

1. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은 ? [18]

Dear Ms. Sue Jones,
 As you know, it is our company's policy that all new employees must gain experience in all departments. As you have completed your three months in the Marketing Department, it's time to move on to your next department. From next month, you will be working in the Sales Department. We are looking forward to seeing excellent work from you in your new department. I hope that when your training is finished we will be able to settle you into the department of your choice.
 Yours sincerely,
 Angie Young
 PERSONNEL MANAGER

- ① Ms. Jones는 마케팅 부에서 3달을 경험을 쌓았다.
- ② 모든 신입사원이 모든 부서에서 경험을 쌓는 것이 회사의 방침이다
- ③ Ms. Jones는 다음 주부터 판매부에서 일하게 될 것이다.
- ④ 신입 직원들은 수습 기간이 끝나면 부서를 선택할 수 있다.
- ⑤ Ms. Jones는 회사의 정책에 따라 다음 부서로 이동해야 한다.

2. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [18]

Dear Ms. Sue Jones,
 As you know, it is our company's policy ① that all new employees must gain experience in all departments. As you have completed your three months in the Sales Department, it's time ② to move on to your next department. From next week, you will be ③ working in the Marketing Department. We are looking forward to ④ see excellent work from you in your new department. I hope ⑤ that when your training is finished we will be able to settle you into the department of your choice.
 Yours sincerely,
 Angie Young
 PERSONNEL MANAGER

3. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [18]

Dear Ms. Sue Jones,
 As you know, it is our company's policy that all new employees must gain experience in all departments. As you have completed your three months in the Sales Department, it's time to move on to your next department. From next week, you will be working in

the Marketing Department. We are looking forward to seeing excellent work from you in your new department. I hope that when your training is finished we will be able to settle you into the department of your choice.
 Yours sincerely,
 Angie Young
 PERSONNEL MANAGER

- ① Ms. Jones may be a new employee in the company.
- ② Ms. Jones' company requires new employees to work in every department for experience.
- ③ Ms. Jones has worked for 3 months in the Sales Department.
- ④ The Marketing Department will be the next place for Ms. Jones. to work in.
- ⑤ Ms. Jones will have to work permanently at the Department of Marketing from next week.

4. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하십시오. (단, 적절히 어형변화를 하시오.) [18]

Dear Ms. Sue Jones,
 As you know, it is our company's policy that all new employees must gain experience in all departments. As you have completed your three months in the Sales Department, it's time to move on to your next department. From next week, you will be working in the Marketing Department. We are (1) [**forward / see / excellent work / look / to**] from you in your new department. I hope that when your training is finished we will be able to settle you into the department of your choice.

[정답] _____

5. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [18]

Dear Ms. Sue Jones,
 As you know, it is our company's policy that all new employees must gain experience in all departments. As you have completed your three months in the Sales Department, it's time to move on to your next department. From next week, you will be working in the Marketing Department. We are looking forward to seeing excellent work from you in your new department. I hope that when your training is finished we will be able to settle you into the department of your choice.
 Yours sincerely,
 Angie Young
 PERSONNEL MANAGER

- ① To notify ② To promote
- ③ To persuade ④ To criticize
- ⑤ To declare

6. 다음 글의 내용에 대한 설명과 일치하는 것은? - (기) [18]

Dear Ms. Sue Jones,
 (a)As you know, it is our company's policy (b)that all new employees must gain experience in all departments. (c)As you have completed your three months in the Sales Department, it's time to move on to your next department. From next week, you will be working in the Marketing Department. We are looking forward to (d)see excellent work from you in your new department. I hope that when your training is finished we will be able to settle you into the department of (e)our choice.

- ① 밑줄 친 (a)와 (c)의 As는 같은 의미로 해석된다.
- ② 밑줄 친 (b)의 that은 It was last night that he completed the report에서의 that과 쓰임이 같다.
- ③ Ms. Sue has been transferred from the Marketing Department to the Sales Department
- ④ 밑줄 친 (d) see는 be seen으로 바꾸어야 한다.
- ⑤ 밑줄 친 (e) our은 your로 바꾸어야 한다.

7. 아래 질문에 답하십시오. [20]

While some sand is ①formed in oceans from things like shells and rocks, most sand ②made up of tiny bits of rock ③ that came all the way from the mountains! But that trip can take thousands of years. Glaciers, wind, and ④ flowing water help ⑤ move the rocky bits along, 작은 여행자들(암석 조각들)은 점점 더 작아 지면서 as they go. If they're lucky, a river may give them a lift all the way to the coast. There, they can spend the rest of their years on the beach as sand.

(1) 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것을 고르시오.

(2) 밑줄친 부분을 조건에 맞게 영작하십시오.

<조건>

① with, tiny, traveler, small을 포함한 8단어로 영작하십시오.

② 어형변형가능, 중복가능, 단어첨가가능

[정답] _____

8. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [20]

While some sand is formed in oceans from things like shells and rocks, most sand is made up of tiny bits of rock that came all the way from the mountains! But that trip can take thousands of years. Glaciers, wind, and flowing water help move the rocky bits along, with the tiny travelers getting smaller and smaller as they go. If they're lucky, a river may give them a lift all the way to the coast. There, they can spend the rest of their years on the beach as sand.

- ① Tiny bits of rock slowly travel down rivers and streams.
- ② Rocks take time to decompose.
- ③ You will see that sand is made up of the same minerals as the rocks.
- ④ Sand is made when rocks or shells break into tiny pieces.
- ⑤ Tiny bits of rock are typically further transported by river.

9. (주관식) 다음 주어진 조건에 맞게 답을 하시오. [20]

While some sand is formed in oceans from things like shells and rocks, most sand ① ['~으로 이루어져 있다'의 의미가 되도록 **make** 동사를 활용하여 4단어로 쓸 것] tiny bits of rock that came all the way from the mountains! But that trip can take thousands of years. Glaciers, wind, and flowing water help move the rocky bits along, ② ['작은 여행자들은 점점 더 작아진다'의 의미가 되도록 쓸것, **with, tiny, get**을 활용하여 8단어로 쓸 것] as they go. If they're lucky, a river may give them a lift all the way to the coast. There, they can spend the rest of their years on the beach as sand.

① _____

② _____

10. 다음 중 가리키는 대상이 다른 하나는? [20]

While some sand is formed in oceans from ①things like shells and rocks, most sand is made up of tiny bits of rock that came all the way from the mountains! But that trip can take thousands of years. Glaciers, wind, and flowing water help move ② the rocky bits along, with ③ the tiny travelers getting smaller and smaller as they go. If ④ they're lucky, a river may give them a lift all the way to the coast. There, ⑤ they can spend the rest of their years on the beach as sand.

11. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [20]

But that trip can take thousands of years.

While some sand is formed in oceans from things like shells and rocks, most sand is made up of tiny bits of rock that came all the way from the mountains! (①) Glaciers, wind, and flowing water help move the rocky bits along, with the tiny travelers getting smaller and smaller as they go. (②) If they're lucky, a river may give them a lift all the way to the coast. (③) There, they can spend the rest of their years on the beach as sand. (④)

12. (주관식) 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. - (기) [20]

While some sand is formed in oceans from things like shells and rocks, most sand is made up of tiny bits of rock that came all the way from the mountains! But that trip can take thousands of years. Glaciers, wind, and flowing water help move the rocky bits along, (A) 작은 여행자들이 점점 더 작아지면서(가운데) as they go. If they're lucky, a river may give them a lift all the way to the coast. There, they can spend the rest of their years on the beach as sand.

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?
 ① How to Travel on the Beach
 ② Benefits of Most Sand on the Beach
 ③ Reasons to Determine the size of the Sand
 ④ How to Preserve Small Sand in the River
 ⑤ The Way for Sand on the Beach to be Formed
2. 윗 글 밑줄 친 (A)의 우리말을 주어진 단어들을 이용하여 문맥에 맞게 영작하십시오.(필요시 단어를 변형할 것!)
 with / smaller and smaller / the tiny travelers / get
 => _____.

13. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분에서 어법상 옳은 것을 모두 고른 것은? - (기) [20]

(A) While some sand is forming in oceans from things like shells and rocks, (B) most sand is consisted of tiny bits of rock (C) which came all the way from the mountains! But that trip can take thousands of years. (D) Glaciers, wind, and flowed water

help to move the rocky bits along, (E) with the tiny travelers to get smaller and smaller as they go. If they're lucky, (F) a river may give to them a lift all the way to the coast. There, (G) they can spend the rest of their years on the beach as sand.

- ① (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
- ② (B), (D), (F), (G)
- ③ (B), (C), (F)
- ④ (C), (G)
- ⑤ (F), (G)

14. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [20]

While some sand is ① formed in oceans from things like shells and rocks, most sand is made up of tiny bits of rock ② that came all the way from the mountains! But that trip can take thousands of years. Glaciers, wind, and flowing water help ③ move the rocky bits along, with the tiny travelers ④ getting smaller and smaller as they go. If they're lucky, a river may give ⑤ it a lift all the way to the coast. There, they can spend the rest of their years on the beach as sand.

15. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [20]

While some sand is formed in oceans from things like shells and rocks, most sand is made up of tiny bits of rock that came all the way from the mountains! ① But that trip can take thousands of years. ② Glaciers, wind, and flowing water help move the rocky bits along, with the tiny travelers getting smaller and smaller as they go. ③ Traveling by boats is much more efficient but often impossible due to the lack of broad rivers where boats go. ④ If they're lucky, a river may give them a lift all the way to the coast. ⑤ There, they can spend the rest of their years on the beach as sand.

16. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. - (기) [20]

_____ A _____ some sand is formed in oceans from things like shells and rocks, most sand is made up of tiny bits of rock that came all the way from the mountains! But that trip can take thousands of years. Glaciers, wind, and flowing water help move the rocky bits along, with the tiny travelers getting smaller and

smaller as they go. _____ B _____ they're lucky, a river may give them a lift all the way to the coast. There, they can spend the rest of their years on the beach as sand.

- ① While - If
- ② Simultaneously - Therefore
- ③ In contrast - Furthermore
- ④ Above all - if
- ⑤ likewise - thus

17. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose.

(A) Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others.

(B) This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier.

(C) Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

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

18. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. ① This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. ② Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. ③ Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. ④ However, social networking sites has a negative effect on well-meaning volunteers. Volunteering helps to reduce

loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. ⑤ Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

19. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

- ① 모든 환자들이 친구를 사귄수 있는 유일한 방법은 그룹모임에 참가하는 것이다
- ② 사회적 관계망을 만드는 것은 환자의 외로움을 낮추는 직접적인 영향을 준다
- ③ 몇몇의 연구는 그룹모임이 환자의 외로움에 긍정적인 효과가 없다고 한다
- ④ 자원봉사자들도 다른 사람들을 돕는 과정에서 긍정적인 만족감을 얻을수 있다
- ⑤ 다른 자원봉사자와 같이 일하는 것도 환자의 행복감을 향상 시켜줄수 있다

20. (주관식) 다음 각각의 조건에 맞춰서 답하십시오. [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for ①lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a ②respective purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are ③absorbed in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. (A) 자원봉사자들은 다른 사람들을 도와주면서 자신들의 사회적 인맥을 풍부하게 하는 것에 대한 만족감을 보고한다. Volunteering helps to

④ lower loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from ⑤ aiding others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

1) 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중에서 의미상 어색한 하나를 고르시오.

2) 밑줄 친 (A)의 우리말을 영어로 옮기시오.

<조건>

a. 필요시 어형 변화 가능함.

b. 제시어: (a sense of / at / in / enrich / their social network / service / of)

c. Volunteers로 시작하는 문장을 완성하십시오.

[정답] _____

21. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

- ① By signing up for a group with the common goal, lonely patients can broaden their connections.
- ② There is proof that we lessen loneliness when participating in purposeful activities with others.
- ③ Joining in helping others make us feel satisfied because we can be materially rich.
- ④ A lonely person can get positive outcomes from volunteering in one way or another.
- ⑤ Doing volunteer work is beneficial for both the recipient and the giver.

22. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend — _____ This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to

others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

- ① to greet a person who is not familiar with.
- ② to express one's feelings actively
- ③ to increases one's self-esteem
- ④ to join a group that has a shared purpose.
- ⑤ to listen carefully when others are talking

23. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [22]

This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help.

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. (①) Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. (②) Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. (③) Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. (④) First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. (⑤) Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

24. (주관식) 다음 글을 읽고 밑줄친 부분이 가리키는 내용을 찾아 우리말로 쓰시오 [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

25. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a _____ A _____ purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce _____ B _____ in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

- ① shared - cooperation
- ② shared - loneliness
- ③ shared - despair
- ④ restricted - mortality
- ⑤ restricted - sensitivity

26. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? [22]

① According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. ② This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. ③ Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. ③ Due to the alarm and news of SNS that is ringing out of the window through the smartphone. It can be hard to concentrate on your studies. ④ Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. ⑤ First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

27. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of

satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

- ① Be aware of whether its purpose is proper when joining any club.
- ② It's yourself that you're actually helping when helping others.
- ③ One's disease does not necessarily mean his or her mental weakness.
- ④ Building a wider social network is all that patients have to do.
- ⑤ Without volunteer work, you can't drive out depression.

28. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [22]

Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier.

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. (①) This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. (②) Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. (③) Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. (④) First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. (⑤) Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

29. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? - (기) [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

- ① Volunteering helps to extend the social network.
- ② Making friends who have different purpose is important.
- ③ Lonely patients are willing to join a group easily.
- ④ Volunteers get satisfaction by raising money for charity.
- ⑤ It is unnecessary to promote voluntary programs to get support.

30. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend — _____. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

- ① to help those who are old and live by themselves
- ② to join a group that is engaged in medical service
- ③ to volunteer for patients suffering from depression
- ④ to socialize with people who have a shared background
- ⑤ to participate in a community with a common goal

31. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥 상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - (기) [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has an ① individual purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are ② engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at ③ enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to ④ reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being ⑤ involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

32. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose.

- (A) Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways.
- (B) First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.
- (C) This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier.

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

33. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - (기) [22]

Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways.

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. (①) This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. (②) Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. (③) Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. (④) First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. (⑤) Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

34. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하십시오.(필요시 어형변화를 하시오.) [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way (1) [for / patients / lonely / make / to / a / friend]—to join a group that has a shared purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely,

but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit (2) [in / a voluntary program / be / involve / from] where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

(1) _____

(2) _____

35. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 주어진 단어를 알맞은 형태로 변형하십시오. (필요시 단어추가 가능) [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who (1) engage service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from (2) involve in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

[정답] (1) _____ (2) _____

36. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은? [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce (1) _____ in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

37. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

- ① How to Research Voluntary Program
- ② To Build Social Network : Helping Others
- ③ To Enrich Social Network in The Service
- ④ How to Be Engaged in Service to Others
- ⑤ To Overcome Loneliness : Volunteering

38. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - (기) [22]

This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help.

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. (①) Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. (②) Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. (③) Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. (④) First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

39. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service

of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

- ① necessary activities for patients in the hospital
- ② overcoming loneliness through volunteering
- ③ why we need to do volunteering
- ④ ways to participate in the volunteering program
- ⑤ advantage of volunteering in the society

40. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - (기) [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a ① common purpose. This may be ② challenging for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at ③ strengthening their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to ④ deepen loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive ⑤ support and help to build their own social network.

41. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

Studies show that _____ A _____ in groups for a common purpose, such as doing a volunteer work, can help people overcome _____ B _____.

- ① conspiring - loneliness
- ② conspiring - loneliness
- ③ flourishing - criticism
- ④ engaging - loneliness
- ⑤ engaging - criticism

42. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from _____ A _____ others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build _____ B _____.

- ① studying - satisfactory social experience
- ② serving - a rich career story
- ③ sharing with - volunteering programs
- ④ helping - their own social network
- ⑤ teaching - communication skills

43. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [22]

① According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. ① Though it is good to get along with others, people still need more time to focus on themselves. ② This may be difficult for people who are lonely, but research shows that it can help. ③ Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. ④ Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. ⑤ Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. First, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

44. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. [22]

According to professor Jacqueline Olds, there is one sure way for lonely patients to make a friend—to join a group that has a shared purpose. This may be difficult for people who are lonely, _____ A _____ research shows that it can help. Studies reveal that people who are engaged in service to others, such as volunteering, tend to be happier. Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. Volunteering helps to reduce loneliness in two ways. _____ B _____, someone who is lonely might benefit from helping others. Also, they might benefit from being involved in a voluntary program where they receive support and help to build their own social network.

- ① but - First
- ② simultaneously - To begin with
- ③ to begin with - Furthermore
- ④ at the same time - At the same time
- ⑤ to begin with - At the same time

45. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [24]

The above graph shows how people in five countries consume news videos: on news sites versus via social networks. ① Consuming news videos on news sites is more popular than via social networks in four countries. ② As for people who mostly watch news videos on news sites, Finland shows the highest percentage among the five countries. ③ The percentage of people who mostly watch news videos on news sites in France is the same that in Germany. ④ As for people who mostly watch news videos via social networks, Japan shows the highest percentage among the five countries. ⑤ Brazil shows the highest percentage of people who mostly watch news videos via social networks among the five countries.

46. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?(원문제 도표참조) [24]

The above graph shows how people in five countries consume news videos: on news sites versus via social networks. ① Consuming news videos on news sites is more favored than via social networks in the given countries. ② As for people who mostly watch news videos on news sites, Finland shows the highest percentage among the five countries. ③ The percentage of people who mostly watch news videos on news sites in France is the same

that in Germany. ④ As for people who mostly watch news videos via social networks, Japan has strongest preference for them. ⑤ Brazil shows the highest percentage of people who mostly watch news videos via social networks among the five countries.

47. (주관식) 다음 그래프를 설명한 문장 중에서 틀린 부분을 찾아 그 번호를 쓰고 옳게 고치시오. [24]

The above graph shows how people in five countries consume news videos: on news sites versus via social networks. Consuming news videos on news sites is ① **more popular than via social networks in four countries**. As for people who mostly watch news videos on news sites, Japan shows ② **the highest percentage among the five countries**. The percentage of people who mostly watch news videos on news sites in France is ③ **the same that in Germany**. As for people who mostly watch news videos via social networks, Japan shows ④ **the lowest percentage among the five countries**. Brazil shows the highest percentage of people ⑤ **who mostly watch news videos via social networks among the five countries**.

틀린 번호 : _____
 옳게 고친 것 : _____

48. 다음 중 도표의 내용과 일치하는 것은? - (기) [24]

The above graph shows how people in five countries consume news videos: on news sites versus via social networks. ① Consuming news videos on news sites is less popular than via social networks in four countries. ② As for people who mostly watch news videos on news sites, Finland shows the same percentage as Germany. ③ The percentage of people who mostly watch news videos on news sites in France is lower than that in Germany. ④ As for people who mostly watch news videos via social networks, Japan shows the highest percentage among the five countries. ⑤ Brazil shows the highest percentage of people who mostly watch news videos via social networks among the five countries.

49. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? [26]

L19 Smart Watch
User Guide

KEY FUNCTIONS

- [A] Short press to confirm; long press to enter the sports mode.
- [B] Short press to return to the 'home' menu; long press to send SOS location.
- [C] Short press to turn on or off the background light; long press to turn on or off your watch.
- [D] Press to go up. (In time, date or other settings, press the key to increase the value.)
- [E] Press to go down. (In time, date or other settings, press the key to decrease the value.)

CAUTION

Make sure the battery level of your watch has at least two bars, in order to avoid an upgrading error.
*confirm: 설정값을 확정하다

- ① Press and hold A to confirm the setting.
- ② Briefly press B to send rescue request location information.
- ③ To turn the watch on or off, press C briefly.
- ④ Press D to increase the date setting.
- ⑤ If the watch has three bar of batteries , an upgrade error will occur.

50. (주관식) 다음 우리말을 주어진 조건에 맞게 바르게 영작하십시오 [26]

KEY FUNCTIONS

- [A] Short press to confirm; long press to enter the sports mode.
- [B] Short press to return to the 'home' menu; long press to send SOS location.
- [C] Short press to turn on or off the background light; long press to turn on or off your watch.
- [D] Press to go up. (In time, date or other settings, press the key to increase the value.)
- [E] Press to go down. (In time, date or other settings, press the key to decrease the value.)

업그레이드 오류를 피하기 위하여, 반드시 시계의 배터리 잔량 표시가 최소 두 칸은 되도록 하십시오

CAUTION 조건: 단어 형태 1개변화, 단어 2개 추가
level / / watch / order / / surely / error / has / battery / Make / an / the / of / at / two / upgrading / your / least / avoid / bars

[정답] _____

—

51. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [26]

L19 Smart Watch
User Guide

KEY FUNCTIONS

- [A] Short press to confirm; long press to enter the sports mode.
- [B] Short press to return to the 'home' menu; long press to send SOS location.
- [C] Short press to turn on or off the background light; long press to turn on or off your watch.
- [D] Press to go up. (In time, date or other settings, press the key to increase the value.)
- [E] Press to go down. (In time, date or other settings, press the key to decrease the value.)

CAUTION

Make sure the battery level of your watch has at least two bars, in order to avoid an upgrading error.

- ① A를 짧게 누르면 설정값이 확정된다.
- ② B를 길게 누르면 구조 요청 위치 정보가 보내진다.
- ③ C를 짧게 누르면 시계가 켜거나 꺼진다.
- ④ D를 누르면 설정값이 올라간다.
- ⑤ E를 누르면 설정값이 내려간다.

52. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [26]

L19 Smart Watch
User Guide

KEY FUNCTIONS

- [A] Short press to confirm; long press to enter the sports mode.
- [B] Short press to return to the 'home' menu; long press to send SOS location.
- [C] Short press to turn on or off the background light; long press to turn on or off your watch.
- [D] Press to go up. (In time, date or other settings, press the key to increase the value.)
- [E] Press to go down. (In time, date or other settings, press the key to decrease the value.)

CAUTION

Make sure the battery level of your watch has at least two bars, in order to avoid an upgrading error.

- ① If you press the bottom left button long, you can send the information of where you are.
- ② If you press the top right button slightly, you can switch off the light of your watch.

- ③ If you press the top left button briefly, you can confirm the value.
- ④ If you press the button between C and E, you can make the value up.
- ⑤ If your battery level became less than one bar, there is likely to be an upgrading error.

53. 다음 Smart Watch의 사용설명서를 읽고 Tom에게 일어나지 않을 일을 고르시오. [26]

L19 Smart Watch
User Guide

KEY FUNCTIONS

- [A] Short press to confirm; long press to enter the sports mode.
- [B] Short press to return to the 'home' menu; long press to send SOS location.
- [C] Short press to turn on or off the background light; long press to turn on or off your watch.
- [D] Press to go up. (In time, date or other settings, press the key to increase the value.)
- [E] Press to go down. (In time, date or other settings, press the key to decrease the value.)

CAUTION

Make sure the battery level of your watch has at least two bars, in order to avoid an upgrading error.

- ① Tom은 운동을 시작하기 위해 A버튼을 길게 눌렀다
- ② Tom은 홈 메뉴에 들어가기 위해 B버튼을 잘못 길게 눌러 구조 위치 요청을 보냈다
- ③ Tom은 시계의 불빛을 키기 위해 C버튼을 길게 눌렀으나 전등이 켜지지 않았다
- ④ Tom은 시계가 5분 빠른것을 보고 D버튼을 눌러 시간을 맞췄다
- ⑤ Tom은 시계 배터리가 1칸으로 떨어지면 바로 충전을 시작했다

54. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?(ss) - (기) [26]

L19 Smart Watch
User Guide

KEY FUNCTIONS

- [A] Short press to confirm; long press to enter the sports mode.
- [B] Short press to return to the 'home' menu; long press to

- send SOS location.
- [C] Short press to turn on or off the background light; long press to turn on or off your watch.
- [D] Press to go up. (In time, date or other settings, press the key to increase the value.)
- [E] Press to go down. (In time, date or other settings, press the key to decrease the value.)

CAUTION

Make sure the battery level of your watch has at least two bars, in order to avoid an upgrading error.

*confirm: 설정값을 확정하다

- ① [A]를 길게 누르면 스포츠 모드로 들어간다.
- ② [B]를 길게 누르면 'SOS보내기' 메뉴로 돌아간다.
- ③ [C]를 짧게 누르면 배경 화면의 불빛이 켜지거나 꺼진다.
- ④ [D]를 누르면 설정 값이 내려간다.
- ⑤ 업그레이드 오류를 피하려면 배터리 잔량 표시가 최소 두 칸은 되어야 한다.

55. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? - (기) [26]

L19 Smart Watch
User Guide

KEY FUNCTIONS

- [A] Short press to confirm; long press to enter the sports mode.
- [B] Short press to return to the 'home' menu; long press to send SOS location.
- [C] Short press to turn on or off the background light; long press to turn on or off your watch.
- [D] Press to go up. (In time, date or other settings, press the key to increase the value.)
- [E] Press to go down. (In time, date or other settings, press the key to decrease the value.)

CAUTION

Make sure the battery level of your watch has at least two bars, in order to avoid an upgrading error.

*confirm: 설정값을 확정하다

- ① If you press the bottom left button long, you can send the information of where you are.
- ② If you press the top right button slightly, you can switch on your watch.
- ③ If you press the top left button briefly, you can confirm the value.
- ④ If you press the button between C and E, you can increase the time setting.
- ⑤ If the watch has one bar of batteries, an upgrading error will be likely to occur.

56. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [28]

Clothing doesn't have to be expensive to provide comfort during exercise. Select clothing appropriate for the temperature and environmental conditions in which you will be doing exercise. Clothing that is appropriate for exercise and the season can improve your exercise experience. In warm environments, clothes that have a wicking capacity are helpful in dissipating heat from the body. In contrast, it is best to face cold environments with layers so you can adjust your body temperature to avoid sweating and remain comfortable.

- ① The reasons why luxury goods are expensive.
- ② Differences in traditional clothes about
- ③ The conditions of clothes suitable for exercise.
- ④ Differences of traditional clothes according to environment.
- ⑤ The process how we control our body temperature.

57. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [28]

Clothing doesn't have to be expensive to provide comfort during exercise.

(A) In warm environments, clothes that have a wicking capacity are helpful in dissipating heat from the body.

(B) Select clothing appropriate for the temperature and environmental conditions in which you will be doing exercise. Clothing that is appropriate for exercise and the season can improve your exercise experience.

(C) In contrast, it is best to face cold environments with layers so you can adjust your body temperature to avoid sweating and remain comfortable.

*wick: (모세관 작용으로) 수분을 흡수하거나 배출하다
 **dissipate: (열을) 발산하다

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

58. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [28]

Clothing doesn't have to be expensive to provide comfort during exercise. Select clothing **(A) [appropriately / appropriate]** for the temperature and environmental conditions in which you will be doing exercise. Clothing that is appropriate for exercise and the season can improve your exercise experience. In warm environments, clothes that have a wicking capacity **(B) [are / is]** helpful in dissipating heat from the body. In contrast, it is best to face cold environments with layers so you can adjust your body temperature to avoid sweating and **(C) [remain/remaining]** comfortable.

- ① appropriate - is - remaining
- ② appropriately - are - remaining
- ③ appropriate - are - remain
- ④ appropriate - is - remain
- ⑤ appropriately - are - remain

59. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. [28]

Clothing doesn't have to be expensive to provide comfort during exercise. A , Select clothing appropriate for the temperature and environmental conditions in which you will be doing exercise. Clothing that is appropriate for exercise and the season can improve your exercise experience. In warm environments, clothes that have a wicking capacity are helpful in dissipating heat from the body. B , it is best to face cold environments with layers so you can adjust your body temperature to avoid sweating and remain comfortable.

- ① In addition - In contrast
- ② Instead - Namely
- ③ Instead - In contrast
- ④ So - Namely
- ⑤ In addition - For example

60. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [28]

In contrast, it is best to face cold environments with layers so you can adjust your body temperature to avoid sweating and remain comfortable.

(①) Clothing doesn't have to be expensive to provide comfort during exercise. (②) Select clothing appropriate for the temperature and environmental conditions in which you will be doing exercise. (③) Clothing that is appropriate for exercise and the season can improve your exercise experience. (④) In warm environments, clothes that have a wicking capacity are helpful in dissipating heat from the body. (⑤)

61. (주관식) 다음 우리말을 주어진 조건에 맞게 바르게 영작하십시오 [28]

Clothing doesn't have to be expensive to provide comfort during exercise. Select clothing appropriate for the temperature and environmental conditions in which you will be doing exercise. Clothing that is appropriate for exercise and the season can improve your exercise experience. In warm environments, clothes that have a wicking capacity are helpful in dissipating heat from the body. In contrast, 땀을 흘리는 것을 피하고 쾌적한 상태를 유지하기 위해 체온을 조절하려면 겹겹이 입어서 추운 환경에 대처하는 것이 최선이다.

<조건: 단어 3개 추가, 단어 형태 1개 변화>

temperature / to / with / and / environments / cold / your / you / order / adjust / face / layers / sweating / avoid / is / / remain / in / comfortably. / body / best / to

[정답] _____

62. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [28]

Clothing that is appropriate for exercise and the season can improve your exercise experience.

(①) Clothing doesn't have to be expensive to provide comfort during exercise. (②) Select clothing appropriate for the temperature and environmental conditions in which you will be doing exercise. (③) In warm environments, clothes that have a wicking capacity are helpful in dissipating heat from the body. (④) In contrast, it is best to face cold environments with layers so you can adjust your body temperature to avoid sweating and remain comfortable. (⑤)

63. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [28]

Clothing doesn't have to be expensive to provide comfort during exercise. Select clothing appropriate for the temperature and environmental conditions in which you will be doing exercise. Clothing that is ① proper for exercise and the season can ② enhance your exercise experience. In warm environments, clothes that have a ③ wicking capacity are helpful in ④ accumulating heat from the body. In contrast, it is best to ⑤ encounter cold environments with layers so you can adjust your body temperature to avoid sweating and remain comfortable.

64. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하십시오. [28]

Clothing doesn't have to be expensive to provide comfort during exercise. Select clothing appropriate for the temperature and environmental conditions in which you will be doing exercise. *운동과 계절에 맞는 복장은 당신의 운동 경험을 향상시킬 수 있다. [your / season / experience / exercise / improve / that / can / appropriate / the / and / exercise / is / for / clothing] In warm environments, clothes that have a wicking capacity are helpful in dissipating heat from the body. In contrast, it is best to face cold environments with layers so you can adjust your body temperature to avoid sweating and remain comfortable.

65. (주관식) <나>의 빈칸 (A)~(D)에 알맞은 단어를 <가>에서 찾아 쓰시오. (각각 한 단어로, 단어를 변형하지 말 것) - (기) [28]

<가>

Clothing doesn't have to be expensive to provide comfort during exercise. Select clothing appropriate for the temperature and environmental conditions in which you will be doing exercise. Clothing that is appropriate for exercise and the season can improve your exercise experience. In warm environments, clothes that have a wicking capacity are helpful in dissipating heat from the body. In contrast, it is best to face cold environments with layers so you can adjust your body temperature

There are several things you should think about when you choose clothes - design, material, price and wearability. When and where you will wear the clothes should be considered as well. If you choose clothes for exercise, they don't have to be expensive to provide comfort during exercise. Select clothing appropriate for the temperature and environmental conditions in which you will be doing exercise. Clothing that is appropriate for exercise and the season can improve your exercise experience. In warm environments, for instance, clothes that have a wicking capacity are helpful in dissipating heat from the body. In contrast, it is best to face cold environments with layers so you can adjust your body temperature to avoid sweating and remain comfortable.

- ① Choosing sportswear with a lower price es a top priority.
- ② The writer mainly talks about the clothes for exercise.
- ③ Warm and thick sportswear should be chosen for winter exercise.
- ④ Appropriate sportswear in warm environment might help you cool down.
- ⑤ It is important to consider if clothes for exercise offer comfort or not.

71. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [28]

Clothing doesn't have to be expensive to provide comfort during exercise. Select clothing _____ for the temperature and environmental conditions in which you will be doing exercise. Clothing that is appropriate for exercise and the season can improve your exercise experience. In warm environments, clothes that have a wicking capacity are helpful in dissipating heat from the body. In contrast, it is best to face cold environments with layers so you can adjust your body temperature to avoid sweating and remain comfortable.

- ① improper ② awkward
- ③ compact ④ suitable
- ⑤ hostile

72. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [28]

Clothing doesn't have to be expensive to provide comfort during exercise.

(A)Clothing that is appropriate for exercise and the season can improve your exercise experience.
 (B)In contrast, it is best to face cold environments with layers so you can adjust your body temperature to avoid sweating and remain comfortable.
 (C)Select clothing appropriate for the temperature and environmental conditions in which you will be doing exercise.
 (B)In warm environments, clothes that have a wicking capacity are helpful in dissipating heat from the body.

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

73. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [28]

Clothing doesn't have to be expensive to provide comfort during exercise. Select clothing appropriate for the temperature and environmental conditions in which you will be doing exercise. Clothing that is appropriate for exercise and the season can improve your exercise experience. In warm environments, clothes that have a wicking capacity are helpful in dissipating heat from the body. In contrast, it is best to face cold environments with layers so you can adjust your body temperature to avoid sweating and remain comfortable.

- ① athletic clothing which places emphasis on design and practicality
- ② several tips for you to keep in mind so as to exercise regularly
- ③ the way to wash functional clothing in accordance with material
- ④ the importance of choosing clothing proper for exercise environment
- ⑤ the supply-demand mechanism of sportswear in modern society

74. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [30]

To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a oneeyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible.

Technology has doubtful advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decisionmaking process simple. (①) The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. (②) So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. (③) This makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. (④) The oneeyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition. (⑤)

75. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [30]

Technology has doubtful advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decisionmaking process simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision.

(A) The oneeyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition.

(B) To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a oneeyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible.

(C) So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. This makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions.

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

76. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [30]

Technology has doubtful advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decisionmaking process simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. This makes us information blinded, like deer in

headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a oneeyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible. The oneeyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition.
*intuition: 직관

- ① 기술의 진보에 따른 이점
- ② 정보의 창구로서 인터넷의 효용성
- ③ 인터넷을 사용한 정보접근의 문제점
- ④ 장애인의 인터넷 접근성
- ⑤ 의사결정에 있어서 직관의 필요성

77. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? [30]

Technology has _____. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. This makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible. The one-eyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition.

- ① pioneer advantages
- ② extraordinary benefits
- ③ extravagant factors
- ④ impossible challenges to solve
- ⑤ doubtful advantages

78. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [30]

Technology has doubtful advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and ① keeping the decision-making process simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. So we keep ② searching for answers on the Internet. This makes us information ③ blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. To be successful in

anything today, we have to keep in mind ④ that in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person can accomplish the seemingly ⑤ impossibly. The one-eyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition.

79. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [30]

Technology has doubtful advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. This makes us information _____ A _____, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible. The one-eyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis _____ B _____ and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition.

- ① deaf - simple
- ② deaf - complicated
- ③ blinded - complex
- ④ blinded - simple
- ⑤ unsighted - sophisticated

80. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [30]

So we keep searching for answers on the Internet.

Technology has doubtful advantages. (①) We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process simple. (②) The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. (③) This makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. (④) To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that

in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible. (⑤) The one-eyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition.

81. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [30]

Technology has doubtful advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. However, this makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. To be successful in anything today, therefore, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible things. Believing in his intuition, the one-eyed person _____ in making any effective decisions, eventually allowing him to stay ahead of other people in the race called life.

- ① continues to listen to a lot of opinions
- ② consults as much information as possible
- ③ shows his ability of leading people around him
- ④ rarely tries to persuade others to accept his idea
- ⑤ does not rely on too much information

82. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [30]

Technology has doubtful advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process simple.

(A) The one-eyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition.

(B) The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. So we keep searching for answers on the Internet.

(C) This makes us information blinded, like deer

- ① Look out for Various Information
- ② Intensive Ways to Select Patients
- ③ Understanding Complicated Intuition
- ④ How to Consider All the Information
- ⑤ Power of Technology : Merits of Internet

87. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [30]

Technology has doubtful advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. This makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible. The one-eyed person understands the power of _____ when he uses his one eye of intuition.

- ① making decisions simply
- ② using a lot of information
- ③ searching skills on the Internet
- ④ keeping any analysis complicated
- ⑤ distinguishing between personal and business information

88. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [30]

Technology has **(A) [clear / doubtful]** advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. So we **(B) [keep / quit]** searching for answers on the Internet. This makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible. The one-eyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis **(C) [available / simple]** and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition.

- ① clear - quit - simple
- ② doubtful - keep - simple
- ③ doubtful - keep - available
- ④ clear - quit - available
- ⑤ doubtful - quit - available

89. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [30]

Technology has _____ **A** _____ advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. This makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible. The one-eyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of _____ **B** _____.

- ① doubtful - institution
- ② suspicious - intuition
- ③ obvious - inspiration
- ④ extraordinary - cognition
- ⑤ undoubtful - instinct

90. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - (기) [30]

This makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions.

Technology has doubtful advantages. (①) We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process simple. (②) The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. (③) So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. (④) To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible. (⑤) The one-eyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition.

91. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - (기) [30]

Technology has ① questionable advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process ② simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. This makes us information ③ dazzled, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person can accomplish the seemingly ④ possible. The one-eyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of ⑤ intuition.

92. (주관식) 아래의 밑줄 친 (A) it 이 가리키는 것을 지문에서 찾아 한단어로 쓰시오. - (기) [30]

Technology has doubtful advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of (A) it in order to make a decision. So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. This makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible. The one-eyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition.

93. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [30]

Technology has doubtful advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. This makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. To be successful in anything today,

we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person _____. The one-eyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition.

- ① can find the similarities between two things easily
- ② is willing to take risks in accepting new ideas
- ③ is not still helpful in the information society
- ④ can figure out answers to seemingly insoluble problems
- ⑤ is the only one who is indifferent to available information

94. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [30]

Technology has doubtful advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue (A) [that / what] we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. So we keep (B) [searching / searched] for answers on the Internet. This makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person can accomplish the (C) [seeming / seemingly] impossible. The one-eyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition.

- ① what - searched - seemingly
- ② that - searched - seeming
- ③ what - searching - seeming
- ④ that - searching - seeming
- ⑤ that - searching - seemingly

95. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [30]

Technology has doubtful advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. This makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. To be successful in anything

today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible. The one-eyed person understands the power of _____ and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition.

- ① searching for all free information
- ② making cautious investigation
- ③ keeping any process complicated
- ④ keeping any analysis simple
- ⑤ taking in all information

96. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - (기) [30]

This makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions.

Technology has doubtful advantages. (①) We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process simple. (②) The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. (③) To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible. (④) The one-eyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition. (⑤)

97. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [30]

Technology has doubtful advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision-making process simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it in order to make a decision. So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. This makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a one-eyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible. The one-eyed person _____ and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition.

- ① makes any analysis straightforward
- ② sees the power of making free information available
- ③ thinks technology has clear advantages without any doubt
- ④ makes decisions using every single information on the Internet
- ⑤ understands the power of keeping any analysis complicated

98. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a comfortable **(A) [existence / experience]**—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and **(B) [agreement / conflict]** with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live **(C) [independently / indifferently]**, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a homecooked meal.

- ① experience - agreement - indifferently
- ② experience - conflict - indifferently
- ③ existence - agreement - indifferently
- ④ existence - conflict - independently
- ⑤ experience - agreement - independently

99. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [32]

If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave.

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. (①) But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. (②) In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. (③) Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. (④) And you can come back sometimes for a homecooked meal. (⑤)

100. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. ① But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. ② If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. ③ Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. ④ Therefore it is, in their life, more important to live with a whole family than any others. ⑤ And you can come back sometimes for a homecooked meal.

conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up.

(C) But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out.

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

101. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하시오. [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. [or / leave / build / parents / for / and / with / up / to / didn't / teenagers / carers / never / fairly / disrespect / want / If / conflict / a / they'd / their / major].

103. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and ① set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money ② is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they ③ would never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live independently, away from ④ themselves, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting ⑤ to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a homecooked meal.

해석: 십대 아이가 부모나 보호자에 대한 매우 심각한 불손과 갈등을 키우지 않는다면, 그들은 결코 떠나고 싶어하지 않을 것이다.

[정답] _____

104. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. [32]

102. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point.

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. _____ A _____, human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. _____ B _____, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a homecooked meal.

(A) Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a homecooked meal.

(B) If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and

- ① For example - Furthermore
- ② For instance - Thus
- ③ However - In fact
- ④ But - In contrast
- ⑤ In fact - For example

105. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a ① comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get ② paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major ③ disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably an ④ unnecessary part of growing up. Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be ⑤ fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a homecooked meal.

106. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a homecooked meal.

- ① Everybody wants to live alone
- ② Get away from your parents for your mental health
- ③ The pros and cons of living away from your parents
- ④ Stand on your own feet for your growth
- ⑤ Necessity of conflict resolution with your parents

107. 다음 중 가리키는 대상이 다른 하나는? [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, ① they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with ② the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live independently, away from ③ them, you can start to love ④ them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from ⑤ them. And you can come back sometimes for a homecooked meal.

108. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and ① set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a ② carefree existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major ③ disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a ④ dispensable part of growing up. Later, when you live ⑤ independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a homecooked meal.

109. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food (A) [**arrives / arriving**] on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you (B) [**is / are**] probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from (C) [**them/themselves**]. And you can come back sometimes for a homecooked meal.

- ① arriving - is - themselves
- ② arriving - are - themselves
- ③ arriving - are - them
- ④ arrives - is - them
- ⑤ arrives - is - themselves

110. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [32]

In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up.

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. (①) But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence. Enough food arrives on the table and money is given at regular intervals. (②) In addition, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. (③) If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. (④) Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. (⑤) And you can come back sometimes for a homecooked meal.

111. (주관식) 아래의 빈칸을 채워서 요약문을 완성하십시오 [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a homecooked meal.

Being (1) i _____ from one's parents at a certain time is an essential part of (2) g _____. By doing so, you don't have to (3)f _____ with your parents and you can (4) l _____ them again.

112. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally **(A) [offer / remove]** a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who take **(B) [after / care of]** you is probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live **(C) [dependently / independently]**, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a home—cooked meal.

- ① offer - after - dependently
- ② remove - care of - independently
- ③ remove - care of - dependently
- ④ offer - care of - independently
- ⑤ remove - after - independently

113. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하십시오. [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers (1) **[disrespect / major / build / up / didn't / for / a fairly]** and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a home—cooked meal.

114. 다음 글의 내용을 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the

table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a home-cooked meal.

It is A for us to leave our parents because it is a(n) B part of growth.

- ① stressful - unnecessary
- ② worthless - necessary
- ③ important - useless
- ④ natural - essential
- ⑤ harmful - crucial

115. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. ①But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. ②If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. ③In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. ④To love your parents, you should try to spend more time together to connect with them. ⑤Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them.

116. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 쓰시오. [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major (1) for and (2) with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults

who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a home-cooked meal.

117. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - (기) [32]

If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave.

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. (①) But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. (②) In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. (③) Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. (④) And you can come back sometimes for a home-cooked meal. (⑤)

118. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. ① But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. ② If teenagers built up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. ③ In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. ④ Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. ⑤ And you can come back sometimes for a homecooked meal.

119. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers weren't in **(A) [disagreement / agreement]** with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling **(B) [out of / in]** love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live with **(C) [independence / dependence]** away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a home-cooked meal.

- ① agreement - in - dependence
- ② disagreement - out of - independence
- ③ disagreement - out of - dependence
- ④ agreement - out of - dependence
- ⑤ disagreement - in - independence

120. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a home-cooked meal.

- ① the necessity for living independently
- ② how to avoid your parents and careers
- ③ the time to learn from other's experiences
- ④ the difference between humans and animals
- ⑤ the importance of financial management skills

121. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. ① But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the

bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. ② If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. ③ In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. ④ One of the biggest advantages of living with your parents is that you can save a lot more money. ⑤ Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a home-cooked meal.

122. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point.

(A) Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a home-cooked meal.

(B) But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out.

(C) If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up.

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

123. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a **(A) [comfortable / uncomfortable]** existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major **(B) [respect / disrespect]** for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd

never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live (C) [dependently / independently], away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a home-cooked meal.

- ① comfortable - disrespect - independently
- ② uncomfortable - disrespect - dependently
- ③ uncomfortable - respect - independently
- ④ uncomfortable - disrespect - independently
- ⑤ comfortable - respect - dependently

124. 다음 빈칸 (A)에 들어가 말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [32]

All mammals need (A) at some point. But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a home-cooked meal.

- ① to start their own family
- ② to care for their aging parents
- ③ to protect themselves from danger
- ④ to leave their parents and set up on their own
- ⑤ to build up a good relationship with their famil

125. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - (기) [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. But human adults generally provide a ① comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't ② break up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of ③ love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part

of growing up. Later, when you live ④ independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting ⑤ to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a home-cooked meal.

126. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [32]

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point. A human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out. If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. B , falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up. Later, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a home-cooked meal.

- ① However - Nevertheless
- ② Similarly - Therefore
- ③ Likewise - Nevertheless
- ④ But - Thus
- ⑤ Additionally - Consequently

127. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than ① another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, ② looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like ③ what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties ④ raise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think ⑤ that who we are and where we stand are shortlived.

128. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are shortlived.

- ① Tomorrow is always better than today.
- ② The difference of preference about music between children and parents.
- ③ Familiarity : the way for people to determine which culture is better
- ④ People always like changes.
- ⑤ Diversity : the key of development

129. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하시오. [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? 문화적 변화가 더 나아지는 것인지 더 나빠지는 것인지에 관한 여론 조사에 관한 한 [better / opinion / worse / whether / comes / When / are / it / changes / public / to / the / about / cultural / or / for / polls / the], looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are shortlived.

130. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [34]

It is ① difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very ② same answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to ③ participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to ④ like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we ⑤ don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

131. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are shortlived.

- ① 한 문화가 다른 문화보다 나은지를 결정하는 방법을 알기는 어렵다.
- ② 문화적 변화에 대한 호불호는 바라보는 입장에 따라 다르다.
- ③ 어른이 아이들의 문화에 참여 해야 할 때 겁이 난다.
- ④ 갑작스러운 문화적 변화가 생기면 언제나 불안감이 생긴다.
- ⑤ 우리는 우리의 정체성과 우리의 입지가 오래가지 못한다고 생각하는 것을 싫어한다.

132. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another.

(A) Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to.

(B) After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are shortlived.

(C) What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer.

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

133. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [34]

When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer.

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. (①) What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? (②) Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. (③) Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. (④) Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. (⑤) After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are shortlived.

134. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion

polls about (A) [what / whether]cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be (B) [horrifying / horrified]if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and (C) [where / which]we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are shortlived.

- ① whether - horrifying - which
- ② whether - horrified - where
- ③ what - horrified - which
- ④ what - horrifying - where
- ⑤ what - horrified - where

135. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

Humans become A when they have to leave a cultural environment B to them for another that they are not accustomed to.

- ① anxious - familiar
- ② helpless - strange

- ③ independent - new
- ④ satisfied - given
- ⑤ divisive - well known

136. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하시오. [34]

(1) [determine / know / how / is / to / difficult / to / It] whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children (2) [be / would / horrified] if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified (3) [if / told / they / were] they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

137. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

- ① family disputes
- ② cultural changes
- ③ generation gaps
- ④ diversities of music
- ⑤ different generations

138. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은? [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, (1) _____ arise when (2) _____ cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are (3) _____.

139. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, _____ arises when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

- ① eternity
- ② self-satisfaction
- ③ anxiety
- ④ curiosity
- ⑤ disappointment

140. 다음 글의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if

they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

- ① It is the key to success to be good at adapting to changes in culture.
- ② A sudden changes in culture can give people a sense of fear.
- ③ Successful culture drives changes in the world compared to failed culture.
- ④ We need the success of industry as much as the success of culture.
- ⑤ The anxiety about the society leads to the rapid changes of culture.

141. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about **(A) [that / whether]** cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be **(B) [horrified / horrifying]** if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and **(C) [used to / gotten used to]**. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

- ① whether - horrifying - gotten used to
- ② that - horrifying - used to
- ③ that - horrified - gotten used to
- ④ whether - horrified - used to
- ⑤ whether - horrified - gotten used to

142. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절한 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is ① superior than another. What is the ② economical rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten ③ alienated. After a certain age, anxieties ④ subside when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are ⑤ permanent.

143. 밑줄 친 who we are and where we stand are short-lived가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that **who we are and where we stand are short-lived.**

- ① we're not likely to live long.
- ② our culture is inferior to others.
- ③ we'll go through age-related changes in our generation.
- ④ there we'll be few cultural changes in our generation.
- ⑤ we have to follow another culture we're not used to.

144. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - (기) [34]

Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to.

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? (①) When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. (②) Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. (③) Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. (④) After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. (⑤) Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

145. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. ① Likewise, our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. ② Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. ③ Therefore, when there are sudden cultural changes, people begin to feel extremely anxious. ④ To overcome this anxiety, we all need to find our true identity and communicate between generations. ⑤ Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

146. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren.

Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that

- ① our culture is mainstream
- ② our generation's ideas are up to date
- ③ the culture we have enjoyed disappears
- ④ experiencing new cultures gives a lot of fun
- ⑤ who we are and where we stand are forever

147. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

- ① 여론조사를 통해 개인의 선호도를 알아내는 것은 쉽지 않다
- ② 사람은 자신을 둘러싸고 있는 환경의 일부이다
- ③ 자신의 정체성과 입지를 분명하게 하는 것은 쉽지 않은 일이다
- ④ 사람은 자신이 성장하고 친숙해진 것을 좋아하는 경향이 있다.
- ⑤ 세대 간의 문화격차를 이해하려면 많은 노력이 수반되어야 한다.

148. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to

like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

- ① To some people, cultural changes make happiness.
- ② We can say rock is in higher position than jazz in cultural rank order.
- ③ Our children would like to follow their grandparents' culture.
- ④ People love the culture that they are familiar with
- ⑤ Looking backward has same answer as that of looking forward.

149. (주관식) [보기]속에 주어진 단어들을 (A)의 의미가 되도록 올바르게 배열하십시오. - (기) [34]

When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. (A)인 **간은 자신이 자라고 익숙해진 것을 좋아하는 경향이 있다.** After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

[보기] what, they, gotten used to, and, like, humans, have grown up in, tend to

[답]

150. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what

they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

- ① Deciding which culture is better is easy.
- ② Asking the public for their opinion on cultural changes would lead to many different answers.
- ③ People of different generations enjoy being in the same culture.
- ④ Cultural changes bring about comfort and ease.
- ⑤ Our culture is separate from our sense of identity.

151. 다음 글의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

- ① It is the key to success to be good at adapting to changes in culture.
- ② A sudden changes in culture can give people a sense of fear.
- ③ Successful culture drives changes in the world compared to failed culture.
- ④ We need the success of industry as much as the success of culture.
- ⑤ The anxiety about the society leads to the rapid changes of culture.

152. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are

for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

People, whether they are young or old, feel more
 A _____ when they are in the culture they are _____ B
 to.

- ① relaxed - used ② anxious - exposed
- ③ relaxed - opposed ④ anxious - used
- ⑤ tired - exposed

153. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [34]

It is difficult to know how to ① decide whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be ② terrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to ③ take part in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and ④ adjusted to. After a certain age, ⑤ reliance arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

154. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about (A) [if / whether] cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would

be (B) [frightened / frightening] if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like (C) [what / which] they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

- ① whether - frightened - what
- ② whether - frightening - which
- ③ if - frightened - what
- ④ if - frightening - what
- ⑤ if - frightened - which

155. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to ① determined whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, ② being looked forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be ③ horrifying if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like ④ what they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think ⑤ about who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

156. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? - (기) [34]

It is difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another. What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer. Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what

they have grown up in and gotten used to. After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short-lived.

- ① It is hard to say which is superior among cultures.
- ② Children would be anxious if they heard they had to go back to their grandparents' culture.
- ③ Our parents would be willing to take part in their grandchildren's culture if they could.
- ④ We have a tendency to like what we have gotten used to.
- ⑤ Sudden cultural changes can cause some people to feel anxious and uneasy.

157. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [36]

That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output.

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. (①) To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. (②) For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. (③) An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. (④) It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. (⑤) The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

*deterministic: 결정론적인

158. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. A , if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such

as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, B , can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

- ① Likewise - therefore
- ② However - because
- ③ Moreover - then
- ④ For instance - however
- ⑤ Though - as a result

159. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and ① adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more ② specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from ③ experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something ④ same each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or ⑤ change goals.

160. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to (A) [their / its] environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more (B) [specific / specifically], the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For instance, if (C) [it faces / faced] with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things

the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

- ① its - specific - faced
- ② its - specifically - faced
- ③ their - specific - it faces
- ④ their - specifically - faced
- ⑤ its - specifically - it faces

161. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

- ① specific ② statistic
- ③ learning ④ adapting
- ⑤ running

162. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. ①To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. ②That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. ③The same output will cause the robot to do something different unlike daily life. ④ For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. ⑤An AI robot, however, can do two

things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

163. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

=> While a normal robot makes A output based on data, an AI robot can make decisions and B to situations by itself.

- ① different - adopt
- ② vivid - attempt
- ③ same - adapt
- ④ similar - measure
- ⑤ productive - get over

164. (주관식) 밑줄 친 부분의 함의를 본문에서 찾아 영어로 서술하십시오. [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot

cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

- ① self-conscious
- ② judge for itself
- ③ adapt to its environment
- ④ continue to evolve
- ⑤ transform

165. 이글의 주제는? [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors.

To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output.

For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience.

It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

- ① Advantages of Artificial Intelligence Robot
- ② Differences between Artificial Intelligence and General Robots
- ③ Can Artificial Intelligence Robots replace humans?
- ④ Future of Artificial Intelligence Robot
- ⑤ Advantages of Robots

167. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors.

To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output.

For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience.

It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

- ① The Limits and Potentials of Robots
- ② Ethical Perspectives Of Robots
- ③ The Benefit of Artificial Intelligence
- ④ What Is The Difference An AI Robot And A Normal Robot
- ⑤ The Advancement of AI Will Be More Beneficial Than Harmful

166. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and _____ based on data from its sensors.

To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output.

For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience.

It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

168. (주관식) 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. - (기) [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

(1) 빈칸 ㉠, ㉡ 에 들어갈 말을 <조건>에 맞게 각각 한 단어로 쓰시오.

㉠ : ㉡ :

<조건>

- 본문에 있는 단어를 사용하지 말 것
- 내용의 흐름에 적합하고 어법에 맞게 쓸 것

(2) 빈칸 ㉢에 들어갈 말을 <보기>에 주어진 어구를 사용하여 <조건>에 맞게 올바르게 배열하십시오.

<보기>

things / cannot / robot / can / two / do / the normal

<조건>

- 주어진 어구를 한 번씩 모두 사용할 것
- 단어 추가 또는 변형 불가

[정답]

169. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? - (기) [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

- ① An AI robot is different from a normal robot because it may not behave deterministically.
- ② An AI robot may have a different response to the same input, due to learning from experience.
- ③ A normal robot will always produce the same output for a set of inputs, unlike an AI robot.
- ④ Without the ability to learn, a normal robot can make decisions and present how to adapt to different situations.
- ⑤ Adapting to circumstances and learning from experience are what an AI robot is able to do.

170. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하십시오. [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For instance, (1) [situation / the / face / with / same / if], such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

171. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. A _____, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, _____ B _____, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

- ① Instead - however
- ② That is - however
- ③ Instead - therefore
- ④ In fact - similarly
- ⑤ That is - similarly

172. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. A _____, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. _____ B _____, an AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

- ① Specifically - However
- ② Nevertheless - In contrast
- ③ Consequently - Likewise
- ④ Furthermore - In short
- ⑤ Conversely - Hence

173. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 쓰시오. [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows (1) _____ behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the (2) _____ output. For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will (3) _____ to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

174. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. _____, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

- ① It can run into an obstacle anytime
- ② It will react to circumstances
- ③ It will adapt to circumstances
- ④ It will refuse any routes it faces
- ⑤ It will not be able to decide what to do next time

175. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output.

For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: . It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

- ① study hard and make the robot's own way
- ② explore the unknown and adjust to something new
- ③ make decisions and learn from experience
- ④ transform the shape and make new situation
- ⑤ accept new ideas and extend into a new world

176. 어법상 어색한 갯수는? - (기) [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software ①make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For instance, if ②faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as ③go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things ④that the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or ⑤making up a new route, or change goals.

- ① 2개 ② 3개
- ③ 4개 ④ 5개
- ⑤ 6개

177. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. ① To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. ② That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. ③ For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go

around the obstacle to the left. ④ An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. ⑤ AI robot can be cheaper than they are now if we make new algorithms for mass production.

178. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. - (기) [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. A , for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, B , can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

- ① Similarly - in effect
- ② In addition - similarly
- ③ That is - however
- ④ At the same time - consequently
- ⑤ For instance - in the similar way

179. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. - (기) [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. A , for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. B , an AI robot can do two things the normal robot

cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

- ① In other words - In contrast
- ② Therefore - At the same time
- ③ Likewise - To illustrate
- ④ At the same time - Similarly
- ⑤ Besides - At the same time

180. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - (기) [36]

An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience.

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. (①) To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. (②) That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. (③) For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. (④) It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. (⑤) The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

181. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [36]

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors. That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For instance, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may _____ each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

- ① do something identical
- ② produce the different output
- ③ let the normal robot handle it
- ④ fail to go through the obstacles
- ⑤ accept and follow other AI's decisions

182. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves.

(A) In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

(B) This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same.

(C) In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on.

*criteria: 기준

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

183. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement

one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

*criteria: 기준

- ① 사람들을 고용할 때 사장은 직원들과 상의하여 결정한다.
- ② 과거의 고용방법이 오늘날에는 맞지 않는데, 팀업무간 경계가 명백하기 때문이다.
- ③ 팀 안에는 창의적인 사람 뿐 아니라 집단사고에 맞출 줄 아는 사람도 필요하다.
- ④ 구성원간의 부족한 점을 채울 수 있는 팀을 추구한다.
- ⑤ 집단이 커질 수록 획일화의 가능성은 커지기 마련이다.

184. (주관식) 다음 우리말을 주어진 조건에 맞게 바르게 영작 하시오 [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. 팀이 클 수록 다양성에 대한 가능성은 더 많이 존재한다.

*criteria: 기준

조건

The 비교급 ~, the 비교급 ~. 구문을 이용해서 10 단어내외로 쓰시오.

185. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be

leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

*criteria: 기준

- ① Difficulties of Employing Creative Members
- ② Necessity of Selecting Members with Varied Perspectives
- ③ Easiness of Falling in Prejudices When Hiring Employees
- ④ Various Perspectives for Hiring Exceptional People
- ⑤ Importance of Observing Team Objectives

186. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for .

*criteria: 기준

- ① diversity
- ② humanity
- ③ individual brilliance
- ④ collaboration
- ⑤ teamwork

187. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like

to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team . When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

*criteria: 기준

- ① where members complement one another.
- ② which can provide much bigger markets around world.
- ③ that can offer higher opportunities to learn different languages from each other.
- ④ where every member can make more money.
- ⑤ with whom the company can maximize its profit.

188. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. ①This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. ②In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. ③ The ability to unite employees is the most important factor in maximizing corporate profits. ④In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. ⑤When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

*criteria: 기준

189. (주관식) 다음 우리말을 주어진 조건에 맞게 바르게 영작 하시오 [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. 팀이 크면 클수록 다양해질 가능성이 더욱 더 많이 존재한다.

[조건]

주어진 어휘의 순서를 바르게 배열 할것(어형 변화 & 단어 추가 없음)

for, the, diversity, more, bigger, the, the, exist, possibilities, team

190. 다음 글의 어법상 옳은 것은? [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found ① what most people like to hire people just like ② them. This ③ has worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a ④ diversifying team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or ⑤ hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

*criteria: 기준

191. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

In past employment, employers have tended to find people who are A to themselves, but today they find someone to B their work diversity.

- ① similar - compensate
- ② different - compensate
- ③ similar - unify
- ④ different - avoid
- ⑤ familiar - unify

192. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we

need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

Most people prefer to work with someone who is A to them, but things go better with a B of people.

- ① opposite - variety
- ② similar - variety
- ③ opposite - excellent
- ④ excellent - more
- ⑤ similar - more

193. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like (A) [themselves / them]. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team (B) [which / where] members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and (C) [what / how] he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

*criteria: 기준

- ① themselves - which - how
- ② them - which - what
- ③ themselves - where - how
- ④ them - where - how
- ⑤ them - where - what

194. (주관식) 다음 글을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

When people hire employees these days, they want a (A) team where members (B) one another, organizing them to (C) the goals of their corporation.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|------------|----------|
| ① varied | compliment | survived |
| ② varied | complement | suit |
| ③ varied | compliment | suit |
| ④ diverting | complement | suit |
| ⑤ diverting | compliment | survived |

195. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [38]

In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another.

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. (①) I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. (②) This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. (③) In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on.

(④) When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. (⑤) The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

*criteria: 기준

196. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members (A) **[complement / implement]** one another. When putting together a new team or (B) **[selecting / neglecting]** team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for (C) **[diversity / division]**.

- ① implement - neglecting - diversity
- ② complement - selecting - division
- ③ implement - neglecting - division
- ④ implement - neglecting - division
- ⑤ complement - selecting - diversity

197. (주관식) 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 단어를 모두 사용하여 문장을 완성하십시오. - (기) [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some

need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, 우리는 구성원들이 서로를 보완해 주는 다양화된 팀을 찾고 있다. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

where / looking for / one another / are / members / we / complement / a diversified team

worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

The paragraph above says that quite contrary to the past, today, A should be thought of as an essential factor when we hire team members who are qualified for a team B .

198. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, . In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

- ① we don't need a team consisting of the same people
- ② a top-down management style is not working
- ③ developing incentive system is more important
- ④ people don't need to be harmonious in one team
- ⑤ a person who is similar to the boss is incompetent

- ① personality - harmony
- ② expertise - success
- ③ diversity - objective
- ④ cooperation - project
- ⑤ creativity - relationship

200. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 쓰시오. [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the (1) . In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a (2) team where members (3) one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for (4) .

*criteria: 기준

199. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have

201. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves.

(A) For instance, in a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on.

(B) In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

(C) This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same.

*criteria: 기준

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

202. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [38]

Most of us (A) [has / have] hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who (B) [is / are] the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or (C) [hired / hiring] team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

*criteria: 기준

- ① have - are - hired
- ② has - is - hired
- ③ has - are - hiring
- ④ have - is - hiring
- ⑤ have - are - hiring

203. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. ①This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. ②In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. ③ In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. ⑤ The bigger the team, the more conflicts can happen among the team members.

*criteria: 기준

204. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with (A) [] team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members (B) [] one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the (C) [] possibilities exist for diversity.

- ① interconnected - compliment - less
- ② interconnected - complement - more

- ③ complicated - complement - less
- ④ simplified - compliment - more
- ⑤ simplified - complement - less

205. (주관식) 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. - (기) [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just (A)[like / unlike] themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the (B)[same / different]. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a (C)[diversified / standardized] team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to . The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

1. 밑줄 친 (A),(B),(C)중, 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 짝지어진 것은?
- ① like - same - diversified
 - ② like - different - standardized
 - ③ like - same - standardized
 - ④ unlike - different - standardized
 - ⑤ unlike - same - diversified

2. 주어진 단어들 중 필요로 하는 단어들을 이용하여 밑줄 친 부분을 문맥에 맞게 문장을 완성하시오.

(look at / ignore), (each individual / personal information), (why / how), (fits into / differ), (the whole of / a part of), (and / or), out team objective, he or she

=>

206. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to

hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team . When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

*criteria: 기준

- ① with whom the firm can maximize its profit
- ② where all the members can earn more money
- ③ where we can supply much bigger market in the world
- ④ in which members complement one another
- ⑤ that can offer higher opportunities to show off their capabilities

207. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just **(A) [unlike / like]** themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are **(B) [identical / different]**. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for **(C) [diversity / uniformity]**.

*criteria: 기준

- ① unlike - identical - diversity
- ② unlike - identical - uniformity
- ③ like - identical - uniformity
- ④ like - different - uniformity
- ⑤ like - identical - diversity

208. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for

*criteria: 기준

- ① diversity
- ② action
- ③ energy
- ④ dispute
- ⑤ cooperation

209. 다음 글의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

*criteria: 기준

- ① 회사의 보스가 중요하다고 생각하는 기준으로 팀을 구성해야 한다.
- ② 비슷한 사람들을 모아서 팀을 구성하는 동시에 효율성을 확보하자.
- ③ 다양화된 시대에는 사람들이 원하는 것도 각각 다르다.
- ④ 팀의 목표에 어울리는 비슷한 구성원들로 팀을 만들자.
- ⑤ 상호보완할 수 있는 다양한 구성원들로 팀을 만드는 것이 좋다.

210. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we . When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

*criteria: 기준

- ① look for more systematic way to assess members' performance
- ② prefer prominent members providing a blueprint for the future
- ③ find members who are obedient to what a team requires
- ④ want various members to supplement their role mutually
- ⑤ try to introduce some incentives to improve work efficiency

211. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [38]

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. In other words, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

*criteria: 기준

- ① the necessity of a diversified team in hiring members
- ② the ways to increase the possibilities of success as team
- ③ the important human resource criteria of the boss
- ④ the importance of creativity and imagination in team work
- ⑤ how to manage various members for good team work

212. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person ①solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person ② perform better on the initial examples ③rating the person as more intelligent and ④ recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion ⑤that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

*subject: 실험 대상자

**attribute ~ to ...: ~을 ...의 탓으로 돌리다

213. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and ① another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform ② better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while ③ the other group formed the ④ opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be ⑤ supported by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

*subject: 실험 대상 *attribute ~ to ...: ~을 ...의 탓으로 돌리다

214. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group _____ Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

*subject: 실험 대상자

**attribute ~ to ...: ~을 ...의 탓으로 돌리다

- ① criticized the other group's opinion.
- ② formed the opposite opinion.
- ③ was prejudiced against evaluation
- ④ endorsed their opinion.
- ⑤ listen to the other group

215. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [40]

The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion.

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. (①) In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. (②) One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. (③) The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. (④) Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty. (⑤)

*subject: 실험 대상자

**attribute ~ to ...: ~을 ...의 탓으로 돌리다

216. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [40]

Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. (①) In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. (②) One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. (③) The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. (④) The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. (⑤)

*subject: 실험 대상자

**attribute ~ to ...: ~을 ...의 탓으로 돌리다

217. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half.

(A) Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

(B) The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion.

(C) The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly.

*subject: 실험 대상자

**attribute ~ to ...: ~을 ...의 탓으로 돌리다

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

218. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

*subject: 실험 대상자

**attribute ~ to ...: ~을 ...의 탓으로 돌리다

- ① The person who solved the problem answered 15 questions out of 30 questions.
- ② The subject thought the candidate writing correctly in the beginning was intelligent.
- ③ The person writing correctly in the second half was remembered by the subject as having solved many problems correctly
- ④ Opinions initially formed are not changed by later contrary evidence.
- ⑤ Evidence of opposition to an opinion already formed is meaningless.

219. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은(J)? [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

- ① standard by which a person is judged to be an intelligent person.
- ② why first impressions are not important.
- ③ process of people processing information.
- ④ tendency to form opinions based on initial information.
- ⑤ importance of early information in an experiment.

220. 다음 글의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은(J)? [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

*subject: 실험 대상자

**attribute ~ to ...: ~을 ...의 탓으로 돌리다

- ① It is necessary to make a correct judgment without prejudice.
- ② Opinions formed on the basis of initial information are difficult to be changed.
- ③ You shouldn't judge a person too easily.
- ④ It can sometimes be rude to suggest the opposite opinions.
- ⑤ Most problems tend to be easy in the first half.

221. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은 (J)? [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent

on the A set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be B by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

*subject: 실험 대상자

**attribute ~ to ...: ~을 ...의 탓으로 돌리다

- ① initial - accepted
- ② initial - discounted
- ③ final - accepted
- ④ random - discounted
- ⑤ random - accepted

222. 다음 글의 실험의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은(J)? [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

*subject: 실험 대상자

**attribute ~ to ...: ~을 ...의 탓으로 돌리다

- ① 사람들의 의견 형성하는 과정을 보기 위한 실험이다.
- ② 실험 대상자들은 두 집단으로 나뉘어 실험이 되었다.
- ③ 실험 대상자들은 한 사람이 문제를 푸는 과정을 관찰했다.
- ④ 초반에 문제를 잘 푸는 사람을 본 집단은 그 사람에 대해 긍정적으로 평가했다.
- ⑤ 초기에 형성된 의견을 바꾸기 위해 반대의 의견을 제시한 경우 효과가 있었다.

223. (주관식) 다음의 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때 빈칸에 들어갈 단어를 본문에서 찾아 각각 쓰시오(J). [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first

half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or difficult problem.

*subject: 실험 대상자

**attribute ~ to ...: ~을 ...의 탓으로 돌리다

[요약] People tend to form opinions based on (A) information, and it is (B) to change them.

[정답] (A) (B)

224. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (D) [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

- ① Balance initial opinion with later one.
- ② Base new idea on firm evidence.
- ③ Accept and follow group thinking.
- ④ Early-formed ideas die hard.
- ⑤ Don't ignore first observation.

225. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (D) [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second

half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

- ① Scientific experiment always matters.
- ② Group opinion is more reliable than individual one.
- ③ Concentrate on the first half on a test.
- ④ Don't depend on intelligent people.
- ⑤ Biases that formed earlier persist.

226. (주관식) 밑줄 친 the opposing opinion이 가리키는 내용을 본문에 있는 단어를 사용하여 쓰시오. (D) [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

조건 :

단어 data를 포함하여 한 문장으로 쓰시오.

227. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(L) [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiple choice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the (A) [leading / following] half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent

and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the **(B) [contrary / consistent]** opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be **(C) [handled / disregarded]** by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

- ① following - consistent - disregarded
- ② leading - contrary - handled
- ③ following - contrary - disregarded
- ④ leading - consistent - disregarded
- ⑤ following - contrary - handled

228. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?(Y) [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

- ① 의견을 먼저 제시하는 것이 좋다
- ② 선다형 문제를 풀 때는 신중해야 한다.
- ③ 똑똑한 사람은 선다형 문제를 잘 푼다고 여겨진다.
- ④ 의견을 제시할 때는 반론도 고려해야한다.
- ⑤ 문제는 난이도와 문제수에 따라서 결과가 달라진다.

229. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?(Y) [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems

correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

- ① How to solve multiple-choice problems
- ② Relationship between initial information and intelligence
- ③ Level of difficulty that affects performance
- ④ Collective intelligence and objectivity
- ⑤ Be careful when giving opinions

230. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은?(Y) [40]

Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. (①) In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. (②) One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. (③) The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. (④) The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. (⑤)

231. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은?(Y) [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person ① solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems ② correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that

saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and ③ recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is ④ what one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when ⑤ opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

232. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은?(L) [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiple choice problems. ① In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. ② One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. ③ The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. ④ The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. ⑤ When people have little or no specific knowledge, they normally create explanatory ideas that represent new causal knowledge. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

233. (주관식) 다음 우리말을 주어진 조건에 맞게 바르게 영작 하시오(Y) [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiplechoice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the

person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented 그것은 나중의 과제 수행을 다른 어떤 원인의 탓으로 돌림으로써 무시될 수 있다.

<조건> 다음 주어진 단어를 활용하여 12단어 이내로 영작 하시오.(필요할 경우 어형을 변형하시오)

" attribute, cause, count"

234. 다음 글에 이어질 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiple-choice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

- ① The result shows that people tend to form an opinion based on earlier data, and when evidence against the opinion appears, it is likely to be accepted.
- ② According to the researchers, the subjects bring their inherent instincts to the experiment rather than acquiring the new knowledge in the experiment.
- ③ The danger in explaining cause and effect relationships is that some phenomenon may just turn out to be accidentally related with other irrelevant phenomenon.
- ④ That means the subjects conclude that people in a certain group are intelligent only because they have observed them solve difficult questions well and that group stands out as the smartest.
- ⑤ When subjects approach a new problem without any expectations, they form an initial opinion from an initial set of data and this initial opinion affects the interpretation of later data.

235. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하시오. [40]

- ① 피실험자들은 매번 15문제를 정확히 맞추었다.
- ② 한 그룹은 처음 절반의 문제에서 정답이 많았고 다른 그룹은 나머지 절반의 문제에서 정답이 많았다.
- ③ 초반의 예제에서 더 잘하는 것을 본 집단은 그 사람이 실제보다 더 많은 문제를 올바르게 풀었다고 기억했다.
- ④ 위의 밑줄 친 ㉠the opposite opinion 뒤에는 on the next set of data가 생략되어 있다.
- ⑤ 위의 밑줄 친 ㉢it은 ㉠this opinion을 의미한다.

240. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiple-choice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

- ① A reasonable conclusion should be the combination of old and new ideas.
- ② Old ideas can be changed by a new evidence.
- ③ Earlier data tends to affect people in building their opinion.
- ④ You should observe as many cases as possible to prove your ideas
- ⑤ Controlling variables in experiments is very important.

241. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiple-choice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples rated the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial

set of data, while the other group formed the opposite opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

- ① why a certain group is more intelligent than the other
- ② factors to solve difficult questions easily
- ③ various ways of solving different types of questions
- ④ a lasting impact on first impressions
- ⑤ how to make a good first impression

242. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [40]

In one experiment, subjects observed a person solve 30 multiple-choice problems. In all cases, 15 of the problems were solved correctly. One group of subjects saw the person solve more problems correctly in the first half and another group saw the person solve more problems correctly in the second half. The group that saw the person perform better on the initial examples **(A) [manipulated / rated]** the person as more intelligent and recalled that he had solved more problems correctly. The explanation for the difference is that one group formed the opinion that the person was intelligent on the initial set of data, while the other group formed the **(B) [contrary / identical]** opinion. Once this opinion is formed, when opposing evidence is presented it can be **(C) [ignored / recognized]** by attributing later performance to some other cause such as chance or problem difficulty.

- ① rated - contrary - ignored
- ② rated - identical - recognized
- ③ manipulated - contrary - recognized
- ④ manipulated - contrary - ignored
- ⑤ manipulated - identical - ignored

1 번 - ③

2 번 - ④ to가 전치사이기 때문에 동명사 seeing이 맞다.

3 번 - ⑤

4 번 - (1) looking forward to seeing excellent work

5 번 - ①

6 번 - ⑤

7 번 - ② (1)made→is made (2) with the tiny travelers getting smaller and smaller

8 번 - ③

9 번 - ① is made up of ② with the tiny travelers getting smaller and smaller

10 번 - ① ①번은 일부 바다의 모래성분을, 나머지는 모두 산맥에서 온 암석의 작은 조각들을 지칭한다.

11 번 - ①

12 번 - 1. ⑤, 2. with the tiny travelers getting smaller and smaller

13 번 - ④

14 번 - ⑤

15 번 - ③

16 번 - ①

17 번 - ③

18 번 - ④

19 번 - ⑤

20 번 - 1) ② respective 각각의 2) Volunteers report a sense of satisfaction at enriching their social network in the service of others. 1) ② 원문: shared 공유된, 공동의 / absorbed 몰입하는 / lower 낮추다 / aid 도와주다

21 번 - ③ 물질적인 부에 대한 언급은 무관함.

22 번 - ④

23 번 - ①

24 번 - 공동의 목적을 가진 집단에 가입하는 것

25 번 - ②

26 번 - ③

27 번 - ②

28 번 - ②

29 번 - ①

30 번 - ⑤ 원문=to join a group that has a shared purpose

31 번 - ① individual -> shared

32 번 - ④

33 번 - ④

34 번 - (1) for lonely patients to make a friend / (2) from being involved in a voluntary program

35 번 - (1) are engaged in / (2) being involved

36 번 - (1) loneliness

37 번 - ⑤

38 번 - ①

39 번 - ②

40 번 - ④ ④ deepen → reduce

41 번 - ④

42 번 - ④

43 번 - ①

44 번 - ①

45 번 - ④

46 번 - ④

47 번 - ② the highest → the second highest 일본은 두 번째로 높은 비율을 보여준다.

48 번 - ⑤

49 번 - ④

50 번 - Make sure the battery level of your watch has at least two bars, in order to avoid an upgrading error

51 번 - ③

52 번 - ②

53 번 - ④

54 번 - ④

55 번 - ②

56 번 - ③

57 번 - ③

58 번 - ③

59 번 - ③

60 번 - ⑤

61 번 - it is best to face cold environments with layers in order for you to adjust your body temperature to avoid sweating and remain comfortable.

62 번 - ③

63 번 - ④

64 번 - Clothing that is appropriate for exercise and the season can improve your exercise experience.

65 번 - (A) : comfortable (B) : expensive (C) : sweat (D) : layers

66 번 - (1) wicking / (2) dissipating

67 번 - ②

68 번 - ⑤

69 번 - ②

70 번 - ① 정답: ①, ③

71 번 - ④

72 번 - ①

73 번 - ④

74 번 - ④

75 번 - ⑤

76 번 - ⑤

77 번 - ⑤

78 번 - ⑤ impossible

79 번 - ④

80 번 - ③

81 번 - ⑤

82 번 - ③

83 번 - ① : (doubtful) ② : (answer) ③ : (impossible) ④ : (simple)

84 번 - ②

85 번 - (1) balance / (2) simple / (3) blinded / (4) intuition

86 번 - ④

87 번 - ① 원문은 keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker

88 번 - ②

89 번 - ②

90 번 - ④

91 번 - ④ impossible로 고치기

92 번 - information

93 번 - ④

94 번 - ⑤

95 번 - ④

96 번 - ③

97 번 - ①

98 번 - ④

99 번 - ②

100 번 - ④

101 번 - If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave.

102 번 - ⑤

103 번 - ④ them으로 고칠 것

104 번 - ③

105 번 - ④

106 번 - ④

107 번 - ① 1번은 teeagers를 의미, 나머지는 human adults를 지칭함.

108 번 - ④ indispensable= necessary

109 번 - ④

110 번 - ④

111 번 - (1)independent (2)growth (3)fight (4)love 인간은 일정한 시기가 되면 부모와 떨어져 독립하는 것이 성장에 있어 필수적인 부분이다. 그렇게 함으로써 부모와 싸움을 할 필요가 없고 다시 그들을 사랑할 수 있게 된다.

112 번 - ④

113 번 - (1) didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for

114 번 - ④

115 번 - ④

116 번 - (1) disrespect / (2) conflict

117 번 - ②

118 번 - ②

119 번 - ②

120 번 - ①

121 번 - ④

122 번 - ③

123 번 - ①

124 번 - ④

125 번 - ②

126 번 - ①

127 번 - ④ '불안이 생긴다'라는 의미이므로 자동사 arise가 적합하다.

128 번 - ③ 문화간 우열을 가리는데 있어 사람들은 자신이 자라고 익숙해진 것을 좋아하는 경향이 있다라는 내용이므로 3번이 적합하다. (1) 미래가 항상 오늘보다 낫다 (2) 아이와 부모사이의 음악에 대한 선호의 차이 (3) 익숙함 : 어느 문화가 더 나은지를 결정하는 방법 (4) 사람들은 항상 변화를 좋아한다 (5) 다양성: 발전의 핵심

129 번 - When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse ~에 관한 한 = when it comes to 명사, 동명사 / ~인지 아닌지 = whether

130 번 - ② 아이들이 할아버지 문화로 돌아 가기 끔찍해 하고 부모가 손자의 문화에 참여하는 것을 끔찍해 하는 것 처럼, 앞을 볼 때와 뒤를 볼 때 다른 대답에 이르게 되므로 2번 same을 different로 바꿔야 한다.

131 번 - ④ 언제나 -> 특정한 나이 이후에

132 번 - ④

133 번 - ②

134 번 - ② 완전한 절, 감정분사, 완전한절

135 번 - ①

136 번 - (1) It is difficult to know how to determine / (2) would be horrified / (3) if they were told

137 번 - ②

138 번 - (1) anxieties / (2) sudden / (3) short-lived

139 번 - ③

140 번 - ②

141 번 - ⑤

142 번 - ①

143 번 - ⑤

144 번 - ④

145 번 - ④

146 번 - ③

147 번 - ④

148 번 - ④

149 번 - Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to.

150 번 - ②

151 번 - ②

152 번 - ①

153 번 - ⑤ anxieties (근심, 걱정) / reliance(신뢰, 의존)

154 번 - ①

155 번 - ④ ① determined -> determine, ② being looked -> looking, ③ horrifying -> horrified, ⑤ about -> that

156 번 - ③

157 번 - ②

158 번 - ④

159 번 - ④ different

160 번 - ①

161 번 - ①

162 번 - ③

163 번 - ③

164 번 - for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output.

165 번 - ②

166 번 - ③

167 번 - ④

168 번 - (1)㉔ : adapt, ㉕ : same / (2)can do two things the normal robot cannot

169 번 - ④

170 번 - (1) if faced with the same situation

171 번 - ②

172 번 - ①

173 번 - (1) deterministic / (2) same / (3) adapt

174 번 - ③

175 번 - ③

176 번 - ① 1. to make // 5번 make 로~

177 번 - ⑤

178 번 - ③

179 번 - ①

180 번 - ④

181 번 - ②

182 번 - ②

183 번 - ④

184 번 - The bigger the team (is / gets) , the more possibilities exist for diversity.

185 번 - ②

186 번 - ①

187 번 - ①

188 번 - ③

189 번 - The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.

190 번 - ⑤ ① what -> that, ② them -> themselves, ③ has worked -> may have worked, ④ diversifying -> diversified

191 번 - ①

192 번 - ②

193 번 - ③ most people주어와 동일, 완전한 절, 완전한 절

194 번 - ② (A)varied / (B)complement / (C)suit

195 번 - ④

196 번 - ⑤

197 번 - **we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another.**

198 번 - ①

199 번 - ③

200 번 - (1) same / (2) diversified / (3) complement / (4) diversity

201 번 - ④

202 번 - ⑤

203 번 - ⑤

204 번 - ②

205 번 - 1. ①, 2. look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective

206 번 - ④

207 번 - ⑤

208 번 - ①

209 번 - ⑤

210 번 - ④

211 번 - ①

212 번 - ③ rating→rated (The group이 주어 rated가 정동사)

213 번 - ⑤ supported→discounted

214 번 - ②

215 번 - ④

216 번 - ⑤

217 번 - ⑤

218 번 - ③

219 번 - ④

220 번 - ②

221 번 - ②

222 번 - ⑤

223 번 - **initial, difficult**

224 번 - ④ 먼저 형성된 의견에 더 신뢰를 두고 고집한다는 내용으로 4번이 맞다.

225 번 - ⑤ 먼저 형성된 의견을 더 신뢰하고 고집한다는 내용으로 5번이 맞다.

226 번 - **The person was intelligent on the later set of data.**

227 번 - ③

228 번 - ④ 첫 정보에 의해 편견이나 선입견이 형성될 수 있으므로 의견을 제시할 때 이 부분을 주의해야한다는 내용이므로 4번이 적절하다. 1)번은 매력적인 오답으로 먼저 의견을 제시하라는 내용은 본문과 다르다.

229 번 - ⑤

230 번 - ⑤

231 번 - ④ 명사절을 이끄는 that이 필요

232 번 - ⑤

233 번 - **it can be discounted by attributing later performance to some other cause**

234 번 - ⑤

235 번 - (1) attributing later performance to some other cause

236 번 - ③ recalling -> recalled

237 번 - ⑤

238 번 - (1) initial / (2) intelligent / (3) correctly / (4) opposite / (5) discounted / (6) attributing

239 번 - ③

240 번 - ③

241 번 - ④

242 번 - ①