



www.woojack.kr

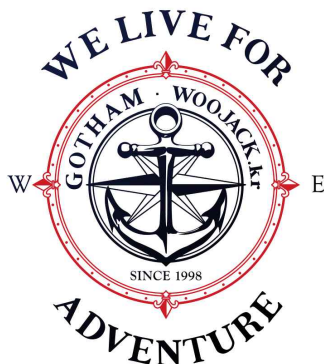
고등과정 내신대비 변형문제 전자책 서점

출판사 신고번호 제 25100-2019-000012 호

저는 언제나 제 교재의 첫 번째 독자이며, 가장 엄격하고도
신랄한 학생이 되도록 하겠습니다.

판매교재입니다.

EBS	수능특강 영어	변형문제 전문
EBS	수능특강 영어특해	변형문제 전문
고1/2/3	3월 6월 9월 11월 모의고사	변형문제 전문
EBS	부교재	
	수능특강 Light	
	올림포스 특혜의 기본1	
	올림포스 특혜의 기본2	
	Reading Power 유형[기본]	변형문제 전문
	Reading Power 유형[완성]	
	Reading Power 구분	
	Reading Power 주제별특제1	
	Reading Power 주제별특제2	
고등	교과서 출판사별	변형문제 전문



PISA

Program for Imperative Study Advice

내신대비 학교별 맞춤 문제 2020년 개정 Version 10단계

2020년 개정판

2020년 11월

모의고사 변형연습

고2

변형문제 Q.463

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1단계 <u>내용 일치 문제</u> | 6단계 <u>어법 주관식으로 암기</u> |
| 2단계 <u>어법&어휘 양자택일</u> | 7단계 <u>본문 내용의 이해</u> |
| 3단계 <u>글의 흐름</u> | 8단계 <u>글의 순서</u> |
| 4단계 <u>어법 문제</u> | 9단계 <u>짧은 빈칸 넣기</u> |
| 5단계 <u>어휘의 적절성</u> | 10단계 <u>긴 빈칸 넣기</u> |

1단계 내용 일치 문제

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[18번 문제응용]

To the Principal of Gullard High School,
My name is Nancy Watson, and I am the captain of the student dance club at Gullard High School. We are one of the biggest faces of the school, winning a lot of awards and trophies. However, the school isn't allowing our club to practice on the school field because a lot of teachers worry that we are going to mess up the field. This is causing us to lose practice time and ultimately results in creating a bad high school experience for us. We promise to use the space respectfully. Therefore, I'm asking you to allow us to use the school field for our dance practice. I would be grateful if you reconsider your decision. Thank you very much.

Sincerely, Nancy Watson

1. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁾

- ① 댄스 동아리 회장이 교장 선생님께 운동장 사용에 대해 건의하는 내용이다.
- ② 댄스 동아리는 많은 상과 트로피를 받으며 학교에서 중요한 위치에 있다.
- ③ 선생님들은 댄스 동아리 회원들의 실력을 의심하여 대회 참여를 허락하지 않고 있다.
- ④ 글쓴이는 선생님들의 결정에 많이 유감스러워 하고 있다.
- ⑤ 글쓴이는 운동장을 소중히 사용할 것을 약속하며 교장 선생님께서 재고하실 것을 부탁드립니다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[19번 문제응용]

Ryan, an eleven-year-old boy, ran home as fast as he could. Finally, summer break had started! When he entered the house, his mom was standing in front of the refrigerator, waiting for him. She told him to pack his bags. Ryan's heart soared like a balloon. *Pack for what? Are we going to Disneyland?* He couldn't remember the last time his parents had taken him on a vacation. His eyes beamed. "You're spending the summer with uncle Tim and aunt Gina." Ryan groaned. "The whole summer?" "Yes, the whole summer." The anticipation he had felt disappeared in a flash. For three whole miserable weeks, he would be on his aunt and uncle's farm. He sighed.

2. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²⁾

- ① 주인공은 방학을 맞이해 들뜬 마음으로 집으로 달려갔다.
- ② 주인공의 가족은 다 함께 디즈니랜드에 갈 준비로 짐을 싸고 있었다.
- ③ 주인공은 삼촌과 숙모와 함께 여름을 보내게 되었다.
- ④ 주인공의 심리는 기대감에서 실망으로 바뀌었다.
- ⑤ 주인공은 여름방학 3주 내내 커다란 실망감 속에서 보내게 되었다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[20번 문제응용]

When trying to convince someone to change their mind, most people try to lay out a logical argument, or make a passionate plea as to why their view is right and the other person's opinion is wrong. But when you think about it, you'll realize that this doesn't often work. As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to change their mind, the metaphorical shutters go down. You'll have better luck if you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions that let someone challenge their own assumptions. We tend to approve of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we *think* we thought of it first. Therefore, encouraging someone to question their own worldview will often yield better results than trying to force them into accepting your opinion as fact. Ask someone well-chosen questions to look at their own views from another angle, and this might trigger fresh insights.

3. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?³⁾

- ① 다른 사람의 생각을 바꾸고자 할 때 우리는 자신의 의견은 옳고 다른 사람의 의견이 틀리다는 것을 항변하는 것은 효과가 없다.
- ② 우리는 타인이 자신의 생각을 바꾸려는 의도를 알게 되면 마음을 닫아버린다.
- ③ 타인의 생각을 바꾸고자 할 때는 그 사람의 가정을 의심할 수 있는 질문을 하는 것이 더 효율적이다.
- ④ 우리가 어떤 견해를 먼저 생각해 냈다면 우리는 그 견해를 인정하려 하므로 그 견해에 대한 의문을 갖도록 하는 것은 좋은 방법이 아니다.
- ⑤ 타인의 생각을 돌리는 가장 좋은 방법은 그 사람의 관점을 다른 각도에서 바라보도록 잘 선택된 질문을 하는 것이다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[21번 문제응용]

In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula that spits out the correct answer on a standardized test. Textbooks with grand titles like *The Principles of Physics* magically reveal "the principles" in three hundred pages. An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us "the truth." As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often ignore the many alternate paths that people wandered down, the many false clues they followed, the many misconceptions they had. We learn about Newton's "laws" — as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them. The laws that Newton failed to establish — most notably his experiments in alchemy, which attempted, and spectacularly failed, to turn lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story told in physics classrooms. Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.

* lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

4. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁴⁾

- ① 이 글은 과학자들의 과학 연구에서의 오류나 과정들은 무시한 채 그들의 성공만을 보여주는 교육 시스템에 대해 이야기하고 있다.
- ② 글쓴이는 자신의 생각을 더 잘 드러내기 위해 David Gross와 Newton의 예를 들어 설명하고 있다.
- ③ 뉴턴의 법칙들은 그것들이 신의 방문이나 한 번의 천재성의 의해 발견된 것은 아니다.
- ④ 과학자들의 위대한 발견들은 그들이 잘못된 단서들과 많은 오해들 속을 헤맨 끝에 나온 것들이다.
- ⑤ 물리학 수업에서는 연금술과 같은 오랜 시도 끝에 결국은 실패한 이야기들도 우리들에게 전달해준다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[22번 문제응용]

The vast majority of companies, schools, and organizations measure and reward “high performance” in terms of individual metrics such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores. The problem with this approach is that it is based on a belief we thought science had fully confirmed: that we live in a world of “survival of the fittest.” It teaches us that those with the *best* grades, or the *most* impressive resume, or the *highest* point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed. The formula is simple: be better and smarter and more creative than everyone else, and you will be successful. But this formula is inaccurate. Thanks to new research, we now know that achieving our highest potential is not about survival of the fittest but survival of the best fit. In other words, success is not just about how creative or smart or driven you are, but how well you are able to connect with, contribute to, and benefit from the ecosystem of people around you.

* accolade: 수상, 표창

5. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁵⁾

- ① 성공의 요건을 갖춘 사람은 잘 적응하는 사람이 아니라 주변에 가장 잘 어울리는 사람이다.
- ② 개인의 수치적 관점에서 높은 성과를 측정하고 보상하는 것은 우리가 적자생존의 세상에 살고 있다는 믿음에 바탕을 둔다.
- ③ 우리는 다른 사람보다 더 창의적이고 똑똑하면 성공할 것이라는 공식을 믿으며 이 공식은 정확하다.
- ④ 최상의 가능성의 성취는 잘 어울리는 사람의 생존에 관한 것이다.
- ⑤ 자신의 주변에 있는 사람들과 얼마나 잘 관계를 맺고 그것에 기여하고 그로부터 이익을 얻는지에 따라 성공의 여부가 결정된다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[23번 문제응용]

I was brought up to believe that if I get lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later end up where I started. Without knowing it, people who are lost will always walk in a circle. In the book *Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass*, author Harold Gatty confirms that this is true. We tend to walk in circles for several reasons. The most important is that virtually no human has two legs of the exact same length. One leg is always slightly longer than the other, and this causes us to turn without even noticing it. In addition, if you are hiking with a backpack on, the weight of that backpack will inevitably throw you off balance. Our dominant hand factors into the mix too. If you are right-handed, you will have a tendency to turn toward the right. And when you meet an obstacle, you will subconsciously decide to pass it on the right side.

6. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁶⁾

- ① 길을 잃은 사람들은 항상 원을 그리며 길을 걸어 결국 출발했던 곳으로 돌아오게 되어있다.
- ② 사람들의 두 다리의 길이가 똑같지 않은 것이 원을 그리며 걷는 이유가 된다.
- ③ 사람들이 주로 쓰는 손이 무엇이냐도 원을 그리며 걷는 요소가 될 수 있다.
- ④ 무거운 배낭의 무게는 우리의 균형을 흐트리게 되고 결국 우리가 원을 그리며 걷는 원인이 된다.
- ⑤ 우리가 오른손 잡이라면 장애물을 만났을 때 오른손을 피해 반대쪽으로 걷게 될 것이다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[24번 문제응용]

In government, in law, in culture, and in routine everyday interaction beyond family and immediate neighbours, a widely understood and clearly formulated language is a great aid to mutual confidence. When dealing with property, with contracts, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, concepts and descriptions need to be as precise and unambiguous as possible, otherwise misunderstandings will arise. If full communication with a potential counterparty in a deal is not possible, then uncertainty and probably a measure of distrust will remain. As economic life became more complex in the later Middle Ages, the need for fuller and more precise communication was accentuated. A shared language facilitated clarification and possibly settlement of any disputes. In international trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language aided the process of translation. The Silk Road could only function at all because translators were always available at interchange points.

* accentuate: 강조하다

7. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁷⁾

- ① 성공적인 경제 거래에서 정확한 언어의 중요성을 말하고 있다.
- ② 상호 신뢰가 바탕이 될 때 언어 표현은 더 확실하고 분명해진다.
- ③ 거래에서 상대방과의 완전한 의사 소통이 가능하지 않으면 거래의 불확실성과 상대에 대한 불신이 생기게 된다.
- ④ 중세 후반 경제 생활이 더 복잡해지면서 더 완전하고 정확한 의사소통이 필요하게 되었다.
- ⑤ 실크로드가 그 기능을 할 수 있었던 이유는 통역가들이 정확하고 잘 표현된 언어를 이용 가능했기 때문이다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[26번 문제응용]

Alice Coachman was born in 1923, in Albany, Georgia, U.S.A. Since she was unable to access athletic training facilities because of the racism of the time, she trained using what was available to her, running barefoot along the dirt roads near her home and using homemade equipment to practice her jumping. Her talent in track and field was noticeable as early as elementary school. Coachman kept practicing hard and gained attention with her achievements in several competitions during her time in high school and college. In the 1948 London Olympics, Coachman competed in the high jump, reaching 5 feet, 6.5 inches, setting both an Olympic and an American record. This accomplishment made her the first black woman to win an Olympic gold medal. She is in nine different Halls of Fame, including the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. Coachman died in 2014, at the age of 90 in Georgia after she had dedicated her life to education.

8. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁸⁾

- ① Alice Coachman의 생애를 시간의 흐름에 따라 소개하고 있다.
- ② 인종차별로 인해 운동 훈련시설을 이용할 수 없었지만 자신에게 이용가능한 것을 최대한 활용하여 훈련했다.
- ③ 육상 경기에서 그녀는 초등학교부터 눈에 띄었지만 고등학교 때와 대학교 때는 큰 성과를 이루지는 못했다.
- ④ 런던 올림픽에서 그녀는 올림픽과 미국 기록을 둘 다 세워 금메달을 따게 되었다.
- ⑤ 그녀는 올림픽 명예의 전당을 포함하여, 9개이 다른 명예의 전당에 이름이 올랐다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[29번 문제응용]

One of the keys to insects' successful survival in the open air lies in their outer covering — a hard waxy layer that helps prevent their tiny bodies from dehydrating. To take oxygen from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the body-segments, which take in air passively and can be opened and closed as needed. Instead of blood contained in vessels, they have free-flowing hemolymph, which helps keep their bodies rigid, aids movement, and assists the transportation of nutrients and waste materials to the appropriate parts of the body. The nervous system is modular — in a sense, each of the body segments has its own individual and autonomous brain — and some other body systems show a similar modularization. These are just a few of the many ways in which insect bodies are structured and function completely differently from our own.

* hemolymph: 혈림프

** modular: 모듈식의(여러 개의 개별 단위로 되어 있는)

9. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?⁹⁾

- ① 야외에서의 곤충의 성공적인 생존 방법에 대해 설명하고 있다.
- ② 곤충들은 탈수가 되는 것을 막도록 돕는 단단한 밀랍 같은 외피가 있다.
- ③ 신경 체계는 모듈식으로 되어 있어 각각의 몸의 마디가 개별적이고 자체적인 뇌를 갖고 있다고 할 수 있다.
- ④ 혈관 속의 혈액은 몸을 단단하게 유지되도록 돕고 움직임을 거들고 영양분과 노폐물이 이동하도록 돕는다.
- ⑤ 신경 체계의 모듈화는 우리의 몸과는 완전히 다른 구조이다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[30번 문제응용]

On projects in the built environment, people consider safety and functionality nonnegotiable. But the aesthetics of a new project — how it is *designed* — is too often considered irrelevant. The question of how its design *affects* human beings is rarely asked. People think that design makes something highfalutin, called architecture, and that architecture differs from building, just as surely as the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church. This distinction between architecture and building — or more generally, between design and utility — couldn't be more wrong. More and more we are learning that the design of all our built environments matters so profoundly that safety and functionality must not be our only urgent priorities. All kinds of design elements influence people's experiences, not only of the environment but also of themselves. They shape our cognitions, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being. They actually help constitute our very sense of identity.

* highfalutin: 허세를 부리는

10. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁰⁾

- ① 건축에 있어서 디자인의 진정한 의미에 대해 말하고 있는 글이다.
- ② 사람들은 건축 설계에서 안정성과 기능성 뿐만 아니라 이제는 디자인의 중요성도 인식하게 되었다.
- ③ 사람들은 디자인이 건축물에게 허세라는 것을 부리도록 만든다고 생각한다.
- ④ 일반적 건축물과 미학적 건축물, 다시 말해 실용성과 디자인을 구분하는 것은 잘못된 것이다.
- ⑤ 모든 종류의 디자인 요소들은 우리의 많은 부분, 정체성까지 만들어 내도록 돕는다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[31번 문제응용]

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. This made it possible for higher organisms to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration. It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life as we know it — it is also a consequence of life.

* primordial: 원시의 ** sulfur dioxide: 이산화황

11. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹¹⁾

- ① 지구의 원시 대기는 수증기, 이산화탄소, 이산화황이 대부분이었다.
- ② 원시적인 생물체의 출현과 진화가 산소를 유리시키고 이산화탄소와 이산화황을 분해하면서 대기의 변화가 시작되었다.
- ③ 최초의 핵이 있는 식물 세포가 진화했을 때 대기는 현재 산소량의 약 1%만 가지고 있었다.
- ④ 약 3억 7천만년 전까지 거의 현재 수준의 약 3분의 1 만큼 산소 농도가 증가했다.
- ⑤ 오늘날의 대기는 결국 생명체 유지의 필요조건일 뿐 아니라 생명체의 결과이기도 하다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[32번 문제응용]

One of the primary ways by which music is able to take on significance in our inner world is by the way it interacts with memory. Memories associated with important emotions tend to be more deeply embedded in our memory than other events. Emotional memories are more likely to be vividly remembered and are more likely to be recalled with the passing of time than neutral memories. Since music can be extremely emotionally evocative, key life events can be emotionally heightened by the presence of music, ensuring that memories of the event become deeply encoded. Retrieval of those memories is then enhanced by contextual effects, in which a recreation of a similar context to that in which the memories were encoded can facilitate their retrieval. Thus, re-hearing the same music associated with the event can activate intensely vivid memories of the event.

* evocative: 불러일으키는 ** retrieval: 회복

12. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹²⁾

- ① 음악은 기억과의 상호작용을 통해 우리의 내면에서 중요한 역할을 한다.
- ② 감정적인 기억들은 더 생생히 기억되고 독립적인 기억들보다 더 오래 기억된다.
- ③ 음악은 감정을 크게 불러일으키기 때문에 삶의 중요한 사건들은 음악의 존재에 의해 감정적으로 고조될 수 있으나 확실히 기억되도록 돕는 것은 아니다.
- ④ 기억들의 회복은 맥락 효과에 의해 강화될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 맥락 효과란 사건이 기억화 되었을 때와 비슷한 맥락의 재창조가 기억의 회복을 더 촉진시켜주는 것을 의미한다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[33번 문제응용]

We are now imposing ourselves on nature, instead of the other way around. Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the biomass — the total worldwide weight — of mammals. A long time ago, all of us humans together probably weighed only about two-thirds as much as all the bison in North America, and less than one-eighth as much as all the elephants in Africa. But in the Industrial Era our population exploded and we killed bison and elephants at industrial scale and in terrible numbers. The balance shifted greatly as a result. At present, we humans weigh more than 350 times as much as all bison and elephants put together. We weigh over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals combined. And if we add in all the mammals we've domesticated — cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the comparison becomes truly ridiculous: we and our tamed animals now represent 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass. This comparison illustrates a fundamental point: instead of being limited by the environment, we learned to shape it to our own ends.

13. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹³⁾

- ① 인간들은 지금 자연에게 우리들을 강요하고 있다.
- ② 인간의 자연에 대한 강제성은 생물량의 변화를 통해 알아 볼 수 있다.
- ③ 오래전에 인간들의 총량은 모든 들소나 아프리카 코끼리의 무게보다도 적었다.
- ④ 현재 인간들은 지구상의 모든 포유류를 합친 것보다도 무게가 훨씬 많이 나가며 인간이 사육해온 가축까지 합치면 지구 포유류 생물량의 97%에 해당한다.
- ⑤ 인간의 지구상에서의 폭발적 증가로 결국 인간들은 환경에 의해 제약을 받게 되었다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[34번 문제응용]

In the modern world, we look for certainty in uncertain places. We search for order in chaos, the right answer in ambiguity, and conviction in complexity. "We spend far more time and effort on trying to control the world," best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, "than on trying to understand it." We look for the easy-to-follow formula. Over time, we lose our ability to interact with the unknown. Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man searching for his keys under a street lamp at night. He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them underneath the lamp, because that's where the light is. Our yearning for certainty leads us to pursue seemingly safe solutions — by looking for our keys under street lamps. Instead of taking the risky walk into the dark, we stay within our current state, however inferior it may be.

14. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁴⁾

- ① 우리는 불확실한 곳에서 확실성을 혼란속에서 질서를 애매모호함에서 정답을 찾고 있다.
- ② 우리는 쉽게 따라할 수 있는 공식을 찾느라 미지의 것과 상호작용하는 능력을 잃어버리게 된다.
- ③ 진정한 해결책을 찾기 위해서 가로등이 가리키는 곳을 따라 가라는 의미를 담고 있다.
- ④ 글쓴이가 말하는 어두운 길가는 해결책이 도사리고 있는 미지의 세계를 의미한다고 할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 글쓴이는 의미 있는 해결책을 찾기 위해서는 현재의 상태에 머물지 말고 어둠 속으로 위험한 걸음을 내딛을 것을 요구하고 있다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[35번 문제응용]

As far back as the seventeenth century, hair had a special spiritual significance in Africa. Many African cultures saw the head as the center of control, communication, and identity in the body. Hair was regarded as a source of power that personified the individual and could be used for spiritual purposes or even to cast a spell. Since it rests on the highest point on the body, hair itself was a means to communicate with divine spirits and it was treated in ways that were thought to bring good luck or protect against evil. According to authors Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps, “communication from the gods and spirits was thought to pass through the hair to get to the soul.” In Cameroon, for example, medicine men attached hair to containers that held their healing potions in order to protect the potions and enhance their effectiveness.

* potion: (마법의) 물약

15. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁵⁾

- ① 아프리카에서 머리카락은 특별한 영적인 중요성을 가진 신체의 일부였다.
- ② Cameroon에서는 치료 주술사들이 물약을 보호하고 효과를 높이기 위해 머리카락을 물약에 담아 보관했다.
- ③ Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps은 신과 영혼들과의 의사소통이 머리카락을 통과하여 영혼에 다룬다고 생각했다.
- ④ 머리카락은 신체에서 가장 높은 곳에 있기 때문에 신성한 영혼들과 소통하는 수단으로 여겨졌다.
- ⑤ 머리카락은 개인을 인격화하는 힘의 원천으로 여겨졌고 주문을 걸기 위해서도 사용되었다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[36번 문제응용]

Mark Granovetter examined the extent to which information about jobs flowed through weak versus strong ties among a group of people. He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network were from strong ties, with the rest coming via medium or weak ties; and with more than a quarter coming via weak ties. Strong ties can be more homophilistic. Our closest friends are often those who are most like us. This means that they might have information that is most relevant to us, but it also means that it is information to which we may already be exposed. In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more distant both geographically and demographically. Their information is more novel. Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we have so many weak ties that they end up being a sizable source of information, especially of information to which we don't otherwise have access.

16. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁶⁾

- ① 유대관계의 강하고 약하기에 따른 유입되는 직업의 정보의 정도에 대해 대조적으로 설명하고 있다.
- ② 정보의 양은 유대관계가 약할수록 더 많이 유입되는 것을 알 수 있다.
- ③ 유대관계가 강할수록 친한 사이이고 그릴수록 이미 우리가 갖고 있는 정보를 가지고 있을 수 있다.
- ④ 유대관계가 약한 사람들은 종종 지리적으로나 인구통계학적으로 먼 사람들이기 때문에 서로에 대한 관심이 약하여 정보 유입이 적어지게 된다.
- ⑤ 우리는 많은 약한 유대관계를 맺고 있어서 우리가 가질 수 없었던 정보의 원천이 될 수 있다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[37번 문제응용]

When we think of culture, we first think of human cultures, of *our* culture. We think of computers, airplanes, fashions, teams, and pop stars. For most of human cultural history, none of those things existed. For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool with moving parts. Well into the twentieth century, various human foraging cultures retained tools of stone, wood, and bone. We might pity human hunter-gatherers for their stuck simplicity, but we would be making a mistake. They held extensive knowledge, knew deep secrets of their lands and creatures. And they experienced rich and rewarding lives; we know so because when their ways were threatened, they fought to hold on to them, to the death. Sadly, this remains true as the final tribal peoples get overwhelmed by those who value money above humanity. We are living in their end times and, to varying extents, we're all contributing to those endings. Ultimately our values may even prove self-defeating.

* forage: 수렵 채집하다

17. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁷⁾

- ① 우리가 생각하는 문화 곧, 컴퓨터, 비행기, 패션 등은 우리 문화의 역사에서 많은 부분을 차지하고 있다.
- ② 20세기까지도 다양한 인간의 수렵채집 문화는 돌, 나무, 그리고 뼈로 된 도구들이었다.
- ③ 수렵채집 문화인들은 겉으로는 단순해 보이겠지만 그들은 광범위한 지식과 땅과 생명체의 깊은 비밀을 알았다.
- ④ 인간성보다 돈을 가치있게 여기는 사람들에 의해 마지막 부족민들의 종말의 시대가 도래했다.
- ⑤ 글쓴이는 정신적 가치를 갖고 있는 문화들이 파괴되고 있는 것을 안타까워 하고 있다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[38번 문제응용]

Liquids are destructive. Foams feel soft because they are easily compressed; if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll feel it give beneath you. Liquids don't do this; instead they flow. You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee. When you jump off a diving board and hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you. But the flowing takes time, and if your speed of impact is too great, the water won't be able to flow away fast enough, and so it pushes back at you. It's that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and makes falling into water from a great height like landing on concrete. The incompressibility of water is also why waves can have such deadly power, and in the case of tsunamis, why they can destroy buildings and cities, tossing cars around easily.

* compress: 압축하다 ** give: (힘을 받아) 휘다

18. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁸⁾

- ① 물의 비압축성에 대해 예를 들어 쉽게 설명해주는 글이다.
- ② 발포 고무는 그것의 압축성 때문에 부드럽게 느껴지고 힘을 가했을 때 휘어지는 것을 느낄 수 있다.
- ③ 다이빙 도약대에서 뛰어내려 많은 양의 물을 치게 될 때 물은 사람들에게서 비껴나 흘러나간다.
- ④ 수영장 수면을 배로 치며 물속으로 떨어질 때 피부가 쓰라리게 되는 것은 물이 압축하지 못하고 사람을 밀어내기 때문이다.
- ⑤ 파도의 치명적 힘이나 해일의 엄청난 위력은 모두 물의 비압축성 때문이다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[39번 문제응용]

In the late twentieth century, researchers sought to measure how fast and how far news, rumours or innovations moved. More recent research has shown that ideas — even emotional states and conditions — can be transmitted through a social network. The evidence of this kind of contagion is clear: 'Students with studious roommates become more studious. Diners sitting next to heavy eaters eat more food.' However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much beyond our friends' friends' friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation). This is because the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour requires a stronger connection than the relaying of a letter or the communication that a certain employment opportunity exists. Merely knowing people is not the same as being able to influence them to study more or over-eat. Imitation is indeed the sincerest form of flattery, even when it is unconscious.

* flattery: 아첨

19. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?¹⁹⁾

- ① 최근의 연구에서 감정 상태와 상황도 사회 관계망을 통해 전파될 수 있다는 것을 보여줬다.
- ② 행동의 전파와 수용은 편지나 정보전달 만큼 강한 연결을 요구한다.
- ③ Christakis and Fowler에 따르면 고작 세단계를 건너서면 생각과 행동의 전파가 어려웠다.
- ④ 생각과 감정의 전염의 증거로 학구적인 룸메이트와 폭식하는 룸메이트의 예를 보여주었다.
- ⑤ 모방은 그것이 무의식적일 때조차 실로 가장 순수한 형태의 아첨이다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[40번 문제응용]

In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues conducted an interesting experiment about external factors of memory manipulation. In their experiment, participants were shown a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video. Directly after viewing the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were correctly able to recall the details. Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn't allow their memories to be swayed when they were presented with any false information about the film. This changed, however, when participants were shown fake responses about the film made by other participants. Upon seeing the incorrect answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves. Even after they found out that the other answers had been fabricated and didn't have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late. The participants were no longer able to distinguish between truth and fiction. They had already modified their memories to fit the group.

20. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²⁰⁾

- ① 기억 조작의 외부 요인들에 대한 실험에 대해 이야기 하고 있다.
- ② 영상을 본 직후 참가자들은 세부 사항들을 거의 기억 해 낼 수 있었다.
- ③ 4일 후에도 참가자들은 세부사항을 기억하고 잘못된 정보가 제시되었어도 자신들의 기억이 흔들리지 않았다.
- ④ 참가자들은 영상에 관한 다른 참가자들의 거짓 응답을 보았을 때도 다른 참가자들의 잘못을 짚어낼 수 있었다.
- ⑤ 참가자들은 결국에는 자신들의 기억을 집단에 맞게끔 수정했다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

[41~42번 문제응용]

Evolutionary biologists believe sociability drove the evolution of our complex brains. Fossil evidence shows that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it was not unusual for *Homo sapiens* to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip. Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups extended far beyond their own families. Remembering all those connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived required considerable processing power. It also required wayfinding savvy. Imagine trying to maintain a social network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness. You couldn't send a text message to your friends to find out where they were — you had to go out and visit them, remember where you last saw them or imagine where they might have gone. To do this, you needed navigation skills, spatial awareness, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around. Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke believes that our ancestor developed all these attributes while trying to keep in touch with their neighbours. Eventually, our brains became primed for wayfinding. Meanwhile the Neanderthals, who didn't travel as far, never fostered a spatial skill set; despite being sophisticated hunters, well adapted to the cold and able to see in the dark, they went extinct. In the prehistoric badlands, nothing was more helpful than a circle of friends.

* savvy: 요령, 지식 ** Palaeolithic: 구석기 시대의

21. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²¹⁾

- ① 진화생물학자들은 사회성이 우리의 복잡한 뇌의 진화를 이끌었다고 생각한다.
- ② 호모사피엔스는 그들의 화석을 통해 그들의 사회집단은 자신의 가족을 넘어서서 뻗어있다는 것을 보여준다.
- ③ 호모사피엔스들은 자신들의 사회 관계망을 유지하려다가 길찾기, 공간 인식, 방향 감각 등 많은 능력들을 발전시켰다.
- ④ 네안데르탈인은 수준 높은 사냥꾼이며 추위에 잘 적응했지만 제한된 사회 관계 때문에 멸종하게 되었다.
- ⑤ 선사 시대의 불모지에서 살아남기 위한 방법 중에서 친구 또한 그 한 방법일 수 있다.

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

[43~45번 문제응용]

"You've been a very good girl this year, Emma. Tonight, Santa will drop by our house to leave you some presents." Martha told her little girl, smiling. "And for you too, Fred," she added. She wanted to give her two children so much more, but this year had been especially hard for Martha. She had worked day and night to buy some Christmas gifts for her children. That night, after everyone had gone to bed, Emma slowly climbed out of bed. She took out a page from a notebook to write a letter to Santa. She whispered to herself as she wrote. "Dear Santa, will you send a few smiles and laughs for my mother? She doesn't laugh much. And will you send a few toys for Fred as well? Thank you." Emma folded the letter twice and sealed it within an envelope. She left the envelope outside the front door and went back to sleep. Emma came running up to her mother the next morning. "Mommy, Santa really did come last night!" Martha smiled, thinking of the candies and cookies she must have found in her socks. "Did you like his gifts?" "Yes, they are wonderful. Fred loves his toys, too." Martha was confused. She wondered how the candies and cookies had become toys overnight. Martha ran into Emma's room and saw a small red box that was half open. She knelt down and glanced inside to see its contents. The box contained some toys, countless little candies and cookies. "Mommy, this is for you from Santa." Emma said holding out a card towards Martha. Puzzled, she opened it. It said, "Dear Emma's mother. A very merry Christmas! Hi, I am Amelia. I found your child's letter blowing across the street last night. I was touched and couldn't help but respond. Please accept the gift as a Christmas greeting." Martha felt tears falling down her cheeks. She slowly wiped them off and hugged her daughter. "Merry Christmas, Emma. Didn't I tell you Santa would come?"

22. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²²⁾

- ① 이야기의 배경은 크리스마스 시즌에 Emma의 집이다.
- ② Martha는 자신의 두 아이에게 크리스마스 선물들을 사기 위해 밤낮으로 일해 많은 사탕과 쿠키 그리고 장난감을 선물해 줄 수 있었다.
- ③ Martha의 크리스마스 아침 심정은 당황함에서 감동으로 바뀌었다.
- ④ 모든 일의 발단은 Emma가 자기전 공책 한 장에 써 놓은 편지 때문이었다.
- ⑤ Emma의 집에 다녀간 산타는 결국 Amelia였다.

2단계 어법&어휘 양자택일 "To be or Not to be"

23. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 23)

[18번 문제응용]

To the Principal of Gullard High School,
My name is Nancy Watson, and I am the captain of the student dance club at Gullard High School. We are one of the biggest [face / faces] of the school, winning a lot of awards and trophies. However, the school isn't [allowed / allowing] our club [practice / to practice] on the school field because a lot of teachers worry that we are going to mess up the field. This is [caused / causing] us to lose practice time and ultimately [results in / results from] creating a bad high school experience for us. We promise to use the space [respectively / respectfully]. Therefore, I'm asking you to allow us to use the school field for our dance practice. I would be [regretful / grateful] if you [reconsider / rule out] your decision. Thank you very much.

Sincerely, Nancy Watson

Gullard 고등학교 교장 선생님 귀하,
제 이름은 Nancy Watson이며 Gullard 고등학교 학생 댄스 동아리 회장입니다. 우리는 학교의 가장 중요한 얼굴 중 하나로 많은 상과 트로피를 받고 있습니다. 그러나 많은 선생님들께서 우리가 학교 운동장을 엉망으로 만들 것을 염려하시기 때문에 학교는 우리 동아리가 운동장에서 연습하는 것을 허락하지 않고 있습니다. 이는 우리에게 연습 시간을 잃게 하고 결국 우리에게 유감스러운 고등학교 경험을 만들어 주게 됩니다. 우리는 그 공간을 소중히 사용할 것을 약속드립니다. 그러므로, 저는 교장 선생님께 우리가 댄스 연습을 위해 학교 운동장을 사용하도록 허락해 주시기를 요청드립니다. 교장 선생님께서 그결정을 재고해 주신다면 고맙겠습니다. 대단히 감사합니다.

Nancy Watson 올림

24. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 24)

[19번 문제응용]

Ryan, an [eleven-year-old / eleven-years-old] boy, ran home as fast as he could. Finally, summer break had started! When he [entered / entered into] the house, his mom was standing in front of the refrigerator, [wait for / waiting for] him. She told him to pack his bags. Ryan's heart soared like a balloon. *Pack for what? Are we going to Disneyland?* He couldn't remember the last time his parents [have taken / had taken] him on a vacation. His eyes beamed. "You're spending the summer with uncle Tim and aunt Gina." Ryan groaned. "The whole summer?" "Yes, the whole summer." The anticipation he had felt [was disappeared / disappeared] in a [flash / flesh]. For three whole miserable weeks, he would be on his aunt and uncle's farm. He sighed.

11살 소년 Ryan은 가능한 한 빨리 집으로 달려갔다. 마침내, 여름 방학이 시작했다! 그가 집으로 들어갔을 때 그의 엄마는 냉장고 앞에 서서 그를 기다리고 있었다. 그녀는 그에게 가방을 싸라고 말했다. Ryan의 심장이 풍선처럼 날아올랐다. '왜 가방을 싸지? 우리가 디즈니랜드에 가는 걸까?' 그는 마지막으로 부모님이 자신을 데리고 휴가를 갔던 때가 기억나지 않았다. 그의 두 눈이 반짝거렸다. "너는 Tim 삼촌과 Gina 숙모와 함께 여름을 보내게 될 거야." Ryan은 불만의 신음 소리를 냈다. "여름 내내요?" "그렇단다. 여름 내내." 그가 느꼈던 기대감이 순식간에 사라졌다. 끔찍한 3주 내내, 그는 자신의 삼촌과 숙모의 농장에서 지내게 될 것이다. 그는 한숨을 쉬었다.

25. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 25)

[20번 문제응용]

When [try / trying] to convince someone to [stick to / change] their mind, most people try to [lay / lie] out a logical argument, or make a passionate plea as to why their view is right and the other person's opinion is wrong. But when you think about it, you'll realize [what / that] this doesn't often work. As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to [change / cling to] their mind, the metaphorical shutters go down. You'll have better luck if you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions that let someone [challenge / to challenge] their own assumptions. We tend to [approve / disapprove] of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we *think* we thought of it first. [In addition / Therefore], encouraging someone [from questioning / to question] their own worldview will often yield better results than trying to force them into [rejecting / accepting] your opinion as fact. Ask someone well-chosen questions to look at their own views from [identical / another] angle, and this might [suppress / trigger] fresh insights.

누군가를 그 마음을 바꾸도록 설득하고자 할 때 대부분의 사람들이 논리적 주장을 펼치거나 또는 왜 자신의 관점이 옳고 다른 사람의 의견이 틀린지에 대해 열정적으로 항변한다. 하지만 여러분이 그것에 대해 생각해 보면 여러분은 이것이 종종 효과가 없다는 것을 깨달을 것이다. 누군가가 여러분이 자신의 마음을 바꾸려는 임무를 띠고 있다는 것을 알아차리자마자 은유적인 (마음의) 셔터는 내려간다. 만약 여러분이 누군가에게 자기 자신의 가정을 의심하도록 하는 잘 선택된, 다양한 대답이 가능한 질문을 한다면 여러분은 더 좋은 운이 따를 것이다. 만약 우리가 어떤 견해를 먼저 생각해 냈다면 혹은 최소한 우리가 그것을 먼저 생각해 냈다고 '생각'한다면, 우리는 그 견해를 인정하려는 경향이 있다. 그러므로 누군가에게 자기 자신의 세계관에 의문을 갖도록 장려하는 것은 억지로 여러분의 의견을 사실로 받아들이도록 그들에게 강요하려고 하는 것보다 종종 더 나은 결과를 가져올 것이다. 누군가에게 그들 자신의 관점을 다른 각도에서 바라보도록 잘 선택된 질문을하라. 그러면 이것은 새로운 통찰력을 유발할 것이다.

26. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 26)

[21번 문제응용]

In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula that spits out the correct answer on a standardized test. Textbooks with grand titles like *The Principles of Physics* magically [reveal / conceal] "the principles" in three hundred pages. An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us "the truth." As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often [ignore / concede] the many [alternate / identical] paths that people [wandered / wondered] down, the many [false] clues they followed, the many [conceptions / misconceptions] they had. We learn about Newton's "laws" — as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them. The laws that Newton [failed / succeeded] to establish — most notably his experiments in alchemy, [where / which] attempted, and spectacularly failed, [turned / to turn] lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story [tell / told] in physics classrooms. Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.

* lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

학교에는 하나의 교육과정, 과학을 공부하는 하나의 올바른 방식, 표준화된 시험의 정답을 내어놓는 하나의 올바른 공식이 있다. '물리학의 원리'와 같은 대단한 제목을 가진 교과서들은 300페이지에 걸쳐 '그 원리들'을 마법처럼 보여 준다. 그리고 나서 권위자가 우리에게 '진실'을 알려 주기 위해서 강의대로 다가간다. 이론 물리학자 David Gross가 자신의 노벨상 수상자 강연에서 설명했듯이, 교과서들은 종종 사람들이 헤매고 다닌 그 많은 다른 경로들과 그들이 따랐던 그 많은 잘못된 단서들과 그들이 가졌던 그 많은 오해들을 묵살한다. 우리는 마치 뉴턴의 '법칙들'에 대해 마치 그것들이 대단한 신의 방문이나 한 번의 천재성에 의해 도래하는 것처럼 배우지만, 그가 그것들을 탐구하고 수정하고 변경하는 데 들인 여러 해에 대해서는 배우지 않는다. 뉴턴이 확립하는 데 실패한 법칙들, 즉 가장 공공연하게는 납을 금으로 바꾸기 위해 시도했으나 엄청나게 실패했던 연금술에서의 실험은 물리학 수업에서 언급되는 일차원적인 이야기의 일부로 선택되지 못한다. 대신에, 우리의 교육 시스템은 이런 과학자들의 인생 이야기들을 납에서 금으로 바꿔 버린다.

27. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 27)

[22번 문제응용]

The vast majority of companies, schools, and organizations measure and reward “high performance” in terms of [communal / individual] metrics such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores. The problem with this approach is that it is based on a belief we thought science had fully [falsified / confirmed]: that we live in a world of “survival of the fittest.” It teaches us that those with the *best* grades, or the *most* impressive resume, or the *highest* point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed. The formula is simple: be better and smarter and more [creatively / creative] than everyone else, and you will be [successful / successive]. But this formula is [accurate / inaccurate]. Thanks to new research, we now know that achieving our highest potential is not about survival of [the best fit / the fittest] but survival of [the best fit / the fittest]. In other words, success is not just about how creative or smart or driven you are, but how well you are able to connect with, contribute to, and [benefit from / benefit] the ecosystem of people around you. * accolade: 수상, 표창

대부분의 회사, 학교, 조직이 매출, 수상 이력, 시험 성적과 같은 개인의 수치적 관점에서 ‘높은 성과’를 측정하고 보상한다. 이러한 접근법의 문제는 우리가 과학이 완전히 확인해 주었다고 생각하는 믿음, 즉 우리가 ‘적자생존’의 세상에서 살고 있다는 믿음에 그것이 바탕을 두고 있다는 점이다. 그것은 우리에게 ‘최고의’ 성적, ‘가장’ 인상적인 이력서, 혹은 ‘최상의’ 점수를 가진 사람들이 성공할 ‘유일한’ 사람들일 것이라고 가르친다. 이 공식은 간단하다. 즉, 다른 누구보다 더 잘하고 더 똑똑하고 더 창의적이 되면 여러분은 성공할 것이다. 그러나 이 공식은 정확하지 않다. 새로운 연구 덕분에 우리는 이제 최상의 가능성을 성취하는 것이, 가장 잘 적응하는 사람의 생존이 아니라 가장 잘 어울리는 사람의 생존에 관한 것이라는 것을 안다. 다시 말해서, 성공은 단지 여러분이 얼마나 창의적이고, 똑똑하고, 열의가 있는가에 관한 것이 아니라, 여러분의 주변에 있는 사람들의 생태계와 얼마나 잘 관계를 맺고, 그것에 기여하고, 그로부터 이익을 얻는지에 관한 것이다

28. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 28)

[23번 문제응용]

I was brought up to believe that if I get lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later end up [what / where] I started. Without knowing it, people who are lost will always walk in a circle. In the book *Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass*, author Harold Gatty [confirms / disconfirms] that this is true. We tend to walk in circles for several reasons. The most important is [what / that] virtually no human has two legs of the exact same length. One leg is always slightly longer than [another / the other], and this causes us [turning / to turn] without even noticing it. In addition, if you are hiking with a backpack on, the weight of that backpack will inevitably throw you [on / off] balance. Our dominant hand factors into the mix too. If you are right-handed, you will have a tendency to turn toward the right. And when you meet an [objective / obstacle], you will subconsciously decide to pass it on the right side.

나는 만약 내가 넓은 숲에서 길을 잃었다면, 머지않아 내가 출발했던 곳으로 결국 올 것을 믿도록 길러졌다. 그것을 알지 못한 채, 길을 잃은 사람들은 항상 원을 그리며 걸을 것이다. ‘지도나 나침반 없이 길 찾기’라는 책에서 저자인 Harold Gatty는 이것이 사실임을 확인해 준다. 우리는 몇 가지 이유로 원을 그리며 걷는 경향이 있다. 가장 중요한 것은 실제로 어떤 사람도 정확히 똑같은 길이의 두 다리를 가지지 않는다는 점이다. 한쪽 다리는 항상 다른 쪽 보다 조금 더 길고 이는 우리가 심지어 그것을 알아채지 못한 채 돌도록 한다. 게다가 만약 여러분이 배낭을 메고 도보 여행을 하는 중이라면, 그 배낭의 무게가 여러분을 불가피하게 균형을 잃게 할 것이다. 우리의 주로 쓰는 손도 이 조합의 한 요소가 된다. 만약 여러분이 오른손잡이라면 여러분은 오른쪽으로 돌려는 경향을 갖고 있을 것이다. 그리고 여러분이 장애물을 만났을 때 여러분은 그것을 오른쪽으로 지나가기로 무의식적으로 결정할 것이다.

29. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 29)

[24번 문제응용]

In government, in law, in culture, and in routine everyday interaction beyond family and immediate neighbours, a widely understood and clearly formulated language is a great aid to [unilateral / mutual] confidence. When [dealing with / dealt with] property, with contracts, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, concepts and descriptions need to be as [precisely and unambiguously / precise and unambiguous] as possible, otherwise misunderstandings will [arouse / arise]. If [full / partial] communication with a potential counterparty in a deal is not possible, then uncertainty and probably a measure of distrust will remain. As economic life became more complex in the later Middle Ages, the need for fuller and more precise communication was [accelerated / accentuated]. A shared language [facilitated / devastated] clarification and possibly [accommodation / settlement] of any disputes. In international trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language [hindered / aided] the process of translation. The Silk Road could only function at all because [traders / translators] were always available at interchange points.

* accentuate: 강조하다

정치 체제에서, 법에서, 문화에서, 그리고 가족 및 가까운 이웃을 넘어서는 일상적인 매일의 상호작용에서, 폭넓게 이해되고 확실하게 표현된 언어가 상호 신뢰에 굉장한 도움이 된다. 재산이나, 계약서, 심지어 단순히 상품과 서비스의 일상적인 교환을 다룰 때 개념과 설명은 가능한 한 정확하고 모호하지 않아야 하며, 그렇지 않으면 오해가 생길 것이다. 만약 거래에서 잠재적 상대방과의 완전한 의사소통이 가능하지 않다면 불확실성과 아마 어느 정도의 불신이 남아 있을 것이다. 경제 생활이 중세 시대 후반에 더 복잡해지면서 더욱 완전하고 더욱 정확한 의사소통에 대한 필요가 강조되었다. 공유된 언어는 명확화와 아마도 어떤 분쟁의 해결을 용이하게 했다. 국제무역에서도 또한 정확하고 잘 표현된 언어의 사용은 통역의 과정을 도왔다. 실크로드가 그나마 기능할 수 있었던 이유는 교환 지점에서 통역가들이 항상 이용 가능했기 때문이다.

30. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 30)

[26번 문제응용]

Alice Coachman was born in 1923, in Albany, Georgia, U.S.A. Since she was unable to [assess / access] athletic training facilities because of the racism of the time, she trained [using / used] what was available to her, running barefoot along the dirt roads [near / nearly] her home and using homemade equipment to practice her jumping. Her talent in track and field was [noticeable / unnoticeable] as early as elementary school. Coachman kept practicing hard and [gained / lost] attention with her achievements in several competitions during her time in high school and college. In the 1948 London Olympics, Coachman competed in the high jump, reaching 5 feet, 6.5 inches, setting both an Olympic and an American record. This accomplishment [making / made] her the first black woman to win an Olympic gold medal. She is in nine different Halls of Fame, [include / including] the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. Coachman died in 2014, at the age of 90 in Georgia after she [has dedicated / had dedicated] her life to education.

Alice Coachman은 1923년 미국 Georgia의 Albany에서 태어났다. 그녀가 당시의 인종차별 때문에 운동 훈련 시설을 이용할 수 없었기 때문에, 그녀는 자신에게 이용 가능한 것을 사용하여, 자신의 집 근처 비포장도로를 따라 맨발로 달리고, 점프를 연습하기 위해 집에서 만든 장비를 사용하면서 훈련했다. 육상 경기에서의 그녀의 재능이 일찍이 초등학교 때 눈에 띄었다. Coachman은 계속 열심히 연습하여 고등학교와 대학교 시절 동안 여러 대회에서의 자신의 성취로 주목을 받았다. 1948년 런던 올림픽에서 Coachman은 높이뛰기에 출전해 5피트 6.5인치에 도달하여 올림픽과 미국 기록을 둘 다 세웠다. 이 성과는 그녀를 올림픽 금메달을 딴 최초의 흑인 여성으로 만들었다. 그녀는 미국 올림픽 명예의 전당을 포함하여, 9개의 다른 명예의 전당에 올랐다. Coachman은 그녀의 일생을 교육에 바친 후 2014년에 Georgia에서 90세의 나이에 사망했다.

31. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 31)

[29번 문제응용]

One of the keys to insects' successful survival in the open air [lays / lies] in their outer covering — a hard waxy layer that helps [preventing / prevent] their tiny bodies [to dehydrate / from dehydrating]. To take oxygen from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the body-segments, [where / which] take in air passively and can [open and close / be opened and closed] as needed. Instead of blood [containing / contained] in vessels, they have free-flowing hemolymph, [that / which] helps keep their bodies rigid, aids movement, and [resists / assists] the transportation of nutrients and waste materials to the [appropriate / inappropriate] parts of the body. The nervous system is modular — in a sense, each of the body segments has [its / their] own individual and autonomous brain — and some other body systems show a similar modularization. These are just a few of the many ways [how / in which] insect bodies are structured and [functions / function] completely [different / differently] from our own.

* hemolymph: 혈림프

** modular: 모듈식의(여러 개의 개별 단위로 되어 있는)

야외에서 곤충의 성공적인 생존의 열쇠 중 하나는 그들의 작은 몸이 탈수가 되는 것을 막도록 돕는 단단한 밀랍 같은 층인 외피에 있다. 그들은 공기로부터 산소를 흡수하기 위해 몸의 마디에 있는 좁은 호흡구들을 사용하는데, 이들은 공기를 수동적으로 흡입하고 필요로 될 때 열리고 닫힐 수 있다. 혈관 내 담긴 피 대신 그들은 자유롭게 흐르는 혈림프를 갖고 있는데, 이는 그들의 몸이 단단하게 유지되도록 돕고 움직임을 거두고 영양분과 노폐물이 적절한 몸의 부위로 이동하는 것을 도와준다. 신경 체계가 모듈식으로 되어 있는데, 어떤 의미에서는 각각의 몸의 마디가 그 자체의 개별적이고 자율적인 뇌를 갖고 있으며, 몇몇 다른 몸의 체계가 유사한 모듈화를 보여 준다. 이것들은 곤충의 몸이 우리의 것과는 완전히 다르게 구조화되어 있고 기능하는 많은 방식들 중 몇 가지일 뿐이다.

32. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 32)

[30번 문제응용]

On projects in the built environment, people consider safety and functionality [negotiable / nonnegotiable]. But the aesthetics of a new project — how it is *designed* — [are / is] too often considered [relevant / irrelevant]. The question of how its [functionality / design] *affects* human beings is rarely asked. People think that design makes something highfalutin, called architecture, and that architecture differs from building, just as [sure / surely] as the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church. This distinction between architecture and building — or more generally, between design and utility — couldn't be more wrong. More and more we are learning that the design of all our built environments [matter / matters] so [profound / profoundly] that safety and functionality must not be our only urgent priorities. All kinds of design elements influence people's experiences, not only of the environment but also of themselves. They shape our cognitions, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being. They actually help [consist of / constitute] our very sense of [status / identity].

* highfalutin: 허세를 부리는

건축 환경에서의 설계에 대해 사람들이 안전성과 기능성은 협상의 여지가 없다고 여긴다. 하지만 어떻게 그것이 '디자인'되어 있는지와 같은 새로운 설계의 미학은 너무 종종 무관하다고 여겨진다. 어떻게 그것의 디자인이 인간에게 '영향을 미치는지'에 대한 질문은 거의 하지 않는다. 사람들은 디자인이 (미학적) 건축물이라고 불리는 허세를 부리는 것을 만들어 낸다고 생각하며, 워싱턴 국립 대성당이 지역사회 교회와는 다른 것과 마찬가지로 분명하게 (미학적) 건축물은 (일반적) 건축물과 다르다고 생각한다. (미학적) 건축물과 (일반적) 건축물, 더 일반적으로는 디자인과 실용성 사이의 이러한 구분은 더할 나위 없이 잘못된 것이다. 우리의 모든 건축 환경의 디자인이 너무나도 대단히 중요해서 안전성과 기능성이 우리의 유일한 긴박한 우선순위여서는 안된다는 것을 우리는 더욱더 알아가고 있다. 모든 종류의 디자인 요소들은 사람들의 환경에 대한 경험뿐 아니라 그들 자신에 대한 경험에도 영향을 미친다. 그것들은 우리의 인지, 감정, 행동, 심지어 웰빙까지 형성한다. 그것들은 실제로 우리의 정체성까지 만들어 내도록 돕는다.

33. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 33)

[31번 문제응용]

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The [diffusion / appearance] and subsequent evolution of [exceeding / exceedingly] primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to [change / maintain] the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. This made it [possibly / possible] for higher organisms to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei [evolved / evolving] about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems [to have / to have had] only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the [disappearance / emergence] of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present [disposal / concentration]. It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just a [consequence / requirement] to sustain life as we know it — it is also a [consequence / requirement] of life. * primordial: 원시의 ** sulfur dioxide: 이산화황

45억 년도 더 전에 지구의 원시 대기는 아마도 대부분 수증기, 이산화탄소, 이산화황과 질소였을 것이다. 극히 원시적인 생물체(박테리아 같은 미생물과 단순한 단세포 식물)의 출현과 연이은 진화는 산소를 유리(遊離)시키고 이산화탄소와 이산화황을 분해하면서 대기를 변화시키기 시작했다. 이것은 더 상위 유기체가 발달하는 것을 가능하게 했다. 가장 최초라고 알려진 핵이 있는 식물 세포가 약 20억 년 전 진화했을 때, 대기는 현재 산소 함량의 고작 약 1%만을 가지고 있었던 것 같다. 약 5억 년 전에 최초의 육지 식물이 출현하면서 산소는 현재 농도의 약 3분의 1에 달했다. 그것은 약 3억 7천만 년 전까지 거의 현재 수준으로 증가했고, 그때 동물들이 처음 육지에 퍼졌다. 그러므로 오늘날의 대기는 우리가 알고 있는 생명체를 유지하기 위한 필요조건일 뿐 아니라, 생명체의 결과이기도 하다.

34. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 34)

[32번 문제응용]

One of the primary ways [which / by which] music is able to take on [significance / insignificance] in our inner world is by the way it interacts with memory. Memories associated with important emotions tend to be more deeply [dispersed / embedded] in our memory than other events. Emotional memories are more likely to be vividly [distorted / remembered] and are more likely to [recall / be recalled] with the passing of time than [affective / neutral] memories. Since music can be extremely emotionally [neutral / evocative], key life events can be [rationally / emotionally] heightened by the [absence / presence] of music, [ensure / ensuring] that memories of the event become deeply [encoded / decoded]. Retrieval of those memories [are / is] then [limited by / enhanced by] contextual effects, [which / in which] a recreation of a similar context to that [which / in which] the memories were [encoded / decoded] can [facilitate / complicate] their retrieval. Thus, re-hearing the same music associated with the event can [deactivate / activate] intensely vivid memories of the event.

* evocative: 불러일으키는 ** retrieval: 회복

음악이 우리의 내면세계에서 중요성을 가질 수 있는 주요한 방법 중 하나는 그것이 기억과 상호작용하는 방식에 의해서이다. 중요한 감정과 연관된 기억들은 다른 사건들보다 우리 기억 속에 더욱 깊이 박혀 있는 경향이 있다. 감정적인 기억들은 생생히 기억될 가능성이 더 크고 중립적인 기억들보다 시간이 지나도 기억될 가능성이 더 크다. 음악이 감정을 엄청나게 불러일으키기 때문에 중요한 삶의 사건들은 음악의 존재에 의해 감정적으로 고조될 수 있고, 그 사건에 대한 기억들이 확실히 깊이 암호화 되도록 해 준다. 그리고 나서 그러한 기억들의 회복은 맥락 효과에 의해 강화되는데, 이 맥락 효과에서 그 기억들이 암호화되었던 것(맥락)과 비슷한 맥락의 재창조가 그것(기억)들의 회복을 촉진시킬 수 있다. 따라서 그 사건과 연관된 같은 음악을 다시 듣는 것이 그 사건에 대한 강렬하게 생생한 기억들을 활성화할 수 있다.

35. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 35)

[33번 문제응용]

We are now [imposed / imposing] ourselves on nature, instead of the other way around. Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the biomass — the total worldwide weight — of mammals. A long time ago, all of us humans together probably [weighing / weighed] only about [two-third / two-thirds] as much as all the bison in North America, and less than one-eighth as much as all the elephants in Africa. But in the Industrial Era our population exploded and we killed bison and elephants at industrial scale and in terrible numbers. The balance [was fixed / shifted] greatly as a result. At present, we humans weigh more than 350 times [as much as / as many as] all bison and elephants put together. We weigh over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals [dispersed / combined]. And if we add in all the mammals we've domesticated — cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the comparison becomes truly [ridiculous / sensible]: we and our tamed animals now [represent / decline] 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass. This comparison [illustrating / illustrates] a fundamental point: instead of being [limited / unleashed] by the environment, we learned to [shape / leave] it to our own ends.

우리는 지금 우리 자신들을 자연에게 강요하고 있으며, 그 반대의 경우는 아니다. 아마도 이것을 알 수 있는 가장 분명한 방법은 전 세계 포유류 무게의 총합, 즉 생물량의 변화를 보는 것이다. 오래전에 우리 모든 인간은 합쳐서 아마도 북미에 있는 모든 들소 무게의 대략 3분의 2 정도의 무게였고, 아프리카의 모든 코끼리의 8분의 1 무게보다 적었다. 하지만 산업 시대에 우리의 인구는 폭발적으로 증가했고 우리는 엄청난 규모와 끔찍한 숫자의 들소와 코끼리를 죽였다. 그 결과 균형이 엄청나게 바뀌었다. 현재는 우리 인간이 모든 들소와 코끼리를 합친 무게의 350배가 넘는 무게가 나간다. 우리는 지구상의 모든 야생 포유류를 합친 것보다 10배 이상 무게가 나간다. 그리고 만약 우리가 사육해 온 소, 양, 돼지, 말 등의 모든 포유류를 포함한다면 그 비교는 정말로 터무니없어지는데, 우리와 우리가 길들인 동물은 현재 지구 포유류 생물량의 97%에 해당한다. 이러한 비교는 기본적인 핵심을 보여주고 있는데, 우리가 환경에 의해 제약을 받는 것이 아니라, 우리 자신의 목적에 맞게 그것을 만들도록 배웠다.

36. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 36)

[34번 문제응용]

In the modern world, we look for [ambiguity / certainty] in uncertain places. We search for [disorder / order] in chaos, the right answer in [ambiguity / certainty], and conviction in complexity. “We spend far more time and effort on trying to [understand / control] the world,” best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, “than on trying to [understand / control] it.” We look for the [easy-to-follow / hard-to-predict] formula. Over time, we lose our ability to interact with the [known / unknown]. Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man [search / searching] for his keys under a street lamp at night. He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them underneath the lamp, because that's [how / where] the light is. Our yearning for [ambiguity / certainty] leads us to pursue seemingly [risky / safe] solutions — by looking for our keys under street lamps. Instead of taking the [risky / safe] walk into the dark, we stay within our current state, however [superior / inferior] it may be.

현대 세계에서 우리는 불확실한 곳에서 확실성을 찾는다. 우리는 혼란 속에서 질서를, 애매모호함에서 정답을, 복잡함에서 확신을 찾는다. 베스트셀러 작가인 Yuval Noah Harari가, “우리가 세상을 이해하려고 하는 것보다 세상을 통제하려고 하는 것에 훨씬 더 많은 시간과 노력을 쏟는다.”라고 말한다. 우리는 쉽게 따라할 수 있는 공식을 찾는다. 시간이 지나면서 우리는 미지의 것과 상호 작용하는 우리의 능력을 잃어버린다. 우리의 접근법은 나에게 밤에 가로등 아래에서 자신의 열쇠를 찾는 술 취한 남자에 대한 전형적인 이야기를 생각나게 한다. 그는 자신의 열쇠를 어두운 길가 어딘가에서 잃어버렸다는 것을 알지만 가로등 밑에서 그것을 찾는데, 왜냐하면 그곳이 빛이 있는 곳이기 때문이다. 확실성에 대한 우리의 열망은 가로등 아래에서 우리의 열쇠를 찾음으로써 길로 보기에 안전한 해결책을 우리가 추구하도록 이끈다. 어둠 속으로 위험한 걸음을 내딛는 대신, 우리는 그것이 아무리 열등할 수 있을지라도 우리의 현재 상태 안에 머문다.

37. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 37)

[35번 문제응용]

As far back as the seventeenth century, hair had a special spiritual [significance / insignificance] in Africa. Many African cultures saw the head as the center of control, communication, and identity in the body. Hair [regarded / was regarded] as a source of power that [identified with / personified] the individual and could be used for spiritual purposes or even to cast a spell. Since it rests on the highest point on the body, hair itself was a means [to communicate / to communicate with] divine spirits and it [treated / was treated] in ways that were thought to bring good luck or protect against evil. According to authors Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps, “communication from the gods and spirits [thought / was thought] to pass through the hair to get to the soul.” In Cameroon, for example, medicine men [attached / detached] hair to containers that held their healing potions in order to protect the potions and [enhance / mitigate] their effectiveness.

* potion: (마법의) 물약

과거 17세기 정도에 머리카락은 아프리카에서 특별한 영적인 중요성을 가졌다. 많은 아프리카의 문화들은 신체에서 머리를 지배, 소통, 그리고 정체성의 중심이라고 여겼다. 머리카락은 개인을 인격화하는 힘의 원천으로 여겨졌고 영적인 목적을 위해서나 심지어 주문을 걸기 위해서 사용될 수 있었다. 그것이 신체의 가장 높은 지점에 있기 때문에, 머리카락은 그 자체로 신성한 영혼들과 소통할 수 있는 수단이었고 그것은 행운을 가져오거나 악으로부터 지켜준다고 생각되는 방법들로 여겨졌다. 작가 Ayana Byrd와 Lori Tharps에 따르면, “신과 영혼들로부터의 의사소통이 머리카락을 통과하여 영혼에 다다른다고 여겨졌다.” 예를 들어 Cameroon에서는 치료 주술사들이 (마법의) 물약을 보호하고 그 효과성을 높이기 위해 머리카락을 자신의 (마법의) 치료 물약을 담은 용기에 붙였다.

38. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 38)

[36번 문제응용]

Mark Granovetter examined the extent [which / to which] information about jobs [flowing / flowed] through weak versus strong ties among a group of people. He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network [were / was] from strong ties, with the rest [come / coming] via medium or weak ties; and with more than a quarter [came / coming] via weak ties. Strong ties can be more homophilistic. Our closest friends are often those who are most [like / alike] us. This means [what / that] they might have information that is most [relevant / irrelevant] to us, but it also means that it is information [which / to which] we may already [expose / be exposed]. In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more [hollow / distant] both geographically and demographically. Their information is more [old-fashioned / novel]. Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we have so many [strong / weak] ties that they end up [to be / being] a sizable source of information, especially of information [which / to which] we don't otherwise have access.

Mark Granovetter는 한 무리의 사람들 사이에서 약한 유대관계 대 강한 유대관계를 통해 유입되는 직업에 대한 정보의 정도를 조사했다. 그는 관계망을 통해 오는 직업의 6분의 1만이 강한 유대관계로부터 오며 나머지는 중간이나 약한 유대관계를 통해 오고 4분의 1이상이 약한 유대관계로부터 온다는 것을 발견했다. 강한 유대관계는 더 동족친화적일 수 있다. 우리의 가장 친한 친구들은 종종 우리와 가장 비슷한 사람들이다. 이것은 그들이 우리와 가장 관련 있는 정보를 가지고 있을지 모른다는 것을 의미하지만 또한 이는 그것이 우리가 이미 접하고 있을지도 모르는 정보라는 것을 의미한다. 대조적으로, 우리의 더 약한 인간 관계는 종종 지리적으로나 인구통계학적으로나 둘 다 더 먼 사람들을 상대로 한다. 그들의 정보는 더 새롭다. 우리가 이러한 사람들과 덜 빈번하게 말을 하지만, 우리는 매우 많은 약한 유대관계를 가지고 있어서 결국 그것이 정보, 특히 우리가 그렇지 않다면 접근하지 못하는 정보의 엄청난 원천이 된다.

39. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 39)

[37번 문제응용]

When we think of culture, we first think of human cultures, of *our* culture. We think of computers, airplanes, fashions, teams, and pop stars. For most of human cultural history, none of those things [existing / existed]. For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool with moving parts. Well into the twentieth century, various human foraging cultures [retained / discarded] tools of stone, wood, and bone. We might pity human hunter-gatherers for their stuck [ambiguity / simplicity], but we would be making a mistake. They held extensive knowledge, [know / knew] deep secrets of their lands and creatures. And they experienced rich and rewarding lives; we know so because when their ways [threatened / were threatened], they fought to hold on to them, to the death. Sadly, this remains [truely / true] as the final tribal peoples get overwhelmed by those [whose / who] value money above humanity. We are living in their end times and, to [varying / vary] extents, we're all contributing to those endings. Ultimately our values may even prove [self-evident / self-defeating]. * forage: 수렵 채집하다

우리가 문화에 대해 생각할 때, 우리는 먼저 인간의 문화, '우리의' 문화를 생각한다. 우리는 컴퓨터, 비행기, 패션, 팀, 그리고 팝 스타를 생각한다. 그러한 것들 중 어느 것도 대부분의 인간 문화의 역사에서 존재하지 않았다. 수십만 년 동안, 어떤 인간의 문화도 움직이는 부품을 가진 도구를 가지지 않았다. 20세기까지도 다양한 인간의 수렵 채집 문화는 돌, 나무, 그리고 뼈로 된 도구를 보유했다. 우리는 수렵 채집인들을 그들의 딱딱한 단순함 때문에 동정할지도 모르지만, 우리는 실수를 범하고 있는 것일 수 있다. 그들은 광범위한 지식을 가졌고 그들의 땅과 생명체의 깊은 비밀을 알았다. 그리고 그들은 풍요롭고 가치 있는 삶을 경험했는데, 그들의 (삶의) 방식이 위협받았을 때 그것을 고수하기 위해 죽을 때까지 그들이 싸웠기 때문에 우리가 그렇게 알고 있다. 슬프게도 인간성보다 돈을 가치 있게 여기는 사람들에게 의해 마지막 부족민들이 제압당할 때도 이것은 여전히 사실이다. 우리는 그들의 종말의 시대에 살고 있고, 다양한 정도로 우리는 모두 그러한 종말에 원인이 되고 있다. 결국 우리의 가치들이 스스로를 파괴하고 있다는 것을 증명하는 것일 수도 있다.

40. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 40)

[38번 문제응용]

Liquids are [productive / destructive]. Foams feel [softly / soft] because they are easily [compressed / decompressed]; if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll feel it give beneath you. Liquids don't do this; instead they [solidify / flow]. You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee. When you jump off a diving board and hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you. But the flowing takes time, and if your speed of impact is too [small / great], the water won't be able to flow away fast enough, and so it pushes back at you. It's that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and [makes / make] falling into water from a great height [like / alike] landing on concrete. The [compressibility / incompressibility] of water is also why waves can have such [deadly / dead] power, and in the case of tsunamis, [because / why] they can destroy buildings and cities, tossing cars around easily.

* compress: 압축하다 ** give: (힘을 받아) 휘다

액체는 파괴적이다. 발포 고무는 그것이 쉽게 압축되기 때문에 부드럽게 느껴지는데, 만약 여러분이 발포 고무 매트리스 위로 점프를 한다면 여러분은 그것이 여러분의 밑에서 휘어지는 것을 느끼게 될 것이다. 액체는 이렇게 하지 않고, 대신에 액체는 흐른다. 강에서나, 여러분이 수도꼭지를 틀 때나, 혹은 여러분이 스푼을 사용하여 자신의 커피를 젓는다면 여러분은 이것을 보게 된다. 여러분이 다이빙 도약대에서 뛰어내려 많은 양의 물을 치게 될 때 그 물은 여러분에게서 비껴나 흘러나가야만 한다. 그러나 흘러나가는 것은 시간이 걸리며, 만약 여러분의 충돌의 속도가 너무나도 엄청나다면 그 물이 충분히 빠르게 흘러나가지 못할 것이며 따라서 그것(그 물)은 여러분을 밀어낸다. 여러분이 배로 수면을 치며 수영장 물속으로 떨어질 때 여러분의 피부를 쓰리게 하며, 굉장한 높이에서 물속으로 떨어지는 것을 콘크리트 위에 떨어지는 것처럼 만드는 것이 바로 그 힘이다. 물의 비압축성이 또한 파도가 그러한 치명적인 힘을 가질 수 있는 이유이고, 해일의 경우 그것이 건물과 도시를 부수며 자동차를 쉽게 던져버릴 수 있는 이유인 것이다.

41. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 41)

[39번 문제응용]

In the late twentieth century, researchers sought to measure how fast and how far news, rumours or innovations moved. More recent research has shown that ideas — even emotional states and conditions — can [transmit / be transmitted] through a social network. The evidence of this kind of [intuition / contagion] is clear: ‘Students with studious roommates become more studious. Diners [sit / sitting] next to heavy eaters eat more food.’ However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much [within / beyond] our friends’ friends’ friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation). This is [why / because] the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour [requires / acquires] a stronger connection than the relaying of a letter or the communication that a certain employment opportunity exists. Merely knowing people is not the same as being able to [influence / forbid] them to study more or over-eat. [Empathy / Imitation] is indeed the sincerest form of [contempt / flattery], even when it is [conscious / unconscious].* flattery: 아첨

20세기 후반 연구자들은 얼마나 빨리 그리고 얼마나 멀리 뉴스, 소문, 혁신이 이동하는지를 측정하고자 했다. 더 최근의 연구는 생각 즉 감정 상태와 상황까지도 사회 관계망을 통해 전파될 수 있다는 것을 보여 주어 왔다. 이러한 종류의 전염의 증거는 분명하며, 즉 ‘학구적인 룸메이트와 함께 하는 학생들은 더욱 학구적이 되며 폭식하는 사람 옆에 앉아 식사하는 사람은 더 많은 음식을 먹는다.’ 그러나 Christakis와 Fowler에 따르면 우리는 우리의 친구의 친구의 친구를 훨씬 넘어서서, 다시 말해 고작 세 단계의 떨어짐을 건너서는 생각과 행동을 전파할 수 없다. 이것은 생각이나 행동의 전파와 수용이 편지나 어떤 고용 기회가 있다는 정보를 전달하는 것보다 더 강한 연결을 요구하기 때문이다. 단지 사람을 아는 것은 그들이 더 공부하거나 과식하도록 영향을 미칠 수 있는 것과는 같지 않다. 모방은 그것이 무의식적일 때조차도 실로 가장 순수한 형태의 아첨이다.

42. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 42)

[40번 문제응용]

In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues [postponed / conducted] an interesting experiment about [external / eternal] factors of memory [fixation / manipulation]. In their experiment, participants [shown / were shown] a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video. Directly after [viewed / viewing] the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were [correct / correctly] able to recall the details. Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn’t allow their memories [to sway / to be swayed] when they [presented / were presented] with any false information about the film. This changed, however, when participants were shown [fake / genuine] responses about the film made by other participants. Upon seeing the [correct / incorrect] answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves. Even after they found out that the other answers had been [proved / fabricated] and didn’t have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late. The participants were no longer able to [extinguish / distinguish] between truth and fiction. They had already [stuck to / modified] their memories to [fit / evade] the group.

2011년 Micah Edelson과 그의 동료들이 기억 조작의 외부 요인들에 대한 흥미로운 실험을 했다. 그들의 실험에서 참가자들이 2분짜리 다큐멘터리 영상을 보고 나서 그 영상에 대한 일련의 질문을 받았다. 그 영상을 본 직후 참가자들은 응답에서 거의 실수를 하지 않았고 정확하게 세부 사항들을 기억해 낼 수 있었다. 4일 후에 그들은 여전히 세부 사항들을 기억할 수 있었고 그들이 영상에 관한 어떤 잘못된 정보가 제시되었을 때에도 자신의 기억이 흔들리게 두지 않았다. 그러나 참가자들이 그 영상에 관한 다른 참가자들이 한 거짓 응답을 봤을 때 이것이 바뀌었다. 다른 사람들의 올바르게 않은 응답을 보자마자 참가자들 자신 또한 잘못된 응답 쪽으로 이끌려갔다. 심지어 그들이 다른 응답들은 조작되었으며 그 다큐멘터리와 아무 상관이 없다는 것을 알아낸 뒤에도, 이는 너무 늦어버린 후였다. 참가자들은 더 이상 진실과 허구를 구분할 수 없었다. 그들은 이미 자신의 기억을 집단에 맞게끔 수정했다.

43. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 43)

[41-42번 문제응용]

Evolutionary biologists believe [intuition / sociability] drove the evolution of our complex brains. Fossil evidence [showing / shows] that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it was not unusual for *Homo sapiens* to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip. Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups [expended / extended] far beyond their own families. [Remembering / Remember] all those connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived required [considerate / considerable] processing power. It also required wayfinding savvy. Imagine [tried / trying] to maintain a social network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness. You couldn't send a text message to your friends to find out where they were — you had to go out and visit them, [remembering / remember] where you last saw them or imagine where they [might go / might have gone]. To do this, you needed navigation skills, spatial awareness, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around. Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke believes that our ancestor developed all these [sensory organs / attributes] while trying to keep in touch with their neighbours. Eventually, our brains became [retarded / primed] for wayfinding. Meanwhile the Neanderthals, who didn't travel as far, never [weakened / fostered] a spatial skill set; despite being sophisticated hunters, well [adapted / adapted to] the cold and able to see in the dark, they went extinct. In the prehistoric badlands, nothing was more [helpful / helpless] than a circle of friends.

진화생물학자들은 사회성이 우리의 복잡한 뇌의 진화를 이끌었다고 믿는다. 화석 증거는 13만 년 전 아주 과거에 호모사피엔스가 거래하러, 음식을 공유하러, 그리고 의식의 여지없이 잠담을 하러 150마일 이상을 이동하는 것이 이상한 일이 아니었다는 것을 보여 준다. 네안데르탈인과는 다르게 그들의 사회 집단은 그들 자신의 가족을 훨씬 넘어서서 뻗어 있었다. 누가 누구와 관련이 있는지 그리고 그들이 어디에 사는지의 모든 그런 연결을 기억하는 것은 상당한 처리력을 요구했다. 그것은 또한 길 찾기 요령을 요구했다. 구석기 시대 황야의 수십 혹은 수백 제곱 마일을 가로지르는 사회 관계망을 유지하려고 한다고 상상해 보아라. 여러분은 친구들이 어디에 있는지 알아내기 위해 그들에게 문자 메시지를 보낼 수도 없다. 여러분은 나가서 그들을 방문하고, 마지막으로 그들을 어디에서 보았는지 기억하고 혹은 그들이 어디로 갔을지 상상해야만 했다. 이것을 하기 위해, 여러분은 길 찾기 능력, 공간 인식, 방향 감각, 풍경의 지도를 머릿속에 저장하는 능력, 그리고 여기저기를 이동할 동기를 필요로 했다. 캐나다 인류학자인 Ariane Burke는 우리의 조상이 자신의 이웃과 연락하고 지내려고 하는 동안 이러한 모든 특징들을 발달시켰다고 믿는다. 마침내 우리의 두뇌가 길 찾기를 위한 준비를 하게 된 것이다. 한편, 네안데르탈인은 그만큼 멀리 이동하지 않았고 다양한 공간 능력을 발전시키지 못했다. 수준 높은 사냥꾼이었고 추위에 잘 적응했으며 어둠 속에서도 볼 수 있었음에도 불구하고, 그들은 멸종하게 되었다. 선사 시대의 불모지에서는 그 어떤 것도 친구 집단보다 쓸모 없는 것은 없었다.

44. 아래 괄호 안의 표현들 중에서 올바른 표현을 고르세요. 44)

[43번~45번 문제응용]

"You've been a very good girl this year, Emma. Tonight, Santa will drop by our house to leave you some presents." Martha told her little girl, smiling. "And for you too, Fred," she added. She wanted to give her two children so much more, but this year had been especially hard for Martha. She had worked day and night to buy some Christmas gifts for her children. That night, after everyone [had been to / had gone to] bed, Emma slowly climbed out of bed. She took out a page from a notebook to write a letter to Santa. She whispered to [her / herself] as she wrote. "Dear Santa, will you send a few smiles and laughs for my mother? She doesn't laugh much. And will you send a few toys for Fred as well? Thank you." Emma folded the letter twice and sealed it within an envelope. She left the envelope outside the front door and went back to sleep. Emma came running up to her mother the next morning. "Mommy, Santa really did come last night!" Martha smiled, [thinking / thought] of the candies and cookies she [must have found / should have found] in her socks. "Did you like his gifts?" "Yes, they are wonderful. Fred loves his toys, too." Martha was confused. She [wondered / wandered] how the candies and cookies had become toys overnight. Martha ran into Emma's room and saw a small red box that was half open. She knelt down and glanced inside to see its contents. The box contained some toys, countless little candies and cookies. "Mommy, this is for you from Santa." Emma said holding out a card towards Martha. [Puzzling / Puzzled], she opened it. It said, "Dear Emma's mother. A very merry Christmas! Hi, I am Amelia. I found your child's letter [to blow / blowing] across the street last night. I was touched and [couldn't help but respond / couldn't help but to respond]. Please accept the gift as a Christmas greeting." Martha felt tears falling down her cheeks. She slowly [wiped them off / wiped off them] and hugged her daughter. "Merry Christmas, Emma. Didn't I tell you Santa would come?"

"Emma, 올해 너는 참 착한 아이였어. 오늘밤, 산타 할아버지가 우리 집에 들러서 너에게 선물을 몇 개 두고 가실 거야." Martha가 그녀(Martha)의 귀여운 딸에게 웃으며 말했다. "Fred 너에게도." 그녀가 덧붙였다. 그녀는 자신의 두 아이들에게 더 많은 것을 주길 원했지만 올해는 Martha에게 특히 힘들었다. 그녀는 자신의 두 아이들을 위한 크리스마스 선물들을 사기 위해 밤낮으로 일했다. 그날 밤, 모두가 잠들고 난 후 Emma는 천천히 침대 밖으로 기어 나왔다. 그녀는 산타 할아버지에게 편지를 쓰기 위해 공책 한 장을 찢어 냈다. 그녀는 쓰면서 혼자 작은 소리로 속삭였다. "산타 할아버지께, 저희 엄마를 위해서 미소와 웃음을 조금 보내주실 수 있나요? 그녀(Martha)는 별로 웃지 않아요. 그리고 Fred를 위한 장난감도 몇 개 보내주실 수 있나요? 고맙습니다." Emma는 그 편지를 두 번 접어 봉투에 넣고 붙였다. 그녀는 현관 밖에 그 봉투를 두고 나서 다시 잠자리에 들었다. 다음 날 아침 Emma가 자신의 엄마에게 뛰어왔다. "엄마, 어젯밤 정말로 산타 할아버지가 오셨어요!" 양말 속에서 그녀(Emma)가 틀림없이 발견했을 사탕과 쿠키를 떠올리며 Martha가 미소 지었다. "산타 할아버지가 주신 선물들이 마음에 들었니?" "네, 멋져요. Fred도 그분이 주신 장난감들이 마음에 든대요." Martha는 혼란스러웠다. 그녀는 사탕과 쿠키가 하룻밤 사이에 어떻게 장난감으로 바뀌게 되었는지 궁금했다. Martha는 Emma의 방으로 뛰어 들어가서 반쯤 열려 있는 작은 빨간 상자를 보았다. 그녀는 무릎을 꿇고 그 내용물을 알기 위해 안을 들여다보았다. 그 상자는 장난감 몇 개, 그리고 셀 수 없이 많은 작은 사탕과 쿠키를 담고 있었다. "엄마, 이건 산타할아버지가 엄마에게 주신 거예요." Emma가 Martha를 향해 카드 하나를 내밀며 말했다. 당황한 채로, 그녀(Martha)는 그것을 열었다. 그것이 쓰여 있길, "Emma 어머님께. 정말 메리 크리스마스입니다! 안녕하세요, 저는 Amelia입니다. 어젯밤 길 건너편에서 바람에 날리는 당신의 아이가 쓴 편지를 발견했습니다. 제가 감동을 받아 답장을 하지 않을 수 없었습니다. 부디 이 선물을 크리스마스 인사로 받아주세요." Martha는 눈물이 그녀(Martha)의 볼을 타고 흘러내리는 것을 느꼈다. 그녀는 천천히 눈물을 닦고 자신의 딸을 껴안았다. "Emma, 메리 크리스마스. 엄마가 너에게 산타 할아버지가 오실 거라고 말했었지?"

3단계 글의 흐름 -1

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[18번 문제응용]

To the Principal of Gullard High School,
My name is Nancy Watson, and I am the captain of the student dance club at Gullard High School. ① We are one of the biggest faces of the school, winning a lot of awards and trophies. ② However, the school isn't allowing our club to practice on the school field because a lot of teachers worry that we are going to mess up the field. ③ This is causing us to lose practice time and ultimately results in creating a bad high school experience for us. ④ We promise to use the space respectfully. ⑤ I would be grateful if you reconsider your decision. Thank you very much.

Sincerely, Nancy Watson

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

Therefore, I'm asking you to allow us to use the school field for our dance practice.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[19번 문제응용]

Ryan, an eleven-year-old boy, ran home as fast as he could. ① Finally, summer break had started! ② When he entered the house, his mom was standing in front of the refrigerator, waiting for him. ③ *Pack for what? Are we going to Disneyland?* He couldn't remember the last time his parents had taken him on a vacation. ④ His eyes beamed. "You're spending the summer with uncle Tim and aunt Gina." Ryan groaned. "The whole summer?" "Yes, the whole summer." ⑤ The anticipation he had felt disappeared in a flash. For three whole miserable weeks, he would be on his aunt and uncle's farm. He sighed.

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

She told him to pack his bags. Ryan's heart soared like a balloon.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[20번 문제응용]

When trying to convince someone to change their mind, most people try to lay out a logical argument, or make a passionate plea as to why their view is right and the other person's opinion is wrong. ① But when you think about it, you'll realize that this doesn't often work. ② You'll have better luck if you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions that let someone challenge their own assumptions. ③ We tend to approve of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we *think* we thought of it first. ④ Therefore, encouraging someone to question their own worldview will often yield better results than trying to force them into accepting your opinion as fact. ⑤ Ask someone well-chosen questions to look at their own views from another angle, and this might trigger fresh insights.

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

As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to change their mind, the metaphorical shutters go down.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[21번 문제응용]

In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula that spits out the correct answer on a standardized test. ① Textbooks with grand titles like *The Principles of Physics* magically reveal "the principles" in three hundred pages. ② An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us "the truth." ③ As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often ignore the many alternate paths that people wandered down, the many false clues they followed, the many misconceptions they had. ④ The laws that Newton failed to establish — most notably his experiments in alchemy, which attempted, and spectacularly failed, to turn lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story told in physics classrooms. ⑤ Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.

* lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

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

We learn about Newton's "laws" — as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[22번 문제응용]

The vast majority of companies, schools, and organizations measure and reward "high performance" in terms of individual metrics such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores. ① The problem with this approach is that it is based on a belief we thought science had fully confirmed: that we live in a world of "survival of the fittest." ② It teaches us that those with the *best* grades, or the *most* impressive resume, or the *highest* point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed. ③ The formula is simple: be better and smarter and more creative than everyone else, and you will be successful. ④ Thanks to new research, we now know that achieving our highest potential is not about survival of the fittest but survival of the best fit. ⑤ In other words, success is not just about how creative or smart or driven you are, but how well you are able to connect with, contribute to, and benefit from the ecosystem of people around you.

* accolade: 수상, 표창

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

But this formula is inaccurate.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[23번 문제응용]

I was brought up to believe that if I get lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later end up where I started. ① Without knowing it, people who are lost will always walk in a circle. ② We tend to walk in circles for several reasons. ③ The most important is that virtually no human has two legs of the exact same length. One leg is always slightly longer than the other, and this causes us to turn without even noticing it. ④ In addition, if you are hiking with a backpack on, the weight of that backpack will inevitably throw you off balance. ⑤ Our dominant hand factors into the mix too. If you are right-handed, you will have a tendency to turn toward the right. And when you meet an obstacle, you will subconsciously decide to pass it on the right side.

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

In the book *Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass*, author Harold Gatty confirms that this is true.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[24번 문제응용]

In government, in law, in culture, and in routine everyday interaction beyond family and immediate neighbours, a widely understood and clearly formulated language is a great aid to mutual confidence. ① If full communication with a potential counterparty in a deal is not possible, then uncertainty and probably a measure of distrust will remain. ② As economic life became more complex in the later Middle Ages, the need for fuller and more precise communication was accentuated. ③ A shared language facilitated clarification and possibly settlement of any disputes. ④ In international trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language aided the process of translation. ⑤ The Silk Road could only function at all because translators were always available at interchange points.

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

When dealing with property, with contracts, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, concepts and descriptions need to be as precise and unambiguous as possible, otherwise misunderstandings will arise.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[26번 문제응용]

Alice Coachman was born in 1923, in Albany, Georgia, U.S.A. ① Since she was unable to access athletic training facilities because of the racism of the time, she trained using what was available to her, running barefoot along the dirt roads near her home and using homemade equipment to practice her jumping. ② Her talent in track and field was noticeable as early as elementary school. ③ Coachman kept practicing hard and gained attention with her achievements in several competitions during her time in high school and college. ④ This accomplishment made her the first black woman to win an Olympic gold medal. ⑤ She is in nine different Halls of Fame, including the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. Coachman died in 2014, at the age of 90 in Georgia after she had dedicated her life to education.

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

In the 1948 London Olympics, Coachman competed in the high jump, reaching 5 feet, 6.5 inches, setting both an Olympic and an American record.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[29번 문제응용]

① One of the keys to insects' successful survival in the open air lies in their outer covering — a hard waxy layer that helps prevent their tiny bodies from dehydrating. ② To take oxygen from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the body-segments, which take in air passively and can be opened and closed as needed. ③ The nervous system is modular — in a sense, each of the body segments has its own individual and autonomous brain — and some other body systems show a similar modularization. ④ These are just a few of the many ways in which insect bodies are structured and function completely differently from our own. ⑤

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

Instead of blood contained in vessels, they have free-flowing hemolymph, which helps keep their bodies rigid, aids movement, and assists the transportation of nutrients and waste materials to the appropriate parts of the body.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[30번 문제응용]

On projects in the built environment, people consider safety and functionality nonnegotiable. ① But the aesthetics of a new project — how it is *designed* — is too often considered irrelevant. The question of how its design *affects* human beings is rarely asked. ② People think that design makes something highfalutin, called architecture, and that architecture differs from building, just as surely as the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church. ③ This distinction between architecture and building — or more generally, between design and utility — couldn't be more wrong. ④ More and more we are learning that the design of all our built environments matters so profoundly that safety and functionality must not be our only urgent priorities. All kinds of design elements influence people's experiences, not only of the environment but also of themselves. ⑤

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

They shape our cognitions, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being. They actually help constitute our very sense of identity.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[31번 문제응용]

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. ① The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. ② When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. ③ With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration. ④ It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. ⑤ Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life as we know it — it is also a consequence of life.

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

This made it possible for higher organisms to develop.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[32번 문제응용]

One of the primary ways by which music is able to take on significance in our inner world is by the way it interacts with memory. ① Memories associated with important emotions tend to be more deeply embedded in our memory than other events. ② Emotional memories are more likely to be vividly remembered and are more likely to be recalled with the passing of time than neutral memories. ③ Retrieval of those memories is then enhanced by contextual effects, in which a recreation of a similar context to that in which the memories were encoded can facilitate their retrieval. ④ Thus, re-hearing the same music associated with the event can activate intensely vivid memories of the event. ⑤

* evocative: 불러일으키는 ** retrieval: 회복

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

Since music can be extremely emotionally evocative, key life events can be emotionally heightened by the presence of music, ensuring that memories of the event become deeply encoded.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[33번 문제응용]

We are now imposing ourselves on nature, instead of the other way around. ① Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the biomass — the total worldwide weight — of mammals. ② A long time ago, all of us humans together probably weighed only about two-thirds as much as all the bison in North America, and less than one-eighth as much as all the elephants in Africa. ③ But in the Industrial Era our population exploded and we killed bison and elephants at industrial scale and in terrible numbers. The balance shifted greatly as a result. ④ At present, we humans weigh more than 350 times as much as all bison and elephants put together. We weigh over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals combined. ⑤ This comparison illustrates a fundamental point: instead of being limited by the environment, we learned to shape it to our own ends.

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

And if we add in all the mammals we've domesticated — cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the comparison becomes truly ridiculous: we and our tamed animals now represent 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[34번 문제응용]

In the modern world, we look for certainty in uncertain places. ① We search for order in chaos, the right answer in ambiguity, and conviction in complexity. ② “We spend far more time and effort on trying to control the world,” best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, “than on trying to understand it.” We look for the easy-to-follow formula. ③ Over time, we lose our ability to interact with the unknown. ④ He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them underneath the lamp, because that’s where the light is. ⑤ Our yearning for certainty leads us to pursue seemingly safe solutions — by looking for our keys under street lamps. Instead of taking the risky walk into the dark, we stay within our current state, however inferior it may be.

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

Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man searching for his keys under a street lamp at night.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[35번 문제응용]

As far back as the seventeenth century, hair had a special spiritual significance in Africa. ① Many African cultures saw the head as the center of control, communication, and identity in the body. ② Hair was regarded as a source of power that personified the individual and could be used for spiritual purposes or even to cast a spell. ③ According to authors Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps, “communication from the gods and spirits was thought to pass through the hair to get to the soul.” ④ In Cameroon, for example, medicine men attached hair to containers that held their healing potions in order to protect the potions and enhance their effectiveness. ⑤

* potion: (마법의) 물약

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

Since it rests on the highest point on the body, hair itself was a means to communicate with divine spirits and it was treated in ways that were thought to bring good luck or protect against evil.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[36번 문제응용]

Mark Granovetter examined the extent to which information about jobs flowed through weak versus strong ties among a group of people. ① He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network were from strong ties, with the rest coming via medium or weak ties; and with more than a quarter coming via weak ties. ② Strong ties can be more homophilistic. Our closest friends are often those who are most like us. ③ This means that they might have information that is most relevant to us, but it also means that it is information to which we may already be exposed. ④ Their information is more novel. ⑤ Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we have so many weak ties that they end up being a sizable source of information, especially of information to which we don’t otherwise have access.

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

In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more distant both geographically and demographically.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[37번 문제응용]

When we think of culture, we first think of human cultures, of *our* culture. ① We think of computers, airplanes, fashions, teams, and pop stars. ② For most of human cultural history, none of those things existed. ③ For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool with moving parts. Well into the twentieth century, various human foraging cultures retained tools of stone, wood, and bone. We might pity human hunter-gatherers for their stuck simplicity, but we would be making a mistake. ④ They held extensive knowledge, knew deep secrets of their lands and creatures. And they experienced rich and rewarding lives; we know so because when their ways were threatened, they fought to hold on to them, to the death. ⑤ We are living in their end times and, to varying extents, we’re all contributing to those endings. Ultimately our values may even prove self-defeating.

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

Sadly, this remains true as the final tribal peoples get overwhelmed by those who value money above humanity.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[38번 문제응용]

Liquids are destructive. ① Foams feel soft because they are easily compressed; if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll feel it give beneath you. ② You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee. When you jump off a diving board and hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you. ③ But the flowing takes time, and if your speed of impact is too great, the water won't be able to flow away fast enough, and so it pushes back at you. ④ It's that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and makes falling into water from a great height like landing on concrete. ⑤ The incompressibility of water is also why waves can have such deadly power, and in the case of tsunamis, why they can destroy buildings and cities, tossing cars around easily.

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

Liquids don't do this; instead they flow.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[39번 문제응용]

In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues conducted an interesting experiment about external factors of memory manipulation. ① In their experiment, participants were shown a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video. ② Directly after viewing the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were correctly able to recall the details. ③ This changed, however, when participants were shown fake responses about the film made by other participants. ④ Upon seeing the incorrect answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves. ⑤ Even after they found out that the other answers had been fabricated and didn't have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late. The participants were no longer able to distinguish between truth and fiction. They had already modified their memories to fit the group.

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

Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn't allow their memories to be swayed when they were presented with any false information about the film.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[40번 문제응용]

In the late twentieth century, researchers sought to measure how fast and how far news, rumours or innovations moved. ① More recent research has shown that ideas — even emotional states and conditions — can be transmitted through a social network. ② The evidence of this kind of contagion is clear: 'Students with studious roommates become more studious. Diners sitting next to heavy eaters eat more food.' ③ However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much beyond our friends' friends' friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation). ④ Merely knowing people is not the same as being able to influence them to study more or over-eat. ⑤ Imitation is indeed the sincerest form of flattery, even when it is unconscious.

* flattery: 아첨

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

This is because the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour requires a stronger connection than the relaying of a letter or the communication that a certain employment opportunity exists.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[41~42번 문제응용]

Evolutionary biologists believe sociability drove the evolution of our complex brains. ① Fossil evidence shows that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it was not unusual for *Homo sapiens* to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip. ② Remembering all those connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived required considerable processing power. It also required wayfinding savvy. Imagine trying to maintain a social network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness. You couldn't send a text message to your friends to find out where they were — you had to go out and visit them, remember where you last saw them or imagine where they might have gone. ③ To do this, you needed navigation skills, spatial awareness, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around. ④ Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke believes that our ancestor developed all these attributes while trying to keep in touch with their neighbours. ⑤ Eventually, our brains became primed for wayfinding. Meanwhile the Neanderthals, who didn't travel as far, never fostered a spatial skill set; despite being sophisticated hunters, well adapted to the cold and able to see in the dark, they went extinct. In the prehistoric badlands, nothing was more helpful than a circle of friends.

* savvy: 요령, 지식 ** Palaeolithic: 구석기 시대의

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

Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups extended far beyond their own families.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[43~45번 문제응용]

"You've been a very good girl this year, Emma. Tonight, Santa will drop by our house to leave you some presents." Martha told her little girl, smiling. "And for you too, Fred," she added. She wanted to give her two children so much more, but this year had been especially hard for Martha. ① She had worked day and night to buy some Christmas gifts for her children. ② That night, after everyone had gone to bed, Emma slowly climbed out of bed. She took out a page from a notebook to write a letter to Santa. She whispered to herself as she wrote. "Dear Santa, will you send a few smiles and laughs for my mother? She doesn't laugh much. And will you send a few toys for Fred as well? Thank you." Emma folded the letter twice and sealed it within an envelope. She left the envelope outside the front door and went back to sleep. ③ Emma came running up to her mother the next morning. "Mommy, Santa really did come last night!" Martha smiled, thinking of the candies and cookies she must have found in her socks. "Did you like his gifts?" "Yes, they are wonderful. Fred loves his toys, too." Martha was confused. ④ She wondered how the candies and cookies had become toys overnight. Martha ran into Emma's room and saw a small red box that was half open. She knelt down and glanced inside to see its contents. ⑤ "Mommy, this is for you from Santa." Emma said holding out a card towards Martha. Puzzled, she opened it. It said, "Dear Emma's mother. A very merry Christmas! Hi, I am Amelia. I found your child's letter blowing across the street last night. I was touched and couldn't help but respond. Please accept the gift as a Christmas greeting." Martha felt tears falling down her cheeks. She slowly wiped them off and hugged her daughter. "Merry Christmas, Emma. Didn't I tell you Santa would come?"

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

The box contained some toys, countless little candies and cookies.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

3단계 글의 흐름 -2

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[18번 문제응용]

To the Principal of Gullard High School,
My name is Nancy Watson, and I am the captain of the student dance club at Gullard High School. ① We are one of the biggest faces of the school, winning a lot of awards and trophies. ② This is causing us to lose practice time and ultimately results in creating a bad high school experience for us. ③ We promise to use the space respectfully. ④ Therefore, I'm asking you to allow us to use the school field for our dance practice. ⑤ I would be grateful if you reconsider your decision. Thank you very much.

Sincerely, Nancy Watson

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

However, the school isn't allowing our club to practice on the school field because a lot of teachers worry that we are going to mess up the field.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[19번 문제응용]

Ryan, an eleven-year-old boy, ran home as fast as he could. ① Finally, summer break had started! When he entered the house, his mom was standing in front of the refrigerator, waiting for him. ② She told him to pack his bags. Ryan's heart soared like a balloon. *Pack for what? Are we going to Disneyland?* He couldn't remember the last time his parents had taken him on a vacation. ③ "The whole summer?" "Yes, the whole summer." ④ The anticipation he had felt disappeared in a flash. ⑤ For three whole miserable weeks, he would be on his aunt and uncle's farm. He sighed.

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

His eyes beamed. "You're spending the summer with uncle Tim and aunt Gina." Ryan groaned.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[20번 문제응용]

When trying to convince someone to change their mind, most people try to lay out a logical argument, or make a passionate plea as to why their view is right and the other person's opinion is wrong. ① But when you think about it, you'll realize that this doesn't often work. ② As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to change their mind, the metaphorical shutters go down. ③ You'll have better luck if you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions that let someone challenge their own assumptions. ④ We tend to approve of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we *think* we thought of it first. ⑤ Ask someone well-chosen questions to look at their own views from another angle, and this might trigger fresh insights.

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

Therefore, encouraging someone to question their own worldview will often yield better results than trying to force them into accepting your opinion as fact.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[21번 문제응용]

In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula that spits out the correct answer on a standardized test. ① Textbooks with grand titles like *The Principles of Physics* magically reveal "the principles" in three hundred pages. ② An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us "the truth." ③ As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often ignore the many alternate paths that people wandered down, the many false clues they followed, the many misconceptions they had. ④ We learn about Newton's "laws" — as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them. ⑤ Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.

* lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

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

The laws that Newton failed to establish — most notably his experiments in alchemy, which attempted, and spectacularly failed, to turn lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story told in physics classrooms.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[22번 문제응용]

The vast majority of companies, schools, and organizations measure and reward "high performance" in terms of individual metrics such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores. ① It teaches us that those with the *best* grades, or the *most* impressive resume, or the *highest* point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed. ② The formula is simple: be better and smarter and more creative than everyone else, and you will be successful. ③ But this formula is inaccurate. ④ Thanks to new research, we now know that achieving our highest potential is not about survival of the fittest but survival of the best fit. ⑤ In other words, success is not just about how creative or smart or driven you are, but how well you are able to connect with, contribute to, and benefit from the ecosystem of people around you.

* accolade: 수상, 표창

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

The problem with this approach is that it is based on a belief we thought science had fully confirmed: that we live in a world of "survival of the fittest."

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[23번 문제응용]

I was brought up to believe that if I get lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later end up where I started. ① Without knowing it, people who are lost will always walk in a circle. ② In the book *Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass*, author Harold Gatty confirms that this is true. We tend to walk in circles for several reasons. ③ The most important is that virtually no human has two legs of the exact same length. One leg is always slightly longer than the other, and this causes us to turn without even noticing it. ④ Our dominant hand factors into the mix too. If you are right-handed, you will have a tendency to turn toward the right. ⑤ And when you meet an obstacle, you will subconsciously decide to pass it on the right side.

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

In addition, if you are hiking with a backpack on, the weight of that backpack will inevitably throw you off balance.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[24번 문제응용]

In government, in law, in culture, and in routine everyday interaction beyond family and immediate neighbours, a widely understood and clearly formulated language is a great aid to mutual confidence. ① When dealing with property, with contracts, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, concepts and descriptions need to be as precise and unambiguous as possible, otherwise misunderstandings will arise. ② If full communication with a potential counterparty in a deal is not possible, then uncertainty and probably a measure of distrust will remain. ③ A shared language facilitated clarification and possibly settlement of any disputes. ④ In international trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language aided the process of translation. ⑤ The Silk Road could only function at all because translators were always available at interchange points.

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

As economic life became more complex in the later Middle Ages, the need for fuller and more precise communication was accentuated.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[26번 문제응용]

Alice Coachman was born in 1923, in Albany, Georgia, U.S.A. ① Since she was unable to access athletic training facilities because of the racism of the time, she trained using what was available to her, running barefoot along the dirt roads near her home and using homemade equipment to practice her jumping. ② Her talent in track and field was noticeable as early as elementary school. ③ Coachman kept practicing hard and gained attention with her achievements in several competitions during her time in high school and college. ④ In the 1948 London Olympics, Coachman competed in the high jump, reaching 5 feet, 6.5 inches, setting both an Olympic and an American record. ⑤ She is in nine different Halls of Fame, including the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. Coachman died in 2014, at the age of 90 in Georgia after she had dedicated her life to education.

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

This accomplishment made her the first black woman to win an Olympic gold medal.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[29번 문제응용]

① One of the keys to insects' successful survival in the open air lies in their outer covering — a hard waxy layer that helps prevent their tiny bodies from dehydrating. ② To take oxygen from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the body-segments, which take in air passively and can be opened and closed as needed. ③ Instead of blood contained in vessels, they have free-flowing hemolymph, which helps keep their bodies rigid, aids movement, and assists the transportation of nutrients and waste materials to the appropriate parts of the body. ④ These are just a few of the many ways in which insect bodies are structured and function completely differently from our own. ⑤

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

The nervous system is modular — in a sense, each of the body segments has its own individual and autonomous brain — and some other body systems show a similar modularization.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[30번 문제응용]

On projects in the built environment, people consider safety and functionality nonnegotiable. ① But the aesthetics of a new project — how it is *designed* — is too often considered irrelevant. The question of how its design *affects* human beings is rarely asked. ② People think that design makes something highfalutin, called architecture, and that architecture differs from building, just as surely as the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church. ③ This distinction between architecture and building — or more generally, between design and utility — couldn't be more wrong. ④ All kinds of design elements influence people's experiences, not only of the environment but also of themselves. ⑤ They shape our cognitions, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being. They actually help constitute our very sense of identity.

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

More and more we are learning that the design of all our built environments matters so profoundly that safety and functionality must not be our only urgent priorities.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[31번 문제응용]

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. ① The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. ② This made it possible for higher organisms to develop. ③ When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. ④ With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration. ⑤ Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life as we know it — it is also a consequence of life.

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

It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[32번 문제응용]

One of the primary ways by which music is able to take on significance in our inner world is by the way it interacts with memory. ① Memories associated with important emotions tend to be more deeply embedded in our memory than other events. ② Since music can be extremely emotionally evocative, key life events can be emotionally heightened by the presence of music, ensuring that memories of the event become deeply encoded. ③ Retrieval of those memories is then enhanced by contextual effects, in which a recreation of a similar context to that in which the memories were encoded can facilitate their retrieval. ④ Thus, re-hearing the same music associated with the event can activate intensely vivid memories of the event. ⑤

* evocative: 불러일으키는 ** retrieval: 회복

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

Emotional memories are more likely to be vividly remembered and are more likely to be recalled with the passing of time than neutral memories.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[33번 문제응용]

We are now imposing ourselves on nature, instead of the other way around. ① Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the biomass — the total worldwide weight — of mammals. ② A long time ago, all of us humans together probably weighed only about two-thirds as much as all the bison in North America, and less than one-eighth as much as all the elephants in Africa. ③ The balance shifted greatly as a result. At present, we humans weigh more than 350 times as much as all bison and elephants put together. ④ We weigh over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals combined. And if we add in all the mammals we've domesticated — cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the comparison becomes truly ridiculous: we and our tamed animals now represent 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass. ⑤ This comparison illustrates a fundamental point: instead of being limited by the environment, we learned to shape it to our own ends.

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

But in the Industrial Era our population exploded and we killed bison and elephants at industrial scale and in terrible numbers.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[34번 문제응용]

In the modern world, we look for certainty in uncertain places. ① We search for order in chaos, the right answer in ambiguity, and conviction in complexity. “We spend far more time and effort on trying to control the world,” best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, “than on trying to understand it.” We look for the easy-to-follow formula. ② Over time, we lose our ability to interact with the unknown. Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man searching for his keys under a street lamp at night. ③ Our yearning for certainty leads us to pursue seemingly safe solutions — by looking for our keys under street lamps. ④ Instead of taking the risky walk into the dark, we stay within our current state, however inferior it may be. ⑤

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

He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them underneath the lamp, because that's where the light is.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[35번 문제응용]

As far back as the seventeenth century, hair had a special spiritual significance in Africa. ① Many African cultures saw the head as the center of control, communication, and identity in the body. ② Hair was regarded as a source of power that personified the individual and could be used for spiritual purposes or even to cast a spell. ③ Since it rests on the highest point on the body, hair itself was a means to communicate with divine spirits and it was treated in ways that were thought to bring good luck or protect against evil. ④ According to authors Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps, “communication from the gods and spirits was thought to pass through the hair to get to the soul.” ⑤

* potion: (마법의) 물약

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

In Cameroon, for example, medicine men attached hair to containers that held their healing potions in order to protect the potions and enhance their effectiveness.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[36번 문제응용]

Mark Granovetter examined the extent to which information about jobs flowed through weak versus strong ties among a group of people. ① Strong ties can be more homophilistic. ② Our closest friends are often those who are most like us. ③ This means that they might have information that is most relevant to us, but it also means that it is information to which we may already be exposed. ④ In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more distant both geographically and demographically. ⑤ Their information is more novel. Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we have so many weak ties that they end up being a sizable source of information, especially of information to which we don't otherwise have access.

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

He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network were from strong ties, with the rest coming via medium or weak ties; and with more than a quarter coming via weak ties.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[37번 문제응용]

When we think of culture, we first think of human cultures, of *our* culture. ① We think of computers, airplanes, fashions, teams, and pop stars. ② For most of human cultural history, none of those things existed. ③ For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool with moving parts. Well into the twentieth century, various human foraging cultures retained tools of stone, wood, and bone. We might pity human hunter-gatherers for their stuck simplicity, but we would be making a mistake. ④ And they experienced rich and rewarding lives; we know so because when their ways were threatened, they fought to hold on to them, to the death. ⑤ Sadly, this remains true as the final tribal peoples get overwhelmed by those who value money above humanity. We are living in their end times and, to varying extents, we're all contributing to those endings. Ultimately our values may even prove self-defeating.

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

They held extensive knowledge, knew deep secrets of their lands and creatures.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

[38번 문제응용]

Liquids are destructive. ① Foams feel soft because they are easily compressed; if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll feel it give beneath you. ② Liquids don't do this; instead they flow. You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee. ③ When you jump off a diving board and hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you. But the flowing takes time, and if your speed of impact is too great, the water won't be able to flow away fast enough, and so it pushes back at you. ④ It's that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and makes falling into water from a great height like landing on concrete. ⑤

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

The incompressibility of water is also why waves can have such deadly power, and in the case of tsunamis, why they can destroy buildings and cities, tossing cars around easily.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

[39번 문제응용]

In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues conducted an interesting experiment about external factors of memory manipulation. ① In their experiment, participants were shown a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video. ② Directly after viewing the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were correctly able to recall the details. Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn't allow their memories to be swayed when they were presented with any false information about the film. ③ Upon seeing the incorrect answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves. ④ Even after they found out that the other answers had been fabricated and didn't have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late. ⑤ The participants were no longer able to distinguish between truth and fiction. They had already modified their memories to fit the group.

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

This changed, however, when participants were shown fake responses about the film made by other participants.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

[40번 문제응용]

In the late twentieth century, researchers sought to measure how fast and how far news, rumours or innovations moved. ① More recent research has shown that ideas — even emotional states and conditions — can be transmitted through a social network. ② Diners sitting next to heavy eaters eat more food.' ③ However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much beyond our friends' friends' friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation). ④ This is because the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour requires a stronger connection than the relaying of a letter or the communication that a certain employment opportunity exists. ⑤ Merely knowing people is not the same as being able to influence them to study more or over-eat. Imitation is indeed the sincerest form of flattery, even when it is unconscious.

* flattery: 아첨

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

The evidence of this kind of contagion is clear: 'Students with studious roommates become more studious.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[41~42번 문제응용]

Evolutionary biologists believe sociability drove the evolution of our complex brains. ① Fossil evidence shows that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it was not unusual for *Homo sapiens* to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip. ② Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups extended far beyond their own families. Remembering all those connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived required considerable processing power. It also required wayfinding savvy. Imagine trying to maintain a social network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness. You couldn't send a text message to your friends to find out where they were — you had to go out and visit them, remember where you last saw them or imagine where they might have gone. ③ Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke believes that our ancestor developed all these attributes while trying to keep in touch with their neighbours. ④ Eventually, our brains became primed for wayfinding. Meanwhile the Neanderthals, who didn't travel as far, never fostered a spatial skill set; despite being sophisticated hunters, well adapted to the cold and able to see in the dark, they went extinct. ⑤ In the prehistoric badlands, nothing was more helpful than a circle of friends.

* savvy: 요령, 지식 ** Palaeolithic: 구석기 시대의

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

To do this, you needed navigation skills, spatial awareness, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[43~45번 문제응용]

"You've been a very good girl this year, Emma. Tonight, Santa will drop by our house to leave you some presents." Martha told her little girl, smiling. "And for you too, Fred," she added. She wanted to give her two children so much more, but this year had been especially hard for Martha. ① She had worked day and night to buy some Christmas gifts for her children. That night, after everyone had gone to bed, Emma slowly climbed out of bed. ② She took out a page from a notebook to write a letter to Santa. She whispered to herself as she wrote. "Dear Santa, will you send a few smiles and laughs for my mother? She doesn't laugh much. And will you send a few toys for Fred as well? Thank you." ③ Emma folded the letter twice and sealed it within an envelope. She left the envelope outside the front door and went back to sleep. ④ Martha smiled, thinking of the candies and cookies she must have found in her socks. "Did you like his gifts?" "Yes, they are wonderful. Fred loves his toys, too." Martha was confused. ⑤ She wondered how the candies and cookies had become toys overnight. Martha ran into Emma's room and saw a small red box that was half open. She knelt down and glanced inside to see its contents. The box contained some toys, countless little candies and cookies. "Mommy, this is for you from Santa." Emma said holding out a card towards Martha. Puzzled, she opened it. It said, "Dear Emma's mother. A very merry Christmas! Hi, I am Amelia. I found your child's letter blowing across the street last night. I was touched and couldn't help but respond. Please accept the gift as a Christmas greeting." Martha felt tears falling down her cheeks. She slowly wiped them off and hugged her daughter. "Merry Christmas, Emma. Didn't I tell you Santa would come?"

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

Emma came running up to her mother the next morning. "Mommy, Santa really did come last night!"

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

3단계 글의 흐름 -3

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[18번 문제응용]

To the Principal of Gullard High School,
My name is Nancy Watson, and I am the captain of the student dance club at Gullard High School. ① We are one of the biggest faces of the school, winning a lot of awards and trophies. ② However, the school isn't allowing our club to practice on the school field because a lot of teachers worry that we are going to mess up the field. ③ We promise to use the space respectfully. ④ Therefore, I'm asking you to allow us to use the school field for our dance practice. ⑤ I would be grateful if you reconsider your decision. Thank you very much.

Sincerely, Nancy Watson

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

This is causing us to lose practice time and ultimately results in creating a bad high school experience for us.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[19번 문제응용]

Ryan, an eleven-year-old boy, ran home as fast as he could. ① Finally, summer break had started! ② When he entered the house, his mom was standing in front of the refrigerator, waiting for him. ③ She told him to pack his bags. Ryan's heart soared like a balloon. *Pack for what? Are we going to Disneyland?* He couldn't remember the last time his parents had taken him on a vacation. ④ His eyes beamed. "You're spending the summer with uncle Tim and aunt Gina." Ryan groaned. "The whole summer?" "Yes, the whole summer." ⑤ For three whole miserable weeks, he would be on his aunt and uncle's farm. He sighed.

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

The anticipation he had felt disappeared in a flash.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[20번 문제응용]

When trying to convince someone to change their mind, most people try to lay out a logical argument, or make a passionate plea as to why their view is right and the other person's opinion is wrong. ① As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to change their mind, the metaphorical shutters go down. ② You'll have better luck if you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions that let someone challenge their own assumptions. ③ We tend to approve of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we *think* we thought of it first. ④ Therefore, encouraging someone to question their own worldview will often yield better results than trying to force them into accepting your opinion as fact. ⑤ Ask someone well-chosen questions to look at their own views from another angle, and this might trigger fresh insights.

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

But when you think about it, you'll realize that this doesn't often work.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[21번 문제응용]

In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula that spits out the correct answer on a standardized test. ① Textbooks with grand titles like *The Principles of Physics* magically reveal "the principles" in three hundred pages. ② As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often ignore the many alternate paths that people wandered down, the many false clues they followed, the many misconceptions they had. ③ We learn about Newton's "laws" — as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them. ④ The laws that Newton failed to establish — most notably his experiments in alchemy, which attempted, and spectacularly failed, to turn lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story told in physics classrooms. ⑤ Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.

* lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

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

An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us "the truth."

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[22번 문제응용]

The vast majority of companies, schools, and organizations measure and reward "high performance" in terms of individual metrics such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores. ① The problem with this approach is that it is based on a belief we thought science had fully confirmed: that we live in a world of "survival of the fittest." ② It teaches us that those with the *best* grades, or the *most* impressive resume, or the *highest* point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed. ③ The formula is simple: be better and smarter and more creative than everyone else, and you will be successful. ④ But this formula is inaccurate. Thanks to new research, we now know that achieving our highest potential is not about survival of the fittest but survival of the best fit. ⑤

* accolade: 수상, 표창

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

In other words, success is not just about how creative or smart or driven you are, but how well you are able to connect with, contribute to, and benefit from the ecosystem of people around you.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[23번 문제응용]

I was brought up to believe that if I get lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later end up where I started. Without knowing it, people who are lost will always walk in a circle. ① In the book *Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass*, author Harold Gatty confirms that this is true. ② We tend to walk in circles for several reasons. ③ One leg is always slightly longer than the other, and this causes us to turn without even noticing it. ④ In addition, if you are hiking with a backpack on, the weight of that backpack will inevitably throw you off balance. ⑤ Our dominant hand factors into the mix too. If you are right-handed, you will have a tendency to turn toward the right. And when you meet an obstacle, you will subconsciously decide to pass it on the right side.

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

The most important is that virtually no human has two legs of the exact same length.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[24번 문제응용]

In government, in law, in culture, and in routine everyday interaction beyond family and immediate neighbours, a widely understood and clearly formulated language is a great aid to mutual confidence. ① When dealing with property, with contracts, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, concepts and descriptions need to be as precise and unambiguous as possible, otherwise misunderstandings will arise. ② If full communication with a potential counterparty in a deal is not possible, then uncertainty and probably a measure of distrust will remain. ③ As economic life became more complex in the later Middle Ages, the need for fuller and more precise communication was accentuated. A shared language facilitated clarification and possibly settlement of any disputes. ④ The Silk Road could only function at all because translators were always available at interchange points. ⑤

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

In international trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language aided the process of translation.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[26번 문제응용]

Alice Coachman was born in 1923, in Albany, Georgia, U.S.A. ① Since she was unable to access athletic training facilities because of the racism of the time, she trained using what was available to her, running barefoot along the dirt roads near her home and using homemade equipment to practice her jumping. ② Coachman kept practicing hard and gained attention with her achievements in several competitions during her time in high school and college. ③ In the 1948 London Olympics, Coachman competed in the high jump, reaching 5 feet, 6.5 inches, setting both an Olympic and an American record. ④ This accomplishment made her the first black woman to win an Olympic gold medal. ⑤ She is in nine different Halls of Fame, including the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. Coachman died in 2014, at the age of 90 in Georgia after she had dedicated her life to education.

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

Her talent in track and field was noticeable as early as elementary school.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[29번 문제응용]

① One of the keys to insects' successful survival in the open air lies in their outer covering — a hard waxy layer that helps prevent their tiny bodies from dehydrating. ② To take oxygen from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the body-segments, which take in air passively and can be opened and closed as needed. ③ Instead of blood contained in vessels, they have free-flowing hemolymph, which helps keep their bodies rigid, aids movement, and assists the transportation of nutrients and waste materials to the appropriate parts of the body. ④ The nervous system is modular — in a sense, each of the body segments has its own individual and autonomous brain — and some other body systems show a similar modularization. ⑤

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

These are just a few of the many ways in which insect bodies are structured and function completely differently from our own.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[30번 문제응용]

On projects in the built environment, people consider safety and functionality nonnegotiable. ① The question of how its design *affects* human beings is rarely asked. People think that design makes something highfalutin, called architecture, and that architecture differs from building, just as surely as the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church. ② This distinction between architecture and building — or more generally, between design and utility — couldn't be more wrong. ③ More and more we are learning that the design of all our built environments matters so profoundly that safety and functionality must not be our only urgent priorities. ④ All kinds of design elements influence people's experiences, not only of the environment but also of themselves. ⑤ They shape our cognitions, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being. They actually help constitute our very sense of identity.

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

But the aesthetics of a new project — how it is *designed* — is too often considered irrelevant.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[31번 문제응용]

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. ① The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. ② This made it possible for higher organisms to develop. ③ When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. ④ It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. ⑤ Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life as we know it — it is also a consequence of life.

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

With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[32번 문제응용]

One of the primary ways by which music is able to take on significance in our inner world is by the way it interacts with memory. ① Memories associated with important emotions tend to be more deeply embedded in our memory than other events. ② Emotional memories are more likely to be vividly remembered and are more likely to be recalled with the passing of time than neutral memories. ③ Since music can be extremely emotionally evocative, key life events can be emotionally heightened by the presence of music, ensuring that memories of the event become deeply encoded. ④ Retrieval of those memories is then enhanced by contextual effects, in which a recreation of a similar context to that in which the memories were encoded can facilitate their retrieval. ⑤

* evocative: 불러일으키는 ** retrieval: 회복

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

Thus, re-hearing the same music associated with the event can activate intensely vivid memories of the event.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[33번 문제응용]

We are now imposing ourselves on nature, instead of the other way around. ① Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the biomass — the total worldwide weight — of mammals. ② A long time ago, all of us humans together probably weighed only about two-thirds as much as all the bison in North America, and less than one-eighth as much as all the elephants in Africa. ③ But in the Industrial Era our population exploded and we killed bison and elephants at industrial scale and in terrible numbers. ④ At present, we humans weigh more than 350 times as much as all bison and elephants put together. We weigh over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals combined. And if we add in all the mammals we've domesticated — cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the comparison becomes truly ridiculous: we and our tamed animals now represent 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass. ⑤ This comparison illustrates a fundamental point: instead of being limited by the environment, we learned to shape it to our own ends.

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

The balance shifted greatly as a result.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[34번 문제응용]

In the modern world, we look for certainty in uncertain places. ① We search for order in chaos, the right answer in ambiguity, and conviction in complexity. “We spend far more time and effort on trying to control the world,” best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, “than on trying to understand it.” We look for the easy-to-follow formula. ② Over time, we lose our ability to interact with the unknown. ③ Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man searching for his keys under a street lamp at night. ④ He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them underneath the lamp, because that’s where the light is. ⑤ Instead of taking the risky walk into the dark, we stay within our current state, however inferior it may be.

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

Our yearning for certainty leads us to pursue seemingly safe solutions — by looking for our keys under street lamps.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[35번 문제응용]

As far back as the seventeenth century, hair had a special spiritual significance in Africa. ① Many African cultures saw the head as the center of control, communication, and identity in the body. ② Since it rests on the highest point on the body, hair itself was a means to communicate with divine spirits and it was treated in ways that were thought to bring good luck or protect against evil. ③ According to authors Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps, “communication from the gods and spirits was thought to pass through the hair to get to the soul.” ④ In Cameroon, for example, medicine men attached hair to containers that held their healing potions in order to protect the potions and enhance their effectiveness. ⑤

* potion: (마법의) 물약

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

Hair was regarded as a source of power that personified the individual and could be used for spiritual purposes or even to cast a spell.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[36번 문제응용]

Mark Granovetter examined the extent to which information about jobs flowed through weak versus strong ties among a group of people. ① He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network were from strong ties, with the rest coming via medium or weak ties; and with more than a quarter coming via weak ties. ② Strong ties can be more homophilistic. Our closest friends are often those who are most like us. ③ This means that they might have information that is most relevant to us, but it also means that it is information to which we may already be exposed. ④ In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more distant both geographically and demographically. ⑤ Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we have so many weak ties that they end up being a sizable source of information, especially of information to which we don’t otherwise have access.

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

Their information is more novel.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[37번 문제응용]

When we think of culture, we first think of human cultures, of *our* culture. ① We think of computers, airplanes, fashions, teams, and pop stars. For most of human cultural history, none of those things existed. ② Well into the twentieth century, various human foraging cultures retained tools of stone, wood, and bone. We might pity human hunter-gatherers for their stuck simplicity, but we would be making a mistake. ③ They held extensive knowledge, knew deep secrets of their lands and creatures. ④ And they experienced rich and rewarding lives; we know so because when their ways were threatened, they fought to hold on to them, to the death. ⑤ Sadly, this remains true as the final tribal peoples get overwhelmed by those who value money above humanity. We are living in their end times and, to varying extents, we’re all contributing to those endings. Ultimately our values may even prove self-defeating.

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

For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool with moving parts.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[38번 문제응용]

Liquids are destructive. ① Foams feel soft because they are easily compressed; if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll feel it give beneath you. ② Liquids don't do this; instead they flow. ③ When you jump off a diving board and hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you. But the flowing takes time, and if your speed of impact is too great, the water won't be able to flow away fast enough, and so it pushes back at you. ④ It's that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and makes falling into water from a great height like landing on concrete. ⑤ The incompressibility of water is also why waves can have such deadly power, and in the case of tsunamis, why they can destroy buildings and cities, tossing cars around easily.

106. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁽¹⁰⁶⁾

You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[39번 문제응용]

In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues conducted an interesting experiment about external factors of memory manipulation. ① Directly after viewing the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were correctly able to recall the details. ② Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn't allow their memories to be swayed when they were presented with any false information about the film. ③ This changed, however, when participants were shown fake responses about the film made by other participants. ④ Upon seeing the incorrect answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves. ⑤ Even after they found out that the other answers had been fabricated and didn't have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late. The participants were no longer able to distinguish between truth and fiction. They had already modified their memories to fit the group.

107. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁽¹⁰⁷⁾

In their experiment, participants were shown a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[40번 문제응용]

In the late twentieth century, researchers sought to measure how fast and how far news, rumours or innovations moved. ① More recent research has shown that ideas — even emotional states and conditions — can be transmitted through a social network. ② The evidence of this kind of contagion is clear: 'Students with studious roommates become more studious. Diners sitting next to heavy eaters eat more food.' ③ However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much beyond our friends' friends' friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation). ④ This is because the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour requires a stronger connection than the relaying of a letter or the communication that a certain employment opportunity exists. ⑤ Imitation is indeed the sincerest form of flattery, even when it is unconscious.

* flattery: 아첨

108. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁽¹⁰⁸⁾

Merely knowing people is not the same as being able to influence them to study more or over-eat.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[41~42번 문제응용]

Evolutionary biologists believe sociability drove the evolution of our complex brains. ① Fossil evidence shows that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it was not unusual for *Homo sapiens* to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip. Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups extended far beyond their own families. ② Remembering all those connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived required considerable processing power. ③ You couldn't send a text message to your friends to find out where they were — you had to go out and visit them, remember where you last saw them or imagine where they might have gone. ④ To do this, you needed navigation skills, spatial awareness, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around. ⑤ Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke believes that our ancestor developed all these attributes while trying to keep in touch with their neighbours. Eventually, our brains became primed for wayfinding. Meanwhile the Neanderthals, who didn't travel as far, never fostered a spatial skill set; despite being sophisticated hunters, well adapted to the cold and able to see in the dark, they went extinct. In the prehistoric badlands, nothing was more helpful than a circle of friends.

* savvy: 요령, 지식 ** Palaeolithic: 구석기 시대의

109. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹⁰⁹⁾

It also required wayfinding savvy. Imagine trying to maintain a social network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

[43~45번 문제응용]

"You've been a very good girl this year, Emma. Tonight, Santa will drop by our house to leave you some presents." Martha told her little girl, smiling. "And for you too, Fred," she added. ① She wanted to give her two children so much more, but this year had been especially hard for Martha. She had worked day and night to buy some Christmas gifts for her children. ② She took out a page from a notebook to write a letter to Santa. She whispered to herself as she wrote. "Dear Santa, will you send a few smiles and laughs for my mother? She doesn't laugh much. And will you send a few toys for Fred as well? Thank you." Emma folded the letter twice and sealed it within an envelope. ③ She left the envelope outside the front door and went back to sleep. Emma came running up to her mother the next morning. "Mommy, Santa really did come last night!" Martha smiled, thinking of the candies and cookies she must have found in her socks. "Did you like his gifts?" "Yes, they are wonderful. Fred loves his toys, too." Martha was confused. ④ She wondered how the candies and cookies had become toys overnight. Martha ran into Emma's room and saw a small red box that was half open. She knelt down and glanced inside to see its contents. ⑤ The box contained some toys, countless little candies and cookies. "Mommy, this is for you from Santa." Emma said holding out a card towards Martha. Puzzled, she opened it. It said, "Dear Emma's mother. A very merry Christmas! Hi, I am Amelia. I found your child's letter blowing across the street last night. I was touched and couldn't help but respond. Please accept the gift as a Christmas greeting." Martha felt tears falling down her cheeks. She slowly wiped them off and hugged her daughter. "Merry Christmas, Emma. Didn't I tell you Santa would come?"

110. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹¹⁰⁾

That night, after everyone had gone to bed, Emma slowly climbed out of bed.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

4단계 어법 문제

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [18번 문제응용]

To the Principal of Gullard High School,

My name is Nancy Watson, and I am the captain of the student dance club at Gullard High School. We are one of ①the biggest faces of the school, ②winning a lot of awards and trophies. However, the school isn't allowing our club ③from practicing on the school field because a lot of teachers worry that we are going to mess up the field. This is causing us ④to lose practice time and ultimately results in creating a bad high school experience for us. We promise ⑤to use the space respectfully. Therefore, I'm asking you to allow us to use the school field for our dance practice. I would be grateful if you reconsider your decision. Thank you very much.

Sincerely, Nancy Watson

111. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (11)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [19번 문제응용]

Ryan, an eleven-year-old boy, ran home as fast as he could. Finally, summer break ①had started! When he entered the house, his mom was standing in front of the refrigerator, ②waiting for him. She told him to pack his bags. Ryan's heart soared like a balloon. *Pack for what? Are we going to Disneyland?* He couldn't remember the last time his parents ③had taken him on a vacation. His eyes beamed. "You're spending the summer with uncle Tim and aunt Gina." Ryan groaned. "The whole summer?" "Yes, the whole summer." The anticipation he had felt ④was disappeared in a flash. For three whole miserable weeks, he ⑤would be on his aunt and uncle's farm. He sighed.

112. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (12)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [20번 문제응용]

When ①trying to convince someone to change their mind, most people try to lay out a logical argument, or make a passionate plea as to why their view is right and the other person's opinion is wrong. But when you think about it, you'll realize ②what this doesn't often work. As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to change their mind, the metaphorical shutters go down. You'll have better luck if you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions ③that let someone challenge their own assumptions. We tend to approve of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we *think* we thought of it first. Therefore, encouraging someone ④to question their own worldview will often yield better results than trying to force them into accepting your opinion as fact. Ask someone well-chosen questions to look at their own views from another angle, and this ⑤might trigger fresh insights.

113. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (13)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [21번 문제응용]

In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula that spits out the correct answer on a standardized test. Textbooks with grand titles like *The Principles of Physics* magically ①reveal "the principles" in three hundred pages. An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us "the truth." As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks ②often ignoring the many alternate paths that people wandered down, the many false clues they followed, the many misconceptions they had. We learn about Newton's "laws" — as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them. The laws ③that Newton failed to establish — most notably his experiments in alchemy, ④which attempted, and spectacularly failed, to turn lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story ⑤told in physics classrooms. Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.* lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

114. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (14)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [22번 문제응용]

The vast majority of companies, schools, and organizations measure and reward “high performance” in terms of individual metrics such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores. The problem with this approach ①is that it is based on a belief ②we thought science had fully confirmed: that we live in a world of “survival of the fittest.” It teaches us that those with the *best* grades, or the *most* impressive resume, or the *highest* point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed. The formula is simple: be better and smarter and more creative than everyone else, and you will be successful. But this formula is inaccurate. Thanks to new research, we now know ③that achieving our highest potential is not about survival of the fittest but survival of the best fit. In other words, success is not just about ④how creative or smart or driven you are, but how well you are able to connect with, contribute to, and ⑤benefit the ecosystem of people around you.* accolade: 수상, 표창

115. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (115)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [23번 문제응용]

I was brought up to believe that if I get lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later ①end up where I started. Without knowing it, people who are lost will always walk in a circle. In the book *Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass*, author Harold Gatty ②confirms that this is true. We tend to walk in circles for several reasons. The most important is that virtually no human has two legs of the exact same length. One leg is always slightly longer than ③the other, and this causes us to turn without even noticing it. In addition, if you are hiking ④with a backpack on, the weight of that backpack will inevitably throw you off balance. Our dominant hand factors into the mix too. If you are right-handed, you will have a tendency to turn toward the right. And when you ⑤will meet an obstacle, you will subconsciously decide to pass it on the right side.

116. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (116)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [24번 문제응용]

In government, in law, in culture, and in routine everyday interaction beyond family and immediate neighbours, a ①widely understood and clearly formulated language is a great aid to mutual confidence. When ②dealt with property, with contracts, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, concepts and descriptions need to be ③as precise and unambiguous as possible, otherwise misunderstandings will arise. If full communication with a potential counterparty in a deal is not possible, then uncertainty and probably a measure of distrust will remain. As economic life became more complex in the later Middle Ages, the need for fuller and more precise communication ④was accentuated. A shared language facilitated clarification and possibly settlement of any disputes. In international trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language aided the process of translation. The Silk Road could only function at all because translators ⑤were always available at interchange points.* accentuate: 강조하다

117. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (117)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [26번 문제응용]

Alice Coachman was born in 1923, in Albany, Georgia, U.S.A. Since she was unable to access athletic training facilities ①because of the racism of the time, she trained ②used what was available to her, running barefoot along the dirt roads near her home and using homemade equipment to practice her jumping. Her talent in track and field was noticeable as early as elementary school. Coachman ③kept practicing hard and gained attention with her achievements in several competitions during her time in high school and college. In the 1948 London Olympics, Coachman competed in the high jump, reaching 5 feet, 6.5 inches, setting both an Olympic and an American record. This accomplishment made her the first black woman ④to win an Olympic gold medal. She is in nine different Halls of Fame, including the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. Coachman died in 2014, at the age of 90 in Georgia after she ⑤had dedicated her life to education.

118. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (118)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [29번 문제응용]

One of the keys to insects' successful survival in the open air ①lies in their outer covering — a hard waxy layer that helps prevent their tiny bodies ②from dehydrating. To take oxygen from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the body-segments, ③which take in air passively and can be opened and closed as needed. Instead of blood contained in vessels, they have free-flowing hemolymph, ④which helps keep their bodies rigid, aids movement, and assists the transportation of nutrients and waste materials to the appropriate parts of the body. The nervous system is modular — in a sense, each of the body segments has its own individual and autonomous brain — and some other body systems show a similar modularization. These are just a few of the many ways ⑤which insect bodies are structured and function completely differently from our own.

* hemolymph: 혈림프

** modular: 모듈식의(여러 개의 개별 단위로 되어 있는)

119. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (119)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [30번 문제응용]

On projects in the built environment, people consider safety and functionality nonnegotiable. But the aesthetics of a new project — ①how it is designed — is too often considered irrelevant. The question of how its design *affects* human beings ②is rarely asked. People think that design makes something highfalutin, called architecture, and that architecture differs from building, just ③as surely as the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church. This distinction between architecture and building — or more generally, between design and utility — couldn't be more wrong. More and more we are learning that the design of all our built environments ④matter so profoundly that safety and functionality must not be our only urgent priorities. All kinds of design elements influence people's experiences, not only of the environment but also of themselves. They shape our cognitions, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being. They actually ⑤help constitute our very sense of identity.

* highfalutin: 허세를 부리는

120. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (120)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [31번 문제응용]

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, ①liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. This made it possible for higher organisms ②to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems ③to have only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration. It ④had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life ⑤as we know it — it is also a consequence of life.

* primordial: 원시의 ** sulfur dioxide: 이산화황

121. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (121)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [32번 문제응용]

One of the primary ways ①by which music is able to take on significance in our inner world is by the way it interacts with memory. Memories associated with important emotions ②tend to be more deeply embedded in our memory than other events. Emotional memories are more likely to be vividly remembered and are more likely to be recalled with the passing of time than neutral memories. Since music can be extremely emotionally evocative, key life events can be emotionally heightened by the presence of music, ③ensuring that memories of the event become deeply encoded. Retrieval of those memories ④is then enhanced by contextual effects, in which a recreation of a similar context to that ⑤which the memories were encoded can facilitate their retrieval. Thus, re-hearing the same music associated with the event can activate intensely vivid memories of the event.

* evocative: 불러일으키는 ** retrieval: 회복

122. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?122)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [33번 문제응용]

We are now imposing ourselves on nature, instead of the other way around. Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the biomass — the total worldwide weight — of mammals. A long time ago, all of us humans together probably weighed only about ① two-third as much as all the bison in North America, and less than one-eighth as much as all the elephants in Africa. But in the Industrial Era our population exploded and we killed bison and elephants at industrial scale and in terrible numbers. The balance ②shifted greatly as a result. At present, we humans weigh more than 350 times as much as all bison and elephants put together. We weigh over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals ③combined. And if we add in all the mammals we've domesticated — cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the comparison becomes ④ truly ridiculous: we and our tamed animals now represent 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass. This comparison illustrates a fundamental point: instead of being limited by the environment, we learned ⑤to shape it to our own ends.

123. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?123)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [34번 문제응용]

In the modern world, we look for certainty in uncertain places. We search for order in chaos, the right answer in ambiguity, and conviction in complexity. “We spend far more time and effort ①on trying to control the world,” best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, “than on trying to understand it.” We look for ②the easy-to-follow formula. Over time, we lose our ability to interact with the unknown. Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man ③searching for his keys under a street lamp at night. He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them underneath the lamp, because ④that's where the light is. Our yearning for certainty leads us to pursue seemingly safe solutions — by looking for our keys under street lamps. Instead of taking the risky walk into the dark, we stay within our current state, ⑤ whatever inferior it may be.

124. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?124)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [35번 문제응용]

As far back as the seventeenth century, hair had a special spiritual significance in Africa. Many African cultures saw the head as the center of control, communication, and identity in the body. Hair ① regarded as a source of power that personified the individual and ②could be used for spiritual purposes or even to cast a spell. Since it rests on the highest point on the body, hair itself was a means to communicate with divine spirits and it was treated in ways ③that were thought to bring good luck or protect against evil. According to authors Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps, “communication from the gods and spirits ④was thought to pass through the hair to get to the soul.” In Cameroon, for example, medicine men attached hair to containers ⑤that held their healing potions in order to protect the potions and enhance their effectiveness.

* potion: (마법의) 물약

125. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?125)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [36번 문제응용]

Mark Granovetter examined the extent ①to which information about jobs flowed through weak versus strong ties among a group of people. He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network ②was from strong ties, with the rest coming via medium or weak ties; and with more than a quarter coming via weak ties. Strong ties can be more homophilistic. Our closest friends are often those who are most like us. This means that they might have information ③that is most relevant to us, but it also means that it is information ④to which we may already be exposed. In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more distant both geographically and demographically. Their information is more novel. Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we have so many weak ties that they end up being a sizable source of information, especially of information ⑤to which we don't otherwise have access.

126. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (126)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [37번 문제응용]

When we think of culture, we first think of human cultures, of *our* culture. We think of computers, airplanes, fashions, teams, and pop stars. For most of human cultural history, none of those things ①existed. For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool with moving parts. Well into the twentieth century, various human foraging cultures ②retained tools of stone, wood, and bone. We might pity human hunter-gatherers for their stuck simplicity, but we would be making a mistake. They held extensive knowledge, knew deep secrets of their lands and creatures. And they experienced rich and rewarding lives; we know so because when their ways ③were threatened, they fought to hold on to them, to the death. Sadly, this ④remains truly as the final tribal peoples get overwhelmed by those who value money above humanity. We are living in their end times and, to varying extents, we're all contributing to those endings. Ultimately our values may even ⑤prove self-defeating.

* forage: 수렵 채집하다

127. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (127)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [38번 문제응용]

Liquids are destructive. Foams ①feel softly because they are easily compressed; if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll feel it give beneath you. Liquids don't do this; instead they flow. You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee. When you jump off a diving board and ②hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you. But the flowing takes time, and if your speed of impact is too great, the water won't be able to flow away ③fast enough, and so it pushes back at you. It's that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and makes falling into water from a great height like landing on concrete. The incompressibility of water ④is also why waves can have such deadly power, and in the case of tsunamis, why they can destroy buildings and cities, ⑤tossing cars around easily.

* compress: 압축하다 ** give: (힘을 받아) 휘다

128. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (128)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [39번 문제응용]

In the late twentieth century, researchers sought to measure how fast and how far news, rumours or innovations moved. More recent research ①has shown that ideas — even emotional states and conditions — can be transmitted through a social network. The evidence of this kind of contagion is clear: 'Students with studious roommates become more studious. Diners ②sitting next to heavy eaters eat more food.' However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much beyond our friends' friends' friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation). ③This is because the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour requires a stronger connection than the relaying of a letter or the communication ④which a certain employment opportunity exists. Merely knowing people is not the same as being able to influence them to study more or over-eat. Imitation is indeed the sincerest form of flattery, even ⑤when it is unconscious.

* flattery: 아첨

129. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (129)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [40번 문제응용]

In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues ① conducted an interesting experiment about external factors of memory manipulation. In their experiment, participants ② were shown a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video. Directly ③ after viewing the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were correctly able to recall the details. Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn't allow their memories to be swayed ④ when they were presented with any false information about the film. This changed, however, when participants were shown fake responses about the film made by other participants. Upon seeing the incorrect answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves. Even after they found out that the other answers ⑤ had fabricated and didn't have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late. The participants were no longer able to distinguish between truth and fiction. They had already modified their memories to fit the group.

130. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (130)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [41-42번 문제응용]

Evolutionary biologists believe sociability drove the evolution of our complex brains. Fossil evidence shows that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it was not unusual for *Homo sapiens* ① to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip. Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups extended far beyond their own families. ② Remember all those connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived required considerable processing power. It also required wayfinding savvy. Imagine trying to maintain a social network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness. You couldn't send a text message to your friends to find out where they were — you had to go out and visit them, ③ remember where you last saw them or imagine where they might have gone. To do this, you needed navigation skills, spatial awareness, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around. Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke believes that our ancestor developed all these attributes ④ while trying to keep in touch with their neighbours. Eventually, our brains became primed for wayfinding. Meanwhile the Neanderthals, who didn't travel as far, never fostered a spatial skill set: ⑤ despite being sophisticated hunters, well adapted to the cold and able to see in the dark, they went extinct. In the prehistoric badlands, nothing was more helpful than a circle of friends.

* savvy: 요령, 지식 ** Palaeolithic: 구석기 시대의

131. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (131)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [43번-45번 문제응용]

"You've been a very good girl this year, Emma. Tonight, Santa will drop by our house to leave you some presents." Martha told her little girl, smiling. "And for you too, Fred," she added. She wanted to give her two children so much more, but this year ①had been especially hard for Martha. She had worked day and night to buy some Christmas gifts for her children. That night, after everyone ②had been to bed, Emma slowly climbed out of bed. She took out a page from a notebook to write a letter to Santa. She whispered to herself as she wrote. "Dear Santa, will you send a few smiles and laughs for my mother? She doesn't laugh much. And will you send a few toys for Fred as well? Thank you." Emma folded the letter twice and sealed it within an envelope. She left the envelope outside the front door and went back to sleep. Emma ③came running up to her mother the next morning. "Mommy, Santa really did come last night!" Martha smiled, thinking of the candies and cookies she must have found in her socks. "Did you like his gifts?" "Yes, they are wonderful. Fred loves his toys, too." Martha was confused. She wondered how the candies and cookies ④had become toys overnight. Martha ran into Emma's room and saw a small red box that was half open. She knelt down and glanced inside to see its contents. The box contained some toys, countless little candies and cookies. "Mommy, this is for you from Santa." Emma said holding out a card towards Martha. Puzzled, she opened it. It said, "Dear Emma's mother. A very merry Christmas! Hi, I am Amelia. I found your child's letter blowing across the street last night. I was touched and ⑤couldn't help but respond. Please accept the gift as a Christmas greeting." Martha felt tears falling down her cheeks. She slowly wiped them off and hugged her daughter. "Merry Christmas, Emma. Didn't I tell you Santa would come?"

132. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (32)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

5단계 어휘의 적절성

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [18번 문제응용]

To the Principal of Gullard High School,
My name is Nancy Watson, and I am the captain of the student dance club at Gullard High School. We are one of the biggest faces of the school, ①winning a lot of awards and trophies. However, the school isn't ②allowing our club to practice on the school field because a lot of teachers worry that we are going to mess up the field. This is causing us to lose practice time and ultimately ③results in creating a bad high school experience for us. We promise to use the space ④respectively. Therefore, I'm asking you to allow us to use the school field for our dance practice. I would be grateful if you ⑤reconsider your decision. Thank you very much.

Sincerely, Nancy Watson

133. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (133)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [19번 문제응용]

Ryan, an eleven-year-old boy, ran home as ①fast as he could. Finally, summer break had started! When he entered the house, his mom was standing in front of the refrigerator, waiting for him. She told him to pack his bags. Ryan's heart ②soared like a balloon. *Pack for what? Are we going to Disneyland?* He couldn't remember the last time his parents had ③taken him on a vacation. His eyes beamed. "You're spending the summer with uncle Tim and aunt Gina." Ryan groaned. "The whole summer?" "Yes, the whole summer." The ④anticipation he had felt disappeared in a flash. For three whole ⑤fascinating weeks, he would be on his aunt and uncle's farm. He sighed.

134. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (134)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [20번 문제응용]

When trying to ①convince someone to change their mind, most people try to lay out a logical argument, or make a ②passionate plea as to why their view is right and the other person's opinion is wrong. But when you think about it, you'll realize that this doesn't often work. As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to change their mind, the ③metaphorical shutters go down. You'll have better luck if you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions that let someone ④challenge their own assumptions. We tend to approve of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we *think* we thought of it first. Therefore, encouraging someone to question their own worldview will often yield better results than trying to force them into ⑤rejecting your opinion as fact. Ask someone well-chosen questions to look at their own views from another angle, and this might trigger fresh insights.

135. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (135)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [21번 문제응용]

In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula that ①spits out the correct answer on a standardized test. Textbooks with grand titles like *The Principles of Physics* magically reveal "the principles" in three hundred pages. An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us "the truth." As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often ②embrace the many alternate paths that people ③wandered down, the many false clues they followed, the many ④misconceptions they had. We learn about Newton's "laws" — as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them. The laws that Newton failed to establish — most notably his experiments in alchemy, which attempted, and spectacularly ⑤failed, to turn lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story told in physics classrooms. Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.* lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

136. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (136)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [22번 문제응용]

The vast majority of companies, schools, and organizations measure and reward “high performance” in terms of ①communal metrics such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores. The problem with this approach is that it is based on a belief we thought science had fully ②confirmed: that we live in a world of “survival of the fittest.” It teaches us that those with the *best* grades, or the *most* impressive resume, or the *highest* point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed. The formula is simple: be better and smarter and more creative than everyone else, and you will be successful. But this formula is ③inaccurate. Thanks to new research, we now know that achieving our highest potential is not about survival of the fittest but survival of ④the best fit. In other words, success is not just about how creative or smart or driven you are, but how well you are able to ⑤connect with, contribute to, and benefit from the ecosystem of people around you.

* accolade: 수상, 표창

137. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?⁽¹³⁷⁾

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [23번 문제응용]

I was brought up to believe that if I get lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later end up where I started. Without knowing it, people who are ①lost will always walk in a circle. In the book *Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass*, author Harold Gatty ②confirms that this is true. We tend to walk in circles for several reasons. The most important is that virtually no human has two legs of the exact ③same length. One leg is always slightly longer than the other, and this causes us to turn without even noticing it. In addition, if you are hiking with a backpack on, the weight of that backpack will ④inevitably throw you off balance. Our dominant hand factors into the mix too. If you are right-handed, you will have a tendency to turn toward the right. And when you meet an obstacle, you will ⑤consciously decide to pass it on the right side.

138. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?⁽¹³⁸⁾

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [24번 문제응용]

In government, in law, in culture, and in routine everyday interaction beyond family and immediate neighbours, a widely understood and clearly formulated language is a great aid to ①mutual confidence. When dealing with property, with contracts, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, concepts and descriptions need to be as precise and ②unambiguous as possible, otherwise misunderstandings will ③arise. If full communication with a potential counterparty in a deal is not possible, then uncertainty and probably a measure of distrust will remain. As economic life became more complex in the later Middle Ages, the need for fuller and more precise communication was ④overlooked. A shared language facilitated clarification and possibly settlement of any disputes. In international trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language aided the process of translation. The Silk Road could only function at all because translators were always ⑤available at interchange points.

139. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?⁽¹³⁹⁾

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [26번 문제응용]

Alice Coachman was born in 1923, in Albany, Georgia, U.S.A. Since she was unable to ①assess athletic training facilities because of the racism of the time, she trained using what was available to her, running barefoot along the dirt roads near her home and using homemade equipment to practice her jumping. Her talent in track and field was ②noticeable as early as elementary school. Coachman kept practicing hard and ③gained attention with her achievements in several competitions during her time in high school and college. In the 1948 London Olympics, Coachman ④competed in the high jump, reaching 5 feet, 6.5 inches, setting both an Olympic and an American record. This accomplishment made her the first black woman to win an Olympic gold medal. She is in nine different Halls of Fame, including the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. Coachman died in 2014, at the age of 90 in Georgia after she had ⑤dedicated her life to education.

140. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (140)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [29번 문제응용]

One of the keys to insects' successful survival in the open air ①lies in their outer covering — a hard waxy layer that helps prevent their tiny bodies from ②dehydrating. To take oxygen from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the body-segments, which take in air passively and can be opened and closed as needed. Instead of blood contained in vessels, they have free-flowing hemolymph, which helps keep their bodies ③yielding, aids movement, and assists the transportation of nutrients and waste materials to the appropriate parts of the body. The nervous system is modular — in a sense, each of the body segments has its own individual and autonomous brain — and some other body systems show a ④similar modularization. These are just a few of the many ways in which insect bodies are structured and function completely ⑤differently from our own.

* hemolymph: 혈림프

** modular: 모듈식의(여러 개의 개별 단위로 되어 있는)

141. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (141)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [30번 문제응용]

On projects in the built environment, people consider safety and functionality ①nonnegotiable. But the aesthetics of a new project — how it is *designed* — is too often considered ②irrelevant. The question of how its design *affects* human beings is rarely asked. People think that design makes something highfalutin, called architecture, and that architecture differs from building, just as surely as the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church. This ③distinction between architecture and building — or more generally, between design and utility — couldn't be more wrong. More and more we are learning that the design of all our built environments matters so ④profoundly that safety and functionality must not be our only urgent priorities. All kinds of design elements influence people's experiences, not only of the environment but also of themselves. They shape our cognitions, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being. They actually help ⑤mitigate our very sense of identity.* highfalutin: 허세를 부리는

142. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (142)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [31번 문제응용]

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The ①appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, ②liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. This made it possible for higher organisms to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei ③evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present ④concentration. It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to ⑤eradicate life as we know it — it is also a consequence of life.

* primordial: 원시의 ** sulfur dioxide: 이산화황

143. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (143)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [32번 문제응용]

One of the primary ways by which music is able to take on ①significance in our inner world is by the way it interacts with memory. Memories associated with important emotions tend to be more deeply ②embedded in our memory than other events. Emotional memories are more likely to be vividly remembered and are more likely to be recalled with the passing of time than ③neutral memories. Since music can be extremely emotionally evocative, key life events can be emotionally heightened by the presence of music, ensuring that memories of the event become deeply ④decoded. Retrieval of those memories is then enhanced by contextual effects, in which a recreation of a similar context to that in which the memories were encoded can ⑤facilitate their retrieval. Thus, re-hearing the same music associated with the event can activate intensely vivid memories of the event.

* evocative: 불러일으키는 ** retrieval: 회복

144. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?144)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [33번 문제응용]

We are now imposing ourselves on nature, instead of the other way around. Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the biomass — the total worldwide weight — of mammals. A long time ago, all of us humans together probably ①weighed only about two-thirds as much as all the bison in North America, and less than one-eighth as much as all the elephants in Africa. But in the Industrial Era our population ②exploded and we killed bison and elephants at industrial scale and in terrible numbers. The balance ③shifted greatly as a result. At present, we humans weigh more than 350 times as much as all bison and elephants put together. We weigh over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals combined. And if we add in all the mammals we've domesticated — cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the comparison becomes truly ④ridiculous: we and our tamed animals now represent 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass. This comparison illustrates a fundamental point: instead of being ⑤unleashed by the environment, we learned to shape it to our own ends.

145. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?145)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [34번 문제응용]

In the modern world, we look for ①certainty in uncertain places. We search for order in chaos, the right answer in ambiguity, and conviction in complexity. “We spend far more time and effort on trying to ②control the world,” best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, “than on trying to understand it.” We look for the easy-to-follow formula. Over time, we lose our ability to interact with the ③unknown. Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man searching for his keys under a street lamp at night. He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them underneath the lamp, because that's where the light is. Our ④yearning for certainty leads us to pursue seemingly safe solutions — by looking for our keys under street lamps. Instead of taking the risky walk into the dark, we stay within our current state, however ⑤superior it may be.

146. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?146)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [35번 문제응용]

As far back as the seventeenth century, hair had a special spiritual ①significance in Africa. Many African cultures saw the head as the center of control, communication, and identity in the body. Hair was regarded as a source of power that ②personified the individual and could be used for spiritual purposes or even to cast a spell. Since it rests on the highest point on the body, hair itself was a means to ③communicate with divine spirits and it was treated in ways that were thought to bring good luck or protect against evil. According to authors Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps, “communication from the gods and spirits was thought to pass through the hair to get to the soul.” In Cameroon, for example, medicine men ④detached hair to containers that held their healing potions in order to protect the potions and ⑤enhance their effectiveness.

* potion: (마법의) 물약

147. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?147)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [36번 문제응용]

Mark Granovetter examined the extent to which information about jobs flowed through weak versus strong ties among a group of people. He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network were from ①strong ties, with the rest coming via medium or weak ties; and with more than a quarter coming via weak ties. Strong ties can be more ②homophilistic. Our closest friends are often those who are most like us. This means that they might have information that is most ③relevant to us, but it also means that it is information to which we may already be exposed. In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more ④distant both geographically and demographically. Their information is more ⑤familiar. Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we have so many weak ties that they end up being a sizable source of information, especially of information to which we don't otherwise have access.

148. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (148)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [37번 문제응용]

When we think of culture, we first think of human cultures, of *our* culture. We think of computers, airplanes, fashions, teams, and pop stars. For most of human cultural history, none of those things ①existed. For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool with moving parts. Well into the twentieth century, various human foraging cultures ②abandoned tools of stone, wood, and bone. We might pity human hunter-gatherers for their stuck simplicity, but we would be making a mistake. They held extensive knowledge, knew deep secrets of their lands and creatures. And they experienced rich and ③rewarding lives; we know so because when their ways were threatened, they fought to hold on to them, to the death. Sadly, this remains ④true as the final tribal peoples get overwhelmed by those who value money above humanity. We are living in their end times and, to varying extents, we're all contributing to those endings. Ultimately our values may even prove ⑤self-defeating.

* forage: 수렵 채집하다

149. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (149)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [38번 문제응용]

Liquids are ①destructive. Foams feel soft because they are easily compressed; if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll feel it give beneath you. Liquids don't do this; instead they flow. You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee. When you jump off a diving board and hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you. But the flowing ②takes time, and if your speed of impact is too great, the water won't be able to flow away ③fast enough, and so it pushes back at you. It's that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and makes falling into water from a great height like landing on concrete. The ④compressibility of water is also why waves can have such deadly power, and in the case of tsunamis, why they can ⑤destroy buildings and cities, tossing cars around easily.

* compress: 압축하다 ** give: (힘을 받아) 휘다

150. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (150)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [39번 문제응용]

In the late twentieth century, researchers sought to measure how fast and how far news, rumours or innovations ①moved. More recent research has shown that ideas — even emotional states and conditions — can be transmitted through a social network. The evidence of this kind of ②contagion is clear: 'Students with studious roommates become more studious. Diners sitting next to heavy eaters eat more food.' However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much ③beyond our friends' friends' friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation). This is because the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour ④requires a stronger connection than the relaying of a letter or the communication that a certain employment opportunity exists. Merely knowing people is not the same as being able to influence them to study more or over-eat. ⑤Indifference is indeed the sincerest form of flattery, even when it is unconscious.

* flattery: 아첨

151. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (151)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [40번 문제응용]

In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues ① conducted an interesting experiment about external factors of memory manipulation. In their experiment, participants were shown a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video. Directly after viewing the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were correctly able to ② recall the details. Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn't allow their memories to be ③ swayed when they were presented with any false information about the film. This changed, however, when participants were shown fake responses about the film made by other participants. Upon seeing the incorrect answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves. Even after they found out that the other answers had been ④ fabricated and didn't have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late. The participants were no longer able to distinguish between truth and fiction. They had already modified their memories to ⑤ disregard the group.

152. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (152)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [41번-42번 문제응용]

Evolutionary biologists believe ① sociability drove the evolution of our complex brains. Fossil evidence shows that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it was not unusual for *Homo sapiens* to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip. Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups ② extended far beyond their own families. Remembering all those connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived required ③ considerable processing power. It also required wayfinding savvy. Imagine trying to maintain a social network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness. You couldn't send a text message to your friends to find out where they were — you had to go out and visit them, remember where you last saw them or imagine where they might have gone. To do this, you needed navigation skills, spatial awareness, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around. Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke believes that our ancestor developed all these attributes while trying to keep in touch with their neighbours. Eventually, our brains became primed for wayfinding. Meanwhile the Neanderthals, who didn't travel as far, ④ fostered a spatial skill set; despite being sophisticated hunters, well adapted to the cold and able to see in the dark, they went extinct. In the prehistoric badlands, nothing was more ⑤ helpful than a circle of friends.

* savvy: 요령, 지식 ** Palaeolithic: 구석기 시대의

153. 위의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (153)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

6단계 어법 주관식으로 암기

철저한 암기를 위한 주관식으로 연습

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [18번 문제응용]

To the Principal of Gullard High School,
My name is Nancy Watson, and I am the captain of the student dance club at Gullard High School. We are ㉠ (one of the biggest faces) of the school, ㉡ (win) a lot of awards and trophies. However, the school isn't ㉢ (allow) our club to practice on the school field because a lot of teachers worry that we are going to mess up the field. This is causing us ㉣ (lose) practice time and ultimately results in ㉤ (create) a bad high school experience for us. We promise to use the space ㉥ (respectful). Therefore, I'm asking you to allow us to use the school field for our dance practice. I would be grateful if you ㉦ (reconsider) your decision. Thank you very much.

Sincerely, Nancy Watson

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [19번 문제응용]

Ryan, ㉠ (an eleven-years-old boy), ran home as fast as he could. Finally, summer break ㉡ (start)! When he entered the house, his mom was standing in front of the refrigerator, ㉢ (wait) him. She told him to pack his bags. Ryan's heart soared ㉣ (alike) a balloon. *Pack for what? Are we going to Disneyland?* He couldn't remember the last time his parents ㉤ (take) him on a vacation. His eyes beamed. "You're spending the summer with uncle Tim and aunt Gina." Ryan groaned. "The whole summer?" "Yes, the whole summer." The anticipation he ㉥ (feel) disappeared in a flash. For three whole miserable weeks, he would be on his aunt and uncle's farm. He ㉦ (sigh).

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [20번 문제응용]

When ㉠(try to convince) someone to change their mind, most people try ㉡(to lie out) a logical argument, or make a passionate plea as to ㉢(why their view is right) and the other person's opinion is wrong. But when you think about it, you'll realize ㉣(what) this doesn't often work. As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to change their mind, the metaphorical shutters go down. You'll have better luck if you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions that let someone ㉤(to challenge) their own assumptions. We tend to approve of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we *think* we thought of it first. Therefore, ㉥(encourage) someone to question their own worldview will often yield better results than ㉦(try to force) them into ㉧(accept) your opinion as fact. ㉨(Asking) someone well-chosen questions to look at their own views from another angle, and this might trigger fresh insights.

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [21번 문제응용]

In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula ㉠(that spits out) the correct answer on a standardized test. Textbooks with grand titles like *The Principles of Physics* magically reveal "the principles" in three hundred pages. An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us "the truth." As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often ㉡(ignoring) the many alternate paths ㉢(that people wandered down), the many false clues they followed, the many misconceptions they had. We learn about Newton's "laws" — as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them. The laws ㉣(that) Newton failed to establish — most notably his experiments in alchemy, ㉤(that) attempted, and spectacularly failed, ㉥(to turn lead into gold) — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story ㉦(tell) in physics classrooms. Instead, our education system ㉧(turning) the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold. * lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [22번 문제응용]

The vast majority of companies, schools, and organizations ㉠(measuring and rewarding) “high performance” in terms of individual metrics such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores. The problem with this approach is that it is based on ㉢(a belief we thought science had fully confirmed): that we live in a world of “survival of the fittest.” It teaches us that those with the *best* grades, or the *most* impressive resume, or the *highest* point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed. The formula is simple: be better and smarter and ㉡(more creatively) than everyone else, and you will be successful. But this formula is inaccurate. Thanks to new research, we now know that achieving our highest potential is not about survival of the fittest but ㉣(survival of the best fit). In other words, success is not just about how creative or smart or ㉤(drive) you are, but how well you are able to connect with, contribute to, and ㉦(benefit) the ecosystem of people around you.

* accolade: 수상, 표창

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [23번 문제응용]

I ㉠(bring up) to believe that if I get lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later ㉢(end up what I started). Without knowing it, people who are lost will always walk in a circle. In the book *Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass*, author Harold Gatty ㉡(confirms that) this is true. We tend to walk in circles for several reasons. The most important is that virtually no human has two legs of the exact same length. One leg ㉣(is always slightly longer than another), and this causes us to turn without even noticing it. In addition, if you are hiking ㉤(with a backpack on), the weight of that backpack will inevitably throw you off balance. Our dominant hand ㉦(factor) into the mix too. If you are right-handed, you will have a tendency to turn toward the right. And when you ㉢(will meet an obstacle), you will ㉨(subconscious) decide to pass it on the right side.

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [24번 문제응용]

In government, in law, in culture, and in routine everyday interaction beyond family and immediate neighbours, a widely ㉠(understand) and clearly formulated language is a great aid to mutual confidence. When ㉡(deal with) property, with contracts, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, concepts and descriptions need to be ㉢(as precisely and unambiguously as) possible, otherwise misunderstandings will arise. If full communication with a potential counterparty in a deal is not possible, then uncertainty and probably a measure of distrust will remain. As economic life became more complex in the later Middle Ages, the need for fuller and more precise communication ㉣(accentuate). A shared language ㉤(facilitate) clarification and possibly settlement of any disputes. In international trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language aided the process of translation. The Silk Road could only function at all because translators ㉦(were always available) at interchange points.

* accentuate: 강조하다

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [26번 문제응용]

Alice Coachman was born in 1923, in Albany, Georgia, U.S.A. Since she was unable to access athletic training facilities because of the racism of the time, she trained ㉠(use) what was available to her, ㉡(run) barefoot along the dirt roads near her home and ㉢(use) homemade equipment to practice her jumping. Her talent in track and field was noticeable as early as elementary school. Coachman kept practicing hard and gained attention with her achievements in several competitions ㉣(while her time) in high school and college. In the 1948 London Olympics, Coachman competed in the high jump, ㉤(reach) 5 feet, 6.5 inches, setting both an Olympic and an American record. This accomplishment made her the first black woman to win an Olympic gold medal. She is in nine different Halls of Fame, including the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. Coachman died in 2014, at the age of 90 in Georgia after she ㉦(dedicate) her life to education.

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [29번 문제응용]

One of the keys to insects' successful survival in the open air ㉠(lays) in their outer covering — a hard waxy layer ㉢(that help prevent) their tiny bodies ㉡(dehydrate). To take oxygen from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the body-segments, ㉣(which takes in) air passively and ㉤(can open and close) as needed. Instead of blood ㉦(contain) in vessels, they have free-flowing hemolymph, ㉧(that helps keeping) their bodies rigid, aids movement, and assists the transportation of nutrients and waste materials to the appropriate parts of the body. The nervous system is modular — in a sense, each of the body segments ㉨(has their own individual and autonomous brain) — and some other body systems show a similar modularization. These are just a few of the many ways ㉩(which) insect bodies are structured and function completely ㉪(different) from our own.

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [30번 문제응용]

On projects in the built environment, people consider safety and functionality ㉠(nonnegotiable). But the aesthetics of a new project — how it ㉢(design) — ㉡(too often consider irrelevantly). The question of how its design *affects* human beings ㉣(rarely ask). People think that design makes something highfalutin, called architecture, and that architecture differs from building, just ㉤(as sure as) the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church. This distinction between architecture and building — or more generally, between design and utility — couldn't be more wrong. More and more we are learning that the design of all our built environments ㉦(matter so profound that) safety and functionality must not be our only urgent priorities. All kinds of design elements ㉧(influencing) people's experiences, not only of the environment but also of themselves. They shape our cognitions, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being. They actually ㉨(help constitute) our very sense of identity.

* highfalutin: 허세를 부리는

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [31번 문제응용]

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably ㉠(large) water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) ㉢(began to change) the atmosphere, ㉡(liberate) oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. This ㉣(made it possibly) for higher organisms to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei ㉤(evolve) about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems ㉦(to have) only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen ㉧(reaching) about one-third of its present concentration. It ㉨(rise) almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life ㉩(as we know it) — it is also ㉪(a consequence of life).

* primordial: 원시의 ** sulfur dioxide: 이산화황

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [32번 문제응용]

One of the primary ways ㉠(which) music is able to take on significance in our inner world is ㉢(by the way it interacts with memory). Memories ㉡(associate) important emotions tend to ㉣(more deep embed) in our memory than other events. Emotional memories are more likely ㉤(to vivid remember) and are more likely to ㉦(recall) with the passing of time than neutral memories. Since music ㉧(can be extreme emotional evocative), key life events can be emotionally heightened by the presence of music, ㉨(ensure that) memories of the event become ㉩(deep encode). Retrieval of those memories ㉪(then enhance) contextual effects, ㉫(which) a recreation of a similar context to that ㉬(which) the memories ㉭(encode) can facilitate their retrieval. Thus, re-hearing the same music ㉮(associate) the event can activate ㉯(intense vivid) memories of the event.

* evocative: 불러일으키는 ** retrieval: 회복

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [33번 문제응용]

We are now imposing ㉠(us) on nature, instead of the other way around. Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the biomass — the total worldwide weight — of mammals. A long time ago, all of us humans together probably ㉡(weigh) only about ㉢(two-third) as much as all the bison in North America, and less than ㉣(one-eighth as much as) all the elephants in Africa. But in the Industrial Era our population exploded and we killed bison and elephants at industrial scale and in terrible numbers. The balance ㉤(shifted great) as a result. At present, we humans weigh more than ㉥(350 times as many as) all bison and elephants put together. We weigh over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals ㉦(combine). And if we add in all the mammals ㉧(we've domesticated) — cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the comparison becomes truly ridiculous: we and our tamed animals now ㉨(representing) 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass. This comparison illustrates a fundamental point: instead of ㉩(limit) the environment, we learned ㉪(to shape it to our own ends).

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [34번 문제응용]

In the modern world, we look for certainty in uncertain places. We search for order in chaos, the right answer in ambiguity, and conviction in complexity. “We spend far more time and effort ㉠(on trying to control the world),” best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, “than on trying to understand it.” We look for the easy-to-follow formula. Over time, we lose our ability ㉢(to interact with the unknown). Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man ㉡(search for) his keys under a street lamp at night. He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but ㉣(look for them) underneath the lamp, because that’s ㉤(how the light is). Our yearning for certainty leads us ㉦(pursue) seemingly safe solutions — by looking for our keys under street lamps. Instead of taking the risky walk into the dark, we stay within our current state, ㉧(whatever inferior it may be).

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [35번 문제응용]

As far back as the seventeenth century, hair had a special spiritual significance in Africa. Many African cultures saw the head as the center of control, communication, and identity in the body. Hair ㉠(regard) a source of power ㉢(that personified) the individual and ㉣(could use) for spiritual purposes or even to cast a spell. Since it rests on the highest point on the body, hair itself was a means ㉤(to communicate) divine spirits and it ㉥(treat) in ways that were thought to bring good luck or protect against evil. According to authors Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps, “communication from the gods and spirits ㉦(was thought to pass through) the hair to get to the soul.” In Cameroon, for example, medicine men attached hair to containers ㉧(that held) their healing potions in order to protect the potions and enhance their effectiveness.

* potion: (마법의) 물약

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [36번 문제응용]

Mark Granovetter examined the extent ㉠(which) information about jobs flowed through weak versus strong ties among a group of people. He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network ㉡(was) from strong ties, with the rest ㉢(come) via medium or weak ties; and with more than a quarter ㉣(come) via weak ties. Strong ties can be more homophilistic. Our closest friends are often those ㉤(who are most alike us). This means that they might have information ㉥(that is most relevantly to us), but it also means that it is information ㉦(which) we may already be exposed. In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more distant both geographically and demographically. Their information ㉧(is more novel). Even though we talk to these people ㉨(less frequent), we have so many weak ties that they end up ㉩(be) a sizable source of information, especially of information ㉪(which) we don't otherwise have access.

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

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

ㄴ_____

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [37번 문제응용]

When we think of culture, we first think of human cultures, of *our* culture. We think of computers, airplanes, fashions, teams, and pop stars. For most of human cultural history, none of those things ㉠(exist). For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool ㉡(with moving parts). Well into the twentieth century, various human foraging cultures ㉢(retain) tools of stone, wood, and bone. We might pity human hunter-gatherers for their ㉣(stick) simplicity, but we would be making a mistake. They held extensive knowledge, knew deep secrets of their lands and creatures. And they experienced rich and rewarding lives; we know so because when their ways ㉤(threaten), they fought to hold on to them, to the death. Sadly, this ㉥(remains truly) as the final tribal peoples get overwhelmed by those ㉦(whose) value money above humanity. We are living in their end times and, ㉧(to vary extents), we're all contributing to those endings. Ultimately our values ㉨(may even prove self-defeating). * forage: 수렵 채집하다

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [38번 문제응용]

Liquids are destructive. Foams ㉠(feel softly) because they ㉡(easily compress); if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll ㉢(feel it give beneath you). Liquids don't do this; instead they flow. You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee. When you jump off a diving board and hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you. But the flowing takes time, and if your speed of impact is too great, the water won't be able ㉣(to flow away fast enough), and so it pushes back at you. It's that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and makes falling into water from a great height ㉤(alike) landing on concrete. The incompressibility of water is also ㉥(why) waves can have such deadly power, and in the case of tsunamis, why they can destroy buildings and cities, ㉦(toss) cars around easily.

* compress: 압축하다 ** give: (힘을 받아) 휘다

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

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

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [39번 문제응용]

In the late twentieth century, researchers sought to measure how fast and how far news, rumours or innovations ㉠(move). More recent research has shown that ideas — even emotional states and conditions — ㉡(can transmit) through a social network. The evidence of this kind of contagion is clear: ‘Students with studious roommates become more studious. Diners ㉢(sit) next to heavy eaters eat more food.’ However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much beyond our friends’ friends’ friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation). ㉣(This is why) the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour requires a stronger connection than the relaying of a letter or the communication ㉤(which) a certain employment opportunity exists. ㉥(Mere) knowing people is not the same as being able to influence them to study more or over-eat. Imitation is indeed the sincerest form of flattery, even ㉦(when it is unconscious).

* flattery: 아첨

306. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 306)

ㄴ _____

307. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 307)

ㄴ _____

308. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 308)

ㄴ _____

309. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 309)

ㄴ _____

310. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 310)

ㄴ _____

311. 위 글 ㉥의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 311)

ㄴ _____

312. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 312)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [40번 문제응용]

In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues ㉠(conduct) an interesting experiment about external factors of memory manipulation. In their experiment, participants ㉡(show) a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video. Directly after ㉢(view) the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were correctly able to recall the details. Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn’t allow their memories ㉣(sway) when they were presented with any false information about the film. This changed, however, when participants were shown fake responses about the film ㉤(make) other participants. Upon seeing the incorrect answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves. Even after they found out that the other answers ㉥(fabricate) and ㉦(didn’t have anything to do with) the documentary, it was too late. The participants were no longer able to distinguish between truth and fiction. They ㉧(already modify) their memories to fit the group.

313. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 313)

ㄴ _____

314. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 314)

ㄴ _____

315. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 315)

ㄴ _____

316. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 316)

ㄴ _____

317. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 317)

ㄴ _____

318. 위 글 ㉥의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 318)

ㄴ _____

319. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 319)

ㄴ _____

320. 위 글 ㉧의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 320)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [41번~42번 문제응용]

Evolutionary biologists believe sociability drove the evolution of our complex brains. Fossil evidence shows that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it ㉠(was not unusual) for *Homo sapiens* to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip. Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups extended far beyond their own families. ㉡(Remember) all those connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived ㉢(require) considerable processing power. It also required wayfinding savvy. Imagine ㉣(try to maintain) a social network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness. You couldn't send a text message to your friends to find out where they were — you had to go out and visit them, remember ㉤(where did you last see them) or imagine where they ㉥(might go). To do this, you needed navigation skills, spatial awareness, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around. Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke ㉦(believes that) our ancestor developed all these attributes ㉧(while try to keep in touch with) their neighbours. Eventually, our brains became primed for wayfinding. Meanwhile the Neanderthals, who didn't travel as far, ㉨(never fostering) a spatial skill set; ㉩(despite) being sophisticated hunters, ㉪(well adapt to) the cold and able to see in the dark, they went extinct. In the prehistoric badlands, ㉫(nothing was more helpful than) a circle of friends.

* savvy: 요령, 지식 ** Palaeolithic: 구석기 시대의

321. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 321)

ㄴ _____

322. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 322)

ㄴ _____

323. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 323)

ㄴ _____

324. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 324)

ㄴ _____

325. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 325)

ㄴ _____

326. 위 글 ㉠의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 326)

ㄴ _____

327. 위 글 ㉡의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 327)

ㄴ _____

328. 위 글 ㉢의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 328)

ㄴ _____

329. 위 글 ㉣의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 329)

ㄴ _____

330. 위 글 ㉤의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 330)

ㄴ _____

331. 위 글 ㉥의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 331)

ㄴ _____

332. 위 글 ㉦의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 332)

ㄴ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [43번~45번 문제응용]

"You've been a very good girl this year, Emma. Tonight, Santa will drop by our house to leave you some presents." Martha told her little girl, smiling. "And for you too, Fred," she added. She wanted to give her two children so much more, but this year ㉔(had been especially hard for) Martha. She had worked day and night to buy some Christmas gifts for her children. That night, after everyone ㉕(had been to) bed, Emma slowly climbed out of bed. She took out a page from a notebook to write a letter to Santa. She ㉖(whispered to herself) as she wrote. "Dear Santa, will you send a few smiles and laughs for my mother? She doesn't laugh much. And will you send a few toys for Fred as well? Thank you." Emma folded the letter twice and sealed it within an envelope. She left the envelope outside the front door and went back to sleep. Emma ㉗(came running up to her mother) the next morning. "Mommy, Santa really did come last night!" Martha smiled, ㉘(think of) the candies and cookies she ㉙(should have found) in her socks. "Did you like his gifts?" "Yes, they are wonderful. Fred loves his toys, too." Martha was confused. She wondered how the candies and cookies ㉚(become) toys overnight. Martha ran into Emma's room and saw a small red box that was half open. She knelt down and glanced inside to see its contents. The box contained some toys, countless little candies and cookies. "Mommy, this is for you from Santa." Emma said holding out a card towards Martha. Puzzled, she opened it. It said, "Dear Emma's mother. A very merry Christmas! Hi, I am Amelia. I found your child's letter ㉛(blow) across the street last night. I was touched and ㉜(couldn't help but to respond). Please accept the gift as a Christmas greeting." Martha ㉝(felt tears falling down) her cheeks. She slowly ㉞(wiped off them) and hugged her daughter. "Merry Christmas, Emma. Didn't I tell you Santa would come?"

333. 위 글 ㉔의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 333)

ㄴ _____

334. 위 글 ㉕의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 334)

ㄴ _____

335. 위 글 ㉖의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 335)

ㄴ _____

336. 위 글 ㉗의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 336)

ㄴ _____

337. 위 글 ㉘의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 337)

ㄴ _____

338. 위 글 ㉙의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 338)

ㄴ _____

339. 위 글 ㉚의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 339)

ㄴ _____

340. 위 글 ㉛의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 340)

ㄴ _____

341. 위 글 ㉜의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 341)

ㄴ _____

342. 위 글 ㉝의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 342)

ㄴ _____

343. 위 글 ㉞의 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요시 그대로 쓸 수 있음) 343)

ㄴ _____

7단계 본문 내용의 이해

344. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.344)

Gullard 고등학교 교장 선생님 귀하,
제 이름은 Nancy Watson이며 Gullard 고등학교 학생 댄스 동아리 회장입니다. 우리는 학교의 가장 중요한 얼굴 중 하나로 많은 상과 트로피를 받고 있습니다. 그러나 많은 선생님들께서 우리가 학교 운동장을 영랑으로 만들 것을 염려하시기 때문에 학교는 우리 동아리가 운동장에서 연습하는 것을 허락하지 않고 있습니다. 이는 우리에게 연습 시간을 잃게 하고 결국 우리에게 유감스러운 고등학교 경험을 만들어 주게 됩니다. 우리는 그 공간을 소중히 사용할 것을 약속드립니다. 그러므로, 저는 교장 선생님께 우리가 댄스 연습을 위해 학교 운동장을 사용하도록 허락해 주시기를 요청드립니다. 교장 선생님께서 그결정을 재고해 주신다면 고맙겠습니다. 대단히 감사합니다.

Nancy Watson 올림

[18번 문제응용]

To the Principal of Gullard High School,

My name is Nancy Watson, and I am the captain of the student dance club at Gullard High School. We are one of the biggest faces of the school, winning a lot of awards and trophies. However, the school isn't allowing our club to _____ on the school field because a lot of teachers worry that we are going to _____ the field. This is causing us to lose practice time and ultimately results in creating a bad high school experience for us. We promise to use the space _____. Therefore, I'm asking you to allow us to use the school field for our dance practice. I would be _____ if you _____ your decision. Thank you very much.

Sincerely, Nancy Watson

345. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.345)

11살 소년 Ryan은 가능한 한 빨리 집으로 달려갔다. 마침내, 여름 방학이 시작했다! 그가 집으로 들어갔을 때 그의 엄마는 냉장고 앞에 서서 그를 기다리고 있었다. 그녀는 그에게 가방을 싸라고 말했다. Ryan의 심장이 풍선처럼 날아올랐다. '왜 가방을 싸지? 우리가 디즈니랜드에 가는 걸까?' 그는 마지막으로 부모님이 자신을 데리고 휴가를 갔던 때가 기억나지 않았다. 그의 두 눈이 반짝거렸다. "너는 Tim 삼촌과 Gina 숙모와 함께 여름을 보내게 될 거야." Ryan은 불만의 신음 소리를 냈다. "여름 내내요?" "그렇다. 여름 내내." 그가 느꼈던 기대감이 순식간에 사라졌다. 끔찍한 3주 내내, 그는 자신의 삼촌과 숙모의 농장에서 지내게 될 것이다. 그는 한숨을 쉬었다.

[19번 문제응용]

Ryan, an eleven-year-old boy, ran home as fast as he could. Finally, _____ had started! When he entered the house, his mom was standing in front of the refrigerator, waiting for him. She told him to pack his bags. Ryan's heart soared like a balloon. *Pack for what? Are we going to Disneyland?* He couldn't remember the last time his parents had taken him on a vacation. His eyes beamed. "You're spending the summer with uncle Tim and aunt Gina." Ryan _____. "The whole summer?" "Yes, the whole summer." The _____ he had felt disappeared in a flash. For three whole _____ weeks, he would be on his aunt and uncle's farm. He _____.

346. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.346)

누군가를 그 마음을 바꾸도록 설득하고자 할 때 대부분의 사람들이 논리적 주장을 펼치거나 또는 왜 자신의 관점이 옳고 다른 사람의 의견이 틀린지에 대해 열정적으로 항변한다. 하지만 여러분이 그것에 대해 생각해 보면 여러분은 이것이 종종 효과가 없다는 것을 깨달을 것이다. 누군가가 여러분이 자신의 마음을 바꾸려는 임무를 띠고 있다는 것을 알아차리자마자 은유적인 (마음의) 셔터는 내려간다. 만약 여러분이 누군가에게 자기 자신의 가정을 의심하도록 하는 잘 선택된, 다양한 대답이 가능한 질문을 한다면 여러분은 더 좋은 운이 따를 것이다. 만약 우리가 어떤 견해를 먼저 생각해 냈다면 혹은 최소한 우리가 그것을 먼저 생각해 냈다고 '생각'한다면, 우리는 그 견해를 인정하려는 경향이 있다. 그러므로 누군가에게 자기 자신의 세계관에 의문을 갖도록 장려하는 것은 역지로 여러분의 의견을 사실로 받아들이도록 그들에게 강요하려고 하는 것보다 종종 더 나은 결과를 가져올 것이다. 누군가에게 그들 자신의 관점을 다른 각도에서 바라보도록 잘 선택된 질문을하라. 그러면 이것은 새로운 통찰력을 유발할 것이다.

[20번 문제응용]

When trying to _____ someone to change their mind, most people try to lay out a _____ argument, or make a _____ plea as to why their view is right and the other person's opinion is wrong. But when you think about it, you'll realize that this doesn't often work. As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to _____ their mind, the metaphorical shutters go down. You'll have better luck if you ask _____, _____ questions that let someone _____ their own assumptions. We tend to _____ of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we *think* we thought of it first. Therefore, encouraging someone to _____ their own worldview will often yield better results than trying to force them into _____ your opinion as fact. Ask someone _____ questions to _____ their own views from _____, and this might _____ fresh insights.

347. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.347)

학교에는 하나의 교육과정, 과학을 공부하는 하나의 올바른 방식, 표준화된 시험의 정답을 내어놓는 하나의 올바른 공식이 있다. '물리학의 원리'와 같은 대단한 제목을 가진 교과서들은 300페이지에 걸쳐 '그 원리들'을 마법처럼 보여 준다. 그리고 나서 권위자가 우리에게 '진실'을 알려 주기 위해서 강의대로 다가간다. 이론 물리학자 David Gross가 자신의 노벨상 수상자 강연에서 설명했듯이, 교과서들은 종종 사람들이 헤매고 다닌 그 많은 다른 경로들과 그들이 따랐던 그 많은 잘못된 단서들과 그들이 가졌던 그 많은 오해들을 묵살한다. 우리는 마치 뉴턴의 '법칙들'에 대해 마치 그것들이 대단한 신의 방문이나 한 번의 천재성에 의해 도래하는 것처럼 배우지만, 그가 그것들을 탐구하고 수정하고 변경하는 데 들인 여러 해에 대해서는 배우지 않는다. 뉴턴이 확립하는 데 실패한 법칙들, 즉 가장 공공연하게는 낱을 금으로 바꾸기 위해 시도했으나 엄청나게 실패했던 연금술에서의 실험은 물리학 수업에서 언급되는 일차원적인 이야기의 일부로 선택되지 못한다. 대신에, 우리의 교육 시스템은 이런 과학자들의 인생 이야기들을 낱에서 금으로 바꿔 버린다.

[21번 문제응용]

In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula that spits out the correct answer on a standardized test. Textbooks with grand titles like *The Principles of Physics* magically _____ "the principles" in three hundred pages. An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to _____ us "the truth." As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often _____ the many _____ paths that people _____ down, the many _____ they followed, the many _____ they had. We learn about Newton's "laws" — as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them. The laws that Newton _____ to establish — most notably his experiments in alchemy, which attempted, and spectacularly failed, to turn lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story told in physics classrooms. Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.

* lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

348. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요. (348)

대부분의 회사, 학교, 조직이 매출, 수상 이력, 시험 성적과 같은 개인의 수치적 관점에서 ‘높은 성과’를 측정하고 보상한다. 이러한 접근법의 문제는 우리가 과학이 완전히 확인해 주었다고 생각하는 믿음, 즉 우리가 ‘적자생존’의 세상에서 살고 있다는 믿음에 그것이 바탕을 두고 있다는 점이다. 그것은 우리에게 ‘최고의’ 성적, ‘가장’ 인상적인 이력서, 혹은 ‘최상의’ 점수를 가진 사람들이 성공할 ‘유일한’ 사람들일 것이라고 가르친다. 이 공식은 간단하다. 즉, 다른 누구보다 더 잘하고 더 똑똑하고 더 창의적이 되면 여러분은 성공할 것이다. 그러나 이 공식은 정확하지 않다. 새로운 연구 덕분에 우리는 이제 최상의 가능성을 성취하는 것이, 가장 잘 적응하는 사람의 생존이 아니라 가장 잘 어울리는 사람의 생존에 관한 것이라는 것을 안다. 다시 말해서, 성공은 단지 여러분이 얼마나 창의적이고, 똑똑하고, 열의가 있는가에 관한 것이 아니라, 여러분의 주변에 있는 사람들의 생태계와 얼마나 잘 관계를 맺고, 그것에 기여하고, 그로부터 이익을 얻는지에 관한 것이다

[22번 문제응용]

The vast majority of companies, schools, and organizations measure and reward “high performance” in terms of _____ metrics such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores. The problem with this approach is that it is based on a belief we thought science had fully _____: that we live in a world of “_____ of the _____.” It teaches us that those with the *best* grades, or the *most* impressive resume, or the *highest* point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed. The formula is simple: be better and smarter and more creative than everyone else, and you will be successful. But this formula is _____. Thanks to new research, we now know that achieving our highest potential is not about survival of the _____ but survival of the _____. In other words, success is not just about how creative or smart or driven you are, but how well you are able to _____, contribute to, and benefit from the ecosystem of _____.

* accolade: 수상, 표창

349. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요. (349)

나는 만약 내가 넓은 숲에서 길을 잃었다면, 머지않아 내가 출발했던 곳으로 결국 올 것을 믿도록 길러졌다. 그것을 알지 못한 채, 길을 잃은 사람들은 항상 원을 그리며 걸을 것이다. ‘지도나 나침반 없이 길 찾기’라는 책에서 저자인 Harold Gatty는 이것이 사실임을 확인해 준다. 우리는 몇 가지 이유로 원을 그리며 걷는 경향이 있다. 가장 중요한 것은 실제로 어떤 사람도 정확히 똑같은 길이의 두 다리를 가지지 않는다는 점이다. 한쪽 다리는 항상 다른 쪽 보다 조금 더 길고 이는 우리가 심지어 그것을 알아채지 못한 채 돌도록 한다. 게다가 만약 여러분이 배낭을 메고 도보 여행을 하는 중이라면, 그 배낭의 무게가 여러분을 불가피하게 균형을 잃게 할 것이다. 우리의 주로 쓰는 손도 이 조합의 한 요소가 된다. 만약 여러분이 오른손잡이라면 여러분은 오른쪽으로 돌려는 경향을 갖고 있을 것이다. 그리고 여러분이 장애물을 만났을 때 여러분은 그것을 오른쪽으로 지나가기로 무의식적으로 결정할 것이다.

[23번 문제응용]

I was brought up to believe that if I get lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later end up _____. I _____. Without knowing it, people who are lost will always walk in a _____. In the book *Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass*, author Harold Gatty confirms that this is true. We tend to walk in _____ for several reasons. The most important is that virtually no human has two legs of the exact _____ length. One leg is always slightly longer than the other, and this causes us to turn without even noticing it. In addition, if you are hiking with a backpack on, the weight of that backpack will inevitably throw you off _____. Our dominant hand factors into the mix too. If you are right-handed, you will have a tendency to turn toward the right. And when you meet an obstacle, you will _____ decide to pass it on the right side.

350. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.(350)

정치 체제에서, 법에서, 문화에서, 그리고 가족 및 가까운 이웃을 넘어서는 일상적인 매일의 상호작용에서, 폭넓게 이해되고 확실하게 표현된 언어가 상호 신뢰에 굉장한 도움이 된다. 재산이나, 계약서, 심지어 단순한 상품과 서비스의 일상적인 교환을 다룰 때 개념과 설명은 가능한 한 정확하고 모호하지 않아야 하며, 그렇지 않으면 오해가 생길 것이다. 만약 거래에서 잠재적 상대방과의 완전한 의사소통이 가능하지 않다면 불확실성과 아마 어느 정도의 불신이 남아있을 것이다. 경제 생활이 중세 시대 후반에 더 복잡해지면서 더욱 완전하고 더욱 정확한 의사소통에 대한 필요가 강조되었다. 공유된 언어는 명확화와 아마도 어떤 분쟁의 해결을 용이하게 했다. 국제무역에서도 또한 정확하고 잘 표현된 언어의 사용은 통역의 과정을 도왔다. 실크로드가 그나마 기능할 수 있었던 이유는 교환 지점에서 통역가들이 항상 이용 가능했기 때문이다.

[24번 문제응용]

In government, in law, in culture, and in routine everyday interaction beyond family and immediate neighbours, a _____ understood and _____ formulated language is a great aid to _____. When dealing with property, with contracts, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, concepts and descriptions need to be as _____ and _____ as possible, otherwise misunderstandings will _____. If full communication with a potential counterparty in a deal is not possible, then _____ and probably a measure of _____ will remain. As economic life became more complex in the later Middle Ages, the need for fuller and more precise communication was _____. A shared language _____ clarification and possibly settlement of any disputes. In international trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language aided the process of translation. The Silk Road could only function at all because _____ were always available at interchange points.

* accentuate: 강조하다

351. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.(351)

Alice Coachman은 1923년 미국 Georgia의 Albany에서 태어났다. 그녀가 당시의 인종차별 때문에 운동 훈련 시설을 이용할 수 없었기 때문에, 그녀는 자신에게 이용 가능한 것을 사용하여, 자신의 집 근처 비포장도로를 따라 맨발로 달리고, 점프를 연습하기 위해 집에서 만든 장비를 사용하면서 훈련했다. 육상 경기에서의 그녀의 재능이 일찍이 초등학교 때 눈에 띄었다. Coachman은 계속 열심히 연습하여 고등학교와 대학교 시절 동안 여러 대회에서의 자신의 성취로 주목을 받았다. 1948년 런던 올림픽에서 Coachman은 높이뛰기에 출전해 5피트 6.5인치에 도달하여 올림픽과 미국 기록을 둘 다 세웠다. 이 성과는 그녀를 올림픽 금메달을 딴 최초의 흑인 여성으로 만들었다. 그녀는 미국 올림픽 명예의 전당을 포함하여, 9개의 다른 명예의 전당에 올랐다. Coachman은 그녀의 일생을 교육에 바친 후 2014년에 Georgia에서 90세의 나이에 사망했다.

[26번 문제응용]

Alice Coachman was born in 1923, in Albany, Georgia, U.S.A. Since she was unable to _____ athletic training facilities because of the _____ of the time, she trained using what was available to her, running barefoot along the dirt roads near her home and using homemade equipment to practice her jumping. Her talent in track and field was noticeable as early as elementary school. Coachman kept practicing hard and _____ attention with her achievements in several competitions during her time in high school and college. In the 1948 London Olympics, Coachman competed in the high jump, reaching 5 feet, 6.5 inches, setting both an Olympic and an American record. This _____ made her the first black woman to win an Olympic gold medal. She is in nine different Halls of Fame, including the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. Coachman died in 2014, at the age of 90 in Georgia after she had _____ her life to education.

352. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 채워 넣으세요.352)

야외에서 곤충의 성공적인 생존의 열쇠 중 하나는 그들의 작은 몸이 탈수가 되는 것을 막도록 돕는 단단한 밀랍 같은 층인 외피에 있다. 그들은 공기로부터 산소를 흡수하기 위해 몸의 마디에 있는 좁은 호흡구들을 사용하는데, 이들은 공기를 수동적으로 흡입하고 필요로 될 때 열리고 닫힐 수 있다. 혈관 내 담긴 피 대신 그들은 자유롭게 흐르는 혈림프를 갖고 있는데, 이는 그들의 몸이 단단하게 유지되도록 돕고 움직임을 거두고 영양분과 노폐물이 적절한 몸의 부위로 이동하는 것을 도와준다. 신경 체계가 모듈식으로 되어 있는데, 어떤 의미에서는 각각의 몸의 마디가 그 자체의 개별적이고 자율적인 뇌를 갖고 있으며, 몇몇 다른 몸의 체계가 유사한 모듈화를 보여 준다. 이것들은 곤충의 몸이 우리의 것과는 완전히 다르게 구조화되어 있고 기능하는 많은 방식들 중 몇 가지일 뿐이다.

[29번 문제응용]

One of the keys to insects' successful survival in the open air lies in their outer covering — a hard waxy layer that helps prevent their tiny bodies from _____. To take oxygen from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the body-segments, which take in air passively and can be opened and closed as needed. Instead of blood contained in vessels, they have _____ hemolymph, which helps keep their bodies ____, aids movement, and assists the transportation of nutrients and waste materials to the appropriate parts of the body. The nervous system is _____ — in a sense, each of the body segments has its own _____ and _____ brain — and some other body systems show a similar modularization. These are just a few of the many ways in which insect bodies are structured and function completely _____ from our own.

* hemolymph: 혈림프

** modular: 모듈식의(여러 개의 개별 단위로 되어 있는)

353. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 채워 넣으세요.353)

건축 환경에서의 설계에 대해 사람들이 안전성과 기능성은 협상의 여지가 없다고 여긴다. 하지만 어떻게 그것이 '디자인'되어 있는지와 같은 새로운 설계의 미학은 너무 종종 무관하다고 여겨진다. 어떻게 그것의 디자인이 인간에게 '영향을 미치는지'에 대한 질문은 거의 하지 않는다. 사람들은 디자인이 (미학적) 건축물이라고 불리는 허세를 부리는 것을 만들어 낸다고 생각하며, 워싱턴 국립 대성당이 지역사회 교회와는 다른 것과 마찬가지로 분명하게 (미학적) 건축물은 (일반적) 건축물과 다르다고 생각한다. (미학적) 건축물과 (일반적) 건축물, 더 일반적으로는 디자인과 실용성 사이의 이러한 구분은 더할 나위 없이 잘못된 것이다. 우리의 모든 건축 환경의 디자인이 너무나도 대단히 중요해서 안전성과 기능성이 우리의 유일한 긴박한 우선순위에서는 안된다는 것을 우리는 더욱더 알고 있다. 모든 종류의 디자인 요소들은 사람들의 환경에 대한 경험뿐 아니라 그들 자신에 대한 경험에도 영향을 미친다. 그것들은 우리의 인지, 감정, 행동, 심지어 웰빙까지 형성한다. 그것들은 실제로 우리의 정체성까지 만들어 내도록 돕는다.

[30번 문제응용]

On projects in the built environment, people consider _____ and _____ nonnegotiable. But the _____ of a new project — how it is _____ — is too often considered _____. The question of how its _____ affects human beings is rarely asked. People think that design makes something highfalutin, called architecture, and that architecture differs from building, just as surely as the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church. This _____ between architecture and building — or more generally, between design and utility — couldn't be more wrong. More and more we are learning that the design of all our built environments _____ so _____ that safety and functionality must not be our _____ urgent priorities. All kinds of design elements influence people's experiences, not only of the environment but also of _____. They shape our cognitions, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being. They actually help constitute our very sense of _____.

* highfalutin: 허세를 부리는

354. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.354)

45억 년도 더 전에 지구의 원시 대기는 아마도 대부분 수증기, 이산화탄소, 이산화황과 질소였을 것이다. 극히 원시적인 생물체(박테리아 같은 미생물과 단순한 단세포 식물)의 출현과 연이은 진화는 산소를 유리(遊離)시키고 이산화탄소와 이산화황을 분해하면서 대기를 변화시키기 시작했다. 이것은 더 상위 유기체가 발달하는 것을 가능하게 했다. 가장 최초라고 알려진 핵이 있는 식물 세포가 약 20억 년 전 진화했을 때, 대기는 현재 산소 함량의 고작 약 1%만을 가지고 있었던 것 같다. 약 5억 년 전에 최초의 육지 식물이 출현하면서 산소는 현재 농도의 약 3분의 1에 달했다. 그것은 약 3억 7천만 년 전까지 거의 현재 수준으로 증가했고, 그때 동물들이 처음 육지에 퍼졌다. 그러므로 오늘날의 대기는 우리가 알고 있는 생명체를 유지하기 위한 필요조건일 뿐 아니라, 생명체의 결과이기도 하다.

[31번 문제응용]

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The _____ and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to _____ the _____, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. This made it possible for higher organisms to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the _____ of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its _____. It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just a _____ to _____ life as we know it — it is also a _____ of _____.

* primordial: 원시의 ** sulfur dioxide: 이산화황

355. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.355)

음악이 우리의 내면세계에서 중요성을 가질 수 있는 주요한 방법 중 하나는 그것이 기억과 상호작용하는 방식에 의해서이다. 중요한 감정과 연관된 기억들은 다른 사건들보다 우리 기억 속에 더욱 깊이 박혀 있는 경향이 있다. 감정적인 기억들은 생생히 기억될 가능성이 더 크고 중립적인 기억들보다 시간이 지나도 기억될 가능성이 더 크다. 음악이 감정을 엄청나게 불러일으키기 때문에 중요한 삶의 사건들은 음악의 존재에 의해 감정적으로 고조될 수 있고, 그 사건에 대한 기억들이 확실히 깊이 암호화 되도록 해 준다. 그리고 나서 그러한 기억들의 회복은 맥락 효과에 의해 강화되는데, 이 맥락 효과에서 그 기억들이 암호화되었던 것(맥락)과 비슷한 맥락의 재창조가 그것(기억)들의 회복을 촉진시킬 수 있다. 따라서 그 사건과 연관된 같은 음악을 다시 듣는 것이 그 사건에 대한 강렬하게 생생한 기억들을 활성화할 수 있다.

[32번 문제응용]

One of the primary ways by which music is able to take on significance in our inner world is by the way it _____ with _____. Memories associated with important emotions tend to be more deeply _____ in our memory than other events. _____ memories are more likely to be _____ remembered and are more likely to be _____ with the passing of time than _____ memories. Since music can be extremely emotionally _____, key life events can be emotionally _____ by the presence of music, ensuring that memories of the event become deeply _____. _____ of those memories is then _____ by contextual effects, in which a recreation of a similar context to that in which the memories were encoded can _____ their retrieval. Thus, re-hearing the same music associated with the event can _____ intensely vivid memories of the event.

* evocative: 불러일으키는 ** retrieval: 회복

356. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.(356)

우리는 지금 우리 자신들을 자연에게 강요하고 있으며, 그 반대의 경우는 아니다. 아마도 이것을 알 수 있는 가장 분명한 방법은 전 세계 포유류 무계의 총합, 즉 생물량의 변화를 보는 것이다. 오래전에 우리 모든 인간은 합쳐서 아마도 북미에 있는 모든 들소 무계의 대략 3분의 2 정도의 무게였고, 아프리카의 모든 코끼리의 8분의 1 무게보다 적었다. 하지만 산업 시대에 우리의 인구는 폭발적으로 증가했고 우리는 엄청난 규모와 끔찍한 숫자의 들소와 코끼리를 죽였다. 그 결과 균형이 엄청나게 바뀌었다. 현재는 우리 인간이 모든 들소와 코끼리를 합친 무게의 350배가 넘는 무게가 나간다. 우리는 지구상의 모든 야생 포유류를 합친 것보다 10배 이상 무게가 나간다. 그리고 만약 우리가 사육해 온 소, 양, 돼지, 말 등의 모든 포유류를 포함한다면 그 비교는 정말로 터무니없이 되는데, 우리와 우리가 길들인 동물은 현재 지구 포유류 생물량의 97%에 해당한다. 이러한 비교는 기본적인 핵심을 보여주고 있는데, 우리가 환경에 의해 제약을 받는 것이 아니라, 우리 자신의 목적에 맞게 그것을 만들도록 배웠다.

[33번 문제응용]

We are now _____ on _____, instead of the other way around. Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the biomass — the total worldwide weight — of mammals. A long time ago, all of us humans together probably _____ only about two-thirds as much as all the bison in North America, and less than one-eighth as much as all the elephants in Africa. But in the Industrial Era our population _____ and we killed bison and elephants at industrial scale and in terrible numbers. The balance shifted greatly as a result. At present, we humans weigh more than 350 times as much as all bison and elephants put together. We weigh over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals combined. And if we add in all the mammals we've _____ — cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the comparison becomes truly ridiculous: we and our tamed animals now represent 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass. This comparison illustrates a fundamental point: instead of being _____ by the _____, we learned to _____ it to our own _____.

357. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들을 채워 넣으세요.(357)

현대 세계에서 우리는 불확실한 곳에서 확실성을 찾는다. 우리는 혼란 속에서 질서를, 애매모호함에서 정답을, 복잡함에서 확신을 찾는다. 베스트셀러 작가인 Yuval Noah Harari가, “우리가 세상을 이해하려고 하는 것보다 세상을 통제하려고 하는 것에 훨씬 더 많은 시간과 노력을 쏟는다.”라고 말한다. 우리는 쉽게 따라할 수 있는 공식을 찾는다. 시간이 지나면서 우리는 미지의 것과 상호 작용하는 우리의 능력을 잃어버린다. 우리의 접근법은 나에게 밤에 가로등 아래에서 자신의 열쇠를 찾는 술 취한 남자에 대한 전형적인 이야기를 생각나게 한다. 그는 자신의 열쇠를 어두운 길가 어딘가에서 잃어버렸다는 것을 알지만 가로등 밑에서 그것을 찾는데, 왜냐하면 그곳이 빛이 있는 곳이기 때문이다. 확실성에 대한 우리의 열망은 가로등 아래에서 우리의 열쇠를 찾음으로써 겉으로 보기에 안전한 해결책을 우리가 추구하도록 이끈다. 어둠 속으로 위험한 걸음을 내딛는 대신, 우리는 그것이 아무리 열등할 수 있을지라도 우리의 현재 상태 안에 머문다.

[34번 문제응용]

In the modern world, we look for _____ in uncertain places. We search for _____ in chaos, the right answer in _____, and _____ in complexity. “We spend far more time and effort on trying to _____ the world,” best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, “than on trying to _____ it.” We look for the _____ formula. Over time, we lose our ability to interact with the _____. Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man searching for his keys under a street lamp at night. He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them underneath the lamp, because that's _____ the _____ is. Our _____ for _____ leads us to pursue seemingly _____ — by looking for our keys under street lamps. Instead of taking the _____ walk into the dark, we stay within our _____, however inferior it may be.

358. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 채워 넣으세요.(358)

과거 17세기 정도에 머리카락은 아프리카에서 특별한 영적인 중요성을 가졌다. 많은 아프리카의 문화들은 신체에서 머리를 지배, 소통, 그리고 정체성의 중심이라고 여겼다. 머리카락은 개인을 인격화하는 힘의 원천으로 여겨졌고 영적인 목적을 위해서나 심지어 주문을 걸기 위해서 사용될 수 있었다. 그것이 신체의 가장 높은 지점에 있기 때문에, 머리카락은 그 자체로 신성한 영혼들과 소통할 수 있는 수단이었고 그것은 행운을 가져오거나 악으로부터 지켜준다고 생각되는 방법들로 여겨졌다. 작가 Ayana Byrd와 Lori Tharps에 따르면, “신과 영혼들로부터의 의사소통이 머리카락을 통과하여 영혼에 다다른다고 여겨졌다.” 예를 들어 Cameroon에서는 치료 주술사들이 (마법의) 물약을 보호하고 그 효과성을 높이기 위해 머리카락을 자신의 (마법의) 치료 물약을 담은 용기에 붙였다.

[35번 문제응용]

As far back as the seventeenth century, hair had a _____ in Africa. Many African cultures saw the head as the center of control, communication, and identity in the body. Hair was regarded as a source of power that _____ the individual and could be used for _____ purposes or even to cast a spell. Since it rests on the highest point on the body, hair itself was a means to communicate with divine spirits and it was treated in ways that were thought to bring good luck or protect against evil. According to authors Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps, “communication from the gods and spirits was thought to pass through the hair to get to the soul.” In Cameroon, for example, medicine men _____ hair to containers that held their healing potions in order to protect the potions and _____ their effectiveness.

* potion: (마법의) 물약

359. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 채워 넣으세요.(359)

Mark Granovetter는 한 무리의 사람들 사이에서 약한 유대관계 대 강한 유대관계를 통해 유입되는 직업에 대한 정보의 정도를 조사했다. 그는 관계망을 통해 오는 직업의 6분의 1만이 강한 유대관계로부터 오며 나머지는 중간이나 약한 유대관계를 통해 오고 4분의 1이상이 약한 유대관계로부터 온다는 것을 발견했다. 강한 유대관계는 더 동족친화적일 수 있다. 우리의 가장 친한 친구들은 종종 우리와 가장 비슷한 사람들이다. 이것은 그들이 우리와 가장 관련 있는 정보를 가지고 있을지 모른다는 것을 의미하지만 또한 이는 그것이 우리가 이미 접하고 있을지도 모르는 정보라는 것을 의미한다. 대조적으로, 우리의 더 약한 인간 관계는 종종 지리적으로나 인구통계학적으로나 둘 다 더 먼 사람들을 상대로 한다. 그들의 정보는 더 새롭다. 우리가 이러한 사람들과 덜 빈번하게 말을 하지만, 우리는 매우 많은 약한 유대관계를 가지고 있어서 결국 그것이 정보, 특히 우리가 그렇지 않다면 접근하지 못하는 정보의 엄청난 원천이 된다.

[36번 문제응용]

Mark Granovetter examined the extent to which information about jobs flowed through weak versus strong _____ among a group of people. He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network were from _____ ties, with the rest coming via _____ or _____ ties; and with more than a quarter coming via _____ ties. Strong ties can be more _____. Our closest friends are often those who are most like us. This means that they might have information that is most _____ to us, but it also means that it is information to which we may _____ be _____. In contrast, our _____ relationships are often with people who are more _____ both geographically and demographically. Their information is more _____. Even though we talk to these people _____, we have so many weak ties that they end up being a sizable source of information, especially of information to which we don't otherwise have _____.

360. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.(360)

우리가 문화에 대해 생각할 때, 우리는 먼저 인간의 문화, ‘우리의’ 문화를 생각한다. 우리는 컴퓨터, 비행기, 패션, 팀, 그리고 팝 스타를 생각한다. 그러한 것들 중 어느 것도 대부분의 인간 문화의 역사에서 존재하지 않았다. 수십만 년 동안, 어떤 인간의 문화도 움직이는 부품들을 가진 도구를 가지지 않았다. 20세기까지도 다양한 인간의 수렵 채집 문화는 돌, 나무, 그리고 뼈로 된 도구를 보유했다. 우리는 수렵 채집인들을 그들의 확박한 단순함 때문에 동정할지도 모르지만, 우리는 실수를 범하고 있는 것일 수 있다. 그들은 광범위한 지식을 가졌고 그들의 땅과 생명체의 깊은 비밀을 알았다. 그리고 그들은 풍요롭고 가치 있는 삶을 경험했는데, 그들의 (삶의) 방식이 위협받았을 때 그것을 고수하기 위해 죽을 때까지 그들이 싸웠기 때문에 우리가 그렇게 알고 있다. 슬프게도 인간성보다 돈을 가지 있게 여기는 사람들에 의해 마지막 부족민들이 제압당할 때도 이것은 여전히 사실이다. 우리는 그들의 종말의 시대에 살고 있고, 다양한 정도로 우리는 모두 그러한 종말에 원인이 되고 있다. 결국 우리의 가치들이 스스로를 파괴하고 있다는 것을 증명하는 것일 수도 있다.

[37번 문제응용]

When we think of culture, we first think of human cultures, of *our* culture. We think of computers, airplanes, fashions, teams, and pop stars. For most of human cultural history, none of those things existed. For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool with moving parts. Well into the twentieth century, various human foraging cultures _____ tools of stone, wood, and bone. We might pity human hunter-gatherers for their stuck _____, but we would be making a mistake. They held _____, knew deep secrets of their lands and creatures. And they experienced rich and rewarding lives; we know so because when their ways were threatened, they fought to hold on to them, to the death. Sadly, this remains true as the final tribal peoples get overwhelmed by those who value money above humanity. We are living in their end times and, to varying extents, we're all contributing to those endings. Ultimately our _____ may even prove _____.

* forage: 수렵 채집하다

361. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.(361)

액체는 파괴적이다. 발포 고무는 그것이 쉽게 압축되기 때문에 부드럽게 느껴지는데, 만약 여러분이 발포 고무 매트리스 위로 점프를 한다면 여러분은 그것이 여러분의 밑에서 휘어지는 것을 느끼게 될 것이다. 액체는 이렇게 하지 않고, 대신에 액체는 흐른다. 강에서나, 여러분이 수도꼭지를 틀 때나, 혹은 여러분이 스푼을 사용하여 자신의 커피를 젓는다면 여러분은 이것을 보게 된다. 여러분이 다이빙 도약대에서 뛰어내려 많은 양의 물을 치게 될 때 그 물은 여러분에게서 비껴나 흘러나가야만 한다. 그러나 흘러나가는 것은 시간이 걸리며, 만약 여러분의 충돌의 속도가 너무나도 엄청나다면 그 물이 충분히 빠르게 흘러나가지 못할 것이며 따라서 그것(그 물)은 여러분을 밀어낸다. 여러분이 배로 수면을 치며 수영장 물속으로 떨어질 때 여러분의 피부를 쓰리게 하며, 굉장한 높이에서 물속으로 떨어지는 것을 콘크리트 위에 떨어지는 것처럼 만드는 것이 바로 그 힘이다. 물의 비압축성이 또한 파도가 그러한 치명적인 힘을 가질 수 있는 이유이고, 해일의 경우 그것이 건물과 도시를 부수며 자동차를 쉽게 던져버릴 수 있는 이유인 것이다.

[38번 문제응용]

Liquids are _____. Foams feel soft because they are easily _____; if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll feel it give beneath you. Liquids don't do this; instead they _____. You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee. When you jump off a diving board and hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you. But the _____, and if your speed of impact is too great, the water won't be able to flow away _____, and so it pushes back at you. It's that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and makes falling into water from a great height like landing on concrete. The _____ of water is also why waves can have such deadly power, and in the case of tsunamis, why they can destroy buildings and cities, tossing cars around _____.

* compress: 압축하다 ** give: (힘을 받아) 휘다

362. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.(362)

20세기 후반 연구자들은 얼마나 빨리 그리고 얼마나 멀리 뉴스, 소문, 혁신이 이동하는지를 측정하고자 했다. 더 최근의 연구는 생각 즉 감정 상태와 상황까지도 사회 관계망을 통해 전파될 수 있다는 것을 보여 주어 왔다. 이러한 종류의 전염의 증거는 분명하며, 즉 ‘학구적인 룸메이트와 함께 하는 학생들은 더욱 학구적이 되며 폭식하는 사람 옆에 앉아 식사하는 사람은 더 많은 음식을 먹는다.’ 그러나 Christakis와 Fowler에 따르면 우리는 우리의 친구의 친구의 친구를 훨씬 넘어서서, 다시 말해 고작 세 단계의 떨어짐을 건너서는 생각과 행동을 전파할 수 없다. 이것은 생각이나 행동의 전파와 수용이 편지나 어떤 고용 기회가 있다는 정보를 전달하는 것보다 더 강한 연결을 요구하기 때문이다. 단지 사람을 아는 것은 그들이 더 공부하거나 과식하도록 영향을 미칠 수 있는 것과는 같지 않다. 모방은 그것이 무의식적일 때조차도 실로 가장 순수한 형태의 아침이다.

[39번 문제응용]

In the late twentieth century, researchers sought to measure how ____ and how ____ news, rumours or innovations _____. More recent research has shown that ideas – even _____ states and conditions – can be _____ through a social network. The evidence of this kind of _____ is clear: ‘Students with studious roommates become more studious. Diners sitting next to heavy eaters eat more food.’ However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much _____ our friends’ friends’ friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation). This is because the _____ and _____ of an idea or behaviour requires a _____ than the relaying of a letter or the communication that a certain employment opportunity exists. Merely knowing people is not the same as being able to influence them to study more or over-eat. _____ is indeed the sincerest form of _____, even when it is _____.

* flattery: 아침

363. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.(363)

2011년 Micah Edelson과 그의 동료들이 기억 조작의 외부 요인들에 대한 흥미로운 실험을 했다. 그들의 실험에서 참가자들이 2분 짜리 다큐멘터리 영상을 보고 나서 그 영상에 대한 일련의 질문을 받았다. 그 영상을 본 직후 참가자들은 응답에서 거의 실수를 하지 않았고 정확하게 세부 사항들을 기억해 낼 수 있었다. 4일 후에 그들은 여전히 세부 사항들을 기억할 수 있었고 그들이 영상에 관한 어떤 잘못된 정보가 제시되었을 때에도 자신의 기억이 흔들리게 두지 않았다. 그러나 참가자들이 그 영상에 관한 다른 참가자들이 한 거짓 응답을 봤을 때 이것이 바뀌었다. 다른 사람들의 올바른지 않은 응답을 보자마자 참가자들 자신 또한 잘못된 응답 쪽으로 이끌려갔다. 심지어 그들이 다른 응답들은 조작되었으며 그 다큐멘터리와 아무 상관이 없다는 것을 알아낸 뒤에도, 이는 너무 늦어버린 후였다. 참가자들은 더 이상 진실과 허구를 구분할 수 없었다. 그들은 이미 자신의 기억을 집단에 맞게끔 수정했다.

[40번 문제응용]

In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues conducted an interesting experiment about _____ of _____. In their experiment, participants were shown a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video. Directly after viewing the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were correctly able to _____ the details. Four days later, they could still _____ the details and didn’t allow their memories to be _____ when they were presented with any _____ information about the film. This changed, however, when participants were shown _____ responses about the film made by other participants. Upon seeing the incorrect answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves. Even after they found out that the other answers had been _____ and didn’t have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late. The participants were no longer able to _____ between truth and fiction. They had already _____ their memories to fit the _____.

364. 주어진 우리말 해석에 알맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어들 채워 넣으세요.364)

진화생물학자들은 사회성이 우리의 복잡한 뇌의 진화를 이끌었다고 믿는다. 화석 증거는 13만 년 전 아주 과거에 호모사피엔스가 거래하러, 음식을 공유하러, 그리고 의심의 여지없이 잡담을 하러 150마일 이상을 이동하는 것이 이상한 일이 아니었다는 것을 보여 준다. 네안데르탈인은 다르게 그들의 사회 집단은 그들 자신의 가족을 훨씬 넘어서서 뻗어 있었다. 누가 누구와 관련이 있는지 그리고 그들이 어디에 사는지의 모든 그런 연결을 기억하는 것은 상당한 처리력을 요구했다. 그것은 또한 길 찾기 요령을 요구했다. 구석기 시대 황야의 수십 혹은 수백 제곱 마일을 가로지르는 사회 관계망을 유지하려고 한다고 상상해 보아라. 여러분은 친구들이 어디에 있는지 알아내기 위해 그들에게 문자 메시지를 보낼 수도 없다. 여러분은 나가서 그들을 방문하고, 마지막으로 그들을 어디에서 보았는지 기억하고 혹은 그들이 어디로 갔을지 상상해야만 했다. 이것을 하기 위해, 여러분은 길 찾기 능력, 공간 인식, 방향 감각, 풍경의 지도를 머릿속에 저장하는 능력, 그리고 여기저기를 이동할 동기를 필요로 했다. 캐나다 인류학자인 Ariane Burke는 우리의 조상이 자신의 이웃과 연락하고 지내려고 하는 동안 이러한 모든 특징들을 발달시켰다고 믿는다. 마침내 우리의 두뇌가 길 찾기를 위한 준비를 하게 된 것이다. 한편, 네안데르탈인은 그만큼 멀리 이동하지 않았고 다양한 공간 능력을 발전시키지 못했다. 수준 높은 사냥꾼이었고 추위에 잘 적응했으며 어둠 속에서도 볼 수 있었음에도 불구하고, 그들은 멸종하게 되었다. 선사 시대의 불모지에서는 그 어떤 것도 친구 집단보다 쓸모 없는 것은 없었다. [41번-42번 문제응용]

Evolutionary biologists believe _____ drove the evolution of our complex brains. Fossil evidence shows that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it was not _____ for Homo sapiens to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip. Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups _____ far beyond their own families. Remembering all those connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived required _____ processing power. It also required wayfinding savvy. Imagine trying to _____ a _____ network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness. You couldn't send a text message to your friends to find out where they were — you had to go out and visit them, remember where you last saw them or imagine where they might have gone. To do this, you needed navigation skills, spatial awareness, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around. Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke believes that our ancestor developed all these attributes while trying to _____ in _____ with their neighbours. Eventually, our brains became primed for wayfinding. Meanwhile the Neanderthals, who didn't _____ as far, never _____ d a spatial skill set: despite being sophisticated hunters, well _____ to the cold and able to see in the dark, they went extinct. In the prehistoric badlands, nothing was more helpful than a _____ of _____.

* savvy: 요령, 지식 ** Palaeolithic: 구석기 시대의

8단계 글의 순서

주관식으로 암기

365. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁶⁵⁾

[18번 문제응용]

(A) To the Principal of Gullard High School,
My name is Nancy Watson, and I am the captain of
the student dance club at Gullard High School.

(B) However, the school isn't allowing our club to
practice on the school field because a lot of teachers
worry that we are going to mess up the field.

(C) We promise to use the space respectfully. Therefore,
I'm asking you to allow us to use the school field for
our dance practice.

(D) I would be grateful if you reconsider your decision.
Thank you very much.

(E) We are one of the biggest faces of the school,
winning a lot of awards and trophies.

(F) This is causing us to lose practice time and ultimately
results in creating a bad high school experience for us.

(A) → _____

366. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁶⁶⁾

[19번 문제응용]

(A) Ryan, an eleven-year-old boy, ran home as fast as
he could.

(B) She told him to pack his bags. Ryan's heart soared
like a balloon.

(C) The anticipation he had felt disappeared in a flash.
For three whole miserable weeks, he would be on his
aunt and uncle's farm. He sighed.

(D) Finally, summer break had started! When he entered
the house, his mom was standing in front of the
refrigerator, waiting for him.

(E) His eyes beamed. "You're spending the summer with
uncle Tim and aunt Gina." Ryan groaned. "The whole
summer?" "Yes, the whole summer."

(F) *Pack for what? Are we going to Disneyland?* He
couldn't remember the last time his parents had taken
him on a vacation.

(A) → _____

367. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁶⁷⁾

[20번 문제응용]

(A) When trying to convince someone to change their mind, most people try to lay out a logical argument, or make a passionate plea as to why their view is right and the other person's opinion is wrong.

(B) We tend to approve of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we *think* we thought of it first.

(C) But when you think about it, you'll realize that this doesn't often work.

(D) Ask someone well-chosen questions to look at their own views from another angle, and this might trigger fresh insights.

(E) As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to change their mind, the metaphorical shutters go down.

(F) Therefore, encouraging someone to question their own worldview will often yield better results than trying to force them into accepting your opinion as fact.

(G) You'll have better luck if you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions that let someone challenge their own assumptions.

(A) → _____

368. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁶⁸⁾

[21번 문제응용]

(A) In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula that spits out the correct answer on a standardized test.

(B) The laws that Newton failed to establish — most notably his experiments in alchemy, which attempted, and spectacularly failed, to turn lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story told in physics classrooms.

(C) As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often ignore the many alternate paths that people wandered down, the many false clues they followed, the many misconceptions they had.

(D) Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.

(E) An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us “the truth.”

(F) Textbooks with grand titles like *The Principles of Physics* magically reveal “the principles” in three hundred pages.

(G) We learn about Newton's “laws” — as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them.

(A) → _____

369. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁶⁹⁾

[22번 문제응용]

(A) The vast majority of companies, schools, and organizations measure and reward “high performance” in terms of individual metrics such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores.

(B) In other words, success is not just about how creative or smart or driven you are, but how well you are able to connect with, contribute to, and benefit from the ecosystem of people around you.

(C) It teaches us that those with the *best* grades, or the *most* impressive resume, or the *highest* point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed.

(D) The problem with this approach is that it is based on a belief we thought science had fully confirmed: that we live in a world of “survival of the fittest.”

(E) But this formula is inaccurate. Thanks to new research, we now know that achieving our highest potential is not about survival of the fittest but survival of the best fit.

(F) The formula is simple: be better and smarter and more creative than everyone else, and you will be successful.

(A) → _____

370. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁷⁰⁾

[23번 문제응용]

(A) I was brought up to believe that if I get lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later end up where I started.

(B) In addition, if you are hiking with a backpack on, the weight of that backpack will inevitably throw you off balance. Our dominant hand factors into the mix too.

(C) In the book *Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass*, author Harold Gatty confirms that this is true. We tend to walk in circles for several reasons.

(D) If you are right-handed, you will have a tendency to turn toward the right. And when you meet an obstacle, you will subconsciously decide to pass it on the right side.

(E) Without knowing it, people who are lost will always walk in a circle.

(F) The most important is that virtually no human has two legs of the exact same length. One leg is always slightly longer than the other, and this causes us to turn without even noticing it.

(A) → _____

371. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁷¹⁾

[24번 문제응용]

(A) In government, in law, in culture, and in routine everyday interaction beyond family and immediate neighbours, a widely understood and clearly formulated language is a great aid to mutual confidence.

(B) A shared language facilitated clarification and possibly settlement of any disputes.

(C) When dealing with property, with contracts, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, concepts and descriptions need to be as precise and unambiguous as possible, otherwise misunderstandings will arise.

(D) The Silk Road could only function at all because translators were always available at interchange points.

(E) As economic life became more complex in the later Middle Ages, the need for fuller and more precise communication was accentuated.

(F) If full communication with a potential counterparty in a deal is not possible, then uncertainty and probably a measure of distrust will remain.

(G) In international trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language aided the process of translation.

(A) → _____

372. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁷²⁾

[26번 문제응용]

(A) Alice Coachman was born in 1923, in Albany, Georgia, U.S.A.

(B) Her talent in track and field was noticeable as early as elementary school.

(C) She is in nine different Halls of Fame, including the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. Coachman died in 2014, at the age of 90 in Georgia after she had dedicated her life to education.

(D) This accomplishment made her the first black woman to win an Olympic gold medal.

(E) Coachman kept practicing hard and gained attention with her achievements in several competitions during her time in high school and college.

(F) In the 1948 London Olympics, Coachman competed in the high jump, reaching 5 feet, 6.5 inches, setting both an Olympic and an American record.

(G) Since she was unable to access athletic training facilities because of the racism of the time, she trained using what was available to her, running barefoot along the dirt roads near her home and using homemade equipment to practice her jumping.

(A) → _____

373. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁷³⁾

[29번 문제응용]

(A) One of the keys to insects' successful survival in the open air lies in their outer covering — a hard waxy layer that helps prevent their tiny bodies from dehydrating.

(B) Instead of blood contained in vessels, they have free-flowing hemolymph, which helps keep their bodies rigid, aids movement, and assists the transportation of nutrients and waste materials to the appropriate parts of the body.

(C) The nervous system is modular — in a sense, each of the body segments has its own individual and autonomous brain — and some other body systems show a similar modularization.

(D) These are just a few of the many ways in which insect bodies are structured and function completely differently from our own.

(E) To take oxygen from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the body-segments, which take in air passively and can be opened and closed as needed.

(A) → _____

374. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁷⁴⁾

[30번 문제응용]

(A) On projects in the built environment, people consider safety and functionality nonnegotiable.

(B) All kinds of design elements influence people's experiences, not only of the environment but also of themselves.

(C) They shape our cognitions, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being. They actually help constitute our very sense of identity.

(D) The question of how its design *affects* human beings is rarely asked. People think that design makes something highfalutin, called architecture, and that architecture differs from building, just as surely as the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church.

(E) More and more we are learning that the design of all our built environments matters so profoundly that safety and functionality must not be our only urgent priorities.

(F) But the aesthetics of a new project — how it is *designed* — is too often considered irrelevant.

(G) This distinction between architecture and building — or more generally, between design and utility — couldn't be more wrong.

(A) → _____

375. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁷⁵⁾

[31번 문제응용]

(A) Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen.

(B) This made it possible for higher organisms to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen.

(C) The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide.

(D) It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land.

(E) With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration.

(F) Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life as we know it — it is also a consequence of life.

(A) → _____

376. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁷⁶⁾

[32번 문제응용]

(A) One of the primary ways by which music is able to take on significance in our inner world is by the way it interacts with memory.

(B) Memories associated with important emotions tend to be more deeply embedded in our memory than other events.

(C) Retrieval of those memories is then enhanced by contextual effects, in which a recreation of a similar context to that in which the memories were encoded can facilitate their retrieval.

(D) Since music can be extremely emotionally evocative, key life events can be emotionally heightened by the presence of music, ensuring that memories of the event become deeply encoded.

(E) Emotional memories are more likely to be vividly remembered and are more likely to be recalled with the passing of time than neutral memories.

(F) Thus, re-hearing the same music associated with the event can activate intensely vivid memories of the event.

(A) → _____

377. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁷⁷⁾

[33번 문제응용]

(A) We are now imposing ourselves on nature, instead of the other way around.

(B) But in the Industrial Era our population exploded and we killed bison and elephants at industrial scale and in terrible numbers.

(C) This comparison illustrates a fundamental point: instead of being limited by the environment, we learned to shape it to our own ends.

(D) A long time ago, all of us humans together probably weighed only about two-thirds as much as all the bison in North America, and less than one-eighth as much as all the elephants in Africa.

(E) Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the biomass — the total worldwide weight — of mammals.

(F) And if we add in all the mammals we've domesticated — cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the comparison becomes truly ridiculous: we and our tamed animals now represent 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass.

(G) The balance shifted greatly as a result. At present, we humans weigh more than 350 times as much as all bison and elephants put together. We weigh over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals combined.

(A) → _____

378. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁷⁸⁾

[34번 문제응용]

(A) In the modern world, we look for certainty in uncertain places.

(B) We look for the easy-to-follow formula. Over time, we lose our ability to interact with the unknown.

(C) He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them underneath the lamp, because that's where the light is.

(D) We search for order in chaos, the right answer in ambiguity, and conviction in complexity.

(E) Our yearning for certainty leads us to pursue seemingly safe solutions — by looking for our keys under street lamps. Instead of taking the risky walk into the dark, we stay within our current state, however inferior it may be.

(F) Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man searching for his keys under a street lamp at night.

(G) “We spend far more time and effort on trying to control the world,” best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, “than on trying to understand it.”

(A) → _____

379. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁷⁹⁾

[35번 문제응용]

(A) As far back as the seventeenth century, hair had a special spiritual significance in Africa.

(B) Since it rests on the highest point on the body, hair itself was a means to communicate with divine spirits and it was treated in ways that were thought to bring good luck or protect against evil.

(C) In Cameroon, for example, medicine men attached hair to containers that held their healing potions in order to protect the potions and enhance their effectiveness.

(D) Hair was regarded as a source of power that personified the individual and could be used for spiritual purposes or even to cast a spell.

(E) According to authors Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps, “communication from the gods and spirits was thought to pass through the hair to get to the soul.”

(F) Many African cultures saw the head as the center of control, communication, and identity in the body.

(A) → _____

380. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁸⁰⁾

[36번 문제응용]

(A) Mark Granovetter examined the extent to which information about jobs flowed through weak versus strong ties among a group of people.

(B) Strong ties can be more homophilistic. Our closest friends are often those who are most like us.

(C) In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more distant both geographically and demographically.

(D) He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network were from strong ties, with the rest coming via medium or weak ties; and with more than a quarter coming via weak ties.

(E) This means that they might have information that is most relevant to us, but it also means that it is information to which we may already be exposed.

(F) Their information is more novel. Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we have so many weak ties that they end up being a sizable source of information, especially of information to which we don't otherwise have access.

(A) → _____

381. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁸¹⁾

[37번 문제응용]

(A) When we think of culture, we first think of human cultures, of *our* culture.

(B) For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool with moving parts.

(C) They held extensive knowledge, knew deep secrets of their lands and creatures. And they experienced rich and rewarding lives; we know so because when their ways were threatened, they fought to hold on to them, to the death.

(D) We are living in their end times and, to varying extents, we're all contributing to those endings. Ultimately our values may even prove self-defeating.

(E) Well into the twentieth century, various human foraging cultures retained tools of stone, wood, and bone. We might pity human hunter-gatherers for their stuck simplicity, but we would be making a mistake.

(F) Sadly, this remains true as the final tribal peoples get overwhelmed by those who value money above humanity.

(G) We think of computers, airplanes, fashions, teams, and pop stars. For most of human cultural history, none of those things existed.

(A) → _____

382. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁸²⁾

[38번 문제응용]

(A) Liquids are destructive. Foams feel soft because they are easily compressed; if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll feel it give beneath you.

(B) But the flowing takes time, and if your speed of impact is too great, the water won't be able to flow away fast enough, and so it pushes back at you.

(C) Liquids don't do this; instead they flow. You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee.

(D) It's that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and makes falling into water from a great height like landing on concrete.

(E) The incompressibility of water is also why waves can have such deadly power, and in the case of tsunamis, why they can destroy buildings and cities, tossing cars around easily.

(F) When you jump off a diving board and hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you.

(A) → _____

383. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁸³⁾

[39번 문제응용]

(A) More recent research has shown that ideas — even emotional states and conditions — can be transmitted through a social network.

(B) Merely knowing people is not the same as being able to influence them to study more or over-eat.

(C) Diners sitting next to heavy eaters eat more food.’ However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much beyond our friends’ friends’ friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation).

(D) This is because the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour requires a stronger connection than the relaying of a letter or the communication that a certain employment opportunity exists.

(E) Imitation is indeed the sincerest form of flattery, even when it is unconscious.

(F) The evidence of this kind of contagion is clear: ‘Students with studious roommates become more studious.

(A) → _____

384. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁸⁴⁾

[40번 문제응용]

(A) In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues conducted an interesting experiment about external factors of memory manipulation.

(B) Upon seeing the incorrect answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves.

(C) Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn’t allow their memories to be swayed when they were presented with any false information about the film.

(D) Directly after viewing the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were correctly able to recall the details.

(E) This changed, however, when participants were shown fake responses about the film made by other participants.

(F) Even after they found out that the other answers had been fabricated and didn’t have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late. The participants were no longer able to distinguish between truth and fiction. They had already modified their memories to fit the group.

(G) In their experiment, participants were shown a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video.

(A) → _____

385. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁸⁵⁾

[41~42번 문제응용]

(A) Evolutionary biologists believe sociability drove the evolution of our complex brains. Fossil evidence shows that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it was not unusual for *Homo sapiens* to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip.

(B) Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke believes that our ancestor developed all these attributes while trying to keep in touch with their neighbours.

(C) In the prehistoric badlands, nothing was more helpful than a circle of friends.

(D) To do this, you needed navigation skills, spatial awareness, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around.

(E) It also required wayfinding savvy. Imagine trying to maintain a social network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness. You couldn't send a text message to your friends to find out where they were — you had to go out and visit them, remember where you last saw them or imagine where they might have gone.

(F) Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups extended far beyond their own families. Remembering all those connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived required considerable processing power.

(G) Eventually, our brains became primed for wayfinding. Meanwhile the Neanderthals, who didn't travel as far, never fostered a spatial skill set: despite being sophisticated hunters, well adapted to the cold and able to see in the dark, they went extinct.

(A) → _____

386. 다음 주어진 문장들을 글의 흐름에 맞게 다시 순서를 배열하세요.³⁸⁶⁾

[43~45번 문제응용]

(A) "You've been a very good girl this year, Emma. Tonight, Santa will drop by our house to leave you some presents." Martha told her little girl, smiling. "And for you too, Fred," she added.

(B) "Did you like his gifts?" "Yes, they are wonderful. Fred loves his toys, too." Martha was confused. She wondered how the candies and cookies had become toys overnight. Martha ran into Emma's room and saw a small red box that was half open.

(C) That night, after everyone had gone to bed, Emma slowly climbed out of bed. She took out a page from a notebook to write a letter to Santa. She whispered to herself as she wrote. "Dear Santa, will you send a few smiles and laughs for my mother? She doesn't laugh much. And will you send a few toys for Fred as well? Thank you." Emma folded the letter twice and sealed it within an envelope.

(D) It said, "Dear Emma's mother. A very merry Christmas! Hi, I am Amelia. I found your child's letter blowing across the street last night. I was touched and couldn't help but respond. Please accept the gift as a Christmas greeting." Martha felt tears falling down her cheeks. She slowly wiped them off and hugged her daughter. "Merry Christmas, Emma. Didn't I tell you Santa would come?"

(E) She wanted to give her two children so much more, but this year had been especially hard for Martha. She had worked day and night to buy some Christmas gifts for her children.

(F) She knelt down and glanced inside to see its contents. The box contained some toys, countless little candies and cookies. "Mommy, this is for you from Santa." Emma said holding out a card towards Martha. Puzzled, she opened it.

(G) She left the envelope outside the front door and went back to sleep. Emma came running up to her mother the next morning. "Mommy, Santa really did come last night!" Martha smiled, thinking of the candies and cookies she must have found in her socks.

(A) → _____

9단계 짧은 빈칸 넣기

주관식으로 암기

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [20번 문제응용]

When trying to convince someone to change their mind, most people try to lay out a logical argument, or make a passionate plea as to why their view is right and the other person's opinion is wrong. But when you think about it, you'll realize that this doesn't often work. As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to change their mind, the metaphorical shutters go down. You'll have better luck if you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions **㉠**that let someone **_____** their own **_____**. We tend to **㉡**_____ of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we *think* we thought of it first. Therefore, encouraging someone **㉢**to **_____** their own worldview will often yield better results than trying to force them into accepting your opinion as fact. Ask someone well-chosen questions **㉣**to look at their own views from **_____**, and this might **_____** fresh insights.

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

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

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

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

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

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

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

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [21번 문제응용]

In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula that spits out the correct answer on a standardized test. Textbooks with grand titles like *The Principles of Physics* magically reveal "the principles" in three hundred pages. An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us "the truth." As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, **㉠**textbooks often **_____** the many **_____** paths that people **_____** down, the many false clues they followed, the many misconceptions they had. We learn about Newton's "laws" — as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them. The laws that Newton failed to establish — most notably his experiments in alchemy, which attempted, and spectacularly failed, to turn lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story told in physics classrooms. Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.

* lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

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

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [22번 문제응용]

The vast majority of companies, schools, and organizations measure and reward “high performance” **㉠in terms of** _____ metrics such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores. The problem with this approach is that it is based on a belief we thought science had fully confirmed: that we live in a world of “survival of the fittest.” It teaches us that those with the *best* grades, or the *most* impressive resume, or the *highest* point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed. The formula is simple: be better and smarter and more creative than everyone else, and you will be successful. But this formula is inaccurate. Thanks to new research, we now know that achieving our highest potential is not about survival of the fittest but **㉡** _____ of the _____. In other words, success is not just about how creative or smart or driven you are, but how well you are able to connect with, contribute to, and benefit from **㉢the** ecosystem of _____.

* accolade: 수상, 표창

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

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

393. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.393)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

394. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.394)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [23번 문제응용]

I was brought up to believe that if I get lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later **㉠end up** _____ I _____. Without knowing it, people who are lost **㉡will** **always walk in a** _____. In the book *Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass*, author Harold Gatty confirms that this is true. We tend to walk in circles for several reasons. The most important is that virtually no human has two legs of the exact same length. One leg is always slightly longer than the other, and this causes us to turn without even noticing it. In addition, if you are hiking with a backpack on, the weight of that backpack will inevitably throw you off balance. Our dominant hand factors into the mix too. If you are right-handed, you will have a tendency to turn toward the right. And when you meet an obstacle, you will subconsciously decide to pass it on the right side.

395. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.395)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

396. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.396)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [24번 문제응용]

In government, in law, in culture, and in routine everyday interaction beyond family and immediate neighbours, ㉠a _____ and _____ language is a great aid to _____. When dealing with property, with contracts, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, concepts and descriptions need to be ㉡as _____ and _____ as possible, otherwise misunderstandings will arise. If full communication with a potential counterparty in a deal is not possible, then uncertainty and probably a measure of distrust will remain. As economic life became more complex in the later Middle Ages, the need for fuller and more precise communication was ㉢_____. A shared language facilitated clarification and possibly settlement of any disputes. In international trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language aided the process of translation. The Silk Road could only function at all because ㉣_____ were always available at interchange points.

* accentuate: 강조하다

397. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.397)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

398. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.398)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

399. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.399)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

400. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉣의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.400)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

Φ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [30번 문제응용]

On projects in the built environment, people consider safety and functionality nonnegotiable. But the ㉠_____ of a new project — how it is *designed* — is too often considered irrelevant. The question of how its design *affects* human beings is rarely asked. People think that design makes something highfalutin, called architecture, and that architecture differs from building, just as surely as the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church. This distinction between architecture and building — or more generally, ㉡between _____ and _____ — couldn't be more wrong. More and more we are learning that the ㉢_____ of all our built environments matters so profoundly that safety and functionality must not be our only urgent priorities. All kinds of design elements influence people's experiences, not only of the environment but also of themselves. They shape our cognitions, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being. They actually help constitute our very sense of ㉣_____.

* highfalutin: 허세를 부리는

401. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.401)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

402. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.402)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

403. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.403)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

404. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉣의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.404)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [31번 문제응용]

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. This made it possible for higher organisms to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration. It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just ㉠a _____ to _____ life as we know it — it is also ㉡a _____ of life.

* primordial: 원시의 ** sulfur dioxide: 이산화황

405. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.405)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

406. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.406)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [32번 문제응용]

One of the primary ways by which music is able to take on significance in our inner world is ㉠by the way it _____ with _____. Memories associated with important emotions tend to be more deeply embedded in our memory than other events. Emotional memories are more likely to be vividly remembered and are more likely to be recalled with the passing of time than neutral memories. Since music can be ㉡extremely _____, key life events can be emotionally heightened by the presence of music, ensuring that memories of the event become ㉢_____. Retrieval of those memories is then enhanced by contextual effects, in which a recreation of a similar context to that in which the memories were encoded ㉣can _____ their _____. Thus, re-hearing the same music associated with the event can activate intensely vivid memories of the event.

* evocative: 불러일으키는 ** retrieval: 회복

407. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.407)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

408. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.408)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

409. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.409)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

410. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉣의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.410)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [33번 문제응용]

We are now imposing ourselves on nature, instead of the other way around. Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the biomass — the total worldwide weight — of mammals. A long time ago, all of us humans together probably weighed only about two-thirds as much as all the bison in North America, and less than one-eighth as much as all the elephants in Africa. But in the Industrial Era our population exploded and we killed bison and elephants at industrial scale and in terrible numbers. The balance shifted greatly as a result. At present, we humans weigh more than 350 times as much as all bison and elephants put together. We weigh over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals combined. And if we add in all the mammals we've domesticated — cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the comparison becomes truly ridiculous: we and our tamed animals now represent 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass. This comparison illustrates a fundamental point: ㉠ instead of being _____ by the _____, we learned to _____ it to our own _____.

411. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.411)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [34번 문제응용]

In the modern world, we look for certainty in uncertain places. We search for order in chaos, the right answer in ambiguity, and conviction in complexity. “We spend far more time and effort on trying to ㉠ _____ the world,” best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, “than on trying to understand it.” ㉢We look for the _____ formula. Over time, we lose our ability to interact with the unknown. Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man searching for his keys under a street lamp at night. He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them underneath the lamp, because that's where the light is. ㉢Our _____ for _____ leads us to pursue seemingly safe solutions — by looking for our keys under street lamps. Instead of taking the risky walk into the dark, ㉢we stay within our _____, however inferior it may be.

412. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.412)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

413. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.413)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

414. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.414)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

415. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.415)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [36번 문제응용]

Mark Granovetter examined the extent to which information about jobs flowed through weak versus strong ties among a group of people. He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network were from strong ties, with the rest coming via medium or weak ties; and with more than a quarter coming via weak ties. Strong ties can be more homophilistic. Our closest friends are often those who are most like us. This means that they might have information that is most relevant to us, but it also means that it is information to which we may already be exposed. In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more distant both geographically and demographically. Their information is more ㉠ _____. Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we have so many weak ties that they end up being a sizable source of information, especially of information to which we don't otherwise have access.

416. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. (416)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [37번 문제응용]

When we think of culture, we first think of human cultures, of *our* culture. We think of computers, airplanes, fashions, teams, and pop stars. For most of human cultural history, none of those things existed. For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool with moving parts. Well into the twentieth century, various human foraging cultures retained tools of stone, wood, and bone. We might pity human hunter-gatherers for their stuck simplicity, but we would be making a mistake. They held extensive knowledge, knew deep secrets of their lands and creatures. And they experienced rich and rewarding lives; we know so because when their ways were threatened, they fought to hold on to them, to the death. Sadly, this remains true as the final tribal peoples get overwhelmed by those who value money above humanity. We are living in their end times and, to varying extents, we're all contributing to those endings. Ultimately our values may even prove ㉡ _____.

* forage: 수렵 채집하다

417. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. (417)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [38번 문제응용]

Liquids are destructive. Foams feel soft because they are easily compressed; if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll feel it give beneath you. Liquids don't do this; instead they flow. You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee. When you jump off a diving board and hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you. But **①the** _____, and if your speed of impact is too great, the water won't be able to flow away fast enough, and so it pushes back at you. It's that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and makes falling into water from a great height like landing on concrete. **②The** _____ of _____ is also why waves can have such deadly power, and in the case of tsunamis, why they can destroy buildings and cities, tossing cars around easily.

* compress: 압축하다 ** give: (힘을 받아) 휘다

418. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 **①**의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.418)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

419. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 **②**의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.419)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [39번 문제응용]

In the late twentieth century, researchers sought to measure how fast and how far news, rumours or innovations moved. More recent research has shown that ideas — even emotional states and conditions — can be transmitted through a social network. The evidence of **①this kind of** _____ is clear: 'Students with studious roommates become more studious. Diners sitting next to heavy eaters eat more food.' However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much beyond our friends' friends' friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation). This is because the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour requires **②a stronger** _____ than the relaying of a letter or the communication that a certain employment opportunity exists. **③_____ people** is not the same as being able to influence them to study more or over-eat. **④_____ is indeed the _____ form of _____, even when it is _____.**

* flattery: 아첨

420. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 **①**의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.420)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

421. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 **②**의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.421)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

422. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 **③**의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.422)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

423. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 **④**의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.423)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [40번 문제응용]

In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues conducted an interesting experiment about external factors of memory manipulation. In their experiment, participants were shown a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video. Directly after viewing the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were correctly able to recall the details. Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn't allow their memories to be swayed when they were presented with any false information about the film. This changed, however, when participants were shown fake responses about the film. **㉠made by** _____. Upon seeing the incorrect answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves. Even after they found out that the other answers had been fabricated and didn't have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late. The participants were no longer able to distinguish between truth and fiction. **㉡They had already** _____ **their** _____ **to** _____ **the** _____.

424. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.424)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

425. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.425)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [41번-42번 문제응용]

Evolutionary biologists believe **㉠** _____ drove the evolution of our complex brains. Fossil evidence shows that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it was not unusual for Homo sapiens to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip. Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups extended far beyond their own families. Remembering all those connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived required considerable processing power. It also required wayfinding savvy. Imagine trying to maintain a social network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness. You couldn't send a text message to your friends to find out where they were — you had to go out and visit them, remember where you last saw them or imagine where they might have gone. To do this, you needed navigation skills, spatial awareness, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around. Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke believes that our ancestor developed all these attributes **㉡while trying to** _____ **in** _____ **with their** _____. Eventually, our brains became primed for wayfinding. Meanwhile the Neanderthals, who didn't travel as far, never fostered a spatial skill set; despite being sophisticated hunters, well adapted to the cold and able to see in the dark, they went extinct. In the prehistoric badlands, nothing was more helpful than **㉢a circle of** _____.

* savvy: 요령, 지식 ** Palaeolithic: 구석기 시대의

426. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.426)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

427. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.427)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

428. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.428)

(기억이 나지 않으면 본문을 다시 보고 알기해 쓰세요.)

→ _____

10단계 긴 빈칸 넣기

주관식으로 암기

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [20번 문제응용]

When trying to convince someone to change their mind, most people try to lay out a logical argument, or make a passionate plea as to why their view is right and the other person's opinion is wrong. But when you think about it, you'll realize that this doesn't often work. As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to change their mind, the metaphorical shutters go down. ㉔You'll have better luck if you _____ that _____ . 만약 여러분이 누군가에게 자기 자신의 가정을 의심하도록 하는 잘 선택된, 다양한 대답이 가능한 질문을 한다면 여러분은 더 좋은 운이 따를 것이다. We tend to approve of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we *think* we thought of it first. ㉕Therefore,

will often yield better results than trying to force them into accepting your opinion as fact. 그러므로 누군가에게 자기 자신의 세계관에 의문을 갖도록 장려하는 것은 억지로 여러분의 의견을 사실로 받아들이도록 그들에게 강요하려고 하는 것보다 종종 더 나은 결과를 가져올 것이다. ㉖Ask someone well-chosen questions to _____ , and this might trigger fresh insights. 누군가에게 그들 자신의 관점을 다른 각도에서 바라보도록 잘 선택된 질문을하라. 그러면 이것은 새로운 통찰력을 유발할 것이다.

429. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉔의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. (429)

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

→

430. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉕의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. (430)

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

→

431. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉖의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. (431)

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

→

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [21번 문제응용]

In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula that spits out the correct answer on a standardized test. Textbooks with grand titles like *The Principles of Physics* magically reveal "the principles" in three hundred pages. An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us "the truth." ㉗As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks _____ , the many false clues they followed, the many misconceptions they had. 교과서들은 종종 사람들이 해매고 다닌 그 많은 다른 경로들과 그들이 따랐던 그 많은 잘못된 단서들과 그들이 가졌던 그 많은 오해들을 묵살한다. We learn about Newton's "laws" — as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them. The laws that Newton failed to establish — most notably his experiments in alchemy, which attempted, and spectacularly failed, to turn lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story told in physics classrooms. Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.

* lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

432. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉗의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. (432)

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

→

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [22번 문제응용]

③The vast majority of companies, schools, and organizations measure and reward “high performance” _____ such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores. 대부분의 회사, 학교, 조직이 매출, 수상 이력, 시험 성적과 같은 개인의 수치적 관점에서 ‘높은 성과’를 측정하고 보상한다. The problem with this approach is that it is based on a belief we thought science had fully confirmed: that we live in a world of “survival of the fittest.” It teaches us that those with the *best* grades, or the *most* impressive resume, or the *highest* point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed. The formula is simple: be better and smarter and more creative than everyone else, and you will be successful. But this formula is inaccurate. ④Thanks to new research, we now know that achieving our highest potential is not _____ but _____. 새로운 연구 덕분에 우리는 이제 최상의 가능성을 성취하는 것이, 가장 잘 적응하는 사람의 생존이 아니라 가장 잘 어울리는 사람의 생존에 관한 것이라는 것을 안다. ⑤In other words, success is not just about how creative or smart or driven you are, but how well you _____, contribute to, and benefit from _____. 다시 말해서, 성공은 단지 여러분이 얼마나 창의적이고, 똑똑하고, 열의가 있는가에 관한 것이 아니라, 여러분의 주변에 있는 사람들의 생태계와 얼마나 잘 관계를 맺고, 그것에 기여하고, 그로부터 이익을 얻는지에 관한 것이다

* accolade: 수상, 표창

433. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ③의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.433)

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

→

434. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ④의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.434)

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

→

435. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ⑤의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.435)

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

→

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [24번 문제응용]

③In government, in law, in culture, and in routine everyday interaction beyond family and immediate neighbours, _____ is _____. 정치 체계에서, 법에서, 문화에서, 그리고 가족 및 가까운 이웃을 넘어서는 일상적인 매일의 상호작용에서, 폭넓게 이해되고 확실하게 표현된 언어가 상호 신뢰에 굉장한 도움이 된다. When dealing with property, with contracts, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, concepts and descriptions need to be as precise and unambiguous as possible, otherwise misunderstandings will arise. If full communication with a potential counterparty in a deal is not possible, then uncertainty and probably a measure of distrust will remain. As economic life became more complex in the later Middle Ages, the need for fuller and more precise communication was accentuated. A shared language facilitated clarification and possibly settlement of any disputes. ④In international trade also

aided _____. 국제무역에서도 또한 정확하고 잘 표현된 언어의 사용은 통역의 과정을 도왔다. The Silk Road could only function at all because translators were always available at interchange points.

* accentuate: 강조하다

436. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ③의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.436)

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

→

437. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ④의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.437)

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

→

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [30번 문제응용]

On projects in the built environment, people consider safety and functionality nonnegotiable. ㉠But _____ — how it is designed — is _____. 하지만 어떻게 그것이 ‘디자인’되어 있는지와 같은 새로운 설계의 미학은 너무 종종 무관하다고 여겨진다. The question of how its design affects human beings is rarely asked. People think that design makes something highfalutin, called architecture, and that architecture differs from building, just as surely as the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church. ㉢This distinction between _____ — or more generally, between _____ — _____. (미학적) 건축물과 (일반적) 건축물, 더 일반적으로는 디자인과 실용성 사이의 이러한 구분은 더할 나위 없이 잘못된 것이다. ㉣More and more we are learning that _____ that _____. 우리 의 모든 건축 환경의 디자인이 너무나도 대단히 중요해서 안전성과 기능성이 우리의 유일한 긴박한 우선순위에서는 안된다는 것을 우리는 더욱더 알고 있다. ㉤All _____, not only of the environment but also of themselves. 모든 종류의 디자인 요소들은 사람들의 환경에 대한 경험뿐 아니라 그들 자신에 대한 경험에도 영향을 미친다. They shape our cognitions, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being. They actually help constitute our very sense of identity.* highfalutin: 허세를 부리는

438. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. (438)

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

→

439. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. (439)

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

→

440. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉣의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. (440)

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

→

441. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉤의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요. (441)

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

→

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [31번 문제응용]

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. This made it possible for higher organisms to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration. It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. @Today's atmosphere is _____

— it _____

_____. 그러므로 오늘날의 대기는 우리가 알고 있는 생명체를 유지하기 위한 필요조건일 뿐 아니라, 생명체의 결과이기도 하다.

* primordial: 원시의 ** sulfur dioxide: 이산화황

442. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 @의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.442)

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

→

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [32번 문제응용]

@One of the primary ways by which music is able to take on significance in our inner world is _____

_____. 음악이 우리의 내면세계에서 중요성을 가질 수 있는 주요한 방법 중 하나는 그것이 기억과 상호작용하는 방식에 의해서이다. @Memories _____

_____ tend to _____

in our memory than other events. 중요한 감정과 연관된 기억들은 다른 사건들보다 우리 기억 속에 더욱 깊이 박혀 있는 경향이 있다. @_____ are more likely to be _____

and are more likely to _____

with the passing of time than _____. 음악이

감정을 엄청나게 불러일으키기 때문에 중요한 삶의 사건들은 음악의 존재에 의해 감정적으로 고조될 수 있고, 그 사건에 대한 기억들이 확실히 깊이 암호화 되도록 해 준다. @Since _____

_____, key life events can be emotionally heightened by _____, ensuring that memories of the event become _____

_____. 음악이 감정을 엄청나게 불러일으키기 때문에 중요한 삶의 사건들은 음악의 존재에 의해 감정적으로 고조될 수 있고, 그 사건에 대한 기억들이 확실히 깊이 암호화 되도록 해 준다.

Retrieval of those memories is then enhanced by contextual effects, in which a recreation of a similar context to that in which the memories were encoded can facilitate their retrieval. Thus, re-hearing the same music associated with the event can activate intensely vivid memories of the event.* evocative: 불러일으키는 **

retrieval: 회복

443. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 @의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.443)

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

→

444. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 @의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.444)

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

→

445. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 @의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.445)

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

→

446. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 @의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.446)

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

→

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [33번 문제응용]

㉔We are now _____, instead of the other way around. 우리는 지금 우리 자신들을 자연에게 강요하고 있으며, 그 반대의 경우는 아니다. Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the biomass — the total worldwide weight — of mammals. A long time ago, all of us humans together probably weighed only about two-thirds as much as all the bison in North America, and less than one-eighth as much as all the elephants in Africa. But in the Industrial Era our population exploded and we killed bison and elephants at industrial scale and in terrible numbers. The balance shifted greatly as a result. At present, we humans weigh more than 350 times as much as all bison and elephants put together. We weigh over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals combined. And if we add in all the mammals we've domesticated — cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the comparison becomes truly ridiculous: we and our tamed animals now represent 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass. ㉕This comparison illustrates a fundamental point: instead of _____, we _____. 이러한 비교는 기본적인 핵심을 보여주고 있는데, 우리가 환경에 의해 제약을 받는 것이 아니라, 우리 자신의 목적에 맞게 그것을 만들도록 배웠다.

447. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉔의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.447)

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

→

448. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉕의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.448)

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

→

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [34번 문제응용]

In the modern world, we look for certainty in uncertain places. We search for order in chaos, the right answer in ambiguity, and conviction in complexity. “We spend far more time and effort on trying to control the world,” best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, “than on trying to understand it.” ㉔We _____. 우리는 쉽게 따라할 수 있는 공식을 찾는다. ㉕Over time, we _____. 시간이 지나면서 우리는 미지의 것과 상호 작용하는 우리의 능력을 잃어버린다. Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man searching for his keys under a street lamp at night. He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them underneath the lamp, because that's where the light is. ㉖Our _____ — by looking for our keys under street lamps. 확실성에 대한 우리의 열망은 가로등 아래에서 우리의 열쇠를 찾음으로써 길으로 보기에 안전한 해결책을 우리가 추구하도록 이끈다. ㉗Instead of _____, we _____, _____. 어둠 속으로 위험한 걸음을 내딛는 대신, 우리는 그것이 아무리 열등할 수 있을지라도 우리의 현재 상태 안에 머문다.

449. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉔의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.449)

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

→

450. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉕의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.450)

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

→

451. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉖의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.451)

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

→

452. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉗의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.452)

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

→

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [36번 문제응용]

Mark Granovetter examined the extent to which information about jobs flowed through weak versus strong ties among a group of people. He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network were from strong ties, with the rest coming via medium or weak ties; and with more than a quarter coming via weak ties. Strong ties can be more homophilistic. Our closest friends are often those who are most like us. This means that they might have information that is most relevant to us, but it also means that it is information to which we may already be exposed. ㉔In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more distant both geographically and demographically. _____ . 대조적으로, 우리의 더 약한 인간 관계는 종종 지리적으로나 인구통계학적 으로나 둘 다 더 먼 사람들을 상대로 한다. 그들의 정보는 더 새롭다. ㉕Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we _____ , especially of information _____ .

우리가 이러한 사람들과 덜 빈번하게 말은 하지만, 우리는 매우 많은 약한 유대관계를 가지고 있어서 결국 그것이 정보, 특히 우리가 그렇지 않다면 접근하지 못하는 정보의 엄청난 원천이 된다.

453. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉔의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.453)

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

→

454. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉕의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.454)

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

→

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [38번 문제응용]

Liquids are destructive. Foams feel soft because they are easily compressed; if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll feel it give beneath you. Liquids don't do this; instead they flow. You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee. When you jump off a diving board and hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you. But the flowing takes time, and if your speed of impact is too great, the water won't be able to flow away fast enough, and so it pushes back at you. It's that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and makes falling into water from a great height like landing on concrete. ㉔The _____ , and in the

case of tsunamis, why they can destroy buildings and cities, tossing cars around easily. 물의 비압축성이 또한 파도가 그러한 치명적인 힘을 가질 수 있는 이유이고, 해일의 경우 그것이 건물과 도시를 부수며 자동차를 쉽게 던져버릴 수 있는 이유인 것이다.

* compress: 압축하다 ** give: (힘을 받아) 휘다

455. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉔의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.455)

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

→

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [39번 문제응용]

㉠In the late twentieth century, researchers _____
_____. 20세기 후반 연구자들은 얼마나 빨리 그리고 얼마나 멀리 뉴스, 소문, 혁신이 이동하는지를 측정하고자 했다.
㉡More recent research has shown that ideas — even _____ — can be transmitted through a social network. 더 최근의 연구는 생각 즉 감정 상태와 상황까지도 사회 관계망을 통해 전파될 수 있다는 것을 보여 주어 왔다. The evidence of this kind of contagion is clear: 'Students with studious roommates become more studious. Diners sitting next to heavy eaters eat more food.' However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much beyond our friends' friends' friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation). ㉢This is because the _____ than the relaying of a letter or the communication that a certain employment opportunity exists. 이것은 생각이나 행동의 전파와 수용이 편지나 어떤 고용 기회가 있다는 정보를 전달하는 것보다 더 강한 연결을 요구하기 때문이다. Merely knowing people is not the same as being able to influence them to study more or over-eat. ㉣_____. 모방은 그것이 무의식적일 때조차도 실로 가장 순수한 형태의 아침이다.

* flattery: 아침

456. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.456)

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

→

457. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.457)

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

→

458. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.458)

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

→

459. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉣의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.459)

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

→

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [40번 문제응용]

In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues conducted an interesting experiment about external factors of memory manipulation. In their experiment, participants were shown a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video. Directly after viewing the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were correctly able to recall the details. Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn't allow their memories to be swayed when they were presented with any false information about the film. This changed, however, when participants were shown fake responses about the film made by other participants. Upon seeing the incorrect answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves. Even after they found out that the other answers had been fabricated and didn't have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late. The participants were no longer able to distinguish between truth and fiction. ㉠They _____ . 참가자들은 더 이상 진실과 허구를 구분할 수 없었다. 그들은 이미 자신의 기억을 집단에 맞게끔 수정했다.

460. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.460)

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

→

☞ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [41번-42번 문제응용]

③Evolutionary biologists believe

_____. 진화생물학자들은 사회성이 우리의 복잡한 뇌의 진화를 이끌었다고 믿는다. Fossil evidence shows that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it was not unusual for Homo sapiens to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip. Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups extended far beyond their own families. Remembering all those connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived required considerable processing power. It also required wayfinding savvy. Imagine trying to maintain a social network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness. You couldn't send a text message to your friends to find out where they were — you had to go out and visit them, remember where you last saw them or imagine where they might have gone. To do this, you needed navigation skills, spatial awareness, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around. ⑤ Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke believes that _____ while _____.

_____. 캐나다 인류학자인 Ariane Burke는 우리의 조상이 자신의 이웃과 연락하고 지내려고 하는 동안 이러한 모든 특징들을 발달시켰다고 믿는다. Eventually, our brains became primed for wayfinding. Meanwhile the Neanderthals, who didn't travel as far, never fostered a spatial skill set: despite being sophisticated hunters, well adapted to the cold and able to see in the dark, they went extinct. ⑥In the prehistoric badlands, _____ . 선사 시대의 불모지에서는 그 어떤 것도 친구 집단보다 쓸모 없는 것은 없었다.

* savvy: 요령, 지식 ** Palaeolithic: 구석기 시대의

461. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ③의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.(461)

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

→

462. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ⑤의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.(462)

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

→

463. 문맥상 위의 밑줄 친 ⑥의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 표현을 쓰세요.(463)

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

→



www.wojack.kr

고등과정 내신대비 변형문제 전자책 서점

아우렐리

우스 평상복 중예시

정답

- 1) ③
- 2) ②
- 3) ④
- 4) ⑤
- 5) ③
- 6) ⑤
- 7) ②
- 8) ③
- 9) ④
- 10) ②
- 11) ④
- 12) ③
- 13) ⑤
- 14) ③
- 15) ②
- 16) ④
- 17) ①
- 18) ③
- 19) ②
- 20) ④
- 21) ⑤
- 22) ②

23) My name is Nancy Watson, and I am the captain of the student dance club at Gullard High School. We are one of the biggest [faces] of the school, winning a lot of awards and trophies. However, the school isn't [allowing] our club [to practice] on the school field because a lot of teachers worry that we are going to mess up the field. This is [causing] us to lose practice time and ultimately [results in] creating a bad high school experience for us. We promise to use the space [respectfully]. Therefore, I'm asking you to allow us to use the school field for our dance practice. I would be [grateful] if you [reconsider] your decision. Thank you very much.

24) Ryan, an [eleven-year-old] boy, ran home as fast as he could. Finally, summer break had started! When he [entered] the house, his mom was standing in front of the refrigerator, [waiting for] him. She told him to pack his bags. Ryan's heart soared like a balloon. *Pack for what? Are we going to Disneyland?* He couldn't remember the last time his parents [had taken] him on a vacation. His eyes beamed. "You're spending the summer with uncle Tim and aunt Gina." Ryan groaned. "The whole summer?" "Yes, the whole summer." The anticipation he had felt [disappeared] in a [flash]. For three whole miserable weeks, he would be on his aunt and uncle's farm. He sighed.

25) When [trying] to convince someone to [change] their mind, most people try to [lay] out a logical argument, or make a passionate plea as to why their view is right and the other person's opinion is wrong. But when you think about it, you'll realize [that] this doesn't often work. As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to [change] their mind, the metaphorical shutters go down. You'll have better luck if you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions that let someone [challenge] their own assumptions. We tend to [approve] of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we *think* we thought of it first. [Therefore], encouraging someone [to question] their own worldview will often yield better results than trying to force them into [accepting] your opinion as fact. Ask someone well-chosen questions to look at their own views from [another] angle, and this might [trigger] fresh insights.

26) In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula that spits out the correct answer on a standardized test. Textbooks with grand titles like *The Principles of Physics* magically [reveal] "the principles" in three hundred pages. An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us "the truth." As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often [ignore] the many [alternate] paths that people [wandered] down, the many [false] clues they followed, the many [misconceptions] they had. We learn about Newton's "laws" — as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them. The laws that Newton [failed] to establish — most notably his experiments in alchemy, [which] attempted, and spectacularly failed, [to turn] lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story [told] in physics classrooms. Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.

* lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

27) The vast majority of companies, schools, and organizations measure and reward "high performance" in terms of [individual] metrics such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores. The problem with this approach is that it is based on a belief we thought science had fully [confirmed]: that we live in a world of "survival of the fittest." It teaches us that those with the *best* grades, or the *most* impressive resume, or the *highest* point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed. The formula is simple: be better and smarter and more [creative] than everyone else, and you will be [successful]. But this formula is [inaccurate]. Thanks to new research, we now know that achieving our highest potential is not about survival of [the fittest] but survival of [the best fit]. In other words, success is not just about how creative or smart or driven you are, but how well you are able to connect with, contribute to, and [benefit from] the ecosystem of people around you.

28) I was brought up to believe that if I get lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later end up [where] I started. Without knowing it, people who are lost will always walk in a circle. In the book *Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass*, author Harold Gatty [confirms] that this is true. We tend to walk in circles for several reasons. The most important is [that] virtually no human has two legs of the exact same length. One leg is always slightly longer than [the other], and this causes us [to turn] without even noticing it. In addition, if you are hiking with a backpack on, the weight of that backpack will inevitably throw you [off] balance. Our dominant hand factors into the mix too. If you are right-handed, you will have a tendency to turn toward the right. And when you meet an [obstacle], you will subconsciously decide to pass it on the right side.

29) In government, in law, in culture, and in routine everyday interaction beyond family and immediate neighbours, a widely understood and clearly formulated language is a great aid to [mutual] confidence. When [dealing with] property, with contracts, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, concepts and descriptions need to be as [precise and unambiguous] as possible, otherwise misunderstandings will [arise]. If [full] communication with a potential counterparty in a deal is not possible, then uncertainty and probably a measure of distrust will remain. As economic life became more complex in the later Middle Ages, the need for fuller and more precise communication was [accentuated]. A shared language [facilitated] clarification and possibly [settlement] of any disputes. In international trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language [aided] the process of translation. The Silk Road could only function at all because [translators] were always available at interchange points.

30) Alice Coachman was born in 1923, in Albany, Georgia, U.S.A. Since she was unable to [assess / access] athletic training facilities because of the racism of the time, she trained [using / used] what was available to her, running barefoot along the dirt roads [near / nearly] her home and using homemade equipment to practice her jumping. Her talent in track and field was [noticeable / unnoticeable] as early as elementary school. Coachman kept practicing hard and [gained / lost] attention with her achievements in several competitions during her time in high school and college. In the 1948 London Olympics, Coachman competed in the high jump, reaching 5 feet, 6.5 inches, setting both an Olympic and an American record. This accomplishment [making / made] her the first black woman to win an Olympic gold medal. She is in nine different Halls of Fame, [include / including] the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. Coachman died in 2014, at the age of 90 in Georgia after she [has dedicated / had dedicated] her life to education.

31) One of the keys to insects' successful survival in the open air [lies] in their outer covering — a hard waxy layer that helps [prevent] their tiny bodies [from dehydrating]. To take oxygen from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the body-segments, [which] take in air passively and can [be opened and closed] as needed. Instead of blood [contained] in vessels, they have free-flowing hemolymph, [which] helps keep their bodies rigid, aids movement, and [assists] the transportation of nutrients and waste materials to the [appropriate] parts of the body. The nervous system is modular — in a sense, each of the body segments has [its] own individual and autonomous brain — and some other body systems show a similar modularization. These are just a few of the many ways [in which] insect bodies are structured and [function] completely [differently] from our own.

32) On projects in the built environment, people consider safety and functionality [nonnegotiable]. But the aesthetics of a new project — how it is *designed* — [is] too often considered [irrelevant]. The question of how its [design] *affects* human beings is rarely asked. People think that design makes something highfalutin, called architecture, and that architecture differs from building, just as [surely] as the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church. This distinction between architecture and building — or more generally, between design and utility — couldn't be more wrong. More and more we are learning that the design of all our built environments [matters] so [profoundly] that safety and functionality must not be our only urgent priorities. All kinds of design elements influence people's experiences, not only of the environment but also of themselves. They shape our cognitions, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being. They actually help [constitute] our very sense of [identity].

33) Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The [appearance] and subsequent evolution of [exceedingly] primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to [change] the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. This made it [possible] for higher organisms to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei [evolved] about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems [to have had] only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the [emergence] of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present [concentration]. It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just a [requirement] to sustain life as we know it — it is also a [consequence] of life.

34) One of the primary ways [by which] music is able to take on [significance] in our inner world is by the way it interacts with memory. Memories associated with important emotions tend to be more deeply [embedded] in our memory than other events. Emotional memories are more likely to be vividly [remembered] and are more likely to [be recalled] with the passing of time than [neutral] memories. Since music can be extremely emotionally [evocative], key life events can be [emotionally] heightened by the [presence] of music, [ensuring] that memories of the event become deeply [encoded]. Retrieval of those memories [is] then [enhanced by] contextual effects, [in which] a recreation of a similar context to that [in which] the memories were [encoded] can [facilitate] their retrieval. Thus, re-hearing the same music associated with the event can [activate] intensely vivid memories of the event.

35) We are now [imposing] ourselves on nature, instead of the other way around. Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the biomass — the total worldwide weight — of mammals. A long time ago, all of us humans together probably [weighed] only about [two-thirds] as much as all the bison in North America, and less than one-eighth as much as all the elephants in Africa. But in the Industrial Era our population exploded and we killed bison and elephants at industrial scale and in terrible numbers. The balance [shifted] greatly as a result. At present, we humans weigh more than 350 times [as much as] all bison and elephants put together. We weigh over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals [combined]. And if we add in all the mammals we've domesticated — cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the comparison becomes truly [ridiculous]: we and our tamed animals now [represent] 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass. This comparison [illustrates] a fundamental point: instead of being [limited] by the environment, we learned to [shape] it to our own ends.

36) In the modern world, we look for [certainty] in uncertain places. We search for [order] in chaos, the right answer in [ambiguity], and conviction in complexity. “We spend far more time and effort on trying to [control] the world,” best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, “than on trying to [understand] it.” We look for the [easy-to-follow] formula. Over time, we lose our ability to interact with the [unknown]. Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man [searching] for his keys under a street lamp at night. He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them underneath the lamp, because that's [where] the light is. Our yearning for [certainty] leads us to pursue seemingly [safe] solutions — by looking for our keys under street lamps. Instead of taking the [risky] walk into the dark, we stay within our current state, however [inferior] it may be.

37) As far back as the seventeenth century, hair had a special spiritual [significance] in Africa. Many African cultures saw the head as the center of control, communication, and identity in the body. Hair [was regarded] as a source of power that [personified] the individual and could be used for spiritual purposes or even to cast a spell. Since it rests on the highest point on the body, hair itself was a means [to communicate with] divine spirits and it [was treated] in ways that were thought to bring good luck or protect against evil. According to authors Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps, “communication from the gods and spirits [was thought] to pass through the hair to get to the soul.” In Cameroon, for example, medicine men [attached] hair to containers that held their healing potions in order to protect the potions and [enhance] their effectiveness.

38) Mark Granovetter examined the extent [to which] information about jobs [flowed] through weak versus strong ties among a group of people. He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network [were] from strong ties, with the rest [coming] via medium or weak ties; and with more than a quarter [coming] via weak ties. Strong ties can be more homophilistic. Our closest friends are often those who are most [like] us. This means [that] they might have information that is most [relevant] to us, but it also means that it is information [to which] we may already [be exposed]. In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more [distant] both geographically and demographically. Their information is more [novel]. Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we have so many [weak] ties that they end up [being] a sizable source of information, especially of information [to which] we don't otherwise have access.

39) When we think of culture, we first think of human cultures, of *our* culture. We think of computers, airplanes, fashions, teams, and pop stars. For most of human cultural history, none of those things [existed]. For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool with moving parts. Well into the twentieth century, various human foraging cultures [retained] tools of stone, wood, and bone. We might pity human hunter-gatherers for their stuck [simplicity], but we would be making a mistake. They held extensive knowledge, [knew] deep secrets of their lands and creatures. And they experienced rich and rewarding lives; we know so because when their ways [were threatened], they fought to hold on to them, to the death. Sadly, this remains [true] as the final tribal peoples get overwhelmed by those [who] value money above humanity. We are living in their end times and, to [varying] extents, we're all contributing to those endings. Ultimately our values may even prove [self-defeating].

40) Liquids are [destructive]. Foams feel [soft] because they are easily [compressed]; if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll feel it give beneath you. Liquids don't do this; instead they [flow]. You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee. When you jump off a diving board and hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you. But the flowing takes time, and if your speed of impact is too [great], the water won't be able to flow away fast enough, and so it pushes back at you. It's that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and [makes] falling into water from a great height [like] landing on concrete. The [incompressibility] of water is also why waves can have such [deadly] power, and in the case of tsunamis, [why] they can destroy buildings and cities, tossing cars around easily.

41) In the late twentieth century, researchers sought to measure how fast and how far news, rumours or innovations moved. More recent research has shown that ideas — even emotional states and conditions — can [be transmitted] through a social network. The evidence of this kind of [contagion] is clear: 'Students with studious roommates become more studious. Diners [sitting] next to heavy eaters eat more food.' However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much [beyond] our friends' friends' friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation). This is [because] the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour [requires] a stronger connection than the relaying of a letter or the communication that a certain employment opportunity exists. Merely knowing people is not the same as being able to [influence] them to study more or over-eat. [Imitation] is indeed the sincerest form of [flattery], even when it is [unconscious].

42) In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues [conducted] an interesting experiment about [external] factors of memory [manipulation]. In their experiment, participants [were shown] a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video. Directly after [viewing] the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were [correctly] able to recall the details. Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn't allow their memories [to be swayed] when they [were presented] with any false information about the film. This changed, however, when participants were shown [fake] responses about the film made by other participants. Upon seeing the [incorrect] answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves. Even after they found out that the other answers had been [fabricated] and didn't have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late. The participants were no longer able to [distinguish] between truth and fiction. They had already [modified] their memories to [fit] the group.

43) Evolutionary biologists believe [sociability] drove the evolution of our complex brains. Fossil evidence [shows] that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it was not unusual for *Homo sapiens* to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip. Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups [extended] far beyond their own families. [Remembering] all those connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived required [considerable] processing power. It also required wayfinding savvy. Imagine [trying] to maintain a social network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness. You couldn't send a text message to your friends to find out where they were – you had to go out and visit them, [remember] where you last saw them or imagine where they [might have gone]. To do this, you needed navigation skills, spatial awareness, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around. Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke believes that our ancestor developed all these [attributes] while trying to keep in touch with their neighbours. Eventually, our brains became [primed] for wayfinding. Meanwhile the Neanderthals, who didn't travel as far, never [fostered] a spatial skill set; despite being sophisticated hunters, well [adapted to] the cold and able to see in the dark, they went extinct. In the prehistoric badlands, nothing was more [helpful] than a circle of friends.

44) “You’ve been a very good girl this year, Emma. Tonight, Santa will drop by our house to leave you some presents.” Martha told her little girl, smiling. “And for you too, Fred,” she added. She wanted to give her two children so much more, but this year had been especially hard for Martha. She had worked day and night to buy some Christmas gifts for her children. That night, after everyone [had gone to] bed, Emma slowly climbed out of bed. She took out a page from a notebook to write a letter to Santa. She whispered to [herself] as she wrote. “Dear Santa, will you send a few smiles and laughs for my mother? She doesn’t laugh much. And will you send a few toys for Fred as well? Thank you.” Emma folded the letter twice and sealed it within an envelope. She left the envelope outside the front door and went back to sleep. Emma came running up to her mother the next morning. “Mommy, Santa really did come last night!” Martha smiled, [thinking] of the candies and cookies she [must have found] in her socks. “Did you like his gifts?” “Yes, they are wonderful. Fred loves his toys, too.” Martha was confused. She [wondered] how the candies and cookies had become toys overnight. Martha ran into Emma’s room and saw a small red box that was half open. She knelt down and glanced inside to see its contents. The box contained some toys, countless little candies and cookies. “Mommy, this is for you from Santa.” Emma said holding out a card towards Martha. [Puzzled], she opened it. It said, “Dear Emma’s mother. A very merry Christmas! Hi, I am Amelia. I found your child’s letter [blowing] across the street last night. I was touched and [couldn’t help but respond]. Please accept the gift as a Christmas greeting.” Martha felt tears falling down her cheeks. She slowly [wiped them off] and hugged her daughter. “Merry Christmas, Emma. Didn’t I tell you Santa would come?”

- 45) ⑤
46) ③
47) ②
48) ④
49) ④
50) ②
51) ①
52) ④
53) ③
54) ⑤
55) ②
56) ③
57) ⑤
58) ④
59) ③
60) ④
61) ⑤

- 62) ②
63) ③
64) ④
65) ②
66) ⑤
67) ②
68) ③
69) ⑤
70) ⑤
71) ①
72) ④
73) ③
74) ⑤
75) ④
76) ④
77) ⑤
78) ②
79) ③
80) ③
81) ⑤
82) ①
83) ④
84) ⑤
85) ③
86) ②
87) ③
88) ④
89) ③
90) ⑤
91) ①
92) ②
93) ⑤
94) ③
95) ④
96) ②
97) ⑤
98) ①
99) ④
100) ⑤
101) ④
102) ⑤
103) ②
104) ⑤
105) ②
106) ③
107) ①
108) ⑤
109) ③
110) ②
111) ③
112) ④
113) ②
114) ②
115) ⑤
116) ⑤
117) ②
118) ②
119) ⑤
120) ④
121) ③
122) ⑤
123) ①
124) ⑤
125) ①
126) ②
127) ④
128) ①
129) ④
130) ⑤
131) ②
132) ②

- 133) ④
134) ⑤
135) ⑤
136) ②
137) ①
138) ⑤
139) ④
140) ①
141) ③
142) ⑤
143) ⑤
144) ④
145) ⑤
146) ⑤
147) ④
148) ⑤
149) ②
150) ④
151) ⑤
152) ⑤
153) ④
- 154) one of the biggest faces
155) winning
156) allowing
157) to lose
158) creating
159) respectfully
160) reconsider
- 161) an eleven-year-old boy
162) had started
163) waiting for
164) like
165) had taken
166) had felt
167) sighed
- 168) trying to convince
169) to lay out
170) why their view is right
171) that
172) challenge
173) encouraging
174) trying to force
175) accepting
176) Ask
- 177) that spits out
178) ignore
179) that people wandered down
180) that
181) which
182) to turn lead into gold
183) told
184) turns
- 185) measure and reward
186) a belief we thought science had fully confirmed
187) more creative
188) survival of the best fit
189) driven
190) benefit from
- 191) was brought up
192) end up where I started
193) confirms that
194) is always slightly longer than the other
195) with a backpack on
196) factors
197) meet an obstacle
198) subconsciously

- 199) understood
200) dealing with
201) as precise and unambiguous as
202) was accentuated
203) facilitated
204) were always available
- 205) using
206) running
207) using
208) during her time
209) reaching
210) had dedicated
- 211) lies
212) that helps prevent
213) from dehydrating
214) which take in
215) can be opened and closed
216) contained
217) which helps keep
218) has its own individual and autonomous brain
219) in which
220) differently
- 221) nonnegotiable
222) is *designed*
223) is too often considered irrelevant
224) is rarely asked
225) as surely as
226) matters so profoundly that
227) influence
228) help constitute
- 229) largely
230) began to change
231) liberating
232) made it possible
233) evolved
234) to have had
235) reached
236) had risen to
237) as we know it
238) a consequence of life
- 239) by which
240) by the way it interacts with memory
241) associated with
242) be more deeply embedded
243) to be vividly remembered
244) be recalled
245) can be extremely emotionally evocative
246) ensuring that
247) deeply encoded
248) is then enhanced by
249) in which
250) in which
251) were encoded
252) associated with
253) intensely vivid
- 254) ourselves
255) weighed
256) two-thirds
257) one-eighth as much as
258) shifted greatly
259) 350 times as much as
260) combined
261) we've domesticated
262) represent
263) being limited by
264) to shape it to our own ends

265) on trying to control the world
266) to interact with the unknown
267) searching for
268) looks for them
269) where the light is
270) to pursue
271) however inferior it may be

272) was regarded as
273) that personified
274) could be used
275) to communicate with
276) was treated
277) was thought to pass through
278) that held

279) to which
280) were
281) coming
282) coming
283) who are most like us
284) that is most relevant to us
285) to which
286) is more novel
287) less frequently
288) being
289) to which

290) existed
291) with moving parts
292) retained
293) stuck
294) were threatened
295) remains true
296) who
297) to varying extents
298) may even prove self-defeating.

299) feel soft
300) are easily compressed
301) feel it give beneath you
302) to flow away fast enough
303) like
304) why
305) tossing

306) moved
307) can be transmitted
308) sitting
309) This is because
310) that
311) Merely
312) when it is unconscious

313) conducted
314) were shown
315) viewing
316) to be swayed
317) made by
318) had been fabricated
319) didn't have anything to do with
320) had already modified

321) was not unusual
322) Remembering
323) required
324) trying to maintain
325) where you last saw them
326) might have gone
327) believes that
328) while trying to keep in touch with
329) never fostered
330) despite
331) well adapted to
332) nothing was more helpful than

333) had been especially hard for
334) had gone to
335) whispered to herself
336) came running up to her mother
337) thinking of
338) must have found
339) had become
340) blowing
341) couldn't help but respond
342) felt tears falling down
343) wiped them off

344) To the Principal of Gullard High School,

My name is Nancy Watson, and I am the captain of the student dance club at Gullard High School. We are one of the biggest faces of the school, winning a lot of awards and trophies. However, the school isn't allowing our club to practice on the school field because a lot of teachers worry that we are going to mess up the field. This is causing us to lose practice time and ultimately results in creating a bad high school experience for us. We promise to use the space respectfully. Therefore, I'm asking you to allow us to use the school field for our dance practice. I would be grateful if you reconsider your decision. Thank you very much.

345) Ryan, an eleven-year-old boy, ran home as fast as he could. Finally, summer break had started! When he entered the house, his mom was standing in front of the refrigerator, waiting for him. She told him to pack his bags. Ryan's heart soared like a balloon. *Pack for what? Are we going to Disneyland?* He couldn't remember the last time his parents had taken him on a vacation. His eyes beamed. "You're spending the summer with uncle Tim and aunt Gina." Ryan groaned. "The whole summer?" "Yes, the whole summer." The anticipation he had felt disappeared in a flash. For three whole miserable weeks, he would be on his aunt and uncle's farm. He sighed.

346) When trying to convince someone to change their mind, most people try to lay out a logical argument, or make a passionate plea as to why their view is right and the other person's opinion is wrong. But when you think about it, you'll realize that this doesn't often work. As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to change their mind, the metaphorical shutters go down. You'll have better luck if you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions that let someone challenge their own assumptions. We tend to approve of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we *think* we thought of it first. Therefore, encouraging someone to question their own worldview will often yield better results than trying to force them into accepting your opinion as fact. Ask someone well-chosen questions to look at their own views from another angle, and this might trigger fresh insights.

347) In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula that spits out the correct answer on a standardized test. Textbooks with grand titles like *The Principles of Physics* magically reveal "the principles" in three hundred pages. An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us "the truth." As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often ignore the many alternate paths that people wandered down, the many false clues they followed, the many misconceptions they had. We learn about Newton's "laws" — as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them. The laws that Newton failed to establish — most notably his experiments in alchemy, which attempted, and spectacularly failed, to turn lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story told in physics classrooms. Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.

348) The vast majority of companies, schools, and organizations measure and reward "high performance" in terms of individual metrics such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores. The problem with this approach is that it is based on a belief we thought science had fully confirmed: that we live in a world of "survival of the fittest." It teaches us that those with the *best* grades, or the *most* impressive resume, or the *highest* point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed. The formula is simple: be better and smarter and more creative than everyone else, and you will be successful. But this formula is inaccurate. Thanks to new research, we now know that achieving our highest potential is not about survival of the fittest but survival of the best fit. In other words, success is not just about how creative or smart or driven you are, but how well you are able to connect with, contribute to, and benefit from the ecosystem of people around you.

349) I was brought up to believe that if I get lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later end up where I started. Without knowing it, people who are lost will always walk in a circle. In the book *Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass*, author Harold Gatty confirms that this is true. We tend to walk in circles for several reasons. The most important is that virtually no human has two legs of the exact same length. One leg is always slightly longer than the other, and this causes us to turn without even noticing it. In addition, if you are hiking with a backpack on, the weight of that backpack will inevitably throw you off balance. Our dominant hand factors into the mix too. If you are right-handed, you will have a tendency to turn toward the right. And when you meet an obstacle, you will subconsciously decide to pass it on the right side.

350) In government, in law, in culture, and in routine everyday interaction beyond family and immediate neighbours, a widely understood and clearly formulated language is a great aid to mutual confidence. When dealing with property, with contracts, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, concepts and descriptions need to be as precise and unambiguous as possible, otherwise misunderstandings will arise. If full communication with a potential counterparty in a deal is not possible, then uncertainty and probably a measure of distrust will remain. As economic life became more complex in the later Middle Ages, the need for fuller and more precise communication was accentuated. A shared language facilitated clarification and possibly settlement of any disputes. In international trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language aided the process of translation. The Silk Road could only function at all because translators were always available at interchange points.

351) Alice Coachman was born in 1923, in Albany, Georgia, U.S.A. Since she was unable to access athletic training facilities because of the racism of the time, she trained using what was available to her, running barefoot along the dirt roads near her home and using homemade equipment to practice her jumping. Her talent in track and field was noticeable as early as elementary school. Coachman kept practicing hard and gained attention with her achievements in several competitions during her time in high school and college. In the 1948 London Olympics, Coachman competed in the high jump, reaching 5 feet, 6.5 inches, setting both an Olympic and an American record. This accomplishment made her the first black woman to win an Olympic gold medal. She is in nine different Halls of Fame, including the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. Coachman died in 2014, at the age of 90 in Georgia after she had dedicated her life to education.

352) One of the keys to insects' successful survival in the open air lies in their outer covering — a hard waxy layer that helps prevent their tiny bodies from dehydrating. To take oxygen from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the body-segments, which take in air passively and can be opened and closed as needed. Instead of blood contained in vessels, they have free-flowing hemolymph, which helps keep their bodies rigid, aids movement, and assists the transportation of nutrients and waste materials to the appropriate parts of the body. The nervous system is modular — in a sense, each of the body segments has its own individual and autonomous brain — and some other body systems show a similar modularization. These are just a few of the many ways in which insect bodies are structured and function completely differently from our own.

353) On projects in the built environment, people consider safety and functionality nonnegotiable. But the aesthetics of a new project — how it is designed — is too often considered irrelevant. The question of how its design *affects* human beings is rarely asked. People think that design makes something highfalutin, called architecture, and that architecture differs from building, just as surely as the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church. This distinction between architecture and building — or more generally, between design and utility — couldn't be more wrong. More and more we are learning that the design of all our built environments matters so profoundly that safety and functionality must not be our only urgent priorities. All kinds of design elements influence people's experiences, not only of the environment but also of themselves. They shape our cognitions, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being. They actually help constitute our very sense of identity.

354) Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. This made it possible for higher organisms to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration. It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life as we know it — it is also a consequence of life.

355) One of the primary ways by which music is able to take on significance in our inner world is by the way it interacts with memory. Memories associated with important emotions tend to be more deeply embedded in our memory than other events. Emotional memories are more likely to be vividly remembered and are more likely to be recalled with the passing of time than neutral memories. Since music can be extremely emotionally evocative, key life events can be emotionally heightened by the presence of music, ensuring that memories of the event become deeply encoded. Retrieval of those memories is then enhanced by contextual effects, in which a recreation of a similar context to that in which the memories were encoded can facilitate their retrieval. Thus, re-hearing the same music associated with the event can activate intensely vivid memories of the event.

356) We are now imposing ourselves on nature, instead of the other way around. Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the biomass — the total worldwide weight — of mammals. A long time ago, all of us humans together probably weighed only about two-thirds as much as all the bison in North America, and less than one-eighth as much as all the elephants in Africa. But in the Industrial Era our population exploded and we killed bison and elephants at industrial scale and in terrible numbers. The balance shifted greatly as a result. At present, we humans weigh more than 350 times as much as all bison and elephants put together. We weigh over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals combined. And if we add in all the mammals we've domesticated — cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the comparison becomes truly ridiculous: we and our tamed animals now represent 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass. This comparison illustrates a fundamental point: instead of being limited by the environment, we learned to shape it to our own ends.

357) In the modern world, we look for certainty in uncertain places. We search for order in chaos, the right answer in ambiguity, and conviction in complexity. "We spend far more time and effort on trying to control the world," best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, "than on trying to understand it." We look for the easy-to-follow formula. Over time, we lose our ability to interact with the unknown. Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man searching for his keys under a street lamp at night. He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them underneath the lamp, because that's where the light is. Our yearning for certainty leads us to pursue seemingly safe solutions — by looking for our keys under street lamps. Instead of taking the risky walk into the dark, we stay within our current state, however inferior it may be.

358) As far back as the seventeenth century, hair had a special spiritual significance in Africa. Many African cultures saw the head as the center of control, communication, and identity in the body. Hair was regarded as a source of power that personified the individual and could be used for spiritual purposes or even to cast a spell. Since it rests on the highest point on the body, hair itself was a means to communicate with divine spirits and it was treated in ways that were thought to bring good luck or protect against evil. According to authors Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps, “communication from the gods and spirits was thought to pass through the hair to get to the soul.” In Cameroon, for example, medicine men attached hair to containers that held their healing potions in order to protect the potions and enhance their effectiveness.

359) Mark Granovetter examined the extent to which information about jobs flowed through weak versus strong ties among a group of people. He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network were from strong ties, with the rest coming via medium or weak ties; and with more than a quarter coming via weak ties. Strong ties can be more homophilistic. Our closest friends are often those who are most like us. This means that they might have information that is most relevant to us, but it also means that it is information to which we may already be exposed. In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more distant both geographically and demographically. Their information is more novel. Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we have so many weak ties that they end up being a sizable source of information, especially of information to which we don’t otherwise have access.

360) When we think of culture, we first think of human cultures, of *our* culture. We think of computers, airplanes, fashions, teams, and pop stars. For most of human cultural history, none of those things existed. For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool with moving parts. Well into the twentieth century, various human foraging cultures retained tools of stone, wood, and bone. We might pity human hunter-gatherers for their stuck simplicity, but we would be making a mistake. They held extensive knowledge, knew deep secrets of their lands and creatures. And they experienced rich and rewarding lives; we know so because when their ways were threatened, they fought to hold on to them, to the death. Sadly, this remains true as the final tribal peoples get overwhelmed by those who value money above humanity. We are living in their end times and, to varying extents, we’re all contributing to those endings. Ultimately our values may even prove self-defeating.

361) Liquids are destructive. Foams feel soft because they are easily compressed; if you jump on to a foam mattress, you’ll feel it give beneath you. Liquids don’t do this; instead they flow. You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee. When you jump off a diving board and hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you. But the flowing takes time, and if your speed of impact is too great, the water won’t be able to flow away fast enough, and so it pushes back at you. It’s that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and makes falling into water from a great height like landing on concrete. The incompressibility of water is also why waves can have such deadly power, and in the case of tsunamis, why they can destroy buildings and cities, tossing cars around easily.

362) In the late twentieth century, researchers sought to measure how fast and how far news, rumours or innovations moved. More recent research has shown that ideas — even emotional states and conditions — can be transmitted through a social network. The evidence of this kind of contagion is clear: ‘Students with studious roommates become more studious. Diners sitting next to heavy eaters eat more food.’ However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much beyond our friends’ friends’ friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation). This is because the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour requires a stronger connection than the relaying of a letter or the communication that a certain employment opportunity exists. Merely knowing people is not the same as being able to influence them to study more or over-eat. Imitation is indeed the sincerest form of flattery, even when it is unconscious.

363) In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues conducted an interesting experiment about external factors of memory manipulation. In their experiment, participants were shown a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video. Directly after viewing the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were correctly able to recall the details. Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn’t allow their memories to be swayed when they were presented with any false information about the film. This changed, however, when participants were shown fake responses about the film made by other participants. Upon seeing the incorrect answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves. Even after they found out that the other answers had been fabricated and didn’t have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late. The participants were no longer able to distinguish between truth and fiction. They had already modified their memories to fit the group.

364) Evolutionary biologists believe sociability drove the evolution of our complex brains. Fossil evidence shows that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it was not unusual for Homo sapiens to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip. Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups extended far beyond their own families. Remembering all those connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived required considerable processing power. It also required wayfinding savvy. Imagine trying to maintain a social network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness. You couldn’t send a text message to your friends to find out where they were — you had to go out and visit them, remember where you last saw them or imagine where they might have gone. To do this, you needed navigation skills, spatial awareness, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around. Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke believes that our ancestor developed all these attributes while trying to keep in touch with their neighbours. Eventually, our brains became primed for wayfinding. Meanwhile the Neanderthals, who didn’t travel as far, never fostered a spatial skill set; despite being sophisticated hunters, well adapted to the cold and able to see in the dark, they went extinct. In the prehistoric badlands, nothing was more helpful than a circle of friends.

365) E-B-F-C
366) D-B-F-E-C
367) C-E-G-B-F-D
368) F-E-C-G-B-D
369) D-C-F-E-B

370) E-C-F-B-D
371) C-F-E-G-B-D
372) G-B-E-F-D-C
373) E-B-C-D
374) F-D-G-E-B-C

375) C-B-E-D-F
376) B-E-D-C-F
377) E-D-B-G-F-C
378) D-G-B-F-C-E
379) F-D-B-E-C

380) D-B-E-C-F
381) G-B-E-C-F-D
382) C-F-B-D-E
383) F-C-D-B-E
384) G-D-C-E-B-F

385) F-E-D-B-G-C
386) E-C-G-B-F-D

387) that let someone challenge their own assumptions.
388) approve
389) to question their own worldview
390) to look at their own views from another angle, and
this might trigger fresh insights.

391) textbooks often ignore the many alternate paths
that people wandered down
392) in terms of individual metrics
393) survival of the best fit
394) the ecosystem of people around you.

395) end up where I started
396) will always walk in a circle

397) a widely understood and clearly formulated language
is a great aid to mutual confidence.
398) as precise and unambiguous as
399) accentuated
400) translators

401) aesthetics
402) between design and utility
403) design
404) identity

405) a requirement to sustain life
406) consequence

407) by the way it interacts with memory.
408) extremely emotionally evocative
409) deeply encoded
410) can facilitate their retrieval

411) instead of being limited by the environment, we
learned to shape it to our own ends.

412) control
413) We look for the easy-to-follow formula.
414) Our yearning for certainty
415) we stay within our current state

416) novel

417) self-defeating

418) the flowing takes time
419) The incompressibility of water

420) this kind of contagion
421) a stronger connection
422) Merely knowing people
423) Imitation is indeed the sincerest form of flattery,
even when it is unconscious.

424) made by other participants
425) They had already modified their memories to fit the
group.

426) sociability
427) while trying to keep in touch with their neighbours.
428) a circle of friends

429) you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions that let
someone challenge their own assumptions.
430) encouraging someone to question their own
worldview
431) to look at their own views from another angle

432) textbooks often ignore the many alternate paths that
people wandered down, the many false clues they
followed, the many misconceptions they had.

433) in terms of individual metrics
434) achieving our highest potential is not about survival
of the fittest but survival of the best fit.
435) how well you are able to connect with, contribute
to, and benefit from the ecosystem of people around
you.

436) a widely understood and clearly formulated language
is a great aid to mutual confidence.
437) the use of a precise and well-formulated language
aided the process of translation.

438) But the aesthetics of a new project — how it is
designed — is too often considered irrelevant.
439) This distinction between architecture and building —
or more generally, between design and utility — couldn't
be more wrong.
440) the design of all our built environments matters so
profoundly that safety and functionality must not be our
only urgent priorities.
441) All kinds of design elements influence people's
experiences, not only of the environment but also of
themselves.
442) Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement
to sustain life as we know it — it is also a consequence
of life.

443) by the way it interacts with memory
444) Memories associated with important emotions tend
to be more deeply embedded in our memory
445) Emotional memories are more likely to be vividly
remembered and are more likely to be recalled with the
passing of time than neutral memories.
446) Since music can be extremely emotionally evocative,
key life events can be emotionally heightened by the
presence of music, ensuring that memories of the event
become deeply encoded.

447) We are now imposing ourselves on nature, instead
of the other way around.
448) instead of being limited by the environment, we
learned to shape it to our own ends.

449) We look for the easy-to-follow formula.
 450) we lose our ability to interact with the unknown.
 451) Our yearning for certainty leads us to pursue seemingly safe solutions — by looking for our keys under street lamps.
 452) Instead of taking the risky walk into the dark, we stay within our current state, however inferior it may be.

453) Their information is more novel
 454) we have so many weak ties that they end up being a sizable source of information, especially of information to which we don't otherwise have access.

455) The incompressibility of water is also why waves can have such deadly power

456) researchers sought to measure how fast and how far news, rumours or innovations moved.
 457) even emotional states and conditions
 458) transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour requires a stronger connection
 459) Imitation is indeed the sincerest form of flattery, even when it is unconscious.

460) They had already modified their memories to fit the group.

461) Evolutionary biologists believe sociability drove the evolution of our complex brains.
 462) Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke believes that our ancestor developed all these attributes while trying to keep in touch with their neighbours.
 463) In the prehistoric badlands, nothing was more helpful than a circle of friends.