the limitations of our memories.

(C) The availability heuristic is influenced by the ease of recall or retrievability of information of some event. Ease of recall suggests that if something is more easily recalled in your memory, you think that it will occur with a high probability.

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

어법이 잘못된 걸 모두 고르시오.⁹⁶⁾

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연결어를 고르시오.⁹⁷⁾

32 We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are unable to predict the results of those decisions. In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are high and results are very unpredictable. A)_____ there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale. In many situations, it's wise to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst. Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be. B)_____, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor. This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and less time and effort before committing fully to the expensive program.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① In other words | On the other hand |
| ② Nevertheless | For instance |
| ③ In contrast | Likewise |
| ④ That is | For example |
| ⑤ However | Therefore |

다음 글을 요약하시오. 단, 적절한 형태로 넣을 것. 불필요한 단어는 버릴 것.

33 Sociologists have proven that people bring their own views and values to the culture they encounter: books, TV programs, movies, and music may affect everyone, but they affect different people in different ways. In a study, Neil Vidmar and Milton Rokeach showed episodes of the sitcom All in the Family to viewers with a range of different views on race. The show centers on a character named Archie Bunker, an intolerant bigot who often gets into fights with his more progressive family members. Vidmar and Rokeach found that viewers who didn't share Archie Bunker's views thought the show was very funny in the way it made fun of Archie's absurd racism – in fact, this was the

producers' intention. On the other hand, though, viewers who were themselves bigots thought Archie Bunker was the hero of the show and that the producers meant to make fun of his foolish family! This demonstrates why it's a mistake to assume that a certain cultural product will have the same effect on everyone.

interpret depend different presented culture gene
offend liberated

_____98) is a mirror in which we _____99) things _____100) to us. So, _____101) on where we come from, we can see the same thing in a _____102) way.

빈칸을 채우시오.¹⁰³⁾

34 The availability heuristic refers to a common mistake that our brains make by assuming that the instances or examples that come to mind easily are also the most important or prevalent. It shows that we make our decisions based on the recency of events. We often _____ the frequency and magnitude of the events that have happened recently because of the limitations of our memories. According to Harvard professor, Max Bazerman, managers conducting performance appraisals often fall victim to the availability heuristic. The recency of events highly influences a supervisor's opinion during performance appraisals. Managers give more weight to performance during the three months prior to the evaluation than to the previous nine months of the evaluation period because the recent instances dominate their memories. The availability heuristic is influenced by the ease of recall or retrievability of information of some event. Ease of recall suggests that if something is more easily recalled in your memory, you think that it will occur with a high probability.

- ① multiply ② comprehend ③ underestimate
④ magnify ⑤ exaggerate





적절한 순서로 배열하시오.¹⁰⁴⁾

30 Sudden success or winnings can be very dangerous. Neurologically, chemicals are released in the brain that give a powerful burst of excitement and energy, leading to the desire to repeat this experience.

(A) Because this cannot be sustained, we experience an inevitable fall, which is all the more painful, leading to the depression part of the cycle. Although gamblers are the most prone to this, it equally applies to businesspeople during bubbles and to people who gain sudden attention from the public.

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- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C)
③ (B)-(C)-(A) ④ (C)-(A)-(B)
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어휘가 잘못된 걸 모두 고르시오.¹⁰⁵⁾

35 Marketing management is concerned not only with finding and ①reducing demand but also with changing or even ②increasing it. For example, Uluru (Ayers Rock) might have too many tourists wanting to climb it, and Daintree National Park in North Queensland can become overcrowded in the tourist season. Power companies sometimes have

trouble meeting demand during peak usage periods. In these and other cases of ③excess supply, the needed marketing task, called demarketing, is to reduce demand temporarily or permanently. The ④purpose of demarketing is not to completely destroy demand, but only to reduce or shift it to another time, or even another product. Thus, marketing management seeks to affect the level, timing, and nature of demand in a way that helps the organisation achieve its ⑤objections.

제목을 고르시오.¹⁰⁶⁾

36 The invention of the mechanical clock was influenced by monks who lived in monasteries that were the examples of order and routine. They had to keep accurate time so that monastery bells could be rung at regular intervals to announce the seven hours of the day reserved for prayer. Early clocks were nothing more than a weight tied to a rope wrapped around a revolving drum. Time was determined by watching the length of the weighted rope. The discovery of the pendulum in the seventeenth century led to the widespread use of clocks and enormous public clocks. Eventually, keeping time turned into serving time. People started to follow the mechanical time of clocks rather than their natural body time. They ate at meal time, rather than when they were hungry, and went to bed when it was time, rather than when they were sleepy. Even periodicals and fashions became "yearly." The world had become orderly.

- ① The advent of natural time.
② The possibility of keeping accurate time
③ The process of inventing a clock
④ The paradoxical result of creating a precise clock
⑤ The concept of 'time' is man-made.





어휘가 잘못된 걸 고르시오.¹⁰⁷⁾

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적절한 순서로 배열하시오.¹⁰⁸⁾

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(B) For example, Uluru (Ayers Rock) might have too many tourists wanting to climb it, and Daintree National Park in North Queensland can become overcrowded in the tourist season. Power companies sometimes have trouble meeting demand during peak usage periods.

(C) In these and other cases of excess demand, the needed marketing task, called demarketing, is to reduce demand temporarily or permanently. The

38 It is important to remember that computers can only carry out instructions that humans give them. Computers can process data accurately at far greater speeds than people can, yet they are limited in many respects – most importantly, they lack common sense. However, combining the strengths of these machines with human strengths creates synergy. Synergy occurs when combined resources produce output that exceeds the sum of the outputs of the same resources employed separately. A computer works quickly and accurately; humans work relatively slowly and make mistakes. A computer cannot make independent decisions, however, or formulate steps for solving problems, unless programmed to do so by humans. Even with sophisticated artificial intelligence, which enables the computer to learn and then implement what it learns, the initial programming must be done by humans. Thus, a human-computer combination allows the results of human thought to be translated into efficient processing of large amounts of data.

unless programmed to do so 를 if와 it을 사용하여 8 단어로 다시 쓰시오.¹⁰⁹⁾

do so를 풀어 쓰시오. 단, 조동사는 무시할 것.¹¹⁰⁾





적절한 순서로 배열하시오.¹¹¹⁾

29 Every farmer knows that the hard part is getting the field prepared. Inserting seeds and watching them grow is easy. In the case of science and industry, the community prepares the field, yet society tends to give all the credit to the individual who happens to plant a successful seed.

(A) Planting a seed does not necessarily require overwhelming intelligence; creating an environment that allows seeds to prosper does. We need to give more credit to the community in science, politics, business, and daily life.

(B) But to really understand what he accomplished requires looking beyond the man. Instead of treating him as the manifestation of everything great, we should appreciate his role in allowing America to show that it can be great.

(C) Martin Luther King Jr. was a great man. Perhaps his greatest strength was his ability to inspire people to work together to achieve, against all odds, revolutionary changes in society's perception of race and in the fairness of the law.

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

연결어를 넣으시오.¹¹²⁾

39 For hundreds of thousands of years our hunter-gatherer ancestors could survive only by constantly communicating with one another through nonverbal cues. Developed over so much time, before the invention of language, that is how the human face became so expressive, and gestures so elaborate. We have a continual desire to communicate our feelings. A)----- We have at the same time the need to conceal them for proper social functioning. With these counterforces battling inside us, we cannot completely control what we communicate. Our real feelings continually leak out in the form of gestures, tones of voice, facial expressions, and posture. B)----- we are not

trained to pay attention to people's nonverbal cues. By sheer habit, we fixate on the words people say, while also thinking about what we'll say next. What this means is that we are using only a small percentage of the potential social skills we all possess.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|--------------|
| ① For example | That is |
| ② However | Instead |
| ③ However | However |
| ④ In other words | As a result |
| ⑤ In other words | Nevertheless |

제목을 고르시오.¹¹³⁾

40 Why do we help? One widely held view is that self-interest underlies all human interactions, that our constant goal is to maximize rewards and minimize costs. Accountants call it cost-benefit analysis. Philosophers call it utilitarianism. Social psychologists call it social exchange theory. If you are considering whether to donate blood, you may weigh the costs of doing so (time, discomfort, and anxiety) against the benefits (reduced guilt, social approval, and good feelings). If the rewards exceed the costs, you will help. Others believe that we help because we have been socialized to do so, through norms that prescribe how we ought to behave. Through socialization, we learn the reciprocity norm: the expectation that we should return help, not harm, to those who have helped us. In our relations with others of similar status, the reciprocity norm compels us to give (in favors, gifts, or social invitations) about as much as we receive.

- ① Various theories that interpret human beings' altruistic actions.
- ② Selfishness must be removed in the reciprocity
- ③ Don't hesitate to help others whoever they are
- ④ Help or perish
- ⑤ Economic reasons that we try to socialize others.





적절한 순서로 배열하시오.¹¹⁴⁾

24 Many inventions were invented thousands of years ago so it can be difficult to know their exact origins.

(A) In the 1960s, however, older pots from 10,000 B.C. were found on Honshu Island, Japan. There is always a possibility that in the future archaeologists will find even older pots somewhere else.

(B) Sometimes scientists discover a model of an early invention and from this model they can accurately tell us how old it is and where it came from. However, there is always the possibility that in the future other scientists will discover an even older model of the same invention in a different part of the world. In fact, we are forever discovering the history of ancient inventions.

(C) An example of this is the invention of pottery. For many years archaeologists believed that pottery was first invented in the Near East (around modern Iran) where they had found pots dating back to 9,000 B.C.

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

어휘가 잘못된 걸 고르시오. ¹¹⁵⁾

18 We at the Future Music School have been providing music education to ①talented children for 10 years. We hold an annual festival to give our students a chance to ②conceal their music with the community and we always invite a famous musician to perform in the opening event. Your reputation as a world-class violinist ③precedes

you and the students consider you the musician who has an ④effect on them the most. That's why we want to ask you to perform at the opening event of the festival. It would be an honor for them to watch one of the most famous violinists of all time play at the show. It would make the festival more colorful and ⑤excellent. We look forward to receiving a positive reply.

적절한 순서로 배열하시오.¹¹⁶⁾

36 The invention of the mechanical clock was influenced by monks who lived in monasteries that were the examples of order and routine.

(A) Time was determined by watching the length of the weighted rope. The discovery of the pendulum in the seventeenth century led to the widespread use of clocks and enormous public clocks. Eventually, keeping time turned into serving time. People started to follow the mechanical time of clocks rather than their natural body time.

(B) They had to keep accurate time so that monastery bells could be rung at regular intervals to announce the seven hours of the day reserved for prayer. Early clocks were nothing more than a weight tied to a rope wrapped around a revolving drum.

(C) They ate at meal time, rather than when they were hungry, and went to bed when it was time, rather than when they were sleepy. Even periodicals and fashions became "yearly." The world had become orderly.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C)
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어휘가 잘못된 걸 고르시오.¹¹⁷⁾

21 Over the centuries various writers and thinkers, looking at humans from an outside ①standpoint, have been struck by the theatrical quality of social life. The most famous quote expressing this comes from Shakespeare: "All the world's a stage, / And all the men and women merely players; / They have their exits and their entrances, / And one man in his time plays many parts." If the theater and actors were ②conventionally represented by the image of masks, writers such as Shakespeare are implying that all of us are constantly wearing masks. Some people are ③better actors than others. Evil types such as Iago in the play Othello are able to conceal their hostile intentions behind a friendly smile. Others are able to act with ④less confidence and bravado — they often become leaders. People with ⑤outstanding acting skills can better navigate our complex social environments and get ahead. * bravado: 허세

연결어를 채우시오.¹¹⁹⁾

23 A child whose behavior is out of control improves when clear limits on their behavior are set and enforced. A)_____, parents must agree on where a limit will be set and how it will be enforced. The limit and the consequence of breaking the limit must be clearly presented to the child. Enforcement of the limit should be consistent and firm. Too many limits are difficult to learn and may spoil the normal development of autonomy. The limit must be reasonable in terms of the child's age, temperament, and developmental level. To be effective, both parents (and other adults in the home) must enforce limits. B)_____, children may effectively split the parents and seek to test the limits with the more indulgent parent. In all situations, to be effective, punishment must be brief and linked directly to a behavior. * indulgent: 멋대로 하게 하는

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|--------------|
| ① For example | That is |
| ② However | Otherwise |
| ③ However | Therefore |
| ④ In other words | As a result |
| ⑤ In other words | Nevertheless |

빈칸을 채우시오.¹¹⁸⁾

22 Personal blind spots are areas that are visible to others but not to you. The developmental challenge of blind spots is that you don't know what you don't know. Like that area in the side mirror of your car where you can't see that truck in the lane next to you, personal blind spots can easily be overlooked because you are completely unaware of their _____. They can be equally dangerous as well. That truck you don't see? It's really there! So are your blind spots. Just because you don't see them, doesn't mean they can't run you over. This is where you need to enlist the help of others. You have to develop a crew of special people, people who are willing to hold up that mirror, who not only know you well enough to see that truck, but who also care enough about you to let you know that it's there.

- ① absence ② prediction ③ precept
④ preparation ⑤ presence





적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.¹²⁰⁾

37 Since we know we can't completely eliminate our biases, we need to try to limit the harmful impacts they can have on the objectivity and rationality of our decisions and judgments.

(A) Then we can choose an appropriate de-biasing strategy to combat it. After we have implemented a strategy, we should check in again to see if it worked in the way we had hoped.

(B) It is important that we are aware when one of our cognitive biases is activated and make a conscious choice to overcome that bias. We need to be aware of the impact the bias has on our decision making process and our life.

(C) If it did, we can move on and make an objective and informed decision. If it didn't, we can try the same strategy again or implement a new one until we are ready to make a rational judgment.

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

연결어를 넣으시오.¹²¹⁾

24 Many inventions were invented thousands of years ago so it can be difficult to know their exact origins. Sometimes scientists discover a model of an early invention and from this model they can accurately tell us how old it is and where it came from. A)_____, there is always the possibility that in the future other scientists will discover an even older model of the same invention in a different part of the world. In fact, we are forever discovering the history of ancient inventions. An example of this is the invention of pottery. For many years archaeologists believed that pottery was first invented in the Near East (around modern

Iran) where they had found pots dating back to 9,000 B.C. B)_____ in the 1960s older pots from 10,000 B.C. were found on Honshu Island, Japan. There is always a possibility that in the future archaeologists will find even older pots somewhere else.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|----------------|
| ① Similarly | Moreover |
| ② As a result | However |
| ③ As a result | Moreover |
| ④ However | In other words |
| ⑤ However | However |

어법 및 어휘가 잘못된 걸 모두 고르시오.¹²²⁾

26 The impala is one of the most graceful four-legged animals. Impalas have the ability ①adapt to different environments of the savannas. Both male and female impalas are ②similar in color, with white bellies and black-tipped ears. Male impalas have long and pointed horns ③which can measure 90 centimeters in length. Female impalas have no horns. Impalas feed upon grass, fruits, and leaves from trees. When conditions are harsh in the dry season, they come together to search for food in mixed herds which can number as ④much as 100-200 individuals. The breeding season ⑤occurs at the end of the wet season around May. Females give birth in an isolated spot away from the herd. The average life span of an impala is between 13 and 15 years in the wild.





다음 글을 요약하시오. 단, 본문에 사용된 단어만 사용할 것. 필요 시 적절한 형태로 변형할 것.¹²³⁾

29 Every farmer knows that the hard part is getting the field prepared. Inserting seeds and watching them grow is easy. In the case of science and industry, the community prepares the field, yet society tends to give all the credit to the individual who happens to plant a successful seed. Planting a seed does not necessarily require overwhelming intelligence; creating an environment that allows seeds to prosper does. We need to give more credit to the community in science, politics, business, and daily life. Martin Luther King Jr. was a great man. Perhaps his greatest strength was his ability to inspire people to work together to achieve, against all odds, revolutionary changes in society's perception of race and in the fairness of the law. But to really understand what he accomplished requires looking beyond the man. Instead of treating him as the manifestation of everything great, we should appreciate his role in allowing America to show that it can be great.

In fact, it is the _____ that makes a _____ result rather than one _____ individual.

적절한 순서로 배열하시오.¹²⁴⁾

38 It is important to remember that computers can only carry out instructions that humans give them. Computers can process data accurately at far greater speeds than people can, yet they are limited in many respects—most importantly, they lack common sense.

(A) Thus, a human-computer combination allows the results of human thought to be translated into efficient processing of large amounts of data.

(B) A computer works quickly and accurately;

humans work relatively slowly and make mistakes. A computer cannot make independent decisions, however, or formulate steps for solving problems, unless programmed to do so by humans. Even with sophisticated artificial intelligence, which enables the computer to learn and then implement what it learns, the initial programming must be done by humans.

(C) However, combining the strengths of these machines with human strengths creates synergy. Synergy occurs when combined resources produce output that exceeds the sum of the outputs of the same resources employed separately.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C)
③ (B)-(C)-(A) ④ (C)-(A)-(B)
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적절한 순서로 배열하시오.¹²⁵⁾

23 A child whose behavior is out of control improves when clear limits on their behavior are set and enforced.

(A) However, parents must agree on where a limit will be set and how it will be enforced. The limit and the consequence of breaking the limit must be clearly presented to the child. Enforcement of the limit should be consistent and firm. Too many limits are difficult to learn and may spoil the normal development of autonomy.

(B) Otherwise, children may effectively split the parents and seek to test the limits with the more indulgent parent. In all situations, to be effective, punishment must be brief and linked directly to a behavior.

(C) The limit must be reasonable in terms of the child's age, temperament, and developmental level. To be effective, both parents (and other adults in the home) must enforce limits.

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





어법이 잘못된 걸 고르시오.¹²⁶⁾

19 It was time for the results of the speech contest. I was still skeptical ①whether I would win a prize or not. My hands were trembling due to the anxiety. I thought to myself, 'Did I work hard enough to outperform the other participants?' After a long wait, an envelope ②handed to the announcer. She tore open the envelope to pull out the winner's name. My hands were now ③sweating and my heart started pounding really hard and fast. "The winner of the speech contest is Josh Brown!" the announcer declared. As I realized my name had been called, I jumped with joy. "I can't believe it. I did it!" I exclaimed. I felt ④like I was in heaven. Almost everybody gathered around me and ⑤started congratulating me for my victory.

제목을 고르시오.¹²⁷⁾

30 Sudden success or winnings can be very dangerous. Neurologically, chemicals are released in the brain that give a powerful burst of excitement and energy, leading to the desire to repeat this experience. It can be the start of any kind of addiction or manic behavior. Also, when gains come quickly we tend to lose sight of the basic wisdom that true success, to really last, must come through hard work. We do not take into account the role that luck plays in such sudden gains. We try again and again to recapture that high from winning so much money or attention. We acquire feelings of superiority. We become especially resistant to anyone who tries to warn us — they don't understand, we tell ourselves. Because this cannot be sustained, we experience an inevitable fall, which is all the more painful, leading to the depression part of the cycle. Although gamblers are the most prone to this, it equally applies to businesspeople during bubbles and to people who gain sudden attention from the public.

- ① What looks like good luck may not be so good.
- ② Be prepared to get an opportunity.
- ③ Be vigilant of an inevitable fall.
- ④ Economic bubbles can ruin a society
- ⑤ Life is a gambling





다음 글의 제목을 고르시오.¹²⁸⁾

31 When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, which means that the seed's hull has hardened – and therefore the sugar content is at its height. Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone – but fructose does not. As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is full. That makes for a win-win for predator and prey. The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of distributing more of its babies.

- ① The more sweet, the more bitter
- ② The predator versus the prey
- ③ The survival secrets of the predator
- ④ The clever strategy of the fruit to reproduce itself
- ⑤ The myth about sugar and glucose

다음 글을 요약하시오. 단, 본문에 사용된 단어만 사용할 것. 적절한 형태로 채울 것.¹²⁹⁾

32 We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are unable to predict the results of those decisions. In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are high and results are very unpredictable. But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale. In many situations, it's wise to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst. Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be. Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor. This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and less time and effort before committing fully to the expensive program.

There are so many _____ things in life that we should _____ an option rather than _____ ourselves to one in haste.





적절한 순서로 배열하시오.¹³⁰⁾

22 Personal blind spots are areas that are visible to others but not to you. The developmental challenge of blind spots is that you don't know what you don't know.

(A) You have to develop a crew of special people, people who are willing to hold up that mirror, who not only know you well enough to see that truck, but who also care enough about you to let you know that it's there.

(B) They can be equally dangerous as well. That truck you don't see? It's really there! So are your blind spots. Just because you don't see them, doesn't mean they can't run you over. This is where you need to enlist the help of others.

(C) Like that area in the side mirror of your car where you can't see that truck in the lane next to you, personal blind spots can easily be overlooked because you are completely unaware of their presence.

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

적절한 순서로 배열하시오.¹³¹⁾

39 For hundreds of thousands of years our hunter-gatherer ancestors could survive only by constantly communicating with one another through nonverbal cues.

(A) By sheer habit, we fixate on the words people say, while also thinking about what we'll say next. What this means is that we are using only a small percentage of the potential social skills we all possess.

(B) Developed over so much time, before the invention of language, that is how the human face became so expressive, and gestures so elaborate. We have a continual desire to communicate our feelings and yet at the same time the need to conceal them for proper social functioning.

(C) With these counterforces battling inside us, we cannot completely control what we communicate. Our real feelings continually leak out in the form of gestures, tones of voice, facial expressions, and posture .We are not trained, however, to pay attention to people's nonverbal cues.

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





33 Sociologists have proven that people bring their own views and values to the culture they encounter; books, TV programs, movies, and music may affect everyone, but they affect different people in different ways. In a study, Neil Vidmar and Milton Rokeach showed episodes of the sitcom All in the Family to viewers with a range of different views on race. The show centers on a character named Archie Bunker, an intolerant bigot who often gets into fights with his more progressive family members. Vidmar and Rokeach found that viewers who didn't share Archie Bunker's views thought the show was very funny in the way it made fun of Archie's absurd racism—in fact, this was the producers' intention. On the other hand, though, viewers who were themselves bigots thought Archie Bunker was the hero of the show and that the producers meant to make fun of his foolish family! This demonstrates why it's a mistake to assume that a certain cultural product will have the same effect on everyone.

Archie Bunker와 무관한 걸 세 개 고르시오.¹³²⁾

- ① altruistic ② generous ③ stubborn
④ conservative ⑤ impartial

무관한 문장을 고르시오.¹³³⁾

36 The invention of the mechanical clock was influenced by monks who lived in monasteries that were the examples of order and routine. ① They had to keep accurate time so that monastery bells could be rung at regular intervals to announce the seven hours of the day reserved for prayer. ② Early clocks were nothing more than a weight tied to a rope wrapped around a revolving drum. ③ Time was determined by watching the length of the weighted rope. The discovery of the pendulum in the seventeenth century led to the widespread use of clocks and enormous public clocks. ④ The automatic watch was put into a big crisis when quartz started to be used. ⑤ Eventually, keeping time turned into serving time. People started to follow the mechanical time of clocks rather than their natural body time. They ate at meal time, rather than when they were hungry, and went to bed when it was time, rather than when they were sleepy. Even periodicals and fashions became "yearly." The world had become orderly.





적절한 순서로 배열하십시오. 134)

40 Why do we help? One widely held view is that self-interest underlies all human interactions, that our constant goal is to maximize rewards and minimize costs. Accountants call it cost-benefit analysis.

(A) Others believe that we help because we have been socialized to do so, through norms that prescribe how we ought to behave. Through socialization, we learn the reciprocity norm: the expectation that we should return help, not harm, to those who have helped us.

(B) In our relations with others of similar status, the reciprocity norm compels us to give (in favors, gifts, or social invitations) about as much as we receive.

(C) Philosophers call it utilitarianism. Social psychologists call it social exchange theory. If you are considering whether to donate blood, you may weigh the costs of doing so (time, discomfort, and anxiety) against the benefits (reduced guilt, social approval, and good feelings). If the rewards exceed the costs, you will help.

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

다음 글을 요약하십시오. 단, 적절한 형태로 채울 것. 불필요한 단어는 버릴 것.

37 Since we know we can't completely eliminate our biases, we need to try to limit the harmful impacts they can have on the objectivity and rationality of our decisions and judgments. It is important that we are aware when one of our cognitive biases is activated and make a conscious choice to overcome that bias. We need to be aware of the impact the bias has on our decision making process and our life. Then we can choose an appropriate de-biasing strategy to combat it. After we have implemented a strategy, we should check in again to see if it worked in the way we had hoped. If it did, we can move on and make an objective and informed decision. If it didn't, we can try the same strategy again or implement a new one until we are ready to make a rational judgment.

regretful revengeful avoid face overcome
 biases bases escape partially perfectly

We cannot _____¹³⁵⁾ _____¹³⁶⁾ from our
 _____¹³⁷⁾ yet we should try to _____¹³⁸⁾
 them so that we can _____¹³⁹⁾ making a
 _____¹⁴⁰⁾ decision





빈칸을 채우시오.¹⁴¹⁾

39 For hundreds of thousands of years our hunter-gatherer ancestors could survive only by constantly communicating with one another through nonverbal cues. Developed over so much time, before the invention of language, that is how the human face became so expressive, and gestures so elaborate. We have a continual desire to communicate our feelings. Yet at the same time we ----- for proper social functioning. With these counterforces battling inside us, we cannot completely control what we communicate. Our real feelings continually leak out in the form of gestures, tones of voice, facial expressions, and posture. We are not trained, however, to pay attention to people's nonverbal cues. By sheer habit, we fixate on the words people say, while also thinking about what we'll say next. What this means is that we are using only a small percentage of the potential social skills we all possess.

- ① are easily irritated when approached by others
- ② tend to hate people who are trying to communicate with us
- ③ are accustomed to suppressing our emotions
- ④ have the need to lie verbally
- ⑤ have the desire not to be in the company of others from time to time

어법이 잘못된 걸 고르시오. 142)

40 Why do we help? One ①widely held view is that self-interest underlies all human interactions, that our constant goal is to maximize rewards and minimize costs. Accountants call it cost-benefit analysis. Philosophers call it utilitarianism. Social psychologists call it social ②exchange theory. If you are considering whether to donate blood, you may weigh the costs of doing so (time, discomfort, and anxiety) against the benefits (reduced guilt,

social approval, and good feelings). If the rewards exceed the costs, you will help. Others believe that we help because we ③have been socialized to do so, through norms that prescribe how we ought to behave. Through socialization, we learn the reciprocity norm: the expectation that we should return help, not harm, to those who ④they have helped us. In our relations with others of similar status, the reciprocity norm compels us to give (in favors, gifts, or social invitations) about as ⑤much as we receive.

어법이 잘못된 걸 고르시오.¹⁴³⁾

20 We all have set patterns in life. We like to label ourselves as this or that and are quite proud of our opinions and beliefs. We all like to read a particular newspaper, watch the same sorts of TV programs or movies, go to the same sort of shops every time, ①eat the sort of food ②that suits us, and wear the same type of clothes. And all this is fine. But if we cut ourselves off from all other possibilities, we become boring, rigid, hardened – and thus ③likely to get knocked about a bit. You have to see life as a series of adventures. Each adventure is a chance to have fun, learn something, ④explore the world, expand your circle of friends and experience, and broaden your horizons. ⑤Shut down to adventure means exactly that – you are shut down.





어법이 잘못된 걸 고르시오.¹⁴⁴⁾

21 Over the centuries various writers and thinkers, ①looking at humans from an outside perspective, have been struck by the theatrical quality of social life. The most famous quote expressing this ②comes from Shakespeare: "All the world's a stage, / And all the men and women ③merely players; / They have their exits and their entrances, / And one man in his time plays many parts." If the theater and actors were traditionally represented by the image of masks, writers such as Shakespeare are implying ④that all of us are constantly wearing masks. Some people are better actors than others. Evil types such as Iago in the play Othello are able to conceal their hostile intentions behind a ⑤nicely and friendly smile. Others are able to act with more confidence and bravado – they often become leaders. People with excellent acting skills can better navigate our complex social environments and get ahead. *bravado: 허세

어법이 잘못된 걸 모두 고르시오.¹⁴⁵⁾

22 Personal blind spots are areas that are visible to others but not to you. The developmental challenge of blind spots is that you don't know what you don't know. ①Like that area in the side mirror of your car where you can't see that truck in the lane next to you, personal blind spots can easily be overlooked because you are ②completely unaware of their presence. They can be equally dangerous as well. That truck you don't see? It's really there! So ③do your blind spots. Just because you don't see them, doesn't mean ④that they can't run you over. This is where you need to enlist the help of others. You have to develop a crew of special people, people who are willing to hold up that mirror, who not only know you well enough to see that truck, but who also care enough about you ⑤let you know that it's there.

어법이 잘못된 걸 고르시오.¹⁴⁶⁾

29 Every farmer knows that the hard part is getting the field prepared. Inserting seeds and watching them grow ①be easy. In the case of science and industry, the community prepares the field, yet society tends to give all the credit to the individual who happens to plant a successful seed. Planting a seed does not necessarily require ②overwhelming intelligence; creating an environment that allows seeds to prosper does. We need to give more credit to the community in science, politics, business, and daily life. Martin Luther King Jr. was a great man. Perhaps his greatest strength was his ability to inspire people ③to work together to achieve, against all odds, revolutionary changes in society's perception of race and in the fairness of the law. But to really understand what he accomplished ④to require ⑤looking beyond the man. Instead of treating him as the manifestation of everything great, we should appreciate his role in allowing America to show that it can be great.

어법이 잘못된 걸 고르시오.¹⁴⁷⁾

30 Sudden success or winnings can be very dangerous. Neurologically, chemicals are released in the brain that give a powerful burst of excitement and energy, ①leading to the desire to repeat this experience. It can be the start of any kind of addiction or manic behavior. Also, when gains come quickly we tend to lose sight of the basic wisdom that true success, to really last, must come through hard work. We do not take into account the role ②in which luck plays in such sudden gains. We try again and again to recapture that high from winning so much money or attention. We ③acquire feelings of superiority. We become especially resistant to anyone who ④tries to warn us – they don't understand, we tell ourselves. Because this cannot be sustained, we experience an inevitable fall, which is all the more painful, leading to the depression part of the cycle. ⑤Although gamblers are the most prone to this, it equally applies to businesspeople during bubbles and to people who gain sudden attention from the public.





연결어를 채우시오.¹⁴⁸⁾

33 Sociologists have proven that people bring their own views and values to the culture they encounter: books, TV programs, movies, and music may affect everyone, but they affect different people in different ways. In a study, Neil Vidmar and Milton Rokeach showed episodes of the sitcom All in the Family to viewers with a range of different views on race. The show centers on a character named Archie Bunker, an intolerant bigot who often gets into fights with his more progressive family members. Vidmar and Rokeach found that viewers who didn't share Archie Bunker's views thought the show was very funny in the way it made fun of Archie's absurd racism—in fact, this was the producers' intention. A)_____, though, viewers who were themselves bigots thought Archie Bunker was the hero of the show and that the producers meant to make fun of his foolish family! B)_____ it's a mistake to assume that a certain cultural product will have the same effect on everyone.

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| ① On the other hand | This is because |
| ② For example | As a result |
| ③ By contrast | As a result |
| ④ By contrast | This is because |
| ⑤ On the other hand | This is why |

어법 및 어휘가 잘못된 걸 고르시오.¹⁴⁹⁾

34 The availability heuristic refers to a common mistake that our brains make by assuming that the instances or examples that come to mind easily are also the most important or ①prevalent. It shows that we make our decisions based on the recency of events. We often misjudge the frequency and magnitude of the events that have happened recently because of the limitations of our memories. According to Harvard professor, Max Bazerman, managers ②conducting performance appraisals often fall victim to the availability heuristic. The recency of events ③high influences a supervisor's opinion during performance appraisals. Managers give more weight to performance during the three months prior to the evaluation than to the previous nine months of the evaluation period because the recent instances ④dominate their memories. The availability heuristic is influenced by the ease of recall or retrievability of information of some event. Ease of recall suggests that if something is more easily recalled in your memory, you think that it will occur with a ⑤high probability.

37 Since we know we can't completely eliminate our biases, we need to try to limit the harmful impacts they can have on the objectivity and rationality of our decisions and judgments. It is important that we are aware when one of our cognitive biases is activated and make a conscious choice to overcome that bias. We need to be aware of the impact the bias has on our decision making process and our life. Then we can choose an appropriate de-biasing strategy to combat it. After we have implemented a strategy, we should check in again to see if it worked in the way we had hoped. If it did, we can move on and make an objective and informed decision. If it didn't, we can try the same strategy again or implement a new one until we are ready to make a rational judgment.

did를 7단어로 풀어 쓰시오.¹⁵⁰⁾

If it didn't에서 not을 제거하고 세 단어로 다시 쓰시오.¹⁵¹⁾





어법이 잘못된 걸 고르시오.¹⁵²⁾

38 It is important to remember that computers can only carry out instructions that humans give them. Computers can process data ①precisely at far greater speeds than people can, yet they are limited in many respects – most importantly, they lack common sense. However, combining the strengths of these machines with human strengths creates synergy. Synergy occurs when combined resources produce output that ②exceeding the sum of the outputs of the same resources employed separately. A computer works quickly and accurately; humans work ③relatively slowly and make mistakes. A computer cannot make independent decisions, however, or formulate steps for solving problems, unless ④being programmed to do so by humans. Even with sophisticated artificial intelligence, which enables the computer to learn and then implement what it learns, the initial programming must be done by humans. Thus, a human-computer combination allows the results of human thought to ⑤be translated into efficient processing of large amounts of data.

다음 글을 요약하시오. 단, 적절한 형태로 빈칸을 채울 것. 불필요한 단어는 버릴 것.

39 For hundreds of thousands of years our hunter-gatherer ancestors could survive only by constantly communicating with one another through nonverbal cues. Developed over so much time, before the invention of language, that is how the human face became so expressive, and gestures so elaborate. We have a continual desire to communicate our feelings and yet at the same time the need to conceal them for proper social functioning. With these counterforces battling inside us, we cannot completely control what we communicate. Our real feelings continually leak out in the form of gestures, tones of voice, facial expressions, and posture. We are not trained, however, to pay attention to people's nonverbal cues. By sheer habit, we fixate on the words people say, while also thinking about what we'll say next. What this means is that we are using only a small percentage of the potential social skills we all possess.

identify emphasis empathy develop
comprehend compel come expose
conceal desire nonverbal depart

We have the need to _____¹⁵³⁾ our feelings as well as the _____¹⁵⁴⁾ to communicate with others. Nevertheless ones we are trying to hide show themselves through many kinds of _____¹⁵⁵⁾ language. So we should _____¹⁵⁶⁾ up with a plan to _____¹⁵⁷⁾ the communication skills so that we can _____¹⁵⁸⁾ others, develop _____¹⁵⁹⁾ and _____¹⁶⁰⁾ with others.





40 Why do we help? One widely held view is ①that self-interest underlies all human interactions, ②that our constant goal is to maximize rewards and minimize costs. Accountants call it cost-benefit analysis. Philosophers call it utilitarianism. Social psychologists call it social exchange theory. If you are considering whether to donate blood, you may weigh the costs of doing so (time, discomfort, and anxiety) against the benefits (reduced guilt, social approval, and good feelings). If the rewards exceed the costs, you will help. Others believe ③that we help because we have been socialized to do so, through norms ④that prescribe how we ought to behave. Through socialization, we learn the reciprocity norm: the expectation ⑤that we should return help, not harm, to those ⑥that have helped us. In our relations with others of similar status, the reciprocity norm compels us to give (in favors, gifts, or social invitations) about as much as we receive.

기능이 같은 것끼리 묶으시오. ①~⑥

명사절 :161)

관계대명사절 :162)

동격절 :163)

whether to donate을 네 단어로 풀어 쓰시오.164)

doing so를 구체화하여 다시 쓰시오. 문법에 맞게 쓸 것.165)

어휘가 잘못된 걸 고르시오.166)

20 We all have set patterns in life. We like to label ourselves as this or that and are quite ①proud of our opinions and beliefs. We all like to read a particular newspaper, watch the same sorts of TV programs or movies, go to the same sort of shops every time, eat the sort of food that suits us, and wear the same type of clothes. And all this is fine. But if we cut ourselves off from all other possibilities, we become ②dull, ③inflexible, hardened – and thus likely to get knocked about a bit. You have to see life as a series of adventures. Each adventure is a chance to have fun, learn something, ④implore the world, expand your circle of friends and experience, and ⑤broaden your horizons. Shutting down to adventure means exactly that – you are shut down.

어법이 잘못된 걸 모두 고르시오.167)

23 A child ①who behavior is out of control improves when clear limits on their behavior are set and enforced. However, parents must agree on where a limit will be set and how ②will it be enforced. The limit and the consequence of breaking the limit must be clearly presented to the child. Enforcement of the limit should be consistent and firm. Too many limits ③are difficult to learn and may spoil the ④normal development of autonomy. The limit must be reasonable in terms of the child's age, temperament, and developmental level. To be effective, both parents (and other adults in the home) must enforce limits. Otherwise, children may effectively split the parents and seek to test the limits with the ⑤more indulgent parent. In all situations, to be effective, punishment must be brief and linked directly to a behavior.





어휘가 잘못된 걸 모두 고르시오.¹⁶⁸⁾

36 The invention of the mechanical clock was influenced by monks who lived in monasteries that were the examples of order and routine. They had to keep accurate time so that monastery bells could be rung at regular intervals to ①renounce the seven hours of the day ②reserved for prayer. Early clocks were nothing more than a weight tied to a rope wrapped around a revolving drum. Time was determined by watching the length of the ③weighted rope. The discovery of the pendulum in the seventeenth century led to the ④limited use of clocks and enormous public clocks. Eventually, keeping time turned into serving time. People started to follow the mechanical time of clocks rather than their ⑤natural body time. They ate at meal time, rather than when they were hungry, and went to bed when it was time, rather than when they were sleepy. Even periodicals and fashions became “yearly.” The world had become orderly.

적절한 순서로 배열하시오.¹⁶⁹⁾

18 We at the Future Music School have been providing music education to talented children for 10 years.

(A) It would make the festival more colorful and splendid. We look forward to receiving a positive reply.

(B) We hold an annual festival to give our students a chance to share their music with the community and we always invite a famous musician to perform in the opening event. Your reputation as a world-class violinist precedes you and the students consider you the musician who has influenced them the most.

(C) That's why we want to ask you to perform at the opening event of the festival. It would be an honor for them to watch one of the most famous violinists of all time play at the show.

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





어휘가 잘못된 걸 모두 고르시오.¹⁷⁰⁾

38 It is important not to ①remember that computers can only carry out instructions that humans give them. Computers can process data accurately at far greater speeds than people can, yet they are limited in many respects – most importantly, they lack common sense. However, combining the strengths of these machines with human strengths creates synergy. Synergy occurs when combined resources produce output that ②exceeds the sum of the outputs of the same resources employed separately. A computer works quickly and accurately; humans work relatively slowly and make mistakes. A computer cannot make ③interdependent decisions, however, or formulate steps for solving problems, unless programmed to do so by humans. Even with sophisticated ④artificial intelligence, which enables the computer to learn and then ⑤implement what it learns, the initial programming must be done by humans. Thus, a human-computer combination allows the results of human thought to be translated into efficient processing of large amounts of data.

어법이 잘못된 걸 고르시오.¹⁷¹⁾

24 Many inventions ①were invented thousands of years ago so it can be difficult to know their exact origins. Sometimes scientists discover a model of an early invention and from this model they can accurately tell us how old it ②does and where it came from. However, there is always the possibility that in the future other scientists will discover an even older model of the same invention in a different part of the world. In fact, we are forever discovering the history of ancient inventions. An example of this is the invention of pottery. For many years archaeologists believed that pottery was first ③invented in the Near East (around modern Iran) where they had found pots ④dating back to 9,000 B.C. In the 1960s, however, older pots from 10,000 B.C. were found on Honshu Island, Japan. There is always a possibility ⑤that in the future archaeologists will find even older pots somewhere else.

적절한 순서로 배열하시오.¹⁷²⁾

19 It was time for the results of the speech contest. I was still skeptical whether I would win a prize or not.

(A) My hands were trembling due to the anxiety. I thought to myself, 'Did I work hard enough to outperform the other participants?' After a long wait, an envelope was handed to the announcer.

(B) As I realized my name had been called, I jumped with joy. "I can't believe it. I did it!" I exclaimed. I felt like I was in heaven. Almost everybody gathered around me and started congratulating me for my victory.

(C) She tore open the envelope to pull out the winner's name. My hands were now sweating and my heart started pounding really hard and fast. "The winner of the speech contest is Josh Brown!" the announcer declared.

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





어휘가 잘못된 걸 고르시오.¹⁷³⁾

29 Every farmer knows that the hard part is getting the field prepared. ①planting seeds and watching them grow is easy. In the case of science and industry, the community prepares the field, yet society tends to give all the credit to the individual who happens to plant a ②successive seed. Planting a seed does not necessarily require overwhelming intelligence; creating an environment that allows seeds to prosper does. We need to give more credit to the community in science, politics, business, and daily life. Martin Luther King Jr. was a great man. Perhaps his greatest strength was his ability to inspire people to work together to achieve, against all odds, revolutionary changes in society's perception of ③race and in the fairness of the law. But to really understand what he accomplished requires looking beyond the man. Instead of treating him as the ④manifestation of everything great, we should ⑤appreciate his role in allowing America to show that it can be great.

적절한 순서로 배열하시오.¹⁷⁴⁾

20 We all have set patterns in life. We like to label ourselves as this or that and are quite proud of our opinions and beliefs.

(A) We all like to read a particular newspaper, watch the same sorts of TV programs or movies, go to the same sort of shops every time, eat the sort of food that suits us, and wear the same type of clothes. And all this is fine.

(B) Each adventure is a chance to have fun, learn something, explore the world, expand your circle of friends and experience, and broaden your horizons. Shutting down to adventure means exactly that—you are shut down.

(C) But if we cut ourselves off from all other possibilities, we become boring, rigid, hardened—and thus likely to get knocked about a bit. You have to see life as a series of adventures.

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





어휘가 잘못된 걸 고르시오.¹⁷⁵⁾

30 Sudden success or winnings can be very dangerous. Neurologically, chemicals are ① released in the brain that give a powerful burst of excitement and energy, leading to the desire to ② avoid this experience. It can be the start of any kind of addiction or manic behavior. Also, when gains come quickly we tend to lose sight of the basic wisdom that true success, to really last, must come through hard work. We do not take into ③ consideration the role that luck plays in such sudden gains. We try again and again to recapture that high from winning so much money or attention. We acquire feelings of superiority. We become especially resistant to anyone who tries to warn us – they don't understand, we tell ourselves. Because this cannot be sustained, we experience an ④ inevitable fall, which is all the more painful, leading to the depression part of the cycle. Although gamblers are the most prone to this, it equally applies to businesspeople during bubbles and to people who ⑤ acquire sudden attention from the public.

31 When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, which means that the seed's hull has hardened – and therefore the sugar content is at its height. Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone – but fructose does not. As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is full. That makes for a win-win for predator and prey. The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of distributing more of its babies.

does not을 6 단어로 구체화하시오.¹⁷⁶⁾

어법 및 어휘가 잘못된 걸 고르시오.¹⁷⁷⁾

32 We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are unable ①to predict the results of those decisions. In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are high and results are very ② unpredictable. But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale. In many situations, it's not ③wise to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst. Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. But I was not fully ④ convinced of how the outcome would be. Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor. This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and less time and effort before committing fully to the ⑤costly program.





적절한 순서로 배열하시오.¹⁷⁸⁾

21 Over the centuries various writers and thinkers, looking at humans from an outside perspective, have been struck by the theatrical quality of social life.

(A) Others are able to act with more confidence and bravado—they often become leaders. People with excellent acting skills can better navigate our complex social environments and get ahead.

(B) The most famous quote expressing this comes from Shakespeare: “All the world’s a stage, / And all the men and women merely players; / They have their exits and their entrances, / And one man in his time plays many parts.”

(C) If the theater and actors were traditionally represented by the image of masks, writers such as Shakespeare are implying that all of us are constantly wearing masks. Some people are better actors than others. Evil types such as Iago in the play Othello are able to conceal their hostile intentions behind a friendly smile.

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

어휘가 잘못된 걸 고르시오.¹⁷⁹⁾

33 Sociologists have proven that people bring their own ①perspectives and values to the culture they encounter; books, TV programs, movies, and music may affect everyone, but they affect different people in different ways. In a study, Neil Vidmar and Milton Rokeach showed episodes of the sitcom All in the Family to viewers with a range of different views on race. The show centers on a character named Archie Bunker, an ②stubborn bigot who often gets into fights with his more progressive family members. Vidmar and Rokeach found that viewers who didn’t share Archie Bunker’s views thought the show was very funny in the way it ③admired Archie’s ④irrational racism—in fact, this was the producers’ intention. On the other hand, though, viewers who were themselves bigots thought Archie Bunker was the hero of the show and that the producers meant to make fun of his foolish family! This demonstrates why it’s a mistake to ⑤suspect that a certain cultural product will have the same effect on everyone.





어법이 잘못된 걸 모두 고르시오.¹⁸⁰⁾

36 The invention of the mechanical clock was influenced by monks ①they lived in monasteries that were the examples of order and routine. They had to keep accurate time so that monastery bells could be rung at regular intervals ②announce the seven hours of the day reserved for prayer. Early clocks were nothing more than a weight tied to a rope wrapped around a revolving drum. Time was determined by watching the length of the weighted rope. The discovery of the pendulum in the seventeenth century ③led to the widespread use of clocks and enormous public clocks. Eventually, ④keeping time turned into serving time. People started to follow the mechanical time of clocks rather than their natural body time. They ate at meal time, rather than when they were hungry, and went to bed when it was time, rather than when they were sleepy. Even periodicals and fashions became “yearly.” The world had become orderly and ⑤organizedly.

연결어를 넣으시오.¹⁸¹⁾

38 It is important to remember that computers can only carry out instructions that humans give them. Computers can process data accurately at far greater speeds than people can, yet they are limited in many respects – most importantly, they lack common sense. A)_____, combining the strengths of these machines with human strengths creates synergy. Synergy occurs when combined resources produce output that exceeds the sum of the outputs of the same resources employed separately. A computer works quickly and accurately: humans work relatively slowly and make mistakes. A computer cannot make independent decisions, however, or formulate steps for solving problems, unless programmed to do so by humans. Even with sophisticated artificial intelligence, which enables the computer to learn and then implement what it learns, the initial programming must be done by humans. B)_____, a human-computer combination allows the results of human thought to be translated into efficient processing of large amounts of data.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|----------|
| ① Instead | Likewise |
| ② Instead | However |
| ③ Nevertheless | Likewise |
| ④ Nevertheless | However |
| ⑤ However | Hence |





어법이 잘못된 걸 고르시오. 182)

39 For hundreds of thousands of years our hunter-gatherer ancestors could survive only by ① constantly communicating with one another through nonverbal cues. Developed over so much time, before the invention of language, ② that is how the human face became so expressive, and gestures so elaborate. We have a continual desire to communicate our feelings and yet at the same time the need to conceal them for proper social functioning. With these counterforces battling inside us, we cannot completely control ③ what we communicate. Our real feelings continually leak out in the form of gestures, tones of voice, facial expressions, and posture. We are not trained, however, to pay attention to people's nonverbal cues. By sheer habit, we fixate on the words people say, while also thinking about ④ that we'll say next. What this means is ⑤ that we are using only a small percentage of the potential social skills we all possess.

어휘가 잘못된 걸 모두 고르시오. 183)

40 Why do we help? One widely held view is that self-interest ① underlies all human interactions, that our constant goal is to maximize rewards and minimize costs. Accountants call it cost-benefit analysis. Philosophers call it utilitarianism. Social psychologists call it social exchange theory. If you are considering whether to donate blood, you may weigh the costs of doing so (time, discomfort, and anxiety) against the benefits (reduced guilt, social approval, and good feelings). If the costs ② exceed the benefits, you will help. Others believe that we help because we have been socialized to do so, through norms that ③ prescribe how we ought to behave. Through socialization, we learn the reciprocity norm: the expectation that we should return help, not harm, to those who have helped us. In our relations with others of similar ④ statue, the reciprocity norm ⑤ compels us to give (in favors, gifts, or social invitations) about as much as we receive.





빈칸

18 We at the Future Music School have been providing music education to talented children for 10 years. We hold an _____¹⁸⁴) festival to give our students a chance to share their music with the community and we always _____¹⁸⁵) a famous musician to perform in the opening event. Your _____¹⁸⁶) as a world-class violinist precedes you and the students _____¹⁸⁷) you the musician who has _____¹⁸⁸) them the most. That's why we want to ask you to perform at the opening event of the festival. It would be an honor for them to watch one of the most _____¹⁸⁹) violinists of all time play at the show. It would make the festival more colorful and _____¹⁹⁰). We look forward to receiving a _____¹⁹¹) reply.

consider
splendid
famous
influence
reputation
positive
annual
invite

19 It was time for the results of the speech contest. I was still _____¹⁹²) whether I would win a prize or not. My hands were trembling due to the _____¹⁹³). I thought to myself, 'Did I work hard enough to _____¹⁹⁴) the other participants?' After a long wait, an envelope was handed to the announcer. She tore open the envelope to pull out the winner's name. My hands were now sweating and my heart started _____¹⁹⁵) really hard and fast. "The winner of the speech contest is Josh Brown!" the announcer _____¹⁹⁶). As I _____¹⁹⁷) my name had been called, I jumped with joy. "I can't believe it. I did it!" I exclaimed. I felt like I was in heaven. Almost everybody _____¹⁹⁸) around me and started _____¹⁹⁹) me for my victory.

realize
gather
declared
anxiety
skeptical
congratulate
outperform
pounding





20 We all have set _____²⁰⁰⁾ in life. We like to label ourselves as this or that and are quite proud of our _____²⁰¹⁾ and beliefs. We all like to read a particular newspaper, watch the same sorts of TV programs or movies, go to the same sort of shops every time, eat the sort of food that suits us, and wear the same type of clothes. And all this is fine. But if we cut ourselves off from all other _____²⁰²⁾, we become boring, _____²⁰³⁾, hardened – and thus likely to get knocked about a bit. You have to see life as a series of _____²⁰⁴⁾. Each adventure is a chance to have fun, learn something, explore the world, _____²⁰⁵⁾ your circle of friends and experience, and _____²⁰⁶⁾ your horizons. Shutting down to adventure means exactly that – you are _____²⁰⁷⁾.

rigid
shut down
opinion
broaden
adventures
pattern
possibility
expand

21 Over the centuries various writers and thinkers, looking at humans from an outside perspective, have been struck by the _____²⁰⁸⁾ quality of social life. The most famous quote expressing this comes from Shakespeare: “All the world’s a stage, And all the men and women merely players; They have their exits and their _____²⁰⁹⁾, And one man in his time plays many parts.” If the theater and actors were traditionally _____²¹⁰⁾ by the image of masks, writers such as Shakespeare are implying that all of us are constantly wearing masks. Some people are better _____²¹¹⁾ than others. Evil types such as Iago in the play Othello are able to _____²¹²⁾ their hostile intentions behind a friendly _____²¹³⁾. Others are able to act with more _____²¹⁴⁾ and bravado – they often become leaders. People with excellent acting skills can better _____²¹⁵⁾ our complex social environments and get ahead.

actors
smile
represent
entrances
confidence
theatrical
navigate
conceal





22 Personal blind spots are areas that are _____²¹⁶⁾ to others but not to you. The developmental _____²¹⁷⁾ of blind spots is that you don't know what you don't know. Like that area in the side mirror of your car where you can't see that truck in the lane next to you, personal blind spots can easily be _____²¹⁸⁾ because you are completely _____²¹⁹⁾ of their presence. They can be equally _____²²⁰⁾ as well. That truck you don't see? It's really there! So are your blind spots. Just because you don't see them, doesn't mean they can't run you over. This is where you need to _____²²¹⁾ the help of others. You have to develop a _____²²²⁾ of special people, people who are willing to hold up that mirror, who not only know you well enough to see that _____²²³⁾, but who also care enough about you to let you know that it's there.

truck
challenge
crew
unaware
enlist
dangerous
visible
overlooked

23 A child whose behavior is out of control _____²²⁴⁾ when clear limits on their behavior are set and enforced. However, parents must agree on where a _____²²⁵⁾ will be set and how it will be enforced. The limit and the consequence of breaking the limit must be clearly _____²²⁶⁾ to the child. Enforcement of the limit should be consistent and firm. Too many limits are difficult to learn and may _____²²⁷⁾ the normal development of autonomy. The limit must be _____²²⁸⁾ in terms of the child's age, temperament, and developmental level. To be effective, both parents (and other adults in the home) must enforce limits. Otherwise, children may _____²²⁹⁾ split the parents and seek to test the limits with the more _____²³⁰⁾ parent. In all situations, to be effective, _____²³¹⁾ must be brief and linked directly to a behavior.

effective
present
reasonable
spoil
improve
punishment
indulgent
limit





24 Many inventions were invented thousands of years ago so it can be difficult to know their exact _____²³²⁾. Sometimes scientists discover a model of an early invention and from this model they can _____²³³⁾ tell us how old it is and where it came from. However, there is always the _____²³⁴⁾ that in the future other scientists will discover an even older model of the same _____²³⁵⁾ in a different part of the world. In fact, we are forever _____²³⁶⁾ the history of ancient inventions. An example of this is the invention of pottery. For many years archaeologists believed that _____²³⁷⁾ was first invented in the Near East (around modern Iran) where they had found pots _____²³⁸⁾ back to 9,000 B.C. In the 1960s, however, older pots from 10,000 B.C. were found on Honshu Island, Japan. There is always a possibility that in the future _____²³⁹⁾ will find even older pots somewhere else.

pottery
possible
dating
accurate
archaeologists
origins
invent
discover

26 The impala is one of the most graceful four-legged animals. Impalas have the ability to _____²⁴⁰⁾ to different environments of the savannas. Both male and female impalas are _____²⁴¹⁾ in color, with white bellies and black-tipped ears. Male impalas have long and pointed _____²⁴²⁾ which can measure 90 centimeters in length. Female impalas have no horns. Impalas _____²⁴³⁾ upon grass, fruits, and leaves from trees. When conditions are _____²⁴⁴⁾ in the dry season, they come together to search for food in mixed herds which can number as many as 100-200 individuals. The _____²⁴⁵⁾ season occurs at the end of the wet season around May. Females give birth in an _____²⁴⁶⁾ spot away from the herd. The average life _____²⁴⁷⁾ of an impala is between 13 and 15 years in the wild.

similar
harsh
isolate
feed
adapt
breed
span
horns





29 Every farmer knows that the hard part is getting the field prepared. Inserting seeds and watching them grow is easy. In the case of science and industry, the community prepares the field, yet society tends to give all the credit to the _____²⁴⁸) who happens to plant a successful seed. Planting a seed does not necessarily require _____²⁴⁹) intelligence; creating an environment that allows seeds to prosper does. We need to give more _____²⁵⁰) to the community in science, politics, business, and daily life. Martin Luther King Jr. was a great man. Perhaps his greatest strength was his ability to _____²⁵¹) people to work together to achieve, against all odds, revolutionary changes in society's perception of race and in the _____²⁵²) of the law. But to really understand what he _____²⁵³) requires looking beyond the man. Instead of treating him as the _____²⁵⁴) of everything great, we should _____²⁵⁵) his role in allowing America to show that it can be great.

fairness
inspire
appreciate
overwhelm
credit
accomplish
individual
manifestation

30 Sudden success or winnings can be very dangerous. Neurologically, chemicals are _____²⁵⁶) in the brain that give a powerful burst of excitement and energy, leading to the _____²⁵⁷) to repeat this experience. It can be the start of any kind of addiction or _____²⁵⁸) behavior. Also, when gains come quickly we tend to lose sight of the basic wisdom that true success, to really last, must come through hard work. We do not take into _____²⁵⁹) the role that luck plays in such sudden gains. We try again and again to _____²⁶⁰) that high from winning so much money or attention. We acquire feelings of _____²⁶¹). We become especially resistant to anyone who tries to warn us — they don't understand, we tell ourselves. Because this cannot be sustained, we experience an _____²⁶²) fall, which is all the more painful, leading to the depression part of the cycle. Although gamblers are the most _____²⁶³) to this, it equally applies to business people during bubbles and to people who gain sudden attention from the public.

account
recapture
desire
prone
release
inevitable
superior
manic





31 When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to _____²⁶⁴⁾ to predators that it is ripe, which means that the seed's _____²⁶⁵⁾ has hardened — and therefore the sugar content is at its height. Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture _____²⁶⁶⁾, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. Glucose raises _____²⁶⁷⁾ levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone — but fructose does not. As a result, the _____²⁶⁸⁾ never receives the normal message that it is full. That makes for a win-win for predator and _____²⁶⁹⁾. The animal _____²⁷⁰⁾ more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of _____²⁷¹⁾ more of its babies.

obtain
hull
prey
insulin
signal
distribute
predator
fructose

32 We are often _____²⁷²⁾ with high-level decisions, where we are unable to _____²⁷³⁾ the results of those decisions. In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the _____²⁷⁴⁾ are high and results are very unpredictable. But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale. In many situations, it's wise to _____²⁷⁵⁾ your toe in the water rather than dive in head first. Recently, I was about to _____²⁷⁶⁾ in an expensive coaching program. But I was not fully _____²⁷⁷⁾ of how the outcome would be. Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same _____²⁷⁸⁾. This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and less time and effort before _____²⁷⁹⁾ fully to the expensive program.

instructor
face
enroll
predict
stake
convince
commit
dip





33 Sociologists have proven that people bring their own views and _____²⁸⁰⁾ to the culture they encounter; books, TV programs, movies, and music may affect everyone, but they affect different people in different ways. In a study, Neil Vidmar and Milton Rokeach showed episodes of the sitcom All in the Family to viewers with a _____²⁸¹⁾ of different views on race. The show centers on a character named Archie Bunker, an intolerant _____²⁸²⁾ who often gets into fights with his more _____²⁸³⁾ family members. Vidmar and Rokeach found that viewers who didn't share Archie Bunker's views thought the show was very funny in the way it made fun of Archie's _____²⁸⁴⁾ racism — in fact, this was the producers' _____²⁸⁵⁾. On the other hand, though, viewers who were themselves bigots thought Archie Bunker was the hero of the show and that the producers meant to make fun of his foolish family! This _____²⁸⁶⁾ why it's a mistake to assume that a _____²⁸⁷⁾ cultural product will have the same effect on everyone.

intention
range
certain
value
progressive
demonstrate
bigot
absurd

34 The availability _____²⁸⁸⁾ refers to a common mistake that our brains make by assuming that the _____²⁸⁹⁾ or examples that come to mind easily are also the most important or prevalent. It shows that we make our decisions based on the recency of events. We often _____²⁹⁰⁾ the frequency and magnitude of the events that have happened recently because of the limitations of our memories. According to Harvard professor, Max Bazerman, managers conducting performance appraisals often fall victim to the availability heuristic. The _____²⁹¹⁾ of events highly influences a supervisor's opinion during performance appraisals. Managers give more weight to performance during the three months prior to the _____²⁹²⁾ than to the previous nine months of the evaluation period because the recent instances _____²⁹³⁾ their memories. The availability heuristic is influenced by the ease of recall or _____²⁹⁴⁾ of information of some event. Ease of recall suggests that if something is more easily recalled in your memory, you think that it will occur with a high _____²⁹⁵⁾.

dominate
heuristic
probability
evaluate
instance
retrievability
recency
misjudge





35 Marketing management is concerned not only with finding and _____²⁹⁶⁾ demand but also with changing or even reducing it. For example, Uluru (Ayers Rock) might have too many tourists wanting to climb it, and Daintree National Park in North Queensland can become _____²⁹⁷⁾ in the tourist season. Power companies sometimes have trouble meeting _____²⁹⁸⁾ during peak usage periods. In these and other cases of excess demand, the needed marketing task, called demarketing, is to reduce demand _____²⁹⁹⁾ or permanently. The aim of _____³⁰⁰⁾ is not to completely destroy demand, but only to reduce or _____³⁰¹⁾ it to another time, or even another product. Thus, marketing _____³⁰²⁾ seeks to affect the level, timing, and nature of demand in a way that helps the _____³⁰³⁾ achieve its objectives.

shift
overcrowd
organisation
temporary
demarketing
demand
increase
management

36 The invention of the _____³⁰⁴⁾ clock was influenced by monks who lived in monasteries that were the examples of order and routine. They had to keep accurate time so that _____³⁰⁵⁾ bells could be rung at regular intervals to announce the seven hours of the day reserved for prayer. Early clocks were nothing more than a weight tied to a rope wrapped around a _____³⁰⁶⁾ drum. Time was _____³⁰⁷⁾ by watching the length of the weighted rope. The discovery of the _____³⁰⁸⁾ in the seventeenth century led to the widespread use of clocks and _____³⁰⁹⁾ public clocks. Eventually, keeping time turned into serving time. People started to follow the mechanical time of clocks rather than their natural body time. They ate at meal time, rather than when they were hungry, and went to bed when it was time, rather than when they were sleepy. Even _____³¹⁰⁾ and fashions became "yearly." The world had become _____³¹¹⁾.

enormous
orderly
determine
revolve
periodicals
monastery
mechanic
pendulum





37 Since we know we can't completely _____³¹²⁾ our biases, we need to try to limit the harmful impacts they can have on the objectivity and _____³¹³⁾ of our decisions and judgments. It is important that we are aware when one of our cognitive biases is activated and make a _____³¹⁴⁾ choice to overcome that bias. We need to be _____³¹⁵⁾ of the impact the bias has on our decision making process and our life. Then we can choose an _____³¹⁶⁾ de-biasing strategy to combat it. After we have _____³¹⁷⁾ a strategy, we should check in again to see if it worked in the way we had hoped. If it did, we can move on and make an objective and _____³¹⁸⁾ decision. If it didn't, we can try the same _____³¹⁹⁾ again or implement a new one until we are ready to make a rational judgment.

inform
aware
strategy
eliminate
conscious
rational
implement
appropriate

38 It is important to remember that computers can only carry out _____³²⁰⁾ that humans give them. Computers can process data _____³²¹⁾ at far greater speeds than people can, yet they are limited in many respects – most importantly, they _____³²²⁾ common sense. However, combining the strengths of these machines with human strengths creates synergy. Synergy occurs when _____³²³⁾ resources produce output that exceeds the sum of the outputs of the same resources employed separately. A computer works quickly and accurately; humans work relatively slowly and make mistakes. A computer cannot make _____³²⁴⁾ decisions, however, or _____³²⁵⁾ steps for solving problems, unless programmed to do so by humans. Even with _____³²⁶⁾ artificial intelligence, which enables the computer to learn and then implement what it learns, the initial programming must be done by humans. Thus, a human-computer _____³²⁷⁾ allows the results of human thought to be translated into efficient processing of large amounts of data.

accurate
formulate
lack
independent
sophisticate
combination
instruction
combined





39 For hundreds of thousands of years our hunter-gatherer ancestors could survive only by _____³²⁸⁾ communicating with one another through nonverbal cues. Developed over so much time, before the invention of language, that is how the human face became so expressive, and _____³²⁹⁾ so elaborate. We have a continual desire to communicate our feelings and yet at the same time the need to conceal them for proper social _____³³⁰⁾. With these _____³³¹⁾ battling inside us, we cannot completely control what we communicate. Our real feelings continually _____³³²⁾ out in the form of gestures, tones of voice, facial expressions, and posture. We are not trained, however, to pay attention to people's _____³³³⁾ cues. By sheer habit, we _____³³⁴⁾ on the words people say, while also thinking about what we'll say next. What this means is that we are using only a small percentage of the _____³³⁵⁾ social skills we all possess.

leak
function
gestures
potential
constant
fixate
counterforces
nonverbal

40 Why do we help? One widely held view is that self-interest _____³³⁶⁾ all human interactions, that our _____³³⁷⁾ goal is to maximize rewards and minimize costs. Accountants call it cost-benefit analysis. Philosophers call it _____³³⁸⁾. Social psychologists call it social exchange theory. If you are considering whether to _____³³⁹⁾ blood, you may weigh the costs of doing so (time, discomfort, and anxiety) against the benefits (reduced guilt, social approval, and good feelings). If the rewards _____³⁴⁰⁾ the costs, you will help. Others believe that we help because we have been socialized to do so, through norms that _____³⁴¹⁾ how we ought to behave. Through socialization, we learn the reciprocity norm: the _____³⁴²⁾ that we should return help, not harm, to those who have helped us. In our relations with others of similar status, the _____³⁴³⁾ norm compels us to give (in favors, gifts, or social invitations) about as much as we receive.

exceed
constant
utilitarianism
expectation
prescribe
underlies
reciprocity
donate





주관식 재배열

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

세계적인 바이올린 연주자로서의 당신의 명성이 자자하고 학생들은 당신을 그들에게 가장 큰 영향을 준 음악가로 생각합니다.

Your reputation as a world-class violinist precedes you [and has the students the you influenced them consider musician who the most]³⁴⁴. That's why we want to ask you to perform at the opening event of the festival. It would be an honor for them to watch one of the most famous violinists of all time play at the show.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

내 손은 이제 땀이 나고 있었고, 심장은 정말 격렬하고 빠르게 뛰기 시작했다.

After a long wait, an envelope was handed to the announcer. She tore open the envelope to pull out the winner's name. My hands [were really my hard and now sweating heart and started pounding fast]³⁴⁵.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

그러나 우리가 우리 자신을 모든 다른 가능성으로부터 차단시킨다면, 우리는 지루하며, 완고하고, 경직되게 된다 - 그래서 약간의 지치게 될 가능성이 있다.

And all this is fine. But if we cut ourselves off from all other possibilities, we become boring, rigid, hardened - [and to get a bit thus likely about knocked]³⁴⁶.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

만약 연극과 배우들이 전통적으로 가면의 이미지에 의해 표현된다면, 셰익스피어와 같은 작가들은 우리 모두는 끊임 없이 가면을 쓰고 있다는 것을 암시하고 있는 것이다.

And one man in his time plays many parts." If the theater and actors were traditionally represented by the image of masks, [such us as that are constantly wearing implying writers Shakespeare all of are masks]³⁴⁷. Some people are better actors than others.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

연극 Othello 속 Iago와 같은 악역들은 그들의 적대적 의도를 친근한 미소 뒤에 숨길 수 있다.

Evil types such as Iago in the play Othello [are a able to their friendly hostile conceal intentions behind smile]³⁴⁸. Others are able to act with more confidence and bravado - they often become leaders.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

옆 차선의 트럭을 볼 수 없는 당신 차의 사이드미러 속의 부분과 같이, 개인의 맹점은 당신이 그것의 존재를 완전히 인지하지 못하기 때문에 쉽게 간과될 수 있다.

The developmental challenge of blind spots is that you don't know what you don't know. Like that area in the side mirror of your car where you can't see that truck in the lane next to you, [overlooked unaware of their you because spots be personal can easily blind are completely presence]³⁴⁹.





적절하게 재배열 하시오.

당신은 기꺼이 그 거울을 들고, 그 트럭을 볼 수 있을 정도로 충분히 당신을 잘 알 뿐만 아니라 또한 트럭이 거기에 있다는 것을 당신에게 알려 줄 만큼 충분히 당신을 아는 이런 특별한 동료들을 만들어야 한다.

This is where you need to enlist the help of others. You have to develop a crew of special people, people who are willing to hold up that mirror, who not only know you well enough to see that truck, [but let who also about know that it's care you to enough you there]³⁵⁰.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

그러나 부모들은 어디에 제한을 두고 어떻게 그것이 시행될지에 대해 반드시 합의를 해야 한다.

However, parents [must set agree on limit where will be a and how it will be enforced]³⁵¹. The limit and the consequence of breaking the limit must be clearly presented to the child. Enforcement of the limit should be consistent and firm.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

너무 많은 제한은 배우기 어렵고 자율성의 정상적 발달을 저해할지도 모른다.

Too many limits [are spoil the and normal difficult to may learn development of autonomy]³⁵². The limit must be reasonable in terms of the child's age, temperament, and developmental level. To be effective, both parents (and other adults in the home) must enforce limits.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

그렇지 않으면, 아이들은 효과적으로 부모들을 따로 떼어서 좀 더 멋대로 하게 하는 부모에게 제한을 시험해 보려 한다.

Otherwise, children may effectively [split limits the the seek with the more indulgent parents to and test parent]³⁵³. In all situations, to be effective, punishment must be brief and linked directly to a behavior.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

때때로 과학자들은 초기 발명품의 모형을 발견하고 이 모형으로부터 그것이 얼마나 오래되었고 어디에서 왔는지를 정확하게 우리에게 말해 줄 수 있다.

Many inventions were invented thousands of years ago so it can be difficult to know their exact origins. Sometimes scientists discover a model of an early invention and [from how they tell us can old this model accurately it is and where it came from]³⁵⁴.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

이것의 한 예는 도자기라는 발명품이다. 수 년 동안 고고학자들은 그들이 기원전 9,000년으로 거슬러 올라가는 도자기를 발견한 근동지역(현대의 이란 근처)에서 도자기가 처음 발명되었다고 믿었다.

In fact, we are forever discovering the history of ancient inventions. An example of this is the invention of pottery. For many years archaeologists believed that pottery was first invented in the Near East (around modern Iran) [where had dating found back 9,000 they to pots B.C]³⁵⁵. In the 1960s, however, older pots from 10,000 B.C. were found on Honshu Island, Japan.





적절하게 재배열 하시오.

수컷과 암컷 임팔라 모두는 색깔이 비슷한데 배가 하얗고 귀 끝부분이 검다.

Both male and female [impalas and bellies color are similar with in white black-tipped ears]³⁵⁶⁾. Male impalas have long and pointed horns which can measure 90 centimeters in length.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

과학과 산업의 경우, 공동체가 발을 준비하지만, 사회는 우연히 성공적인 씨앗을 심은 개인에게 모든 공로를 돌리는 경향이 있다.

Every farmer knows that the hard part is getting the field prepared. Inserting seeds and watching them grow is easy. In the case of science and industry, the community prepares the field, [yet to society give the tends all to the credit individual]³⁵⁷⁾ who happens to plant a successful seed.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

아마도 그의 가장 큰 강점은 모든 역경에 맞서, 사회의 인종에 대한 인식과 법의 공정성에 있어 혁명적인 변화들을 성취하기 위해서 사람들이 함께 일하도록 고무시키는 능력이었다.

We need to give more credit to the community in science, politics, business, and daily life. Martin Luther King Jr. was a great man. Perhaps [his people greatest strength together to ability was to inspire his to work achieve]³⁵⁸⁾, against all odds, revolutionary changes in society's perception of race and in the fairness of the law.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

그러나 그가 성취한 것을 진정으로 이해하는 것은 그 사람을 넘어서 보는 것을 요구한다.

But to [really the understand what requires he looking beyond accomplished man]³⁵⁹⁾. Instead of treating him as the manifestation of everything great, we should appreciate his role in allowing America to show that it can be great.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

신경학적으로 흥분과 에너지의 강력한 분출을 유발하는 화학물질들이 뇌에서 분비되고, 이 경험을 반복하고자 하는 욕구로 이어진다.

Sudden success or winnings can be very dangerous. Neurologically, [a are released brain chemicals in that give the powerful burst of excitement and energy]³⁶⁰⁾, leading to the desire to repeat this experience.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

우리는 것처럼 갑작스러운 이익에 있어 운이 하는 역할을 고려하지 않는다.

Also, when gains come quickly we tend to lose sight of the basic wisdom that true success, to really last, must come through hard work. We do not [take in into account luck plays role such sudden that the gains]³⁶¹⁾. We try again and again to recapture that high from winning so much money or attention.





적절하게 재배열 하시오.

도박꾼들이 가장 이르기 쉽지만, 이것은 거품 경제일 때의 사업가들과 대중으로부터 갑작스러운 관심을 얻은 사람들에게도 똑같이 적용된다.

Because this cannot be sustained, we experience an inevitable fall, which is all the more painful, leading to the depression part of the cycle. Although gamblers are the most prone to this, it equally applies to businesspeople during bubbles [and the to from gain people sudden who attention public]³⁶².

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

식물은 포식자에게 과일이 익었음을 알려주기 위해 그것의 색깔을 사용하며, 그것은 씨의 껍질이 딱딱해져서 - 그래서 당도가 최고에 이르렀음을 의미한다.

The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, [has - hardened at hull which the seed's means and therefore the sugar content is that its height]³⁶³.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

그 결과 포식자는 결코 배가 부르다는 일반적인 메시지를 받지 못한다.

Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone - but fructose does not. As a result, [the it predator message that never normal receives the is full]³⁶⁴. That makes for a win-win for predator and prey.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

우리는 종종 높은 수준의 결정에 직면하는데, 거기에서 우리는 그 결정의 결과를 예측할 수 없다.

We are often faced with high-level decisions, [where the results to those of we are predict unable decisions]³⁶⁵. In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are high and results are very unpredictable.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

그러므로 나는 똑같은 강사의 저렴한 미니 코스에 등록함으로써 이러한 과정을 활용했다.

Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be. Therefore, [in low-cost a is then rolling I the same process by used mini course with instructor]³⁶⁶.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

Vidmar와 Rokeach는 Archie Bunker의 관점을 공유하지 않는 시청자들이 Archie의 어처구니없는 인종 차별주의를 비웃는 방식에 있어 그 쇼가 아주 재미있다고 생각했다는 것을 발견했다 - 사실, 이것이 제작자의 의도였다.

The show centers on a character named Archie Bunker, an intolerant bigot who often gets into fights with his more progressive family members. Vidmar and Rokeach found [Bunker's thought viewers share the show was very who Archie that didn't views funny]³⁶⁷ in the way it made fun of Archie's absurd racism - in fact, this was the producers' intention.





적절하게 재배열 하시오.

그러나 반면에, 스스로가 고집쟁이인 시청자들은 Archie Bunker가 그 쇼의 영웅이라고 생각했고, 제작자가 Bunker의 어리석은 가족들을 비웃으려고 한다고 생각했다!

On the other hand, though, viewers who were themselves bigots thought Archie Bunker was the hero of the show [and of that the to his producers make fun meant foolish family]³⁶⁸. This demonstrates why it's a mistake to assume that a certain cultural product will have the same effect on everyone.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

가용성 휴리스틱은 우리의 뇌가 머릿속에 쉽게 떠오르는 사례들이 가장 중요하거나 널리 퍼져 있다고 가정함으로써 저지르는 일반적인 오류를 가리킨다.

The availability heuristic refers to a common mistake [that make that the by instances our brains assuming or examples]³⁶⁹ that come to mind easily are also the most important or prevalent. It shows that we make our decisions based on the recency of events.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

Harvard대학 교수, Max Bazerman에 따르면, 직무 수행 평가를 수행하는 관리자들은 종종 이 가용성 휴리스틱의 희생양이 된다.

According to Harvard professor, Max Bazerman, [conducting availability managers appraisals performance victim fall to the often heuristic]³⁷⁰. The recency of events highly influences a supervisor's opinion during performance appraisals.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

회상의 용이함은 만약 어떤 것이 당신의 기억 속에서 더 쉽게 회상되어진다면, 그것이 높은 가능성으로 일어날 것이라고 생각한다는 것을 시사한다.

The availability heuristic is influenced by the ease of recall or retrievability of information of some event. Ease of recall suggests [that your if something easily is recalled in more memory]³⁷¹, you think that it will occur with a high probability.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

과도한 수요의 이러한 그리고 다른 경우들에서, 필요로 되는 반 마케팅이라고 불리는 마케팅 과업은 일시적으로 혹은 영구적으로 수요를 줄이는 것이다.

Power companies sometimes have trouble meeting demand during peak usage periods. In these and other cases of excess demand, the needed marketing task, called demarketing, [is to reduce or demand temporarily permanently]³⁷².

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

따라서, 마케팅 경영은 조직이 그것의 목표들을 달성하는 것을 돕는 방식으로 수요의 수준, 시기, 그리고 특성에 영향을 주는 것을 추구한다.

The aim of demarketing is not to completely destroy demand, but only to reduce or shift it to another time, or even another product. Thus, marketing management seeks to affect the level, timing, [and helps nature of a demand way that in the organisation achieve its objectives]³⁷³.





적절하게 재배열 하시오.

그들은 기도를 위해 지정된 하루의 일곱 시간을 알리기 위해 수도원의 종이 규칙적인 간격으로 울릴 수 있도록 정확한 시간을 지켜야했다.

The invention of the mechanical clock was influenced by monks who lived in monasteries that were the examples of order and routine. They had to keep accurate time [so regular that monastery bells rung at could intervals to announce]³⁷⁴⁾ the seven hours of the day reserved for prayer.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

우리는 우리의 편견들을 완전히 없앨 수 없다는 사실을 알고 있기 때문에, 우리는 편견이 우리의 결정과 판단의 객관성과 합리성에 가질 수 있는 해로운 영향들을 제한하도록 노력할 필요가 있다.

Since we know we can't completely eliminate our biases, we need to try to limit the harmful impacts [they of can have objectivity on and rationality the our decisions and judgments]³⁷⁷⁾. It is important that we are aware when one of our cognitive biases is activated and make a conscious choice to overcome that bias.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

17세기의 흔들리는 추의 발견은 시계와 큰 대중 시계의 광범위한 사용으로 이어졌다.

The discovery of the pendulum in the seventeenth [century and led clocks widespread enormous public to use the of clocks]³⁷⁵⁾. Eventually, keeping time turned into serving time. People started to follow the mechanical time of clocks rather than their natural body time.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

우리가 전략을 실행해 본 이후에, 우리는 그것이 우리가 희망했던 방식대로 작동했는지를 보기 위해 한 번 더 확인해야 한다.

Then we can choose an appropriate de-biasing strategy to combat it. After we have implemented a strategy, [we it should check to in see if again worked in the way we had hoped]³⁷⁸⁾. If it did, we can move on and make an objective and informed decision.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

그들은, 그들이 배고플 때보다는 식사 시간에 먹었고, 졸릴 때보다는 시간이 되었을 때 자러 갔다.

They ate at meal time, rather than when they were hungry, [and rather went to it when than when bed was time they were sleepy]³⁷⁶⁾. Even periodicals and fashions became "yearly." The world had become orderly.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

컴퓨터들은 사람들이 할 수 있는 것보다 훨씬 더 빠른 속도로 정확하게 데이터를 처리할 수 있지만, 그것들은 많은 측면에서 제한된다 - 가장 중요하게, 그것들은 상식이 부족하다.

It is important to remember that computers can only carry out instructions that humans give them. Computers [can than process data people far accurately greater speeds at can]³⁷⁹⁾, yet they are limited in many respects - most importantly, they lack common sense.





적절하게 재배열 하시오.

그러나, 컴퓨터는, 인간에 의해서 그렇게 하도록 프로그램 되어지지 않는 한, 독립적인 결정을 하거나 문제를 해결하기 위해 단계들을 만들어낼 수 없다.

A computer works quickly and accurately; humans work relatively slowly and make mistakes. A computer cannot make independent decisions, however, [or to formulate steps problems for unless , programmed solving do so by humans]³⁸⁰.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

하나의 널리 받아들여지는 관점은 자기 이익이 모든 인간의 상호작용의 기초가 되고, 우리의 지속적인 목표는 보상을 극대화하고 비용을 최소화하는 것이라는 것이다.

One widely held view is that self-interest underlies all human interactions, [that and our constant to goal maximize rewards is minimize costs]³⁸³. Accountants call it cost-benefit analysis. Philosophers call it utilitarianism. Social psychologists call it social exchange theory.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

수십만 년 동안 우리의 수렵-채집인 조상들은 비언어적 신호들을 통해서 서로 끊임없이 의사소통함으로써만 생존할 수 있었다.

For hundreds of thousands of years our hunter-gatherer ancestors could survive [only nonverbal by constantly one communicating another through with cues]³⁸¹. Developed over so much time, before the invention of language, that is how the human face became so expressive, and gestures so elaborate.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

다른 사람들은 우리가 어떻게 행동해야하는지를 규정하는 규범들을 통해서, 우리가 그렇게 하도록 사회화되어 왔기 때문에 돕는다고 믿는다.

If the rewards exceed the costs, you will help. Others believe that we help because we have been socialized to do so, [through ought prescribe how behave norms that to we]³⁸⁴. Through socialization, we learn the reciprocity norm: the expectation that we should return help, not harm, to those who have helped us.

적절하게 재배열 하시오.

순전한 습관을 통해서 우리는 사람들이 하는 말에 매달리고, 동시에 또한 우리가 다음번에 말할 것에 대해 생각한다.

Our real feelings continually leak out in the form of gestures, tones of voice, facial expressions, and posture. We are not trained, however, to pay attention to people's nonverbal cues. By sheer habit, [we also fixate on people the say, while words thinking about what we'll say next]³⁸².





주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.³⁸⁵⁾

18 We at the Future Music School have been providing music education to talented children for 10 years.

A) It would be an honor for them to watch one of the most famous violinists of all time play at the show.

B) We look forward to receiving a positive reply.

C) We hold an annual festival to give our students a chance to share their music with the community and we always invite a famous musician to perform in the opening event.

D) Your reputation as a world-class violinist precedes you and the students consider you the musician who has influenced them the most.

E) It would make the festival more colorful and splendid.

F) That's why we want to ask you to perform at the opening event of the festival.

주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.³⁸⁶⁾

19 It was time for the results of the speech contest. I was still skeptical whether I would win a prize or not.

A) "The winner of the speech contest is Josh Brown!" the announcer declared. As I realized my name had been called, I jumped with joy.

B) Almost everybody gathered around me and started congratulating me for my victory.

C) My hands were trembling due to the anxiety. I thought to myself, 'Did I work hard enough to outperform the other participants?' After a long wait, an envelope was handed to the announcer.

D) My hands were now sweating and my heart started pounding really hard and fast.

E) "I can't believe it. I did it!" I exclaimed. I felt like I was in heaven.

F) She tore open the envelope to pull out the winner's name.

주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.³⁸⁷⁾

20 We all have set patterns in life. We like to label ourselves as this or that and are quite proud of our opinions and beliefs.

A) You have to see life as a series of adventures.

B) Shutting down to adventure means exactly that – you are shut down.

C) We all like to read a particular newspaper, watch the same sorts of TV programs or movies, go to the same sort of shops every time, eat the sort of food that suits us, and wear the same type of clothes.

D) But if we cut ourselves off from all other possibilities, we become boring, rigid, hardened – and thus likely to get knocked about a bit.

E) Each adventure is a chance to have fun, learn something, explore the world, expand your circle of friends and experience, and broaden your horizons.

F) And all this is fine.





주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.³⁸⁸⁾

21 Over the centuries various writers and thinkers, looking at humans from an outside perspective, have been struck by the theatrical quality of social life.

A) People with excellent acting skills can better navigate our complex social environments and get ahead.

B) Others are able to act with more confidence and bravado – they often become leaders.

C) Evil types such as Iago in the play Othello are able to conceal their hostile intentions behind a friendly smile.

D) Some people are better actors than others.

E) If the theater and actors were traditionally represented by the image of masks, writers such as Shakespeare are implying that all of us are constantly wearing masks.

F) The most famous quote expressing this comes from Shakespeare: “All the world’s a stage. And all the men and women merely players; They have their exits and their entrances, And one man in his time plays many parts.”

주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.³⁸⁹⁾

22 Personal blind spots are areas that are visible to others but not to you. The developmental challenge of blind spots is that you don’t know what you don’t know.

A) Just because you don’t see them, doesn’t mean they can’t run you over.

B) You have to develop a crew of special people, people who are willing to hold up that mirror, who

not only know you well enough to see that truck, but who also care enough about you to let you know that it’s there.

C) Like that area in the side mirror of your car where you can’t see that truck in the lane next to you, personal blind spots can easily be overlooked because you are completely unaware of their presence.

D) They can be equally dangerous as well.

E) That truck you don’t see? It’s really there! So are your blind spots.

F) This is where you need to enlist the help of others.

주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.³⁹⁰⁾

23 A child whose behavior is out of control improves when clear limits on their behavior are set and enforced.

A) In all situations, to be effective, punishment must be brief and linked directly to a behavior.

B) To be effective, both parents must enforce limits.

C) Enforcement of the limit should be consistent and firm.

D) However, parents must agree on where a limit will be set and how it will be enforced. The limit and the consequence of breaking the limit must be clearly presented to the child.

E) Otherwise, children may effectively split the parents and seek to test the limits with the more indulgent parent.

F) Too many limits are difficult to learn and may spoil the normal development of autonomy. The limit must be reasonable in terms of the child’s age, temperament, and developmental level.





주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.³⁹¹⁾

24 Many inventions were invented thousands of years ago so it can be difficult to know their exact origins.

A) There is always a possibility that in the future archaeologists will find even older pots somewhere else.

B) However, there is always the possibility that in the future other scientists will discover an even older model of the same invention in a different part of the world.

C) Sometimes scientists discover a model of an early invention and from this model they can accurately tell us how old it is and where it came from.

D) An example of this is the invention of pottery. For many years archaeologists believed that pottery was first invented in the Near East where they had found pots dating back to 9,000 B.C.

E) In fact, we are forever discovering the history of ancient inventions.

F) In the 1960s, however, older pots from 10,000 B.C. were found on Honshu Island, Japan.

주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.³⁹²⁾

26 The impala is one of the most graceful four-legged animals. Impalas have the ability to adapt to different environments of the savannas.

A) Both male and female impalas are similar in color, with white bellies and black-tipped ears.

B) The breeding season occurs at the end of the wet season around May. Females give birth in an isolated spot away from the herd.

C) The average life span of an impala is between 13 and 15 years in the wild.

D) Male impalas have long and pointed horns which can measure 90 centimeters in length.

E) Female impalas have no horns. Impalas feed upon grass, fruits, and leaves from trees.

F) When conditions are harsh in the dry season, they come together to search for food in mixed herds which can number as many as 100-200 individuals.

주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.³⁹³⁾

29 Every farmer knows that the hard part is getting the field prepared.

A) Instead of treating him as the manifestation of everything great, we should appreciate his role in allowing America to show that it can be great.

B) But to really understand what he accomplished requires looking beyond the man.

C) Planting a seed does not necessarily require overwhelming intelligence; creating an environment that allows seeds to prosper does. We need to give more credit to the community in science, politics, business, and daily life.

D) In the case of science and industry, the community prepares the field, yet society tends to give all the credit to the individual who happens to plant a successful seed.

E) Inserting seeds and watching them grow is easy.

F) Martin Luther King Jr. was a great man. Perhaps his greatest strength was his ability to inspire people to work together to achieve, against all odds, revolutionary changes in society's perception of race and in the fairness of the law.





주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.³⁹⁴⁾

30 Sudden success or winnings can be very dangerous. Neurologically, chemicals are released in the brain that give a powerful burst of excitement and energy, leading to the desire to repeat this experience.

A) Because this cannot be sustained, we experience an inevitable fall, which is all the more painful, leading to the depression part of the cycle.

B) We do not take into account the role that luck plays in such sudden gains. We try again and again to recapture that high from winning so much money or attention. We acquire feelings of superiority.

C) It can be the start of any kind of addiction or manic behavior.

D) We become especially resistant to anyone who tries to warn us – they don't understand, we tell ourselves.

E) Although gamblers are the most prone to this, it equally applies to businesspeople during bubbles and to people who gain sudden attention from the public.

F) Also, when gains come quickly we tend to lose sight of the basic wisdom that true success, to really last, must come through hard work.

주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.³⁹⁵⁾

31 When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit?

A) Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit.

B) The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of

distributing more of its babies.

C) As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is full.

D) That makes for a win-win for predator and prey.

E) Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone – but fructose does not.

F) The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, which means that the seed's hull has hardened – and therefore the sugar content is at its height.

주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.³⁹⁶⁾

32 We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are unable to predict the results of those decisions.

A) This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and less time and effort before committing fully to the expensive program.

B) In many situations, it's wise to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst. Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program.

C) In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are high and results are very unpredictable.

D) But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be.

E) But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale.

F) Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor.





주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.³⁹⁷⁾

33 Sociologists have proven that people bring their own views and values to the culture they encounter.

A) This demonstrates why it's a mistake to assume that a certain cultural product will have the same effect on everyone.

B) Vidmar and Rokeach found that viewers who didn't share Archie Bunker's views thought the show was very funny in the way it made fun of Archie's absurd racism – in fact, this was the producers' intention.

C) The show centers on a character named Archie Bunker, an intolerant bigot who often gets into fights with his more progressive family members.

D) For instance, books, TV programs, movies, and music may affect everyone, but they affect different people in different ways.

E) On the other hand, though, viewers who were themselves bigots thought Archie Bunker was the hero of the show and that the producers meant to make fun of his foolish family!

F) In a study, Neil Vidmar and Milton Rokeach showed episodes of the sitcom All in the Family to viewers with a range of different views on race.

주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.³⁹⁸⁾

34 The availability heuristic refers to a common mistake that our brains make by assuming that the instances or examples that come to mind easily are also the most important or prevalent.

A) We often misjudge the frequency and magnitude of the events that have happened recently because of the limitations of our memories.

B) Ease of recall suggests that if something is more

easily recalled in your memory, you think that it will occur with a high probability.

C) Managers give more weight to performance during the three months prior to the evaluation than to the previous nine months of the evaluation period because the recent instances dominate their memories.

D) The availability heuristic is influenced by the ease of recall or retrievability of information of some event.

E) It shows that we make our decisions based on the recency of events.

F) According to Harvard professor, Max Bazerman, managers conducting performance appraisals often fall victim to the availability heuristic. The recency of events highly influences a supervisor's opinion during performance appraisals.

주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.³⁹⁹⁾

35 Marketing management is concerned not only with finding and increasing demand but also with changing or even reducing it.

A) For example, Uluru might have too many tourists wanting to climb it.

B) And Daintree National Park in North Queensland can become overcrowded in the tourist season.

C) In these and other cases of excess demand, the needed marketing task, called demarketing, is to reduce demand temporarily or permanently.

D) The aim of demarketing is not to completely destroy demand, but only to reduce or shift it to another time, or even another product.

E) Thus, marketing management seeks to affect the level, timing, and nature of demand in a way that helps the organisation achieve its objectives.

F) Power companies sometimes have trouble meeting demand during peak usage periods.





주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.⁴⁰⁰⁾

36 The invention of the mechanical clock was influenced by monks who lived in monasteries that were the examples of order and routine.

A) They had to keep accurate time so that monastery bells could be rung at regular intervals to announce the seven hours of the day reserved for prayer.

B) Even periodicals and fashions became “yearly.” The world had become orderly.

C) The discovery of the pendulum in the seventeenth century led to the widespread use of clocks and enormous public clocks.

D) Eventually, keeping time turned into serving time. People started to follow the mechanical time of clocks rather than their natural body time.

E) Early clocks were nothing more than a weight tied to a rope wrapped around a revolving drum. Time was determined by watching the length of the weighted rope.

F) They ate at meal time, rather than when they were hungry, and went to bed when it was time, rather than when they were sleepy.

주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.⁴⁰¹⁾

37 Since we know we can’t completely eliminate our biases, we need to try to limit the harmful impacts they can have on the objectivity and rationality of our decisions and judgments.

A) After we have implemented a strategy, we should check in again to see if it worked in the way we had hoped.

B) If it didn’t, we can try the same strategy again or implement a new one until we are ready to make

a rational judgment.

C) It is important that we are aware when one of our cognitive biases is activated and make a conscious choice to overcome that bias.

D) Then we can choose an appropriate de-biasing strategy to combat it.

E) If it did, we can move on and make an objective and informed decision.

F) We need to be aware of the impact the bias has on our decision making process and our life.

주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.⁴⁰²⁾

38 It is important to remember that computers can only carry out instructions that humans give them.

A) However, combining the strengths of these machines with human strengths creates synergy.

B) Thus, a human-computer combination allows the results of human thought to be translated into efficient processing of large amounts of data.

C) Synergy occurs when combined resources produce output that exceeds the sum of the outputs of the same resources employed separately.

D) Even with sophisticated artificial intelligence, which enables the computer to learn and then implement what it learns, the initial programming must be done by humans.

E) A computer works quickly and accurately; humans work relatively slowly and make mistakes. A computer cannot make independent decisions, however, or formulate steps for solving problems, unless programmed to do so by humans.

F) Computers can process data accurately at far greater speeds than people can, yet they are limited in many respects – most importantly, they lack common sense.





주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.⁴⁰³⁾

39 For hundreds of thousands of years our hunter-gatherer ancestors could survive only by constantly communicating with one another through nonverbal cues.

A) Our real feelings continually leak out in the form of gestures, tones of voice, facial expressions, and posture.

B) What this means is that we are using only a small percentage of the potential social skills we all possess.

C) We have a continual desire to communicate our feelings and yet at the same time the need to conceal them for proper social functioning.

D) With these counterforces battling inside us, we cannot completely control what we communicate.

E) We are not trained, however, to pay attention to people's nonverbal cues. By sheer habit, we fixate on the words people say, while also thinking about what we'll say next.

F) Developed over so much time, before the invention of language, that is how the human face became so expressive, and gestures so elaborate.

주어진 문장을 적절한 순서로 배열하십시오.⁴⁰⁴⁾

40 Why do we help? One widely held view is that self-interest underlies all human interactions, that our constant goal is to maximize rewards and minimize costs.

A) Others believe that we help because we have been socialized to do so, through norms that prescribe how we ought to behave.

B) If you are considering whether to donate blood, you may weigh the costs of doing so against the

benefits. If the rewards exceed the costs, you will help.

C) Accountants call it cost-benefit analysis.

D) Philosophers call it utilitarianism. Social psychologists call it social exchange theory.

E) Through socialization, we learn the reciprocity norm: the expectation that we should return help, not harm, to those who have helped us.

F) In our relations with others of similar status, the reciprocity norm compels us to give about as much as we receive.

최종 정리

어법 및 어휘가 잘못된 걸 고른 후 바르게 고치시오. 단, 필요 시 그대로 둘 것.⁴⁰⁵⁾

18 We at the Future Music School have been ① provided music education to talented children for 10 years. We hold an annual festival to give our students a chance to share their music with the community and we always invite a famous musician to perform in the opening event. Your reputation as a world-class violinist precedes you and the students consider you the musician who has influenced them the most. That's ② because we want to ask you to perform at the opening event of the festival. It would be an honor for them to watch one of the most famous ③ violinist of all time play at the show. It would make the festival more ④ colorfully and splendid. We look forward to ⑤ receive a positive reply.

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어법 및 어휘가 잘못된 걸 고른 후 바르게 고치시오. 단, 필요 시 그대로 둘 것.⁴⁰⁶⁾

19 It was time for the results of the speech contest. I was still skeptical whether I would win a prize or not. My hands were trembling due to the anxiety. I thought to myself, 'Did I work ①hardly enough to outperform the other participants?' After a long wait, an envelope was handed to the announcer. She ②tore open the envelope to pull out the winner's name. My hands were now sweating and my heart started pounding really hard and fast. "The winner of the speech contest is Josh Brown!" the announcer declared. As I realized my name ③has called, I jumped with joy. "I can't believe it. I did it!" I exclaimed. I felt ④alike I was in heaven. Almost everybody gathered around me and ⑤started congratulating me for my victory.

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20 We all have set patterns in life. We like to label ①us as this or that and are quite ②priud of our opinions and beliefs. We all like to read a particular newspaper, watch the same sorts of TV programs or movies, go to the same sort of shops every time, eat the sort of food ③it suits us, and wear the same type of clothes. And all this ④is fine. But if we cut ourselves off from all other possibilities, we become boring, rigid, hardened – and thus likely to get knocked about a bit. You have to see life as a series of adventures. Each adventure is a chance to

have fun, learn something, explore the world, ⑤expend your circle of friends and experience, and broaden your horizons. Shutting down to adventure means exactly that – you are shut down.

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21 Over the centuries various writers and thinkers, looking at humans from an outside perspective, have been struck by the theatrical quality of social life. The most famous quote expressing this ①to come from Shakespeare: "All the world's a stage, / And all the men and women merely players; / They have their exits and their entrances, / And one man in his time plays many parts." If the theater and actors were traditionally represented by the image of masks, writers such as Shakespeare are ②implied that all of us are constantly wearing masks. Some people are better actors than others. Evil types such as Iago in the play Othello are able to conceal their ③hospitable intentions behind a ④kindly and friendly smile. Others are able to act with more confidence and bravado – they often become leaders. People with excellent acting skills can better navigate our ⑤complex social environments and get ahead. * bravado: 허세

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어법 및 어휘가 잘못된 걸 고른 후 바르게 고치시오. 단, 필요 시 그대로 둘 것.⁴⁰⁹⁾

22 Personal blind spots are areas that ①Dis visible to others but not to you. The developmental challenge of blind spots is ②that you don't know ③what you don't know. Like that area in the side mirror of your car where you can't see that truck in the lane next to you, personal blind spots can easily be overlooked because you are not completely ④unaware of their presence. They can be equally dangerous as well. That truck you don't see? It's really there! So are your blind spots. Just because you don't see them, doesn't mean they can't run you over. This is where you need to enlist the help of others. You have to develop a crew of special people, people who are willing to hold up that mirror, who not only know you well enough to see that truck, but who also care enough about you to let you know ⑤what it's there.

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어법 및 어휘가 잘못된 걸 고른 후 바르게 고치시오. 단, 필요 시 그대로 둘 것.⁴¹⁰⁾

23 A child ①who behavior is out of control ②to improve when clear limits on their behavior are set and ③enforce. However, parents must agree on where a limit will be set and how it will be enforced. The limit and the consequence of breaking the limit must be clearly presented to the child. Enforcement of the limit should be consistent and firm. Too many limits are difficult to learn and may spoil the normal development of autonomy. The limit must be ④reasonable in terms of the child's age, temperament, and developmental level.

To be effective, both parents (and other adults in the home) must enforce limits. Otherwise, children may effectively split the parents and seek to test the limits with the ⑤more indulgent parent. In all situations, to be effective, punishment must be brief and linked directly to a behavior. *indulgent: 멋대로 하게 하는

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어법 및 어휘가 잘못된 걸 고른 후 바르게 고치시오. 단, 필요 시 그대로 둘 것.⁴¹¹⁾

24 Many inventions were invented thousands of years ago so it can be difficult to know their exact origins. Sometimes scientists discover a model of an early invention and from this model they can ① accurate tell us how old it is and where it came from. However, there is always the possibility ② which in the future other scientists will discover an even older model of the same invention in a different part of the world. In fact, we are forever ③discovered the history of ancient inventions. An example of this is the invention of pottery. For many years archaeologists believed ④that pottery was first invented in the Near East (around modern Iran) where they had found pots dating back to 9,000 B.C. In the 1960s, however, older pots from 10,000 B.C. were found on Honshu Island, Japan. There is always a possibility ⑤which in the future archaeologists will find even older pots somewhere else.

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어법 및 어휘가 잘못된 걸 고른 후 바르게 고치시오. 단, 필요 시 그대로 둘 것.⁴¹²⁾

26 The impala is one of the most graceful four-legged animals. Impalas have the ability to ①adopt to different environments of the savannas. Both male and female impalas are similar in color, with white bellies and black-tipped ears. Male impalas have long and pointed horns ②they can measure 90 centimeters in length. Female impalas have no horns. Impalas feed upon grass, fruits, and leaves from trees. When conditions are harsh in the dry season, they come together to search for food in mixed herds which can number as ③much as 100-200 individuals. The breeding season occurs at the end of the wet season around May. Females give birth in an ④isolated spot away from the herd. The average life span of an impala is between 13 ⑤or 15 years in the wild.

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29 Every farmer knows that the hard part is getting the field prepared. Inserting seeds and watching them grow ①to be easy. In the case of science and industry, the community prepares the field, yet society tends to give all the credit to the individual who happens to plant a successful seed. Planting a seed does not necessarily require overwhelming intelligence; creating an environment that allows seeds to prosper ②is. We need to give more credit to the community in science, politics, business, and daily life. Martin Luther King Jr. was a great man. Perhaps his greatest strength was his ability to inspire people to work together to achieve, against all odds, revolutionary changes in society's perception of race and in the fairness of the law. But to really understand what he accomplished ③require looking beyond the man. Instead of ④treatment him as the manifestation of everything great, we should ⑤appreciate his role in allowing America to show that it can be great. * manifestation: 표명

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30 Sudden success or winnings can be very dangerous. Neurologically, chemicals are released in the brain that ①giving a powerful burst of excitement and energy, leading to the desire to repeat this experience. It can be the start of any kind of addiction or manic behavior. Also, when gains come quickly we tend to lose sight of the basic wisdom ②which true success, to really last, must come through hard work. We do not take into account the role that luck plays in such sudden gains. We try again and again to recapture that high from winning so much money or attention. We acquire feelings of superiority. We become especially resistant to anyone who tries to warn us — they don't understand, we tell ourselves. Because this cannot be sustained, we experience an inevitable fall, ③it is all the more painful, leading to the depression part of the cycle. ④Although gamblers are the most prone to this, it equally applies to businesspeople during bubbles and to people ⑤they gain sudden attention from the public.

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31 When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, ①that means that the seed's hull has hardened — and therefore the sugar content is at its height. Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. Glucose ②rises insulin levels in primates and humans, ③it initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone — but fructose does not. As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is full. That makes for a win-win for predator and prey. The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps ④to eat more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of distributing more of ⑤it's babies. * hull: 겉껍질 ** primate: 영장류

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32 We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are unable to predict the results of those decisions. In such situations, most people end up ①to quit the option altogether, ②because of the stakes are high and results are very unpredictable. But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of ③testing the option on a smaller scale. In many situations, it's wise ④to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst. Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be. Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor. This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and less time and effort before ⑤commit fully to the expensive program. * stakes: (계획, 행동 등의 성공 여부에) 걸려 있는 것

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33 Sociologists have proven that people bring their own views and values to the culture ①in which they encounter; books, TV programs, movies, and music may affect everyone, but they affect different people in different ways. In a study, Neil Vidmar and Milton Rokeach showed episodes of the sitcom All in the Family to viewers with a range of different views on race. The show centers on a character named Archie Bunker, an intolerant bigot who often gets into fights with his more progressive family members. Vidmar and Rokeach found that viewers who didn't share Archie Bunker's views ② thinking the show was very funny in the way ③ how it made fun of Archie's absurd racism – in fact, this was the producers' intention. On the other hand, though, viewers who were themselves bigots ④thinking Archie Bunker was the hero of the show and that the producers meant to make fun of his foolish family! This is ⑤because it's a mistake to assume that a certain cultural product will have the same effect on everyone. * bigot: 고집쟁이

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34 The availability heuristic refers to a common mistake ①which our brains make by assuming that the instances or examples ②what come to mind easily are also the most important or prevalent. It shows ③in which we make our decisions based on the recency of events. We often misjudge the frequency and magnitude of the events ④where have happened recently because of the limitations of our memories. According to Harvard professor, Max Bazerman, managers conducting performance appraisals often fall victim to the availability heuristic. The recency of events highly influences a supervisor's opinion during performance appraisals. Managers give more weight to performance during the three months prior to the evaluation than to the previous nine months of the evaluation period because the recent instances dominate their memories. The availability heuristic is influenced by the ease of recall or retrievability of information of some event. Ease of recall suggests ⑤they if something is more easily recalled in your memory, you think that it will occur with a high probability. * appraisal: 평가 ** retrievability: 회복력

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35 Marketing management is concerned not only with finding and increasing demand but also with changing or even reducing it. For example, Uluru (Ayers Rock) might have too many tourists wanting to climb it, and Daintree National Park in North Queensland can become ①overcrowded in the tourist season. Power companies sometimes have trouble ②to meet demand ③while peak usage periods. In these and other cases of excess demand, the needed marketing task, called demarketing, is to reduce demand temporarily or permanently. The aim of demarketing is not to ④complete destroy demand, but only to reduce or shift it to another time, or even another product. Thus, marketing management seeks to affect the level, timing, and nature of demand in a way ⑤how helps the organisation achieve its objectives.

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36 The invention of the mechanical clock was influenced by monks ①they lived in monasteries that ②was the examples of order and routine. They had to keep accurate time so that monastery bells could be rung at regular intervals to announce the seven hours of the day reserved for prayer. Early clocks were nothing more than a weight tied to a rope wrapped around a revolving drum. Time was determined by watching the length of the weighted rope. The discovery of the pendulum in the seventeenth century ③leading to the widespread use of clocks and enormous public clocks. Eventually, ④keep time turned into serving time. People started to follow the mechanical time of clocks rather than their natural body time. They ate at meal time, rather than when they were hungry, and went to bed when it was time, rather than when they were sleepy. Even periodicals and fashions became "yearly." The world had become ⑤order. * monastery: 수도원 ** pendulum: 흔들리는 추

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37 Since we know we can't completely eliminate our biases, we need to try to limit the harmful impacts ①about which they can have on the objectivity and rationality of our decisions and judgments. It is important that we are aware when one of our cognitive ②bias is activated and ③made a conscious choice to overcome that bias. We need to be aware of the impact the bias has on our decision making process and our life. Then we can choose an appropriate de-biasing strategy to combat it. After we have ④been implemented a strategy, we should check in again to see if it worked in the way we had hoped. If it ⑤did, we can move on and make an objective and informed decision. If it didn't, we can try the same strategy again or implement a new one until we are ready to make a rational judgment.

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38 It is important not to ①remember that computers can only carry out instructions that humans give them. Computers can process data accurately at far greater speeds than people can, yet they are limited in many respects – most importantly, they lack common sense. However, ②combine the strengths of these machines with human strengths creates synergy. Synergy occurs when combined resources produce output that ③exceed the sum of the outputs of the same resources employed separately. A computer works quickly and accurately; humans work relatively slowly and make mistakes. A computer cannot make independent decisions, however, or formulate steps for solving problems, unless programmed to do so by humans. Even with sophisticated artificial intelligence, ④in which enables the computer to learn and then implement what it learns, the initial programming must be done by humans. Thus, a human-computer combination allows the results of human thought to ⑤be translated into efficient processing of large amounts of data.

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40 Why do we help? One ①widely held view is that self-interest underlies all human interactions, ②that our constant goal is to maximize rewards and minimize costs. Accountants call it cost-benefit analysis. Philosophers call it utilitarianism. Social psychologists call it social exchange theory. If you are considering whether to donate blood, you may weigh the costs of doing so (time, discomfort, and anxiety) against the benefits (reduced guilt, social approval, and good feelings). If the rewards exceed the costs, you will help. Others believe that we help because we have been socialized to do so, through norms ③what prescribe how we ought to behave. Through socialization, we learn the reciprocity norm: the expectation that we should return help, not harm, to those who have helped us. In our relations with others of similar ④statue, the reciprocity norm ⑤repels us to give (in favors, gifts, or social invitations) about as much as we receive.



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- 108) ③
- 109) if it is not programmed to do so
- 110) make independent decisions or formulate steps for solving problems / 심화 문법. to do so에서 조동사 cannot을 무시하고 써도 괜찮은 이유는 to 부정사에 이미 조동사 can이 녹아있고 unless에 부정의 의미가 이미 녹아 있기 때문이다.
- 111) ①
- 112) ③
- 113) ①
- 114) ③
- 115) ②
- 116) ②
- 117) ④
- 118) ⑤
- 119) ②
- 120) ②
- 121) ⑤
- 122) ①④
- 123) environment successful great
- 124) ⑤
- 125) ①
- 126) ②
- 127) ①
- 128) ④
- 129) unpredictable test commit
- 130) ⑤
- 131) ③
- 132) ①②⑤
- 133) ④
- 134) ④
- 135) perfectly
- 136) escape
- 137) biases



138) overcome
 139) avoid
 140) regretful
 141) ③
 142) ④
 143) ⑤
 144) ⑤
 145) ③⑤
 146) ①④
 147) ②
 148) ⑤
 149) ③
 150) worked in the way we had hoped
 151) unless it did
 152) ②
 153) conceal
 154) desire
 155) nonverbal
 156) come
 157) develop
 158) comprehend
 159) empathy
 160) identify
 161) ①②③
 162) ④ ⑥
 163) ⑤
 164) whether you should donate
 165) donating blood
 166) ④
 167) ①②
 168) ①④
 169) ③
 170) ①③
 171) ②
 172) ①
 173) ②
 174) ①
 175) ②
 176) does not raise levels of leptin
 177) ③
 178) ③
 179) ③
 180) ①②⑤
 181) ⑤
 182) ④
 183) ②④
 184) annual
 185) invite
 186) reputation
 187) consider
 188) influenced
 189) famous
 190) splendid
 191) positive
 192) skeptical
 193) anxiety
 194) outperform
 195) pounding
 196) declared
 197) realized
 198) gathered
 199) congratulating
 200) patterns
 201) opinions
 202) possibilities
 203) rigid
 204) adventures
 205) expand
 206) broaden
 207) shut down
 208) theatrical
 209) entrances
 210) represented

211) actors
 212) conceal
 213) smile
 214) confidence
 215) navigate
 216) visible
 217) challenge
 218) overlooked
 219) unaware
 220) dangerous
 221) enlist
 222) crew
 223) truck
 224) improves
 225) limit
 226) presented
 227) spoil
 228) reasonable
 229) effectively
 230) indulgent
 231) punishment
 232) origins
 233) accurately
 234) possibility
 235) invention
 236) discovering
 237) pottery
 238) dating
 239) archaeologists
 240) adapt
 241) similar
 242) horns
 243) feed
 244) harsh
 245) breeding
 246) isolated
 247) span
 248) individual
 249) overwhelming
 250) credit
 251) inspire
 252) fairness
 253) accomplished
 254) manifestation
 255) appreciate
 256) released
 257) desire
 258) manic
 259) account
 260) recapture
 261) superiority
 262) inevitable
 263) prone
 264) signal
 265) hull
 266) fructose
 267) insulin
 268) predator
 269) prey
 270) obtains
 271) distributing
 272) faced
 273) predict
 274) stakes
 275) dip
 276) enroll
 277) convinced
 278) instructor
 279) committing
 280) values
 281) range
 282) bigot
 283) progressive





284) absurd
 285) intention
 286) demonstrates
 287) certain
 288) heuristic
 289) instances
 290) misjudge
 291) recency
 292) evaluation
 293) dominate
 294) retrievability
 295) probability
 296) increasing
 297) overcrowded
 298) demand
 299) temporarily
 300) demarketing
 301) shift
 302) management
 303) organisation
 304) mechanical
 305) monastery
 306) revolving
 307) determined
 308) pendulum
 309) enormous
 310) periodicals
 311) orderly
 312) eliminate
 313) rationality
 314) conscious
 315) aware
 316) appropriate
 317) implemented
 318) informed
 319) strategy
 320) instructions
 321) accurately
 322) lack
 323) combined
 324) independent
 325) formulate
 326) sophisticated
 327) combination
 328) constantly
 329) gestures
 330) functioning
 331) counterforces
 332) leak
 333) nonverbal
 334) fixate
 335) potential
 336) underlies
 337) constant
 338) utilitarianism
 339) donate
 340) exceed
 341) prescribe
 342) expectation
 343) reciprocity
 344) and the students consider you the musician who has influenced them the most
 345) were now sweating and my heart started pounding really hard and fast
 346) and thus likely to get knocked about a bit
 347) writers such as Shakespeare are implying that all of us are constantly wearing masks
 348) are able to conceal their hostile intentions behind a friendly smile
 349) personal blind spots can easily be overlooked because you are completely unaware of their presence

350) but who also care enough about you to let you know that it's there
 351) must agree on where a limit will be set and how it will be enforced
 352) are difficult to learn and may spoil the normal development of autonomy
 353) split the parents and seek to test the limits with the more indulgent parent
 354) from this model they can accurately tell us how old it is and where it came from
 355) where they had found pots dating back to 9,000 B.C
 356) impalas are similar in color, with white bellies and black-tipped ears
 357) yet society tends to give all the credit to the individual
 358) his greatest strength was his ability to inspire people to work together to achieve
 359) really understand what he accomplished requires looking beyond the man
 360) chemicals are released in the brain that give a powerful burst of excitement and energy
 361) take into account the role that luck plays in such sudden gain
 362) and to people who gain sudden attention from the public
 363) which means that the seed's hull has hardened – and therefore the sugar content is at its height
 364) the predator never receives the normal message that it is full
 365) where we are unable to predict the results of those decisions
 366) I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor
 367) that viewers who didn't share Archie Bunker's views thought the show was very funny
 368) and that the producers meant to make fun of his foolish family
 369) that our brains make by assuming that the instances or examples
 370) managers conducting performance appraisals often fall victim to the availability heuristic
 371) that if something is more easily recalled in your memory
 372) is to reduce demand temporarily or permanently
 373) and nature of demand in a way that helps the organisation achieve its objectives
 374) so that monastery bells could be rung at regular intervals to announce
 375) century led to the widespread use of clocks and enormous public clocks
 376) and went to bed when it was time, rather than when they were sleepy
 377) they can have on the objectivity and rationality of our decisions and judgments
 378) we should check in again to see if it worked in the way we had hoped
 379) can process data accurately at far greater speeds than people can
 380) or formulate steps for solving problems, unless programmed to do so by humans
 381) only by constantly communicating with one another through nonverbal cues
 382) we fixate on the words people say, while also





- thinking about what we'll say next
383) that our constant goal is to maximize rewards and
minimize costs
384) through norms that prescribe how we ought to
behave
385) CDFAEB
386) CFDAEB
387) CFDAEB
388) FEDCBA
389) CDEAFB
390) DCFBEA
391) CBEDFA
392) ADEFBC
393) EDCFBA
394) CFBDAE
395) FAECDB
396) CEBDFA
397) DFCBEA
398) EAFCD B
399) ABFCDE
400) AECDFB
401) CFDAEB
402) FACEDB
403) FCDAEB
404) CDBAEF
405) providing why violinists colorful receiving
406) hard tore had been called like started
407) ourselves proud that is expand
408) comes implying hostile kind complex
409) are that what aware that
410) whose improves enforced reasonable more
411) accurately that discovering that that
412) adapt which many isolated and
413) is does requires treating appreciate
414) give that which Although who
415) which raises which eating its
416) quitting because testing to committing
417) which thought that thought why
418) that that that that that
419) overcrowded meeting during completely that
420) who were led keeping orderly
421) which biases make implemented did
422) forget combining exceeds which be translated
423) what to pay what What that
424) widely that that status compels

