

언제까지 영어의 노예가 될것인가?
이젠 지배하라! 승리하라!

영어혁명!!
내 손 안에 있소이다!!

버려!

- 문장의 5형식 • 지긋지긋한 용법(부사적, 형용사적 용법 등)
- 타동사, 자동사 • 단순독해, 단순듣기

영어

외국어영역

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(1) 개요

EOS연계교재에서 나올 가능성이 높은 지문 200개를 선별하였습니다.

200문항 중 출제확률이 더 높은 146문항은 100% 변형문제로 구성 되어 있으며 나머지 54문항은 출처만 적혀 있습니다. 나머지와 나올 가능성이 낮은 것은 아닙니다. 거의 동등할 정도로 출제 확률이 높으니 대충보지 마시고 빠르게 보되 읽고 난 후에 머릿속에 지문의 내용을 그릴 수(이미지화) 있어야 합니다. 문법, 어휘, 구문에 문제가 없는데 문장이 이해되지 않는 이유는 머릿속에 그려지지 않기 때문입니다.

(2) 교재 구성

【 교재 별 문항 수 】 ※ 변형되지 않은 문제 포함

· 수O특강	30문항	
· 영어독O 1	18문항	
· 영어O해 2	26문항	
· 고득O 330	51문항	
· 수O완성	75문항	[유형] 36문항 [실전] 39문항

【 변형된 문항 수 】 ※ 변형된 문제만 놓고 봤을 때 문항 구성

· 수O특강	28문항	
· 영어독O 1	15문항	
· 영어O해 2	17문항	
· 고득O 330	37문항	
· 수O완성	49문항	[유형] 22문항 [실전] 27문항

【 총평 】

EOS 장문독해는 나올 가능성이 좀 낮습니다. 장문 일부를 떼어서 내기도 하지만 확률적으로 좀 낮은 편입니다. 또, 빈칸 추론에서 나올 확률도 낮습니다. 장문 보다는 상대적으로 높지만 EOS교재에서 70%를 내야하는 상황에서 변별력까지 갖춰야 하기 때문에 빈칸 추론에서는 0~1개, 많아도 2개 정도만 나오리라 예상 됩니다. 또, 6월 평가원 모의고사 후 제가 학생들에게 9월은 6월보다 무조건 어렵게 나올 것이라 했습니다. 실제로 그렇게 나왔고요, 최종 수능은 이런 저런 말이 많은데 제가 조심스럽게 추측하건데 6월과 9월 사이 수준으로 나올 겁니다. 그래야 교과부가 약속을 지킬 수 있을 테니까요.

※ 변형문제 출처 : 40% - 직접 제작 / 60% - 황인영영어카페

문제 마다 변형 될 가능성이 있는 유형이 각각 다르기 때문에 모의고사 식으로 구성할 경우 억지로 짜 맞춰야 하는 불필요함 때문에 모의고사 식으로 구성하지 않았다는 점 참고하여주시고 문제가 일부 약간 허접(?)할 수 있으니 그냥 그 문제는 제가 만들었다고 생각해주시면 됩니다. ㅎㅎ -_-); 지문핵심요약에 중점을 두시면 됩니다. ^^

수능 2주 전 쯤에 수퍼초특급필살파이널로 굉장히 출제 확률이 높은 문제 40~50문제를 공개하는데 인터넷에도 공개할 지는 잘 모르겠습니다. 아무쪼록 모든 수험생 여러분 마지막까지 힘내시고 여러분을 위해 기도하겠습니다. 파이팅!! ^^

(수특 3강 2번 - p24)

001 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In his book *Man's Search for Meaning*, Viktor Frankl talks about how victims of the Holocaust were able to find meaning in their lives. Despite the physical and emotional torture that these people endured in the concentration camps, some of them found meaning, a sense of purpose, in their meager existence. Their purpose could have been to reunite with loved ones or to someday write about what they had lived through. However, even to suggest that these people were happy while in the camp is absurd. In order to be happy, having meaning in our lives is not enough. We need the experience of meaning and the experience of positive emotions; we need present and future benefit.

- ① Having Meaning Is Not Enough
- ② The One thing We Need: Meaning
- ③ How To Find Meaning in Life
- ④ Holocaust and Happiness
- ⑤ Can We Give up Future?

(수특 3강 6번 - p26)

002 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We tend to miss a lot of opportunities to think about things, to make changes, and to make things better. We often continue down the path we are on regardless of whether we find it rewarding or even acceptable. It's as if our lives are just a series of school days, one after the other, in which we show up where we are told and do what we think we are supposed to. We know someday there will be a graduation, when we will do something different, but until then we continue without question. Don't wait for the moment that shakes you out of your routine to examine what you are doing. Work on making your personal life as fulfilling as you want right now. Don't wait to start moving in the right direction.

- ① 일상 속에서 작은 행복을 찾아라.
- ② 성취감이 있는 일을 찾아 현재의 일상에서 벗어나라.
- ③ 일상에서 탈출할 계기를 기다리지 말라.
- ④ 자신이 하고 있는 일에 최선을 다하라.
- ⑤ 자신이 하고 있는 일을 되돌아볼 계기를 마련하라.

(수특 3강 12번 - p29)

003 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Who hasn't been tempted to slip the overly complicated word into a report or letter to make themselves sound especially intelligent? According to a study conducted by Daniel Oppenheimer, however, an unnecessary love of the complex word may have the opposite effect. Oppenheimer systematically examined the complexity of the vocabulary used in various passages such as job applications and academic essays. He then asked people to read the samples and rate the intelligence of the person who allegedly wrote them. The simpler language resulted in significantly higher ratings of intelligence, showing that the unnecessary use of complex language sent out a bad impression. This study suggests that you can increase how bright people think you are simply by _____.

- ① omitting simple expressions
- ② talking with impressive words
- ③ multiplying your vocabulary
- ④ using more complicated words
- ⑤ simplifying your language

(수특 3강 13번 - p30)

004 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Not so long ago, child-care specialists might have recommended that babies be kept in clean and neat environments and visitors be silent in their midst. While the scientific literature would not advocate that we take babies to rock concerts or mow lawns with them on our backs, we know that even the youngest of babies benefit from both visual and auditory stimulation. Formerly white nurseries have been replaced by colorful rooms alive with patterns and music boxes. Parents and care givers are told to chat with infants and to touch and cuddle them so that they get sufficient tactile stimulation. This move toward more stimulating environments provides babies with the material they need to make sense of their world. With this natural stimulation babies thrive.

- ① 자극적인 환경이 아이에게 주는 위험성
- ② 유아성장에 환경자극의 필요성
- ③ 부모가 꼭 알아야 할 유아보호 조치들
- ④ 아이에게 필요한 조용하고 쾌적한 환경
- ⑤ 환경변화가 유아 양육에 미치는 영향

(수특 4강 4번 - p35)

005 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Artistic expression is as basic to human beings as talking and is by no means limited to a special category of people called "artists." For example, all human beings adorn their bodies in certain ways and by doing so make a statement about who they are, both as individuals and as members of society. Similarly, people of all cultures tell stories in which they express their values, hopes, and concerns, and in the process reveal much about themselves and the nature of the world as they see it. In short, all people engage in artistic expression. And, they have been doing this in countless ways for at least 40,000 years — from fashioning and playing bone flutes, to painting animals on ancient rock walls, to digital music jamming on iPhones.

- ① 삶의 다양성을 돕는 예술
- ② 순수예술의 의미
- ③ 예술과 도구적 인간
- ④ 예술의 일반적 의미
- ⑤ 예술적 표현의 무가치성

(수특 6강 2번 - p46)

006 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In one study, psychologist Elizabeth Loftus showed a group of students a video of an automobile accident in which one driver runs through a stop sign, turning right and causing a five-car collision. After that, she asked half the students, "How fast was Car A going when it ran through the stop sign?" She asked the other half, "How fast was Car A going when it turned right?" Loftus then asked everyone, "Did you see a stop sign for Car A?" Fifty-three percentage of the students in the first group answered that they had seen the stop sign, yet only thirty-five percentage of the students in the second group indicated that they had noticed it. Loftus concludes that we can affect responses by stating or deleting key information that makes our questions _____ appropriate. In this case, the key information is the existence of the stop sign.

- ① naughtily ② contextually
- ③ solemnly ④ morally
- ⑤ riskily

(수특 6강 3번 - p47)

007 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Numerous (A) [humiliating / humanitarian] campaigns to end world hunger have been mounted in the last 50 years. A number of serious famines have been moderated or averted by these efforts. And the need for ongoing emergency food aid is undeniable. However, routinely supplying food aid in (B) [developed / developing] countries may be the worst thing to do. The price of food supplied by other countries for emergency aid is almost free or very cheap. And people will not pay more than they have to for food. Therefore, free or very cheap foreign food undercuts the local market. In effect, the local farmer must compete economically with free or low-cost (C) [imported / exported] food. When they cannot earn a profit, they stop producing and eventually enter the ranks of the poor. The cycle continues and the entire local economy deteriorates in the long run.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------------|------------|----------|
| ① humiliating | developed | imported |
| ② humiliating | developed | exported |
| ③ humiliating | developing | imported |
| ④ humanitarian | developed | exported |
| ⑤ humanitarian | developing | imported |

(수특 8강 1번 - p58)

008 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

Your superconscious mind is capable of goal-oriented motivation.
 ① When you are absolutely clear about something you really want, you experience a continuous flow of energy and motivation that drives you toward it. ② Your superconscious mind is actually a source of "free energy." ③ When you are excited about achieving something, you tap into this energy source, like plugging into a universal electrical outlet. ④ So save your electricity if you want to receive more energies. ⑤ You seem to need less sleep than before. You may work longer without becoming tired. You feel happier and more in control of your life. You feel terrific about yourself for long periods. You are seldom sick or fatigued. You feel as if you are on a psychological high, and indeed you are.

(수특 8강 6번 - p60)

009 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Space perception is not only a matter of what can be sensed but what can be screened out. People brought up in different cultures learn as children, without ever knowing they have done so, to screen out one type of information while paying close attention to another. The Japanese, _____ (A) _____, screen visually in a variety of ways but are perfectly content with paper walls as acoustic screens. _____ (B) _____, the Germans and the Dutch depend on thick walls and double doors to screen sound, and have difficulty if they must rely on their own powers of concentration to screen out sound. If two rooms are the same size and one screens out sound but the other one doesn't, the sensitive German who is trying to concentrate will feel less stressed in the former because he feels less intruded on.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|------------------|-------|-------------------|
| ① however | ..... | In addition |
| ② in other words | ..... | Therefore |
| ③ however | ..... | In contrast |
| ④ for example | ..... | On the other hand |
| ⑤ for example | ..... | In the same way |

(수특 9강 1번 - p68)

010 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The creation of art is ultimately a mysterious thing. We all know that art is the skillful and imaginative creation of objects that interpret experience and, in so doing, produce a definite aesthetic response. John Dewey, for whom works of art function best when they "idealize qualities (A) [finding / found] in common experience," thus defines art as an act of expression and the artist as one with the power to clarify an initially opaque emotion into (B) [so / such] an expressive act through both a capacity of individual vision and technical skill. Therefore he says: "What most of us lack in order to be artists is not the initial emotion, nor yet merely technical skill in execution. It is the capacity to work a vague idea and emotion over in terms of some definite medium." Of course, it is just this "capacity" (C) [what / that] is an awesome and mysterious thing. *aesthetic 심미적인

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| ① finding | ... so | ... what |
| ② finding | ... such | ... what |
| ③ finding | ... so | ... that |
| ④ found | ... such | ... what |
| ⑤ found | ... such | ... that |

(수특 12강 2번 - p90)

011 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

It's tempting to excuse bad behavior by attributing it ①to stress, illness, or temporary anger. Sometimes these excuses are valid. But by the same token, it's life's ②high charged situations that reveal a person's strength of character. If you have the opportunity to be with someone who is in a state of crisis, stress, or illness, watch him carefully. His actions may not tell you exactly how he'll behave in everyday settings, but you will learn how he's likely to react when similar pressures surface in the future. That's invaluable information if you'll be depending on the person ③either at work or in a personal relationship. My friend's mother ④used to tell her, "Never marry a man until you've seen ⑤what he's like when sick, stressed, and angry." It's good advice.

(수특 12강 6번 - p92)

012 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 속담으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A Chinese proverb says, _____ Carl Sauer argued long ago that starving people have no time, energy, or resources; they cannot invent agriculture or develop new crops. He proposed that agriculture must have started among reasonably affluent, settled people. This may or may not be so, but at least we can be sure it did not start among the truly desperate. Hunters and gatherers are not as impoverished as many writers still imply. When they do face want, they usually move, a strategy that makes farming even less attractive than it is in good times. Thus farming probably started among people who had enough food; they presumably wanted to produce their favorite foods closer to home.

- ① "Truth wins out in the long run."
- ② "The best policy is the honesty."
- ③ "When you are dying of thirst, it's too late to dig a well."
- ④ "None of your business~!"
- ⑤ "God helps those who help themselves."

(수특 18강 2번 - p126)

013 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the children's story about mice and a cat, the mice decide that life would be much safer if a bell were tied around the cat's neck. That way they could be warned if the cat were (A) [approaching / approached]. The problem is, who will risk his life to bell the cat? This is a problem for both mice and men. How can relatively small armies of occupying powers or tyrants (B) [control / controlling] very large populations for long periods? Why is a planeload of people powerless before a single hijacker with a gun? In both cases, a simultaneous move by the masses stands a very good chance of success. But the communication and coordination required for such action is difficult, and the oppressors, knowing the power of the masses, (C) [take / taking] special steps to keep it difficult. When the people must act individually and hope that the momentum will build up, the question arises, "Who is going to be the first?"

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| ① approaching | control | taking |
| ② approaching | controlling | take |
| ③ approaching | control | take |
| ④ approached | controlling | taking |
| ⑤ approached | control | taking |

(수특 18강 4번 - p127)

014 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

I'm sure you have at one time or another gone to fetch something from another room — only to find that when you get there you have forgotten what it was you came for.

- (A) So if your class meets in one room all semester and then you take the final in a different room, your ability to recall study material is reduced.
- (B) The most effective way to solve this is to go back to the original room, where the memory often immediately comes back. The reason for this is probably that the original room contains many cues which help you reconstruct the original thought.
- (C) And the same effect applies to your physiological state: If you learn all your best jokes while drinking beer in campus bars, you're more likely to recall those jokes when you're in that same state and environment.

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

(수특 24강 1번 - p168)

015 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Participating in sports is quite different from watching sports. (A) in sport studies, these two activities are often lumped together statistically and anecdotally. Combining them only adds to the confusion of the value of each and interferes with the assessment of the overall influence of sports. For example, many people would rate tackle football as the most popular sport in the United States. Based on spectator interest, this is a reasonable conclusion. (B) if we look at participation, football is popular only through high school and only with boys. Beyond the age of 18, tackle football is not a reasonable option due to the number of players required, lack of equipment, and risk of injury. Therefore, it is more accurate to say that football is the most popular spectator sport in the United States but rates far down the list in terms of participation.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① Yet | But |
| ② Therefore | However |
| ③ However | Similarly |
| ④ In fact | Nonetheless |
| ⑤ In addition | But |

(수특 24강 2번 - p168)

016 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Periodically, one or another dance organization, to promote mutual understanding, will stage a choreographers-meet-the-critics symposium. At such gatherings someone always asks the critics whether, when they set out to review something, they bother to find out what the artist is trying to do, what his or her intention is. I take this to be a very naive question, and very demeaning to choreographers, as if their work were so obscure and incomplete that it needed to carry a statement of intent. Worse, it implies that the truth of a dance lies somewhere other than in the dance, whereas the real event is the intellectual process that supposedly underlies it. But the truths of dance are not on the other side. They are in _____, if we let them.

- ① in its critical review to find out the intentions of the artists
- ② the intellectual processes of dance
- ③ endeavors to promote mutual understanding
- ④ in the very bones of the dance itself
- ⑤ need of critics' work to be fully understood

(수특 25강 4번 - p173)

017 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Futurists are not prophets. They do not "predict" what will happen. They employ devices, ranging from extremely simple to highly sophisticated, to detect trends. However, their output is not a "fine" projection but an array of possibilities — a multiple series of alternatives, not a fixed singularity. Besides, futurists are not so much interested in predicting as in creating desirable futures; the stress is not on what will be but what can or should be. Futurists leap ahead to the future not so that they may stay in an escapist never-never land, but so that they can lure that future into the present and negotiate with it while the options are to be chosen rather than imposed. If there is indeed the prospect of future shock, then dealing with it now may transform future shock into something less intimidating.

- ① 미래학자는 미래에 대한 정확한 예견을 하는 사람이다.
- ② 미래학자는 결코 미래 사건에 대한 가치 판단을 하지 않는다.
- ③ 미래학자는 바람직한 미래의 대안을 선택하도록 유도한다.
- ④ 미래학자는 현재의 위험을 벗어나는 법을 알려주고자 한다.
- ⑤ 미래학자는 미래에서 취해야 할 행동양식을 연구하는 사람이다.

(수특 31강 2번 - p196)

018 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

So she decided to rearrange her office.

A manager got feedback from her team members about her performance. She was astonished when they complained that she didn't seem to have time to talk to them. Some said they were offended that when they walked into her office, she would often continue to look at her computer screen and type while they were talking. She knew they were right. (①) It was a bad habit. (②) And she also knew that the layout of her office was encouraging the habit. (③) She moved the desk so it no longer separated her from her guests. Now, when she was facing the people who came to see her, the computer was completely out of sight. (④) Then she was able to connect much better with people who came to see her. (⑤) Six months later, she received more feedback and was pleased that her communication scores had soared.

(수특 29강 2번 - p188)

019 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Concerns about popular culture are often masked attempts to condemn the tastes of less powerful social groups. Popular culture has always been viewed as less valuable than "high" culture, which is supposed to make you more refined, like going to the ballet, the opera, or the symphony. Throughout history people have been ready to believe the worst about the "low" culture of the common folk, such as bowling and wrestling. It's more socially acceptable to make fun of something working-class people might enjoy than to appear snobbish by criticizing people for their economic status. The same is true of criticizing rap music rather than African-American youth directly.



In other words, popular culture is frequently used as a substitute for (A) and so we criticize a group's cultural (B) rather than condemn the group.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| ① sympathy | ... | preferences | |
| ② hostility | ... | environment | |
| ③ hostility | ... | preferences | |
| ④ sympathy | ... | hostility | |
| ⑤ preferences | ... | environment | |

(수특 33강 7번 - p205)

020 Michael Faraday에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

In the early stages of developing the direct current electric motor, Michael Faraday went to the Prime Minister of Great Britain, William Gladstone, to ask for development money. After a demonstration of Faraday's crude electric motor, the Minister asked, "What good is that?" Faraday replied, "Someday you will be able to tax it!" He got the money. Notice that Faraday didn't explain how electric motors would ease the burden of laborers or make money for himself. Instead, he explained how the person he was talking to, the Prime Minister, would benefit. Similarly, when you're trying to convince someone to adopt a solution you've created, emphasize how the person you're talking to will benefit by adopting your idea. You should know that the most successful way to motivate is based on discovering what the other person needs.

- ① Michael Faraday는 직류전기모터를 발명했다.
- ② 수상에게 돈을 벌수 있다고 설득했다.
- ③ 전기모터가 노동자들의 짐을 덜어준다고 말했다.
- ④ 수상은 처음에 그 기계의 효용성을 믿지 않았다.
- ⑤ 동기부여시 중요한 것은 상대방이 필요한 것을 발견하는 것이다.

(수특 36강 25번 - p214)

021 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Language is used to convey meaning in the communication process. This is as true in written as in spoken communications. However, sometimes language proves to be a communication _____. One of the most common reasons is that people are unfamiliar with some of the words that are being used or associate different meanings with them. For example, a number of new words have been recently used and defined in many different ways, such as telecommuting and teleworking. Another example of a communication obstacle is that the word burn often means "to photocopy" in engineering firms. Imagine the surprise of a manager when he or she tells a new office assistant to burn a copy of the original blueprints and then finds that they must be redrawn. Every profession has its own meanings for words.

- ① improvement
- ② banner
- ③ ability
- ④ expression
- ⑤ barrier

(수특 37강 7번 - p223)

022 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It seems that we perceive the world in great detail, but our visual systems screen out what is unimportant for us. This inattentional blindness is well demonstrated by Simons' experiment, known as 'Gorillas In Our Midst.' In the experiment, a videotape of some students playing basketball is played to subjects. Subjects are split into three cells: those instructed to watch one team or another; those instructed to count the number of passes; and those given no instruction. What Simons found is that only the latter group spot to any degree that halfway through the game, a student in a gorilla suit walks right on to the court, beats its chest and then walks off again. How could we miss something so obvious, you might ask. Because we aren't looking for it, that's how. We're looking for something else. In other words, we tend to perceive _____.

- ① what we think is important
- ② what we need to understand
- ③ what is missing
- ④ who has a right answer
- ⑤ how we can find the gorilla

(수특 39강 17번 - p228)

023 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

If I ask you if it's raining, how do you find out the answer? You look outside. And if I ask how many students are in a particular classroom at noon on Monday? You go and count the people. In each case, you get the facts. They're answered by doing some empirical investigation. However, philosophical questions do not get "solved," as empirical questions do. A philosophical question like "Is abortion wrong?" has more than one plausible answer. Depending on the positions taken on such debatable issues as "life," "personhood," and "rights," we can find even completely opposing arguments that are reasonable and believable. Similarly, we can make a plausible case for saying that we're free to choose anything we want whenever we want to. It is simply a characteristic of philosophical issues that we fall short of absolute certainty. And this means that philosophical thinking deals more in probability and plausibility than absolute truth and falsehood.

- ① 철학적 문제의 변별적 특징
- ② 불필요한 논쟁을 피하는 요령
- ③ 창의적 문제 해결 능력의 필요성
- ④ 토론에 참여할 때 지녀야 할 태도
- ⑤ 철학적 문제의식을 고양하는 방법

(수특 39강 21번 - p230)

024 다음 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

Even those of us who claim not to be materialistic ①can't help but form attachments to certain clothes. Like fragments from old songs, clothes can evoke both cherished and painful memories. A worn-thin, gauzy dress may hang in the back of a closet even though it ②hasn't been worn in years because the faint scent of pine that lingers on it is all that ③remain of someone's sixteenth summer. An impractical white muff might be pulled out of a donation bag at the last minute ④because of the promise of elegance it once held for its owner. And a ripped T-shirt might be rescued from the dust rag bin long after the name of the brand once ⑤emblazoned across it has faded into oblivion. Clothes document personal history for writers the same way that fossils chart time for archaeologists.

*gauzy 얇게 비치는

(수특 39강 24번 - p231)

025 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸

(A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although vision is a naturally endowed sense, our ways of looking at things and seeing the world are thoroughly cultured. The biology of vision cannot explain the way that we actually interpret the appearance of the world. Seeing is always cultured seeing. Anthropologists report instances of uncomprehending responses when certain non-Western peoples, unfamiliar with modern photographic technology, are shown photographs of ordinary objects. These peoples lack the appropriate cultural literacy to grasp what the photographs represent. As cultural beings we are able to 'see' two people walking down the street as 'a mother going shopping with her child' or to 'see' the persons embracing at a railway station as 'lovers saying their farewells'. Objects, types of person and relationship are regularly rendered intelligible to us by looking. This quite ordinary and easily exercised skill is not innate but is acquired through social learning.



____ (A) ____ explanations fail to account for the way we see the world because our looking skill is totally a ____ (B) ____ one.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| ① Social | ..... | personal |
| ② Social | ..... | shared |
| ③ Biological | ..... | cultured |
| ④ Functional | ..... | natural |
| ⑤ Functional | ..... | standard |

(수특 12강 3번 - p91)

026 다음 글의 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것은?

If we are made to live in a small cottage and bend to the rule of an aristocrat occupying a castle, and yet we observe that our equals all live exactly as we do, then our condition will seem normal. If, ____ (A) ____, we have a pleasant home and a comfortable job but learn through attendance at a school reunion that some of our old friends now reside in houses grander than ours and have more enticing occupations, we are likely to return home lamenting misfortune. ____ (B) ____, if we are short but live among people of our same height, we will not be troubled by questions of size. But if others in our group grow just a little taller than us, we are liable to feel sudden unease and to be troubled by dissatisfaction and envy, even though we have not ourselves diminished in size by so much as a fraction of a millimeter.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-----|-----------|
| ① however | ... | Likewise |
| ② however | ... | Moreover |
| ③ for example | ... | Similarly |
| ④ however | ... | Similarly |
| ⑤ for example | ... | Likewise |

(수특 31강 4번 - p197)

027 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

There was an ancient hunting technique in which the hunter clothed himself in the hide of a pig and ①mimicked its grunting. The mighty tiger thought a pig was coming his way, and let it get close, ②savoring the prospect of an easy meal. But it was the hunter who had the last laugh. This trick has worked wonders on those ③who, like tigers, were arrogant and overconfident: ④The easier they think it is to prey on you, the more easily you can turn the tables. Appearing less intelligent ⑤that you are, even a bit of a fool, is the perfect disguise. Look like a harmless pig and no one will believe you harbor dangerous ambitions. Claudius before he became emperor of Rome, and the prince of France who later became Louis XIII, used this tactic of playing a role of being seemingly inferior.

(수특 33강 4번 - p203)

028 이글의 내용과 어울리는 속담은?

There is a correlation between how much education you need for a profession and how well that profession pays. The highest paying professions in our society — doctors, veterinarians, lawyers — require lengthy education, which means people in those fields usually come out of school with heavy education loans to repay. But the highest paying profession isn't always the best choice. Registered nurses or veterinary technicians might be better choices — these professions don't pay as high but they take significantly less time and money for certification. Another benefit of this level of career is that jobs are much more available. There is a much greater demand for nurses than doctors, vet techs than veterinarians, and so forth. So your earning power becomes enhanced not by the earning potential of your profession but by the ability to stay employed.

- ① Be content with your lot; one can't be first in everything.
- ② If you can't get a horse, ride a cow.
- ③ Call a spade a spade.
- ④ Constant dripping wears away the stone.
- ⑤ A bad workman always blames his tools.

(영독1 p10)

029 다음 문장을 요약 할 때 빈 칸에 적절한 것은?

When we give and give until we're exhausted, usually it's because we feel that this is the only way others will accept us or maintain a relationship with us. If we stop giving, they will stop loving us. We believe that they will accept us for what we can give them, rather than for who we are. We believe this because we have so little real trust in our own value-in our own selves. On the deepest level, we fear we're lacking in things that are essential to being a good person. Without our grandiose gestures of self-sacrifice, they will see through us to our lack of them. We aren't giving other people what they need, so much as what we think will shield them from seeing whatever it is in us that we think we lack. So we center our lives around them and keep making sacrifices for them.



We are conscious of the lacking in ____ (A) ____, so we come to make ____ (B) ____ to conceal it.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| ① self - analysis | self - confidence |
| ② self - definition | self-sacrifice |
| ③ self - assurance | self - esteem |
| ④ self - identity | self - confidence |
| ⑤ self - analysis | self-sacrifice |

(영독1 p40)

030 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Throughout U.S. history, there has always been some degree of (A)[hostility / hospitality] to each new wave of immigrants. One recurrent complaint is that immigrants immediately go on welfare and remain dependent on welfare payments for a long period of time. Thus, they take more out of the U.S. economy than they (B)[distribute/contribute] to it. This charge is often combined with the allegation that immigrants take jobs from native workers. Since immigrants are willing to work for lower wages, the charges go, employers dismiss native workers and replace them with immigrants. Research studies have shown these charges to be generally unjustified. In fact, on balance, the economy benefits from the presence of immigrants. Immigrants on average pay (C)[considerately / considerably] more in taxes during their lives than they receive in government benefits. As additional consumers, they increase demand for the products and services as well.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| ① hostility | distribute | considerately |
| ② hospitality | distribute | considerately |
| ③ hostility | contribute | considerately |
| ④ hospitality | contribute | considerably |
| ⑤ hostility | contribute | considerably |

(영독1 p43)

031 다음 문장을 요약 할 때 빈 칸에 적절한 것은?

Openness means being receptive. Life will present you with innumerable lessons, none of which will be useful to you unless you recognize them and are open to their inherent value. These lessons will show up every day of your life, and as difficult as some of them may be, you need to change your perception and come to see them as gifts. I have watched hundreds of people experience the profound transformation that comes when they understand that every event in their lives occurs to teach them something about themselves. When you accept the lessons that life brings you, however unpleasant or challenging they may be, you take the crucial step toward finding your true self and your purpose. You begin to cultivate the essential attitude of openness.



Openness is to receive lessons from ____ (A) ____, by doing so we can find ____ (B) ____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|----------------------|
| ① our daily life | our true selves |
| ② our purpose | our pleasure |
| ③ our experience | attitude of openness |
| ④ our perception | our inherent value |
| ⑤ every event | our purposes |

(영독1 p45)

032 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Years ago I was privileged to take part in a safari in the northern region of South Africa. The other members of the group and I were gathering for dinner one evening when we noticed six or seven zebras grazing outside our tent. As we got a closer look, I saw one of the zebras limping. This beautiful animal seemed to have been attacked by a lion the night before. It was peacefully grazing, however, completely in the moment, though one of its legs had almost been chewed off. I thought that if that animal was capable of being fully present under such conditions, how I could suffer anxiety over what might or might not happen in the future, or be upset about what took place in the past. That zebra seemed to be saying, "This is the only moment I have. I'm going to live fully in each instant until I leave this plane of existence."

- ① Let bygones be bygones
- ② Look forward to the future.
- ③ Always think ahead to future.
- ④ Put the past behind and proceed.
- ⑤ Start living life here and now.

(영독1 p46)

033 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When people say that "the cards were stacked against me," they mean that they were never given a fair chance. Applied to propaganda, card stacking means that one side may suppress or distort evidence, tell half-truths, or oversimplify the facts. When a candidate claims that an opponent has changed his mind five times on an important issue, we tend to accept the claim without investigating whether the candidate had good reasons for changing his mind. Advertisers also often stack the cards in favor of products they are pushing. They may, for instance, use what are called "weasel words." These are small words that usually slip right past us, but that make the difference between reality and illusion. When an advertisement claims "Helps control dandruff symptoms," the audience usually interprets this as stops dandruff.

- ① Claw me and I'll claw thee.
- ② The truth will come out eventually.
- ③ Things are not always as they seem.
- ④ A good tongue is a good weapon.
- ⑤ Fine words are seldom associated with true virtue.

(영독1 p58)

034 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine that a researcher studies 100 identical twins who were separated at birth and reared in unrelated families. Suppose further that the researcher measures these twins on various traits and determines how similar the twins are in these traits.

- (A) Consider another equally extreme example: when families adopt babies at birth from genetic strangers. After the adopted children grow up, we can measure them and members of their adoptive families on various traits, and we can see how similar family members are to one another.
- (B) Because adopted children are genetically unrelated to members of their adoptive families, if they are similar to their family members, these similarities must be due to shared environments.
- (C) Because the twins are genetically identical but do not share their environments, you would probably agree that if twins are similar to one another, this similarity must be due to genetic factors.

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

(영독1 p60)

035 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Have you wished that you could be like a movie star-the character in the movie that all of the other characters revolve around? If becoming a star doesn't seem possible to you, then perhaps you're not recognizing what you already have-you are the star of your own life! Think of your life as a movie in which you are the central character. Many of us think of our lives as revolving around other people such as a dominant parent or partner. It is like we are in a movie in which we are only bit characters with a few lines. In the movie you are the main character, everything that happens to you is of major significance in the plot of the movie. Your ups and downs are all important to the viewers of your movie. Your growth and development are the main themes in the movie.

- ① Look on the sunny side of my life.
- ② I am the star of my own life.
- ③ Life is not all beer and skittles.
- ④ Life may be compared to a voyage.
- ⑤ Don't try and run my life.

(영독1 p68)

036 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When parties are engaged in conflict they tend to become evaluative and judgemental. They view their own actions, strategies, and preferences in a positive light and (A)other/the other party's actions, strategies, and preferences in a negative light. Such evaluative judgements can interfere with clear and dispassionate thinking. Telling the other party (B)that/what "your point of view is wrong and mine is right" inhibits the integrative negotiation process because you cannot attack the problem without attacking the other negotiator. In contrast, depersonalizing the definition of the problem - stating, for example, "We have different viewpoints on this problem" - (C)allows/allowing both sides to approach the issue as a problem external to the individuals rather than as a problem that belongs to one party only.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|------|----------|
| ① other | that | allowing |
| ② other | what | allows |
| ③ the other | that | allows |
| ④ the other | what | allows |
| ⑤ the other | that | allowing |

(영독1 p70)

037 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

We gain nothing by ascending the stairs two steps at a time if the additional effort slows us down so much that we end up taking as long to climb them as we would if we had taken them just one step at a time. In essence, this is what often happens when we try to perform two or more mental tasks simultaneously. In one experiment, researchers asked students to identify two images: colored crosses and geometric shapes, like triangles. Seems simple enough, right? When the students saw colored crosses and shapes at the same time, they needed almost a full second of reaction time to press a button - and even then they often made mistakes. But if the students were asked to identify the images one at a time - that is, the crosses first, then the forms - the process went almost twice as quickly.

- ① More haste less speed.
- ② After a storm comes a calm.
- ③ A picture is worth a thousand words.
- ④ He that grasps two much, holds nothing.
- ⑤ Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

(영독1 p82)

038 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When we inoculate against a disease, we are in fact injecting a weakened strain of the disease into the body. The body is then stimulated to develop the antibodies that enable it to deal with more major assaults later on. ____ (A) ____, minor conflicts help our relationship develop defense capabilities; they immunize the relationship and subsequently help partners deal with major conflicts when they arise. There are parallels between a conflict-free relationship and an overprotected baby. A newborn baby who is placed in a sterilized environment will be more vulnerable later on in life than one who has been living in the real-world environment. Children who are exposed to dirt and germs are less likely to have allergies and asthma later in life.

____ (B) ____, conflicts are important for cultivating resilience. As couples continue to have conflicts, they build up the immune system of their relationship.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-----------------|
| ① For example | However |
| ② In addition | Accordingly |
| ③ Similarly | Furthermore |
| ④ Likewise | In the same way |
| ⑤ Otherwise | Therefore |

(영독1 p100)

039 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some people object to the use of "on the other hand" if the first hand has not been mentioned, but the objection may be overruled easily. Suppose a reader, encountering "on the other hand" when no hand has been mentioned previously, pauses and says, "What other hand?" That person must be the same fellow who would ask, "What does that writer mean by sour grapes? I can't see any grapes." A parallel exists there because "on the other hand" is a commonly used expression just as "sour grapes" is. The normal reader does not think of such an expression in terms of its literal meaning, but rather grasps its abstract sense. Therefore, when he reads "on the other hand," he simply shifts direction and does not give that initial hand a first thought.



"On the one hand" has little to do with ____ (A) ____ and shifts ____ (B) ____ of thought.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ① sour grapes | an expression |
| ② sour grapes | literal meaning |
| ③ initial hand | initial direction |
| ④ the first hand | abstract sense |
| ⑤ the first hand | direction |

(영독1 p106)

040 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

As teachers, we've been trained to identify problems, diagnose what's causing the problems, and then find solutions to those problems. We are better at identifying what's wrong with students than we are at identifying what's right. We all remember taking courses in college about identifying learning or behavior problems, along with techniques to address those problems. We all took those courses, and they were necessary and useful. But we don't remember takings courses about identifying good behavior and student success and techniques for fostering those behaviors and successes. Effective teachers, despite not having taken such courses, are very good at finding what's good in every student. They constantly identify and encourage _____ in students, which guarantees even more good behavior.

- ① strong faith
- ② good behavior
- ③ unflinching courage
- ④ generous charity
- ⑤ attainable hope

(영독1 p128 6번)

041 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One indicator of good advertising is the impression it makes on consumers. But how can this impact be measured? Two basic measures of impact are recognition and recall. In the typical recognition test, subjects are shown ads one at a time and asked if they have seen them before. In contrast, recall tests ask consumers to think of what they have seen without being prompted for this information first. Under some conditions, these two memory measures tend to yield the same results. However recall tends to be more important in situations in which consumers do not have product data at their disposal, so they must rely on memory to generate this information. On the other hand, recognition is more likely to be an important factor in a store, where consumers are confronted with thousands of products options and the task may simply be _____.

- ① to buy the best product in the store
- ② to favorably choose the item you like
- ③ effortlessly to recall for yourself
- ④ to spend your money on them
- ⑤ to recognize a familiar package

(영독1 p136 9번)

042 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Many teachers have a commitment to quality that takes the form of always pushing away bad writing. If teachers work hard at this goal — and manage not to discourage their students they can succeed. But think of the price. Their students may end up writing in a state of constant vigilance. We are often told to drive defensively: assume that there's a driver you don't notice who is careless or drunk and may kill you. This is good advice for driving, but not for writing. Too many students write as though every sentence they write might be criticized for a fault they didn't notice. Defensive writing means not risking: not risking complicated thoughts or language, not risking half-understood ideas. Students can get rid of badness if they avoid these risks, but they don't have much chance of true excellence unless they take risks. Getting rid of badness doesn't lead to excellence.

- ① Self-sacrifice for a better writing
- ② The definition of defensive writing
- ③ Too much burden on true excellence
- ④ The attitude for an excellent writing
- ⑤ Teachers' encouragement to students

(영독1 p137 10번)

043 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

According to a study by Rutgers psychologist Neil Weinstein, when people are asked about the risk of finding radon in their houses, they always rate their risk as "low" or "average," never "high." "If you ask them why," says Weinstein, "they take anything and twist it around in a way that assures them. Some say their risk is low because the house is new; others, because the house is old. Whatever the evidence to the contrary, they think it won't happen to me." Weinstein and others speculate that this has something to do with preservation of self-esteem. We don't like to see ourselves as vulnerable. We want to protect ourselves. Weinstein explains, "If you admit you're at risk, you're admitting that you can't handle stress. You're not as strong as the next person."

*radon 라돈(방사성 원소)

- ① 자존감 회복을 위한 현실 부정
- ② 심리적방어기제로 인한 위험성의 과소평가
- ③ 가정에서 라돈이 발견될 확률 조사
- ④ 타인과의 비교로 인한 나의 취약점 발견
- ⑤ 정보 왜곡을 통한 자기만족

(영독2 - p14)

044 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In your pursuit of the right word, it may be helpful for you to be able to distinguish between a word's denotation and connotation. The denotation of a word is its precise or explicit meaning that you or anyone else can easily find in a dictionary. (A), the denotation of the word home is "dwelling" or "place where one lives." People generally agree about what a word denotes because they accept the dictionary definition that reflects its usage. The connotation of a word, on the other hand, is what the word suggests to each person as a result of his or her experience or emotional association with the word. (B) people differ in their experiences or associations with words, a given word may connote one idea or feeling to one person but have quite a different connotation to another. Consider the word home again. It may connote security, love, and protection to one person but instability, neglect, and indifference to another, depending on the experiences associated with the word.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|------------------|
| ① In addition | ... However |
| ② As a result | ... Likewise |
| ③ For example | ... Because |
| ④ By contrast | ... For instance |
| ⑤ In other words | ... Besides |

(영독2 - p32)

045 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Giving people the latitude and flexibility to use their judgment and apply their talents rapidly accelerates progress. Send a message of respect and inspire people to be creative and use their individual talents toward the goals of the enterprise. Empower people by letting them know that you believe in them and allowing them to take action. Trusting people and empowering them also allows you to focus on the things you need to accomplish. Ellyn McColgan of Morgan Stanley says that she felt free to do her best work when she gave employees a free hand to do theirs. McColgan said: "I used to say to people all the time, 'I can help you figure out just about any problem you throw at me, but is that really what you want from me?' They would look at me funny, and they would say, 'Not really.' I would say, 'I think what you would like is to do a great job and then give me an opportunity to say, 'Great job!' Then they would respond, 'Yes, that's true.'"

- ① 리더는 기본적 소양을 갖추어야 한다.
- ② 임직원들에게 자유행동권을 보장해야 한다.
- ③ 기업의 수익과 경제 파급효과를 같이 고려하라.
- ④ 자율성 부여하면 작업의 효율을 극대화시킬 수 있다.
- ⑤ 정부의 지원을 받는 업체의 수를 증가시키는 것이 중요하다.

(영독2 - p34)

046 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The relationship between child and caregiver gradually evolves out of reciprocal interest, along with shared experiences of trust. Actually, trust is fostered by the fact that we come to expect and rely on the mutuality of response. As trust grows, an emotional bond is formed, which allows the child to risk venturing out to explore the world and becomes an interpersonal bridge between child and caregiver. The bridge is the foundation for mutual understanding. The interpersonal bridge is strengthened by certain experiences we have come to accept and depend on. The other person, our primary caregiver, becomes significant in the sense that the person's love, respect and care for us really matter. We allow ourselves to be vulnerable in that we allow ourselves to need the other person.

- ① The pros and cons of strengthened relationship
- ② A relationship between a child and caregiver
- ③ Parents and caregivers with mutual obligation
- ④ Merits of empowering caregivers
- ⑤ Priority over raising children.

(영독2 - p45)

047 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Here is an example of how our judgements can be distorted by availability. Researchers asked respondents to estimate the number of deaths per year that occur as a result of forty different types of misfortune in all.

- (A) Why? The researchers counted the number of stories involving various causes of death in the two best-known newspapers that the respondents subscribed to. They found that the frequency of newspaper coverage and the respondents' estimates of the frequency of death were highly correlated.
- (B) People mistook the pervasiveness of newspaper stories about homicides, accidents, or fires, which they could easily face, as a sign of the frequency of the events these stories profiled.
- (C) They then compared people's answers to actual death rates. Generally, dramatic, vivid causes of death (accident, homicide, tornado, flood, fire) were overestimated, whereas more common causes of death (diabetes, asthma, stroke, tuberculosis) were underestimated.

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

(영독2 - p46)

048 다음 글에서 필자의 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Intellectually, we may agree that there are things in our life that we should change, but we almost always feel that our situation is different from everyone else's. This causes us to avoid, resist and, if necessary, forcibly reject any idea that threatens our beliefs. Take, for example, the alcoholic. From his viewpoint of life, it seems rational to continue drinking. The drug user, the compulsive gambler, and the compulsive eater all feel the same way about their respective addictions. They rationalize their actions based on their present level of awareness, however faulty it may be. The major stumbling block to changing our awareness is that we don't recognize that our mistaken certainties have distorted our perception. This is why it is important, from time to time, to challenge our beliefs to see if we may be operating from the wrong viewpoint.

- ① 우리의 정당화는 이기주의에 근거한다.
- ② 이상보다 현실에 더 집중하는 경향이 있다.
- ③ 잘못된 행위는 목표를 바꾸게 한다.
- ④ 지금 처한 상황을 당연시해야 한다.
- ⑤ 잘못된 행동에 대한 자기합리화로 정당화한다.

(영독2 - p51)

049 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the greatest paradoxes we wrestle with is our own dark or shadow sides. We often try to get rid of them, but the belief that we can banish "dark sides" is unrealistic and (A) [inauthentic / inactive]. We need to find a balance between our own opposing forces. This balancing act is difficult, but it is a part of life. If we can see this as an experience as natural as night following day, we will find more (B)[contamination / contentment] than if we try to pretend that night will never come. Life has storms. Storms always pass. Just as there has never been a day that did not give way to night or a storm that lasted forever, we move back and forth on the (C)[pendant / pendulum] of life. We experience the good and the bad, the day and the night, the yin and the yang.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--|-----|-----|
| ① inactive ... contentment ... pendant | | |
| ② inauthentic ... contamination ... pendulum | | |
| ③ inactive ... contentment ... pendant | | |
| ④ inactive ... contamination ... pendant | | |
| ⑤ inauthentic ... contentment ... pendulum | | |

(영독2 - p60)

050 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One characteristic of a genius is the capacity for great intensity, which is often expressed in a cyclic fashion. That is, the personality of a genius sometimes seems to incorporate polar extremes: When inspired, he may work 20 hours a day to realize a solution while it's still fresh in his mind; these periods of intense activity tend to be interspersed with intervals of apparent stasis that are actually times of fermentation, which is a necessary part of the creative process. Geniuses understand the need to make room for ideas to crystallize, for creativity occurs under appropriate inner, not outer, circumstances. The stage is often set by complete distraction - we all know stories of people who have gotten the answers to complex problems while sitting in traffic on the freeway.



When geniuses try to solve a problem, on the face of it, there is (A) but actually (B) in inner self.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| ① hindrance ... concentration | |
| ② perception ... recognition | |
| ③ hindrance ... distraction | |
| ④ hindrance ... recognition | |
| ⑤ perception ... concentration | |

(영독2 - p61)

051 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

People can create subjective events that elicit emotional reactions by being able to think about themselves. These emotions are not part of the self per se but rather the consequences of certain personal thoughts and other appraisals. One special category of emotions, however, does appear to require a self. "Self-conscious emotions" - such as embarrassment, shame, guilt, and pride - occur only when people either judge themselves relative to their personal standards or imagine how they are being regarded by other people. Most theorists concur that self-reflection is necessary in order for people to experience these emotions and that neither nonhuman animals who lack a self nor human infants before the ages of 18-24 months appear to experience these emotions.

- ① to ignore the way others think about me
- ② different emotions between men and animals
- ③ accurate expression with a proper emotion
- ④ a special category of human's emotions
- ⑤ emotions and consciousness

(영독2 - p76)

052 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once a meeting has begun, variables to achieving success have already been sharply reduced. Even once you've established what distinguishes success from failure, 75 percent of success _____. That means envisioning likely questions and problems so that you can deal with them, if possible, in advance. If you can spend more of your time on preparation, you will spend less than an equivalent amount of time in meetings, and you will be far more likely to achieve your objectives. So, as a general rule, prepare more and meet less. Most people spend too little time on preparation and too much time in meetings. When they get to the meeting they find their hands tied, and time is wasted doing things that should have been handled prior to the meeting, or great energy is spent averting a meeting disaster that could have been avoided with a little forethought.

- ① can be obtained by what you have recently done
- ② still depends upon further preparation
- ③ involves in mutual cooperation
- ④ consists of self-esteem for better results
- ⑤ affects other members of society

(영독2 - p87)

053 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

That is, they ensure everyone the fair distribution of time.

Several explanations have been given for the practice of queuing. (①) According to American anthropologist Edward Hall, queues are found in societies where people are treated as equals. (②) Although it is true that cultures which are used to queuing tend to advocate egalitarian ideals, it is certainly not the case that cultures which queue are necessarily more egalitarian than those which do not. (③) In addition, nor is it the case that queues guarantee identical outcomes to everyone who stands in line. In Britain, for example, everyone has to join the same queue to buy a railway ticket, regardless of whether they are traveling first or second class. (④) Queues do not, therefore, guarantee equality, but they do promise to equate the amount of time that people spend waiting with how quickly they are served. (⑤)

(영독2 - p93)

054 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The greatest problem facing any organism is successful reaction to its environment. If you don't fit you must move or change your environment to fit you. If you can't change your environment and you won't move, you will become a failure, just as tropical plants fail when transplanted to the Nevada desert. But there is something that grows and keeps on growing in the Nevada desert - the sagebrush. It couldn't move away and it couldn't change its waterless environment, so it did what you and I must do if we expect to succeed. It adapted itself to its environment, and there it stands, each little stalwart shrub a reminder of what even a plant can do when it tries! Human life faces the same alternatives that confront all other forms of life - of adapting itself to the conditions under which it must live or becoming extinct. You have an advantage over the sagebrush in that you can move from your city or state or country to another, but after all that is not much of an advantage. For though you may improve your situation slightly you will still find that in any civilized country the main elements of your problem are the same.

- ① 문제의 형태는 항상 형태가 변한다.
- ② 식물은 인간 보다 환경에 더 잘 적응한다.
- ③ 주어진 환경에 적응하고 문제해결방안을 모색해야 한다.
- ④ 모든 생물은 문제에 직면하게 된다.
- ⑤ 현식을 직시하고 지금 당장 행동을 취해야 한다.

(영독2 - p96)

055 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

My family lives in Massachusetts, so we are very used to cold weather. But when we visit Florida to see my aunt and uncle for Thanksgiving, they urge the kids to wear hats when it is 60 degrees outside - virtually bathing suit weather from the kids' perspective! Similarly, a \$70 sweater may not seem like a very good deal initially, but if you learn that the sweater was reduced from \$200, all of a sudden it may seem like a real bargain. Research even shows that people eat more when they are eating on large plates than when eating on small plates; the same portion simply looks larger on a small plate than a large plate. In one study, male college students who were watching TV were asked to rate a photo of a potential blind date. The students were watching Charlie's Angels or another cop show without attractive female stars. As predicted, those who were watching Charlie's Angels rated the photo as less attractive than those who were watching a television show that featured more average-looking actresses.

- ① Impressive examples on life
- ② Distorted judgement by an external stimulus
- ③ Noticeable symptom after swimming
- ④ The history of memorable movies
- ⑤ Perception of stimuli in different ways

(영독2 - p97)

056 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In one study, people read an identical description of a man injured in a robbery. In one condition, the robbery took place in a store that he went to regularly and, in another condition, it took place in a store that he did not usually go to. Participants recommended much more compensation when the person was injured at an unusual location than when he was injured at a usual location, even though the remaining circumstances that led to the injury were identical. In another study, subjects were presented with the following scenario: Mr. Adams was involved in an accident when driving home after work on his regular route. Mr. White was involved in a similar accident when driving on a route that he only took when he wanted a change of scenery. Even though the fates of the two individuals in this scenario were identical, the majority of subjects predicted that Mr. White would be more upset than Mr. Adams.

- ① 나에게 일어나는 일련의 사고 과정
- ② 실험에서 대조군과 실험군
- ③ 원치 않는 사건의 발생과 원인
- ④ 사건에 따른 다른 시각과 더 강한 감정적 반응
- ⑤ 일상적인 수행 방식의 고수

(영독2 - p98)

057 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We could observe the relationship between a rooster crowing and the sun rising and see that there is certainly a correlation between the two: the rooster crows while the sun rises. We could observe this systematic pattern on a daily basis, but we would not be able to conclude, for example, that the sun rises because the rooster crows. If we could prevent the rooster from crowing, we would observe that the sun still rises. Take another example of storks and babies. The folktale (A)[what / that] storks bring babies seemed to be based on a statistical reality: In rural Holland, until recent decades there was a correlation between storks (B)[nesting / nested] in chimneys and the presence of babies in those households. The more storks, the more babies. In fact, however, the presence of babies in the home meant more fires in the fireplace and more heat (C)[going / gone] up the chimney to attract storks to nest there. Storks do not bring babies; babies, in effect, bring storks. But the real causal variable is heat, something that was not suggested in the original commonsense correlation.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|
| ① that ... nesting ... going | | |
| ② that ... nesting ... gone | | |
| ③ that ... nested ... going | | |
| ④ what ... nested ... gone | | |
| ⑤ what ... nesting ... going | | |

(영독2 - p100)

058 다음 글에서 필자가 주장으로 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Let's pick a random number, perhaps my brother's age, thirty-four. Now, do you suppose the number of African countries in the United Nations is greater or smaller than thirty-four? What do you suppose it is? Obviously, my brother's age should have no impact on it. But it probably does. In one study, participants were asked to guess how many countries from the African continent were represented in the United Nations - a question to which participants presumably did not know the answer. Before they wrote down their answer, a random number between 0 and 100 was selected by spinning a wheel with numbers on it. Those given low numbers as starting points estimated the number of African countries in the United Nations to be only 25, whereas those given high numbers as starting points estimated their number to be almost twice as high, 45.

- ① 주어진 정보를 바탕으로 상황을 판단한다.
- ② 초기 수치에 의해 판단에 무의식적인 선입견을 갖는다.
- ③ 무작위 선택을 통해 문제를 해결 한다.
- ④ 45개 아프리카 국가가 유엔에 소속 되어 있다.
- ⑤ 잘못된 정보로 결과가 왜곡될 수 있다.

(영독2 - p132 2번)

059 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When making a choice between two alternatives, individuals generally focus on _____ between alternatives. Economists describe this process as marginal decision making. Marginal decision making can help explain some otherwise puzzling economic phenomena. Here is a classic question: Why is water so cheap, while diamonds are so expensive? Humans need water to survive, while diamonds are unnecessary; but for some reason, people are willing to pay much more for a diamond than for a glass of water. The reason is that a person's willingness to pay for any good is based on the marginal benefit that an extra unit of the good would yield. The marginal benefit, in turn, depends on how many units a person already has. Although water is essential, the marginal benefit of an extra glass is small because water is plentiful. By contrast, no one needs diamonds to survive, but because diamonds are so rare, people consider the marginal benefit of an extra diamond to be large.

- ① analyzing each type's specific characteristic
- ② a constraint on liberty
- ③ the difference in the costs and benefits
- ④ international trade agreements
- ⑤ a characteristic feature of modern jewelry

(영독2 - p140 5번)

060 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The conclusions I draw about someone's personal appearance may depend on where he or she is. People with very similar personalities and values will dress and act differently if they are from different locales. Expectations, norms, and cultural influences vary from town to town, region to region, and country to country. You can't hold everyone to the same standard. Before you draw any firm conclusions, make sure you've allowed for any unique geographical factors. If I see a young woman in Manhattan wearing heavy makeup, a gorgeous hairstyle, and a trendy designer suit, I won't give her appearance much thought. She's probably style-conscious and conforming to what others in her environment deem appropriate. On the other hand, if I saw the same woman walking down the street in a small town in Middle America, I'd find that curious. Perhaps she's looking for attention by standing out. Maybe she's even bored and discontented with her life. Or maybe she's just visiting from New York.

- ① 지역에 따른 미의 기준
- ② 아메리카의 지리적 특성
- ③ New York City의 특징
- ④ 삶의 지루함과 불만족
- ⑤ 지리적인 요인을 고려해 판단.

[고득점 330제 - 3번]

061 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

From the Renaissance onwards, artists worked as individuals, in their studios, separating themselves from their fellow artists. They practiced art as a way of self-expression.

- (A) He began to reconnect art with ecology, politics, and everyday life. Similarly, art historian A.K. Coomaraswamy claimed, "he artist is not a special kind of man, but every man is a special kind of artist." When artists let go of their egos and their wish for personal glory, then art becomes truly boundless.
- (B) Their art mostly produced items disconnected from the natural world, from living communities, and from life itself. For centuries, art was practiced only by those with special talent, purchased only by those with great wealth, and seen mostly in museums and art galleries.
- (C) But the exclusive practice of art is now being challenged by people with ecological and social sensibility. Joseph Beuys, one of the founders of the Green Party in Germany, said "Everyone is an artist" and began the process of reclaiming art from galleries and museums.

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

[고득점 330제 - 4번]

062 다음 글을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the most interesting things to come out of the research on human happiness is the discovery that we are very bad judges of how we will feel in the future—an ability that the psychologist Daniel Gilbert has called "affective forecasting." He has shown that we systematically overestimate the degree to which good and bad experiences will affect us. Changes in wealth, health, age, marital status, etc., tend not to matter as much as we think they will—and yet we make our most important decisions in life based on these inaccurate assumptions. It is useful to know that what we think will matter often matters much less than we think. Conversely, things we consider trivial can actually impact our lives greatly.



If you have ever been impressed by how people often ____ to the occasion while experiencing great hardship, but ____ to pieces over minor inconveniences, you have seen this principle at work.

- ① rise fall ② succumb overcome
③ rise beat ④ succumb beat
⑤ detailed spoil

[고득점 330제 - 9번]

063 다음 글을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In animal science, response thresholds refer to the degree of stimulation necessary to elicit a given response. We say that goats have a relatively low threshold for climbing because the intensity of stimulation needed to elicit a climbing response is relatively low. In contrast, domestic sheep have a higher threshold for climbing since a higher degree of stimulation is needed to initiate climbing in this species. If we speak of an animal with a low threshold for aggressive behavior, we are saying that it takes relatively little stimulation for this individual to initiate an attack on another animal. Such an animal will likely exhibit aggressive behavior more frequently than one with a relatively high threshold for aggressive behavior simply because it responds to both low and high levels of stimulation, whereas a conspecific with a high threshold responds to high-level stimulation only.



An animal that is very ____ will likely have a ____ threshold of response to the sight of food. *conspecific: 동종(同種)

- ① hungry low ② full low
③ hungry high ④ full high
⑤ intelligent relative

[고득점 330제 - 11번]

064 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But the positive correlation between the amount of information and the quality of decision-making has limitations.

An individual's ability to make adequate decisions heavily depends on the amount of information that person is exposed to. (①) Life experience suggests that more information increases the overall quality of decisions. If a decision-maker gets too little information, he or she can't see the full picture and runs the risk of making a decision without having taken important information into account. (②) At some point, additional information cannot be processed and integrated. (③) In fact, the extra information may result in information overload, with consequences that include confusion, frustration, panic, or even paralysis. (④) Many people these days face this paradox of choice. (⑤) As behavioral economics teaches, the more the options, the greater the chance that a person will make no decision at all.

[고득점 330제 - 22번]

065 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Someone who is considered to be a "knowledgeable" person usually has a special kind of knowledge — perhaps academic or other kinds of knowledge not widely found in the population at large. Someone who has even more knowledge of more _____ things—plumbing, carpentry, or baseball, for example—is less likely to be called "knowledgeable" by those intellectuals for whom what they don't know isn't knowledge. Although the special kind of knowledge associated with intellectuals is usually valued more, and those who have such knowledge are usually accorded more prestige, it is by no means certain that the kind of knowledge mastered by intellectuals is necessarily more consequential in its effects in the real world. The same is true even of expert knowledge. No doubt those in charge of the Titanic had far more expertise in the many aspects of seafaring than most ordinary people had, but what was crucial in its consequences was the _____ knowledge of where particular icebergs happened to be located on a particular night.

- ① prestige
- ② mastered
- ③ mundane
- ④ special
- ⑤ scientific

[고득점 330제 - 23번]

066 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One of the fashionable concepts of high-tech companies, multitasking, is more a myth than a reality. Humans cannot really successfully multitask, but can rather move attention rapidly from one task to the other in quick succession, which only makes us feel as if we were actually doing things simultaneously. However, this strategy is not as effective as is widely believed. It takes anywhere from fifteen minutes to an hour to get one's mind around a difficult problem, to establish the conditions to develop a worthwhile solution. If one switches too soon and too often from one task to the next, it is likely that what the mind will come up with is going to be superficial. It is much preferable to work on a single task until one becomes stymied; at that point switching to another problem will come as a relief. Then, after the new task becomes tiresome, one can return to the original problem refreshed.

*stymied 곤경, 난처한 상태

- ① as effective as believed
- ② a worthwhile solution
- ③ doing things simultaneously
- ④ more a myth than a reality
- ⑤ difficult problem

[고득점 330제 - 25번]

067 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In the light of the past few decades of brain research, it is now easy to see why talking about traumatic memories is likely to make things worse rather than better. When left unexamined, bad memories do not fester like some untreated wound. Rather, they tend to fade away, a process known as 'extinction.' By contrast, if the neural circuits encoding memories are continually reactivated by recounting the original experiences, extinction is prevented. Talking about old memories does not help them go away. On the contrary, it keeps them alive, as Adam Smith recognized long before neuroscience discovered the process of extinction. In The Theory of Moral Sentiments, he noted that, by relating their misfortunes, those who seek sympathy awaken in their memory the remembrance of those circumstances that occasioned their affliction. Their tears accordingly flow faster than before, and they are apt to abandon themselves to all the weakness of sorrow.

*fester: (상처가) 끓다

- ① 기억이 진실을 말하고 있는 것일까?
- ② 기억을 기록하는 신경회로
- ③ 나쁜 기억은 잊혀지도록 내버려두라
- ④ Theory of Moral Sentiments의 허점
- ⑤ 충격적 기억소거의 불가능성

[고득점 330제 - 27번]

068 글의 흐름으로 보아 아래 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

The same can be said for the direction of the volume control on a music system.

In designing a product or system, care should be taken to make its operation easy to learn. (①) As you design a new device, mimic the operating principles of similar devices. Place controls where they are likely to be found on similar machines, or, at the very least, in logical places. (②) We expect a light switch to be located along a room's interior wall, near the door. (③) This location is logical, given the way one enters a room, and if the switch is placed anywhere else, it contradicts our learned behavior. (④) We subconsciously expect the volume to be increased by turning a knob clockwise or pressing an up-arrow button. (⑤) It resonates with our learned notion that the rotational direction of an analog clock corresponds to marching forward and an up arrow associates a height increase with an increase in volume.

[고득점 330제 - 37번]

069 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The _____ of an event influences the extent to which lack of control causes stress. Being stuck in a traffic jam, for example, may be irritating but it may be relatively unimportant. It may delay you getting to work by a few minutes or half an hour, but no real damage will be done. Although you may get frustrated and impatient the stress, if any, will be relatively minor. The situation is different when you have an important job interview, a key presentation to a client or a major meeting. The pressure is greater because the consequences are greater. Common sense tells us that we make better plans and exercise more control when we are concerned about the consequences of failure. We take more care to avoid a delay on a journey to catch a plane than we do on a journey to the supermarket.

- ① means
- ② consequence
- ③ delay
- ④ cause
- ⑤ method

[고득점 330제 - 42번]

070 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

Options are con artists. They seduce with a promise of joy, but often leave us confused and wanting. Consider this experiment conducted a few years ago by marketing professors Debora Viana Thompson, Rebecca Hamilton, and Roland Rust. When they offered consumers a choice of different digital devices some six in ten picked the option with the most features. Also, when given the chance to customize their device, the average person chose twenty features out of a possible twenty-five. But when actually using their new gizmos, most consumers quickly fell prey to what the researchers call "feature fatigue"; that is, they quickly tired of using all those extras. In their paper, the researchers discuss our tendency, when buying, to value capability over usability. We might just say that humans have "big eyes," which is relatively harmless when loading up at a salad bar but costly when spending more for features and options you'll likely never use.

*con artist: 사기꾼 **gizmo: 기계장치

- ① 현대 기계장치의 허구성
- ② 올바른 기계장치 사용법
- ③ 소비자의 선택: 유용성과 기능성
- ④ 눈의 크기와 셀러드바 이용의 상관관계
- ⑤ 옵션의 사기성

[고득점 330제 - 59번]

071 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mature mental health demands an extraordinary capacity to flexibly strike and continually restrike a delicate balance between conflicting needs, goals, duties, responsibilities, directions, et cetera. The essence of this discipline of balancing is "_____." I remember first being taught this one summer morning in my ninth year. I had recently learned to ride a bike and was joyously exploring the dimensions of my new skill. To _____ this ecstasy by the application of brakes seemed an absurd self-punishment. So I resolved to simultaneously retain my speed and negotiate the corner at the bottom. My ecstasy ended seconds later when I was propelled a dozen feet off the road into the woods. About a mile from my house the road went down a steep hill and turned sharply at the bottom. Coasting down the hill on my bike that morning I felt my gathering speed to be ecstatic.

- ① put off
- ② take the initiative
- ③ giving up
- ④ deal with
- ⑤ set up

[고득점 330제 - 72번]

072 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When executive teams from a company visit my research laboratory, I sometimes begin by challenging them to introduce themselves not by using their titles, but by articulating their responsibilities. Some find this to be easy, but those who have lost (or not yet built) a culture of discipline find this question to be terribly difficult. In my opinion, one notable distinction between wrong people and right people is that the former see themselves as having "_____(A)____," while the latter see themselves as having "_____(B)____." Every person in a key seat should be able to respond to the question "What do you do?" not with a job title, but with a statement of personal responsibility. "I'm the one person ultimately responsible for x and y. When I look to the left, to the right, in front, in back, there is no one ultimately responsible but me. And I accept that responsibility." That's the answer I want.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-----|------------------|
| ① status | ... | competence |
| ② career | ... | patience |
| ③ department | ... | ability |
| ④ jobs | ... | responsibilities |
| ⑤ subordinate | ... | position |

[고득점 330제 - 82번]

073 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Interestingly, people are more _____ when they feel they have control over the outcome — even when this is clearly not the case. For example, it is documented that if people are asked to bet on whether the result of a coin toss will be heads or tails, most bet larger amounts if the coin is yet to be tossed. If the coin is tossed and the outcome is concealed, people will offer lower amounts when asked for bets. People act as if their involvement will somehow affect the outcome of the toss. In this case, control of the outcome is clearly an illusion. This perception occurs in investing as well. Even without information, people believe the stocks they own will perform better than stocks they do not own. However, ownership of a stock only gives the illusion of having control over the performance of the stock..

- ① self-esteem
- ② overstatement
- ③ attempt
- ④ overconfident
- ⑤ effort

[고득점 330제 - 83번]

074 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Like disagreeing, agreeing is less simple than it may appear. Just as you need to avoid simply contradicting views you disagree with, you also need to do more than simply echo views you agree with. Even as you're agreeing, it's important to bring something new and fresh to the table, adding something that makes you a valuable participant in the conversation. There are many moves that enable you to contribute something of your own to a conversation even as you agree with what someone else has said. You may point out some unnoticed evidence or line of reasoning that supports X's claims that X herself hadn't mentioned. You may cite some corroborating personal experience, or a situation not mentioned by X. If X's views are particularly challenging or complicated, your words can usefully contribute to the conversation simply by pointing out unnoticed implications or explaining something that needs to be better understood.

- ① 정직한 대화의 어려움
- ② 뒷받침하는 견해를 추가하며 동의하는 방법
- ③ 타인의 의견에 반대할 때의 단계
- ④ 언제 말해야 하고 언제 침묵해야 하는가?
- ⑤ 동의하기와 지지하기의 차이

[고득점 330제 - 88번]

075 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It is easy to produce examples of the many ways in which we attempt to minimize, circumvent, or deny the _____ upon which all human societies are based. We seek a private house, a private means of transportation, a private garden, and do-it-yourself skills of every kind. An enormous technology seems to have set itself the task of making it unnecessary for one human being ever to ask anything in the course of going about his daily business. Even within the family we feel that each member should have a separate room, and a separate telephone, television, and car, when economically possible. We seek more and more privacy, and feel more and more alienated and lonely when we get it. What accidental contacts we do have, furthermore, seem more intrusive, not only because they are unsought but because they are unconnected with any familiar pattern of _____.

- ① indifference
- ② irrelevancy
- ③ influence
- ④ interdependence
- ⑤ intervention

[고득점 330제 - 94번]

076 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In an experiment, American students were asked to name the contents of a glass jar. The liquid inside was white, giving the impression of milk, and most perceived the liquid to be just that. To them, the liquid seemed familiar, being of a consistency and color they had learned to associate with milk, a fluid they drank daily as children. Actually the liquid was colored water. Nevertheless, the students recalled the past and interpreted the jar's contents as milk. Foreign students also participated in the experiment. Interestingly, those who were not fed milk from bottles as babies or who had not often seen milk in bottles were prone to identify the liquid as something other than milk, some sort of white fluid—for example, cream, glue, or paint, etc.—they had previously seen or learned about.

- ① 개인의 선입견이 상황 판단에 장애요인으로 작용한다.
- ② 경험이 사물의 인식에 영향을 미친다.
- ③ 경험보다 선천적 인성이 사람의 행동을 좌우한다.
- ④ 사물의 이름을 명명하는 것은 문화적, 시대적 요인에 따라 다르다.
- ⑤ 우유와 같은 물질은 유리병에 보관해야 오래 유지할 수 있다.

[고득점 330제 - 140번]

077 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A traffic cop is sitting in his patrol car beside the road. He's on duty and looking for driving offenders. Suddenly a woman zooms past him and, without signaling, turns into a one-way street ignoring the sign that clearly shows the traffic is coming toward her. She doesn't slow down. In fact she speeds up and, without signaling, turns into another one-way street, again going against the traffic. The cop does nothing. He sees it all and decides to take no action. Why? Got it, or struggling? The answer is she was jogging. In this case you will realize that your efforts to solve the problem were hindered by the assumption that the woman was in the car. The reason for that is context. Everything about the context of the problem suggested driving. The fact that she didn't use turn signals is perfectly consistent with the fact that joggers don't feel the need to tell us where they are going.

- ① 일반화의 오류
- ② 가정의 오류
- ③ 포섭의 오류
- ④성급한 판단의 위험성
- ⑤ 유추의 오류

[고득점 330제 - 141번]

078 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

I once spoke at a conference in a less advantaged section of Mississippi with a prominent black speaker, Diana Parks. She is a dynamic woman who is beautifully-spoken. So, during her presentation, I couldn't believe my ears when I heard her say things like "He don't know" and "They done it." After our speeches, I tentatively broached the subject with her. She just laughed and said, "Leil, I grew up here. These are my people. They relate to me better that way." I guess she was right. My speech had bombed, and Diana had received a standing ovation. It wouldn't have been appropriate, of course, for me to try to speak like Diana. In retrospect, however, I realized I should have edited my talk somewhat to avoid using any unusual words. It was so obvious—after the fact. "_____." I felt ashamed of not having predicted the emotions of audience members who didn't understand some of my so-called "big words."

- ① Bad news travels fast
- ② Nice words for nice words
- ③ A soft answer turns away wrath
- ④ When in Rome, speak like the Romans
- ⑤ Speech is silver, silence is golden

[고득점 330제 - 148번]

079 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The moral law is categorical rather than hypothetical and it is an imperative. Imperatives are commands or orders. A hypothetical imperative is a contingent command, one that we ought to follow given our desires, for example. "Go to the doctor" is a good command to heed if we want to get well. That would be an example of a hypothetical imperative. It only makes sense to go to the doctor, to obey this imperative, if we want to get well. A categorical imperative, However, binds us no matter what our desires are. "Don't just use someone for your own purposes" is obligatory even if we actually have a desire, or want to manipulate someone else. Likewise, we ought to keep promises even when we don't want to do what is required to keep the promise. We ought to tell the truth, even if it is unwelcome, and so on. This is the nature of morality - obligations bind independent of our desires; they are not based in desire but in reason.

- ① 도덕법은 가설적인 것과 절대적인 것이 있다.
- ② 시대와 장소에 따라 도덕법의 성격이 다르다.
- ③ 도덕적 법칙은 절대적 명령이다.
- ④ 도덕적 의무감은 인간의 욕구와 상호 의존적이다.
- ⑤ “의사에게 가봐라.”는 절대적 명령이다.

[고득점 330제 - 155번]

080 다음 글을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

I have talked to many people during the past thirty-five years whose usual complaint is, "I have said for weeks and months, 'I am wealthy, I am prosperous,' and nothing has happened." I discovered that when they said, "I am prosperous, I am wealthy," they felt within that they were lying to themselves. One man told me, "I have affirmed that I am prosperous until I am tired. Things are now worse. I knew when I made the statement that it was obviously not true." His statements were rejected by the conscious mind, and the very opposite of what he outwardly affirmed and claimed was made manifest. Your affirmation succeeds best when it is specific and when it does not produce a mental conflict or argument; hence the statements made by this man made matters worse because they suggested his lack.



Your _____ accepts what you really feel to be true, not just _____ words or statements.

- ① friend ... concrete ② parent ... abstract
- ③ subconscious ... idle ④ teacher ... definite
- ⑤ consciousness ... untrue

[고득점 330제 - 174번]

081 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Accuracy is how close a measured value comes to the actual or true value. Accuracy can be determined by one measurement. If a standard 10-gram weight is placed on a gram scale and measured 10.00g, that gram scale is considered accurate. A measurement of 7.54g is not considered accurate. Precision is how close multiple measured values are to one another. Precision is defined via multiple measurements. If after five repetitive measures, the gram scale measured the weight of the 10-gram standard as: 9.99g, 9.98g, 10.00g, 9.99g, and 10.00g, this gram scale is considered to be _____. It is important to note that if after five repetitive measures of the 10-gram standard, the weight measurements are: 7.55g, 7.54g, 7.53g, 7.55g, and 7.54g, this gram scale is inaccurate but precise.

- ① imprecise and accurate
- ② precise and accurate
- ③ precise and inaccurate
- ④ imprecise and inaccurate
- ⑤ imprecise and precise

[고득점 330제 - 187번]

082 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

As someone who was young and is presently less young, I will confirm that nothing beats lessons learned from direct experience, especially those instances that carve humility into our know-it-all hides.

- (A) Many people achieve the biggest strides, and experience the greatest satisfaction of their lives, when engaged in something completely new. Ignorance is an opportunity for innovation, because you haven't been corrupted with a litany of dissuasions about what "can't be done," or how it "must be done." *litany 장황한 설명
- (B) You're a clean vessel with the power to recreate reality. Inadvertently, you might even change the rules.
- (C) But being a newbie at anything has crucial advantages that veterans can only reminisce about. Not knowing that there's a lot you don't know is empowering. Being ignorant won't hold you back from entering the contest, but feeling ignorant can be paralyzing.

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

[고득점 330제 - 207번]

083 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Social psychology has shown that people gain almost as much satisfaction from _____ as from receiving a modest portion of such winnings for themselves. For years I've conducted a simple experiment in my classes that proves the point. I ask my students to join with the person sitting next to them to form a two-person team. I then announce that I'm going to give one member of the team a simulated thousand dollar bill, and will ask that person to write down on a piece of paper how much of it will be shared with his teammate, and then silently pass the paper over. I make it very clear to both that unless the teammate accepts the offer, neither of them will receive anything. Some recipients willingly accept a small amount, as little as \$1. After all, they reason, they're better off than they were before, regardless of how much their teammate has ended up with. But most of my students on the receiving end refuse anything short of \$250, and a surprising number refuse any offer less than \$500. They'd rather end up with nothing—sacrificing quite a lot than have their teammate get away with far more.

- ① joining with person sitting next to them
- ② giving one member of the team
- ③ reducing the winnings of those who seem to have gotten them unfairly
- ④ all of them receiving something
- ⑤ willingly accepting a small amount

[고득점 330제 - 240번]

084 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We are inclined to remember some information better when it is related to a location, which is called episodic memory. We all remember some information because it is related to a location. The car that you drive when you are first learning how to drive will be easier for you to drive than other cars. Even though most cars have similar designs, you will remember your instruction and associate it with this particular car. Taking your driving test in another car will make the experience more difficult. So it can be said that episodic memory has an important component called "invisible information." Students have more trouble solving math problems in English classroom than they do in their math classroom. Why? The walls, desks, overheads, chalkboards, and even the math teacher are covered with invisible information. In other words, the content of the room becomes part of the context of the memory.

- ① 보이지 않는 가르침(삶의 교훈)
- ② 시각적 경험에 의한 선택
- ③ 장소와 기억의 연관성
- ④ 정보 차단과 시각정보
- ⑤ 효율적 기억력을 위한 구성요소

[고득점 330제 - 254번]

085 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

People from different cultures differ little in basic sensory capacities, such as the ability to discriminate degrees of brightness or loudness. However, their _____ of sensory input can vary considerably. For example, children become insensitive, starting at the end of the first year after birth, to speech sound contrasts that they do not hear regularly because they are not important in their primary language. A researcher and his associates have shown that the same is true for perceptions of music. Infants from the United States, they found, noticed equally notes that violated either Western musical scales or the Javanese pelog scale. This suggests that humans are born with the potential to perceive music from a variety of cultures. However, American adults were less sensitive to bad notes in the unfamiliar Javanese musical system than to mistuned notes in their native Western scale, suggesting that their years of experience with Western music had shaped their perceptual skills.

- ① sensitiveness
- ② gift for music
- ③ perceptions and interpretations
- ④ potential to sense to bad notes
- ⑤ hearing

[고득점 330제 - 267번]

086 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

There is not a perfect correlation between the amount of hot foods eaten and the warmth of the climate. In Honduras, for example, hot pepper is not a major part of the cuisine, as it is in nearby Mexico and Thailand. A fondness for hot pepper may simply arise because meat and other foods tend to go bad quickly in a hot climate, so that people tend to use spices and spicy condiments to cover an off taste. This was one traditional explanation for relatively chilly northern Europe's lust to retrieve the spices of the Orient in the days before refrigeration. Some medical authorities have suggested that the active hot ingredient in peppers, a substance called capsaicin, can stimulate the circulation and raise body temperature, so that sweating occurs. This might make people feel cooler as the sweat evaporates.

- ① 기후와 뜨거운 음식의 상관관계
- ② 더운 지역에서 매운 음식을 먹는 이유
- ③ 육류의 보관을 위한 양념의 기능
- ④ 북유럽의 식습관의 특이성
- ⑤ 체온과 땀의 상관관계

[고득점 330제 - 273번]

087 다음 글을 한 문장으로 요약할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our superstitious beliefs are often reinforced by our biased interpretation of future events. Many people think that things come in threes. To support that belief, they point to many instances where three bad or three good things happened over a period of time. However, evidence for such a superstition is problematic. Why? We remember the times that three things seemed to happen fairly close to one another, and forget all the times when three things didn't happen together. Once again, we remember the hits and forget the misses. Also, there's never a time horizon stated. Do the three things have to happen within a week, a month, or a year? Sooner or later, three similar things are likely to occur. We can interpret just about any data as supporting the things-come-in-threes superstition — if we wait long enough. As Stuart Vyse stated, "The fallibility of human reason is the greatest single source of superstitious belief."



We have a tendency of _____ (A) what we want to believe of, while _____ (B) other misses easily.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|----------------|-------|-------------|
| ① doing | ..... | rejecting |
| ② remembering | ..... | forgetting |
| ③ asking | ..... | answering |
| ④ predicting | ..... | remembering |
| ⑤ referring to | ..... | inferring |

[고득점 330제 - 274번]

088 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

"Tell me about yourself" seems a straightforward enough question to ask of someone, but the kind of answer you get very much depends on what society you ask the question in. _____ (A) _____, North Americans will tell you about their personality traits ("friendly, hard-working"), role categories ("I work for a company that makes microchips"), and activities ("I go camping a lot"). Americans don't condition their self-descriptions much on context. The Korean, Chinese and Japanese self, _____ (B) _____, very much depend on context ("I am serious at work"; "I am fun-loving with my friends"). A study asking Japanese and Americans to describe themselves in particular kind of situation showed that Japanese found it very difficult to describe themselves without specifying a particular kind of situation — at work, at home, with friends, etc. Americans, in contrast, tended to be stumped when the investigator specified a context — "I am what I am."

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-----|-------------------|
| ① In addition | ... | for instance |
| ② In addition | ... | however |
| ③ For example | ... | because |
| ④ For example | ... | otherwise |
| ⑤ For example | ... | on the other hand |

[고득점 330제 - 279번]

089 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

What causes choking? Although it might seem like an amorphous category of failure, or even a case of excess emotion, choking is actually triggered by a specific mental mistake: _____. When a person gets nervous about performing, he naturally becomes extra self-conscious. He starts to focus on himself, trying to make sure that he doesn't make any mistakes. He begins scrutinizing actions that are best performed on autopilot. This kind of deliberation can be harmful to a performer. The opera singer forgets how to sing. The pitcher concentrates too much on his motion and loses control of his fast ball. The actor gets anxious about his lines and seizes up onstage. In each of these instances, the natural fluidity of performance is lost. The grace of talent disappears.

- ① thinking too much
- ② being unguarded
- ③ living an easygoing life
- ④ taking a negative view
- ⑤ singing too loudly

[고득점 330제 - 280번]

090 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Humans derive a great deal of enjoyment from any new form of positive experience. However, give them the same wonderful experience time and again and they quickly become familiar with their new source of joy and so (A) [cease / tease] to derive anywhere near as much pleasure from it. Unfortunately, circumstantial changes, which involve relatively important alterations to their overall circumstances, frequently produce hedonistic habituation. Although the initial thrill of a new house, a raise, or a new car is wonderful, the positive feelings caused by the change tend to be the same day after day, and so the initial enjoyment quickly fades away. In contrast, intentional changes, which involve changes that require effort to pursue a goal or (B) [initiate / irritate] an activity, tend to avoid hedonistic habituation by creating a constantly changing psychological landscape. Whether it is starting a new hobby, joining an organization, or learning a novel skill, the brain is fed with ever-changing positive experiences that prevent habituation and so (C) [prologue / prolong] happiness.

*hedonistic 쾌락주의적인

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|--------------|----------|
| ① cease ... | irritate ... | prolong |
| ② cease ... | initiate ... | prolong |
| ③ cease ... | initiate ... | prologue |
| ④ tease ... | irritate ... | prolong |
| ⑤ tease ... | initiate ... | prologue |

[고득점 330제 - 281번]

091 다음 글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?

Memories create our stories, but our stories also create our memories. Once we have a narrative, we shape our memories to fit into it. A series of experiments showed how we "spin the stories of our lives." In one, people read a story about two roommates, each of whom did an annoying thing and a social thing. Then they wrote a letter about one of them, either a letter of complaint to a housing authority or a letter of recommendation to a social club. As they wrote, the study participants added elaborations and details to their letters that had not been part of original story; for example, if they were writing a recommendation, they might add, "Rachel is bubbly." Later, when they were asked to recall the original story as accurately as possible, their memories had become biased in the direction of the letter they had written. They remembered the false details they had added and forgot the dissonant information they had not written about.

- ① a piece of distorted memory
- ② difficult but exciting stories
- ③ correlation between rationalization and perception
- ④ recognition of one's personal identity
- ⑤ the partiality of memories

[고득점 330제 - 282번]

092 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

I recently talked with a friend who is a faculty member at a well-known eastern university. My friend travels quite a bit and often finds himself chatting with strangers in bars, restaurants, and airports. He says that he has learned through much experience never to use his occupation — professor — during these conversations. When he does, he reports, the tenor of the interaction changes immediately. People who have been spontaneous and interesting conversation partners for the prior half hour become respectful, accepting, and dull. His opinions that earlier might have produced a lively exchange now usually generate extended and highly grammatical statements of accord. Annoyed and slightly bewildered by the phenomenon — because, as he says, "I'm still the same guy they've been talking to for the past thirty minutes, right?" — my friend now regularly lies about his occupation in such situations.

- ① 우리의 사회적 지위가 의사소통에 미치는 영향
- ② 흥미 있는 대화를 유지하는 것의 중요성
- ③ 낯선 사람들과 쉽게 대화를 시작하는 방법
- ④ 여행 중 새로운 사람들을 만나는 것에서 오는 즐거움
- ⑤ 비형식적인 대화에서 직업이 주는 혜택들

[고득점 330제 - 286번]

093 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.

(A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine you are walking along a path in the jungle and you hear the roar of a tiger. You turn and, behind a nearby bush, you see the tail of the tiger. Although you have yet to see the whole beast, it's a good bet that you're in danger of encountering a tiger, not a hitherto undiscovered species of shrew with the tail and roar of a tiger. You would be wise to make a run for it, or do whatever you are supposed to do when encountering a tiger. The example shows that we use stereotypes to fill in the gaps when we are unable to gather all the information. And most everyday opportunities for perception are riddled with gaps. If you didn't use stereotypes, you would be overwhelmed, because every item, person, and experience in life would have to be treated as though it were a totally new experience, not part of a broader class.



When there is a ____ (A) ____ of information for something, we tend to reason it out throughout ____ (B) ____.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------|-----|----------------|
| ① full | ... | stereotypes |
| ② full | ... | biased thought |
| ③ lack | ... | stereotypes |
| ④ lack | ... | biased thought |
| ⑤ bit | ... | stereotypes |

[고득점 330제 - 299번]

094 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Benjamin Franklin was once eager to gain the cooperation of a difficult and apathetic member of the Pennsylvanian state legislature. Rather than spending his time bowing and scraping to the man, Franklin decided on a completely different course of action. He knew this person had a copy of a rare and unusual book in his private library. So, Franklin asked (A) [that / whether] he might borrow it for a couple of days. The man agreed and, according to Franklin, when they next met in the House, the man spoke to him, and with great civility; and he ever after manifested a readiness (B) [to serve / serving] him on all occasions. Franklin attributed the success of his book-borrowing technique to a simple principle: 'He that has once done you a kindness will be more ready to do you (C) [another / other] than he whom you yourself have obliged.'

*civility: 정중함

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-----------|-----|----------|-----|---------|
| ① whether | ... | to serve | ... | another |
| ② whether | ... | to serve | ... | other |
| ③ whether | ... | serving | ... | another |
| ④ that | ... | serving | ... | other |
| ⑤ that | ... | serving | ... | another |

[고득점 330제 - 302번]

095 다음 글에서 필자가 주장으로 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes we have to live with the various shades of gray in our knowledge. This is particularly significant because erroneous beliefs can cause more problems than not believing at all. As psychologist Tom Gilovich said, "Sometimes it's not the things we don't know that get us into trouble; it's the things we know that just ain't so." We have to be, therefore, stingy with our beliefs—to withhold a belief in something until compelling evidence exists in its support. While this may go against our deeply ingrained predispositions, it is, without a doubt, one of the most important things we can do. On a personal level, and as a society, we will benefit from this skeptical stance, and make more informed judgements and decisions.

- ① 기대에 부합되지 않는 정보는 버려야 한다.
- ② 아는 것과 실천하는 것은 다르다.
- ③ 보다 현실적인 삶을 살기 위해 노력해야 한다.
- ④ 경험주의 철학은 눈에 보이는 것에 근거한다.
- ⑤ 확실한 증거가 없으면 믿음을 유보해야 한다.

[고득점 330제 - 306번]

096 다음에 나오는 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Words are frequently used as stimuli to action. A familiar instance is seen in the use of words in advertisements. Even the honest advertiser is less interested in giving an analysis of his product that will win him the rational estimation and favor of the reader than in creating in the reader through the skillful use of words, emotions and sympathies favorable to his product. The name of a talcum powder or tobacco is the subject of mature consideration by the advertising expert, because he knows that the emotional flavor of a word is more important in securing action than its rational significance. "Ask Dad! He knows!" does not tell us much about the article it advertises, but it gives us the sense of secure trust that we had as a boy in those mysterious things in an almost completely unknown world which our fathers knew and approved.

- ① 훌륭한 광고제작방법을 알려주려고
- ② 광고에 사용되는 언어의 정서적 호소측면을 설명하려고
- ③ 제품명을 정하는 기본 원칙들을 설명하려고
- ④ 이성적이고 과학적인 광고기법을 소개하려고
- ⑤ 언어가 행동을 유발한다는 점을 광고를 통해 예를 들어 보이려고

[고득점 330제 - 315번]

097 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Achievement means working toward important long-term goals, such as getting good grades and earning a high income at work. What we know about the benefits of happiness tells us that the happier people are, the more likely they are to pursue, persevere, and obtain these favorable outcomes. In fact, this is true when comparing happy people with their unhappy counterparts. But what about differences between people on the positive side of the spectrum? Do the extremely happy achieve more than the very happy? Surprisingly, the answer is no. When individuals complete happiness surveys that use a one to ten scale, those scoring around an eight often tend to fare the best in achievement. Why might the eights of the world outperform their friends and neighbors who are nines or tens? It could be that eights benefit from the creativity and energy of happiness, but also _____ that helps to motivate them.

- ① affect the quality of the point
- ② influence one's dynamic life
- ③ maintain a touch of worry
- ④ focus on the happiness
- ⑤ mimic nines or tens

[수능완성(유형편) 1강 1번]

098 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Winston Churchill suffered from recurrent, short-lived depressions. He gave them a name: the black dog, a name that had been used by Samuel Johnson before him, and has been used by many others since. ① Labeling his depression helped him to cope with it and to accept it, knowing that in due course it would go away. Such labeling helps to ② domesticate the depression so that it becomes, if not a friend, at least an enemy you know and for which perhaps, you even feel some affection. When you suffer from relatively short-lived, recurrent depressions, it may be best to ③ wall them off — to limit or contain them. Then they will take the ④ longest course. Say to yourself, “Ah, it’s my depression again. It will pass away soon as it always does; I’ve just got to keep going.” This is especially helpful for people who tend to get depressed about getting depressed, which is a very common problem and ⑤ adds insult to injury.

[수능완성(유형편) 1강 4번]

099 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

History is intrinsically interesting, and we want ourselves and others to be entertained by it. This is probably the earliest of motivations. An (A) [account / accord] of the Trojan War had been passed on by word of mouth long before the poet Homer committed it to writing, and both the oral and written traditions of that history were no doubt primarily intended to give ‘pleasure’ to the listeners and readers. Other countries and cultures, too, have maintained links with their past by means of such (B) [informal / formal] ‘historians,’ and some continue to do so. So, for example, in the main square of Marrakesh in the late twentieth century, a historian, or teller of traditional tales, still regularly entertained a circle of variously aged Moroccans; and that sight was paralleled in many other places. Such (C) [diversions / divergences] at the very least take people’s minds off contemporary troubles, and this therapeutic function of their subject has again long been recognized by historians themselves.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|--------------|-----------------|
| ① | accord | ... formal | ... diversions |
| ② | accord | ... informal | ... diversions |
| ③ | account | ... informal | ... diversions |
| ④ | account | ... informal | ... divergences |
| ⑤ | account | ... formal | ... divergences |

[수능완성(유형편) 1강 5번]

100 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어갈 적절한 곳은?

Convinced their idea was still valid, they started over, but with a new philosophy.

Two business school graduates started a specialized advertising firm. (①) They worked hard, and as the firm grew, they hired more people just like themselves — bright, young, intense college graduates who were committed and hard working. (②) The firm grew to about 20 employees over two and a half years, but the expected profits never materialized. (③) The two entrepreneurs could never get a handle on what was wrong, and the firm slid into bankruptcy. (④) They sought employees with different ages, ethnic backgrounds, and work experience. People had different styles, yet the organization seemed to work better. (⑤) People played different roles, and the varied experiences of the group enabled the firm to respond to unique situations and handle a variety of organizational and personal needs. The advertising firm is growing again, and this time it is also making a profit.

[수능완성(유형편) 1강 6번]

101 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Food additives, and food engineering generally, have allowed companies to dramatically simplify what was once a very common complex process — cooking — and thus gain a considerable measure of control over costs. In homemade foods, attributes like flavor and texture all depend on traditional and very specific ingredients and cooking procedures: a traditional apple pie, _____ (A) _____, can be made only from apples, sugar, butter, flour, shortening, salt, and spices, and baked only in an oven — requirements that are very costly to replicate en masse in a factory setting and from industrially available materials. _____ (B) _____, in the re-engineered version of an apple pie, or any food product, a company is free to create flavors and textures by whatever ingredients and processes give consumers an acceptable food experience while also meeting the company's cost and operational imperatives. *en masse: 대량으로

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① by contrast | As a result |
| ② since | On the other hand |
| ③ furthermore | Besides |
| ④ however | For instance |
| ⑤ for example | By contrast |

[수능완성(유형편) 2강 5번]

102 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

So much of what we learn in life comes to us with great difficulty. And we have a tendency to want to see others ① struggle as much as we did. Turn this around and begin giving others as much help as possible. This can be difficult. I can remember times when I felt threatened by those who I felt were my “competition,” and the tendency was to ② share information from them that would help them. I felt the fear and did it anyway. Some of the people I helped have become my good friends. You may ask what would have happened if one of them had used my information in a competitive way. My answer is that if I have enough belief in myself that I’ll “make it” no matter what anyone does, what’s there to fear? It’s a matter of developing ③ trust in yourself and in your universe. When you become a ④ support to others, you become bigger than you are. Moreover, when people use what they have learned from you, your effect in this world is greatly ⑤ magnified.

[수능완성(유형편) 2강 6번]

103 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In what has become a classic study, subjects preferred to bet that a red (or black) ball could be drawn from an urn known to have 50 black balls and 50 red balls, versus the case where subjects were only informed that the urn contained 100 black and red balls in unknown proportions. If one thinks about it, the unconditional probability of success in either case is identical. _____ is driven by the fact that people prefer risk to uncertainty. Risk exists when we precisely know the probability distribution. In the first case, it is clear that the probability of drawing a red (or black) ball is 50%. Uncertainty exists when we don't know the probability distribution. Although our best guess in the second case is a 50% probability for either color, people are uncomfortable with the inherent uncertainty of the situation.

*urn: 단지, 항아리

- ① Uncertainty preference
- ② Ambiguity aversion
- ③ Perfection pursuit
- ④ Equality conception
- ⑤ Discretionary power

[수능완성(유형편) 3강 5번]

104 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

“If we exhaust one resource, we can always switch to some other resource meeting the same need.” Optimists who make such claims ignore the unforeseen difficulties and long transition times regularly ① involved. For instance, one area where switching based on not-yet-perfected new technologies has repeatedly been touted as promising to solve a major environmental problem ② are automobiles. The current hope for breakthrough involves hydrogen cars and fuel cells, which are technologically in their infancy as ③ applied to motor transport. Thus, there is not a track record justifying faith in the hydrogen-car solution to our fossil fuel problem. However, we do have a track record of a long series of other proposed new car technologies ④ touted as breakthroughs, such as rotary engines and (most recently) electric cars, ⑤ that aroused much discussion and even sales of production models, only to decline or disappear because of unforeseen problems.

[수능완성(유형편) 4강 예제]

105 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Because the _____ principle works so well — and so unconsciously — manufacturers regularly rush to connect their products with the current cultural rage. During the days of the first American moon shot, everything from breakfast drink to deodorant was sold with allusions to the American space program. After a U.S. Pathfinder rocket landed on the Red Planet in 1997, the sales of Mars Rover toys jumped. In Olympic years, we are told precisely the official hair sprays and facial tissue of our Olympic teams. During the 1970s, when the magic cultural concept appeared to be “naturalness,” the “natural” bandwagon was crowded to capacity. Sometimes the connections to naturalness didn’t even make sense: “Change your hair color naturally” urged one popular TV commercial. However, the important thing for the advertisers is to establish the connection; it doesn’t have to be a logical one, just a positive one.

*deodorant: 냄새[제취] 제거제

- ① challenge
- ② celebrity
- ③ association
- ④ creativity
- ⑤ stimulation

[수능완성(유형편) 4강 1번]

106 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어갈 적절한 곳은?

This huge figure was a consequence of the earnings of the US population.

Contingent valuation is a survey-based economic technique for the valuation of non-market resources, such as environmental preservation or the impact of contamination. (①) Typically the survey asks how much money people would be willing to pay (or willing to accept) to maintain the existence of (or be compensated for the loss of) an environmental feature. (②) Therefore, the outcome of pricing depends on strongly the income of a reference group. Van der Straaten noted that the Exxon Valdez 1989 oil spill in Alaska provides a good example of this dependence. (③) The population of the United States was used as a reference group to calculate the damage to the existence value of the affected species and ecosystems using contingent valuation methods. (④) Exxon was ultimately ordered to pay \$5 billion to compensate the people of Alaska for their losses. (⑤) If the same accident had occurred in Siberia, where salaries are lower, the outcome would certainly have been different. *contingent valuation: 가상 가치 평가

[수능완성(유형편) 4강 2번]

107 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 1987 the public contributed \$700,000 to assist a baby who had fallen into a well in Texas, and in 2002 they gave \$48,000 to help a dog (A) [stranded / strand] on a ship in the Pacific Ocean. In contrast, organizations constantly struggle to raise funds. Why? In a recent study, researchers paid people for their involvement in an experiment and then presented (B) [them / themselves] with an opportunity to contribute some of the money to the Save the Children charity. Before making any contribution, half of the participants (C) [was / were] shown statistics about the millions facing starvation in Zambia, while the other half saw a story about the plight of just one 7-year-old African girl. Those who saw the story of the girl contributed more than twice the amount given by those who saw only statistics. Irrational as it is, people are influenced far more by the individual than by the masses.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|----------------|----------|
| ① strand | ... themselves | ... was |
| ② strand | ... themselves | ... were |
| ③ stranded | ... themselves | ... were |
| ④ stranded | ... them | ... were |
| ⑤ stranded | ... them | ... was |

[수능완성(유형편) 4강 6번]

108 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The English psychologist David Bruce recorded a set of ordinary sentences and played them in the presence of noise so intense that the voice was just audible, but not intelligible. He told his listeners that these were sentences on some general topic — sports, say — and asked them to repeat what they heard. He then told them that they would hear more sentences on a different topic, which they were also to repeat. This was done several times. Each time the listeners repeated sentences appropriate to the topic announced in advance. When at the end of the experiment Bruce told them that they had heard the same recording every time — all he had changed was the topic they were given — most listeners were unable to believe it.



With an _____ (A) hypothesis about what the message will be we can tune our _____ (B) system to favor certain impressions and reject others.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|------------------|
| ① repeated | kinetic |
| ② repeated | perceptual |
| ③ advance | metabolic |
| ④ advance | perceptual |
| ⑤ posterior | neural |

[수능완성(유형편) 5강 1번]

109 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The demand for justice may infiltrate your personal relationships and prevent you from communicating effectively with others. The “It’s not fair” slogan is one of the more common — and destructive — laments made by one person against another. In order for you to consider something unfair, you must compare yourself to another individual or group of individuals. Your mindset goes something like this: “If they can do it, so can I.” “It’s not fair for you to have more than I.” “But I didn’t get to do that, why should you?” On and on they go. In this case you’re determining what is good for you on the basis of someone else’s conduct. They, not you, are in charge of your emotions. If you are upset because of not being able to do something that someone else has done, _____. Whenever you compare yourself to anyone else, you are playing the “It’s not fair” game, and shifting from self-reliance to other-directed external thinking.

- ① you’ve built up your competence to overcome any adversity
- ② you’ve shared the burden of responsibility for the fatal mistake
- ③ you’ve refused the authority that others exercise over you
- ④ you’ve given them control over you
- ⑤ you’ve adjusted your ultimate goals in response to your surroundings

[수능완성(유형편) 5강 2번]

110 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The brain’s music system appears to _____ — the evidence comes from many case studies of patients who lose one or the other faculty after injury, but not both. The most famous case is perhaps that of Clive Wearing, a musician and conductor, whose brain was damaged. As reported by Oliver Sacks, Clive lost all memory except for musical memories, and the memory of his wife. Other cases have been reported for which the patient lost music but retained language and other memories. When portions of his left cortex deteriorated, the composer Ravel selectively lost his sense of pitch while retaining his sense of timbre, a deficit that inspired his writing of Bolero, a piece that emphasizes variations in timbre. The explanation is that music and language do, in fact, share common neural resources, and yet they have independent pathways as well.

*cortex: (대뇌) 피질 **timbre: 음색

- ① operate with functional independence from the language system
- ② deteriorate from lack of use
- ③ respond to external stimuli sensitively
- ④ be combined to make a musical piece
- ⑤ have its own memory retrieval system

[수능완성(유형편) 5강 5번]

111 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In one experiment, the research team wanted to see if they could persuade people to place a very large sign ① proclaiming ‘Drive Carefully’ in their front gardens. Even though the sign was apparently designed to help ② cut speeding in the area, almost no residents accepted the offer. The researchers then approached a second set of residents and asked them to display a much smaller sign ③ that was just three inches square, and almost everyone accepted. Two weeks later, the researchers returned and asked whether they would now mind ④ to replace the small sign with the large placard. An amazing 76 percent had no objections, and accepted the proposition. This experiment demonstrates the power of the ‘foot in the door’ technique. People are far more likely ⑤ to agree to a big request if they have already agreed to a small one.

*cortex: (대뇌) 피질 **timbre: 음색

[수능완성(유형편) 8강 6번]

112 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The rippling impact of behavior on one’s _____ can be seen in research investigating the effect of active versus passive commitments. For instance, in one study, college students volunteered for an AIDS education project in the local schools. The researchers arranged for half to volunteer actively by filling out a form stating that they wanted to participate. The other half volunteered passively by failing to fill out a form stating that they didn’t want to participate. Three to four days later, when asked to begin their volunteer activity, the great majority(74%) who actually appeared for duty came from the ranks of those who had actively agreed to participate. What is more, those who volunteered actively were more likely to explain their decisions by implicating their personal values, preferences, and traits. In all, it seems that active commitments give us the kind of information we use to shape self-image, which then shapes future actions, which solidify the new self-image.

- ① self-concept and future behavior
- ② promise keeping and self-reflection
- ③ community service and volunteer
- ④ self-reliance and participation
- ⑤ future desire to take part in a contribution

[수능완성(유형편) 12강 2번]

113 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Like two shipwrecked sailors in a lifeboat at sea quarreling over limited rations and supplies, negotiators may begin by seeing each other as adversaries. Each may view the other as a ①hindrance. To survive, however, those two sailors will want to disentangle the ②objective problems. They will want to identify the needs of each, whether for shade, medicine, water, or food. They will want to go further and treat the meeting of those needs as a shared problem, along with other shared problems like keeping watch, catching rain water, and getting the lifeboat to shore. Seeing themselves as engaged in side-by-side efforts to solve a ③mutual problem, the sailors will become better able to ④reconcile their conflicting interests as well as to advance their shared interests. Likewise, however difficult personal relations may be between us, you and I become better able to reach an amicable reconciliation of our various interests when we accept that task as a shared problem and face it ⑤separately.

[수능완성(유형편) 12강 6번]

114 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The use of analogy can be a powerful tool in reasoning, because it can remind us of the need for (A) [consequence / consistency]. If we accept that x is likely y in all relevant respects, then we should accept that what we can conclude about x , we must also conclude about y . However, not all analogies are good analogies, because there may be important (B) [differences / similarities] between the two things which are claimed to be analogous. For example, in relation to the claim about intelligence, we may agree that we are not responsible for producing our own level of intelligence, yet think that intelligence differs from the other characteristics, in that praising people for their intelligence may have some (C) [beneficial / malevolent] effects. Praising someone for being six feet tall will not make any difference to his height. In contrast, praising someone for his intelligence may give him an incentive to use his intelligence, for his own good and for the good of others.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① consequence	... differences	... beneficial
② consequence	... similarities	... malevolent
③ consistency	... similarities	... malevolent
④ consistency	... differences	... malevolent
⑤ consistency	... differences	... beneficial

[수능완성(유형편) 18강 6번]

115 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some goods can switch between being public goods and being private goods depending on the (A) [distributions / circumstances]. For example, a fireworks display is a public good if performed in a town with many residents. Yet if performed at a private amusement park, such as Walt Disney World, a fireworks display is more like a private good because visitors to the park pay for (B) [transmission / admission]. Another example is a lighthouse. Economists have long used lighthouses as an example of a public good. Lighthouses mark specific locations so that passing ships can avoid treacherous waters. The benefit that the lighthouse provides to the ship captain is neither (C) [excludable / sustainable] nor rival in consumption, so each captain has an incentive of a free ride by using the lighthouse to navigate without paying for the service. Because of this free-rider problem, private markets usually fail to provide the lighthouses that ship captains need. Therefore, most lighthouses today are operated by government.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① circumstances	... admission	... beneficial
② circumstances	... admission	... malevolent
③ circumstances	... transmission	... malevolent
④ distributions	... transmission	... malevolent
⑤ distributions	... transmission	... beneficial

[수능완성(유형편) 18강 10번]

116 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Knowing that you can question the rules is terrifically empowering. It is a reminder that the traditional path is only one option available to you. You can always follow a recipe, drive on the major thoroughfares, and walk in the footsteps of those before you. But there are boundless additional options to explore if you are willing to identify and challenge assumptions, and to break free of the expectations that you and others project onto you. Don't be afraid to get out of your comfort zone, to have a healthy disregard for the impossible, and to turn well-worn ideas on their heads. It takes practice to do things that are not the "automatic next step." The more you experiment, the more you see that _____. The sole rule is that you are limited only by your energy and imagination.

- ① doing your best is the way to accomplishment
- ② you should have a good ear for advice
- ③ failure makes your life full of meanings
- ④ the spectrum of options is much broader than imagined
- ⑤ there is only one goal that helps you lead to success

[수능완성(유형편) 20강 3번]

117 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When we give and receive, the giver and receiver are equally positioned. One is not higher or lower than the other. Generosity is an exchange, not a one-way street. Generosity connects us with each other, whether we are the giver or the receiver, and enriches us both. However, it is possible to give and receive without really being generous at all. We may appear to care about people, but our real interest is in _____. We use generosity as a means of controlling people or bringing them under our sphere of influence, like bribery. It is like the generosity of parents who shower their children with gifts, trying to buy their love and affection. Rather than being an exchange, we are using our pretense of generosity to increase our own richness by depleting the other person's.

- ① developing human relationships
- ② benefiting ourselves
- ③ gaining affection
- ④ pretending to be generous
- ⑤ maintaining a good social networking

[수능완성(유형편) 20강 7번]

118 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

In the network economy, both physical and intellectual property are more likely to be accessed by business rather than ①exchanged. Ownership of physical capital, however, once the heart of the industrial way of life, becomes increasingly ②marginal to the economic process. It is more likely to be regarded by companies as a mere expense of operation rather than an ③asset, and something to borrow rather than to own. On the other hand, intellectual capital is the driving force of the new era. Concepts, ideas, and images are the real items of ④value in the new economy. Wealth is no longer vested in physical capital but rather in human imagination and creativity. Intellectual capital is rarely exchanged. Instead, it is closely held by the suppliers and leased or licensed to other parties for their ⑤unlimited use.

*vested: 부여된

[수능완성(유형편) 20강 9번]

119 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

According to Immanuel Kant, the moral worth of an action consists not in the consequences that flow from it, but in the intention from which the act is done. What matters is _____, not for some other motives. Let's take an example of a prudent shopkeeper. An inexperienced customer, say, a child, goes into a grocery store to buy a loaf of bread. The grocer could charge him more than the usual price for a load of bread and the child would not know. But the grocer realizes that, if others discovered he took advantage of the child in this way, word might spread and hurt his business. For this reason, he decides not to overcharge the child. He charges him the usual price. So he does the right thing, but for the wrong reason. The only reason he deals honestly with the child is to protect his reputation. The shopkeeper acts honestly only for the sake of self-interest; the shopkeeper's action lacks moral worth.

- ① fearing the word among the public
- ② not taking advantage of others for one's own interest
- ③ doing the right thing because it's right
- ④ being honest for the sake of one's reputation
- ⑤ being true to one's instinct

[수능완성(실전편) 1회 21번]

120 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

There is an important difference between being fans of a group and being part of a crowd, even when the members of a crowd are all there for the same reason and feel the same passion. Fan behavior is a different form of social affiliation. Some people refer to this as social identity theory. They argue that people often derive a large sense of who they are through an alliance with specific groups and tend to associate themselves closely with groups likely to boost their self-esteem. By sports teams, fans are made to feel as though they are part of a vast, powerful organization. This is especially true when the teams are winning. Fans boast their connection with victorious teams much more loudly because at some level they believe that being associated in a concrete way with such teams makes them look better.

- ① 야구팀의 팬과 군중 속의 일부는 다르다.
- ② 특정 단체에 가입하면 소속감을 생긴다.
- ③ 자부심은 사회적 정체성 연결되는 경향이 있다.
- ④ 조직의 통합은 사회에 큰 영향력을 끼친다.
- ⑤ 지나친 자부심은 자만심이 될 가능성이 높다.

[수능완성(실전편) 1회 26번]

121 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Perception refers to the meaning we attach to information as it is received through the senses. Our eyes may capture an image in much the same way as a camera does, but what we see (or perceive) is influenced by the information we have stored in our brains. For example, look at the following: 13. If you were asked what number this is, you would probably say “13.” Yet if you were asked to name the letter, you might answer “B.” The figure didn’t change; your perception changed based on what you were asked and your existing knowledge of numbers and letters. To a young child with no stored information of either numbers or letters, these would be meaningless marks on paper. The assignment of meaning to incoming stimuli, therefore, depends on prior knowledge and on what we expect to see. In a sense, the brain checks existing neural networks of information to see if the new information is something that activates a previously stored neural network.



Something you ____ (A) ____ is actually affected information by your ____ (B) ____.

(A) (B)

- ① produce ... perception
- ② recognize ... life
- ③ recognize ... brain
- ④ deal with ... perception
- ⑤ deal with ... brain

[수능완성(실전편) 1회 27번]

122 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Stemberg recounts a lesson that he learned from Big-Mart founder Shawn Big about how to derive value from every observation. The legendary merchant loved to observe his competition, and he required his employees to do the same. Big, though, “would force you to focus on what they did better than you did.” He would not allow people to dismiss their observations and rationalize away possible problems that might exist back at Big-Mart. Big could find the smallest thing that a rival did better than his firm, even at the most poorly run companies. Put simply, you can spot problems through observation only if you begin by acknowledging that problems always exist, even at the best-run companies. You can always improve. Without that mindset, all the effort of firsthand observation may be futile.

- ① What is Big Mart well-known for?
- ② A tip for Enterprise Management
- ③ Who is Shawn Big?
- ④ Do Observations and Go Strong
- ⑤ Share Information with other Companies

[수능완성(실전편) 1회 28번]

123 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Pairs of mice were put through a pain test. Each mouse was placed in a transparent glass tube so that it could see the other. Either one or both mice were injected with acetic acid, known to cause a mild stomachache. Mice responded to this treatment with stretching movements, suggesting discomfort. The basic finding was that a mouse would show more stretching with an injected partner, who was stretching, too, as opposed to a control partner. Since this applied only to mice that were cage mates, not to strangers, it couldn’t be due to a simple negative association, because then the reaction should have been the same regardless of whether they knew each other. Further experiments explored which sense was involved by comparing mice that couldn’t smell, mice that couldn’t hear, and mice that were prevented from seeing each other. Vision turned out to be critical. The reaction occurred only between mice that could see each other.

*acetic acid 아세트산(초산)

- ① 초산의 반응은 서서히 나타난다.
- ② 오감을 이용하여 모든 것을 표현한다.
- ③ 쥐는 후각을 이용하여 동족을 인식한다.
- ④ 실험에서는 대조군이 반드시 필요하다.
- ⑤ 고통은 시각에 의하여 강화된다.

[수능완성(실전편) 1회 29번]

124 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A basic fact about negotiation is that you are dealing not with abstract representatives of the “other side,” but with human beings. They have emotions, deeply held values, and different backgrounds and viewpoints; and they are unpredictable.

- (A) A working relationship where trust, understanding, respect, and friendship are built up over time can make each new negotiation smoother and more efficient.
- (B) So are you. This human aspect of negotiation can be either helpful or disastrous. The process of working out an agreement may produce a psychological commitment to a mutually satisfactory outcome.
- (C) On the other hand, people have egos that are easily threatened. They see the world from their own personal vantage point, and they frequently confuse their perceptions with reality. Routinely, they fail to interpret what you say in the way you intend and do not mean what you understand them to say.

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

[수능완성(실전편) 1회 31번]

125 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In today's hi-tech culture, people could be forgiven for thinking that human memories, once properly stored, can be retrieved from the mind as faithfully as computer files are downloaded from a disk. _____, the memories people retrieve are often biased by the state of mind they are in. Human memory might be an eccentric word processor that keeps reinterpreting the contents of documents as it opens them. Several factors can lead memories to be unreliably reconstructed. Consider, _____, mood. People remember information better when it matches their current mood, or when they learned it in a mood similar to their current one. In other words, people's minds select some memories, but ignore others, based on their current emotional state. This tendency is especially apparent in people suffering from depression. People who feel progressively gloomier as the day wears on recall fewer happy memories, and more unhappy ones, at sunset than at sunrise.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------|-------|-------------------|
| ① Because | ..... | as a result |
| ② Because | ..... | in addition |
| ③ However | ..... | for example |
| ④ However | ..... | in other words |
| ⑤ However | ..... | on the other hand |

[수능완성(실전편) 1회 32번]

126 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Yet human beings can treat strangers as honorary friends.

Cooperation, exchange and specialization within a family group are routine throughout the animal kingdom: among chimpanzees and dolphins, among wolves and lions, among individuals of almost any social species. (①) A meerkat trusts its relative on security duty to sound the alarm if an eagle appears. (②) A worker ant divides labor with its queen, with soldiers and with its sisters in other ranks of worker. All these societies are just large families. (③) This kind of collaboration between unrelated strangers seems to be a uniquely human achievement. (④) In no other species can two individuals that have never before met exchange goods or services to the advantage of each other, as happens routinely each time you visit a shop or a restaurant or a website. (⑤) Indeed, in other group-living species, such as ants or chimpanzees, the interactions between members of different groups are almost always violent.

*meerkat 미어캣 (남아프리카의 작은 육식 동물)

[수능완성(실전편) 1회 33번]

127 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Reading is not a passive activity. When you read a newspaper editorial, For example, you are not simply trying to understand the writer's point. You are also engaged in a sophisticated intellectual and social activity in which you try to analyze, evaluate, and react to the argument. The more carefully you do so, the more substantive will be your engagement with the argument and the better will be your understanding of the issue under discussion. Ideally, reading an argument should be as careful and sophisticated an act as writing an argument. The more you know about the strategies writers use in constructing their arguments, the better able you will be to analyze and evaluate those arguments. In addition, the more you know about yourself as a reader, the easier it will be for you to identify appeals or lines of reasoning that might be questionable or flawed.

- ① 글의 의도를 파악하는 것은 중요하다.
- ② 목적과 주제를 알면 읽기가 즐거워진다.
- ③ 책은 토론과 논쟁거리를 제공한다.
- ④ 읽기를 통해 타인의 삶을 간접체험 할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 적극적이고 능동적인 독자가 되어야 한다.

[수능완성(실전편) 1회 42번]

128 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We tend to think of consumption as an economic phenomenon that addresses our individual wants and drives the economy through our collective behaviour, but it is also a physical process that literally consumes resources. What we eat, how we heat our homes, and how we travel for pleasure may seem like nobody's businesses except our own. However, the collective consequences of those consumption decisions, and the ways in which our needs are met, are a principal driver behind climate change that will have consequences for people, countries, and species across the globe. In some cases the connection is even more vivid, as in the African rhino being pushed towards extinction because its horn is prized for dagger handles in the Middle East or for traditional medicines in Asia. In conventional marketing the emphasis was mainly on the benefits of consumption to the individual consumer. In today's marketing, however, this is balanced by concern for _____.

- ① developing and developed countries
- ② our welfare and happiness
- ③ the betterment of nations in poverty
- ④ finding fault with consumption
- ⑤ the collective social and environment costs

[수능완성(실전편) 1회 44번]

129 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the conditions that makes work more efficient is the opportunity to concentrate. In many jobs, however, constant interruptions build up to a state of chronic emergency and distraction. Stress is not so much the product of hard work, as it is of having to switch attention from one task to the other without having any control over the process. If a person who is working on a problem for hours is interrupted by a phone call, it may take another half hour afterward to get her mind back to the point where it was before the call. When a person comes by to discuss his problems, you have to reorganize your mind to see things from his point of view, which is fine. But when other people stop in one after the other with their issues, and each person requires that you clear your mind of the previous set and refurnish it with their specific problems, that can take a toll on consciousness quite quickly. After a few hours, your brain feels like a quivering mass of jelly.

- ① 한 가지 일에 집중할 수 있는 환경을 만들어야 한다.
- ② 다양한 상황에 따른 집중력 있는 지원이 필요하다.
- ③ 건물 내 쾌적한 실내 환경을 조성해야 한다.
- ④ 주의가 산만한 직원에 대한 철저한 교육이 요구된다.
- ⑤ 고된 노동에 대한 성과급을 지급해야 한다.

[수능완성(실전편) 2회 23번]

130 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

I once saw a book in ① which a researcher examined photographs of some of the best baseball hitters of all time. He compared photos of the best hitters ② swinging at the ball to photos of average hitters. The great hitters such as Ted Williams, Mickey Mantle, and Henry Aaron had their eyes glued to the ball as they were swinging. The eyes of the other hitters were typically looking toward the pitcher, first base, or anyplace except the ball. ③ What is true in baseball is true in life. If you want to do well at something, you've got to ④ keeping your eyes on the ball. This type of concentration results from total immersion in the subject. Dr. Maslow, a famous psychologist, ⑤ called this characteristic problem-centering. I believe this is one of the most important characteristics of self-actualizing people.

[수능완성(실전편) 2회 24번]

131 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sir William Osler has been called the “most influential physician in history.” This (A) [elimivative / eminent] Oxford professor often stressed to his medical students the importance of observing details. It is said that Dr. Osler once gave a particularly memorable demonstration using a urine sample. He explained that often a diagnosis can be made by simply tasting the urine of a diseased patient. He then (B) [dipped / tapped] a finger into the sample and brought it to his mouth, afterward passing the bottle around the room, instructing his wide-eyed students to do just as he did. When they had bravely sampled the contents of the bottle, Dr. Osler shocked them all with the (C) [revelation / relevance] that — had they paid close attention — they would have watched him sticking his index finger into the bottle and his middle finger into his mouth!

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------------|-----|--------|-----|------------|
| ① | eminent | ... | tapped | ... | revelation |
| ② | eminent | ... | dipped | ... | relevance |
| ③ | eminent | ... | dipped | ... | revelation |
| ④ | elimivative | ... | dipped | ... | relevance |
| ⑤ | elimivative | ... | tapped | ... | revelation |

[수능완성(실전편) 2회 25번]

132 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Although artists borrow procedures, forms, and repertoires, they can make no impact merely by copying what has already been done. The encounter with the individual is what makes art so supremely interesting: we, the audience, have set our interests aside, in order to open ourselves to what another person is, says, and feels. It needs not be new; but it must at least be his. A work is original to the extent that it originates in its creator. It shows us the world from his or her perspective, draws us into spheres which are not our own, and enables us to rehearse the possibilities of feeling on which an ideal community — a community of sympathy — is founded. Without originality the high culture will die, drooping into tired gestures and imitative rituals, like the worn-out ceremonies of a religion that is no longer believed.

*droop (나뭇가지 따위가) 축 처지다

- ① 청중과의 공감대 형성은 예술의 시작이다.
- ② 우리의 자아와 예술 작품의 조화는 중요하다.
- ③ 예술은 세상을 바라보는 관점을 시각화 한 것이다.
- ④ 창조적 예술성은 제례 의식과 연관성이 있다.
- ⑤ 예술은 독창성을 있어야 한다.

[수능완성(실전편) 2회 33번]

133 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Part of the reason why lots of songwriters tend to think that songwriting can't be taught is that, for them, the process of learning how to do it wasn't a conscious one. When we learn to play the guitar, someone else shows us where to put our fingers on the fingerboard; many of us even have formal lessons. On the other hand, songwriting is something most of us end up figuring out for ourselves. Trial and error, constant practice, and a lot of thoughtful listening to other people's songs all contribute to our education. What we end up with isn't a method that you could write down as a set of instructions, but a set of vague feelings that tell us when our ideas are working, and suggest avenues for developing them. Nevertheless, it's still something we have to learn how to do, and that means it's possible to _____ as well as an unconscious way.

*fingerboard (현악기의) 줄고 긴 나무판

- ① teach yourself in a conscious
- ② write a lot of songs by new feelings
- ③ gain the ability in an aspiring attitude
- ④ experience various instruments with a specific
- ⑤ allow it to be an obstacle through the audience

[수능완성(실전편) 3회 24번]

134 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some of the anger you experience is likely to occur in response to predictable triggers. ____ (A) ____, you might become angry when your children repeatedly resist doing their homework or when a co-worker calls again and again to ask for favors. If you can arrange to be absent from those situations, you decrease your chance of becoming angry. This approach is similar to what a doctor often recommends for a patient with an allergy. If the patient is allergic to cat hair — but loves cats — the doctor says there should be no cats in this house for a while. During the period, other medical techniques, such as medications that provide long-term allergy relief, can be started. ____ (B) ____, delaying the anger cycle is useful before other, long-term management strategies have been learned.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-----|-------------------|
| ① By contrast | ... | As a result |
| ② For example | ... | Similarly |
| ③ Furthermore | ... | Besides |
| ④ However | ... | For instance |
| ⑤ Since | ... | On the other hand |

[수능완성(실전편) 3회 28번]

135 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Because children take stories so seriously and believe in them as if they were real life, the author must (A) [evolve / evaluate] with utmost care whether a sad ending is truly justified. Good children's stories are (B) [considerate / considerable] of the reader as well as of the facts of life and the world. They may show how life and the world are, how problems are solved, or they may teach, comfort, inspire, or entertain. But none of these goals is successfully achieved when the reader is left discouraged when he finishes reading. To a child, unhappiness creates a problem. It is as if the action of the story had not been completed: The child can be confused or even frustrated. A children's story should allow the child to leave the story with (C) [coincidence / confidence] that the characters will continue successfully in their lives after the end of the story.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|------------|-----|--------------|-----|-------------|
| ① evolve | ... | considerable | ... | confidence |
| ② evolve | ... | considerable | ... | coincidence |
| ③ evaluate | ... | considerable | ... | confidence |
| ④ evaluate | ... | considerate | ... | coincidence |
| ⑤ evaluate | ... | considerate | ... | confidence |

[수능완성(실전편) 3회 42번]

136 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

On the other hand, offering a “don't know” option can be ineffective.

In a survey, the selection of answers you provide can have an impact on the results. The “don't know” response is a good example. (①) If you don't offer the “don't know” option, you might cause respondents to skip the question because they have no opinion. In that case, you have no way of knowing whether they accidentally skipped the question, or whether they skipped it because they didn't want to answer it. (②) Imagine getting a survey for which half of the responses were “don't know.” The balance here is to use it when there's a genuine chance that the respondents might not know, such as on questions that relate to product knowledge. (③) For example, a respondent might not know how much horsepower his engine has, but he should know the model, the color, how long he's had the vehicle, and so on. (④) Matters of opinion or common knowledge questions shouldn't offer a “don't know” choice in the list of response options. (⑤)

[수능완성(실전편) 4회 20번]

137 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is an ancient proverb that states, "One man is no man." This saying underscores our basic human need for community, which we believe underscores our need for relationships and social life. Not one of us could have made it without someone being there for us. Not one of us is so strong that he does not need love, intimacy, and dialogue in community. We will need our parents for more than two decades before we are ready to leave home. We cannot get our needs to be met without depending on our parents. Even after we have achieved some sense of mastery, even when we are independent, we will still have needs. We will need to care for another, and we will need to be needed. And our shame functions as a healthy signal that we need help, that we need to love and be in caring relationships with others.

- ① 서로 돕고 사는 사회가 되어야 한다.
- ② 우리는 끊임없이 필요와 욕구 속에 살아간다.
- ③ 사람은 혼자서 살아갈 수 없다.
- ④ 독립한 후에는 부모에게 의지하지 말아야 한다.
- ⑤ 다른 사람과의 관계를 유지하라.

[수능완성(실전편) 4회 25번]

138 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Living things naturally return to a state of balance. When we are disturbed by forces acting on us, our inner machinery kicks in and returns us to a balanced state of equilibrium, just like a seesaw. *Homeostasis* is the word we use to describe the ability of an (A) [organism / organ] to maintain internal equilibrium by adjusting its physiological processes. Most of the systems in animal and human (B) [psychology / physiology] are controlled by homeostasis. We don't like to be off balance. We tend to keep things in a stable condition. This system operates at all levels. Our blood stays the right temperature. Except for extraordinary exceptions, when people find ways to (C) [intervene / interrupt] using methods more powerful than our tendency to equilibrium, our habits, behaviors, thoughts and our quality of life stay pretty much the same.

*equilibrium 평형 상태

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| ① organ | ... psychology | ... intervene |
| ② organ | ... psychology | ... interrupt |
| ③ organism | ... psychology | ... intervene |
| ④ organism | ... physiological | ... intervene |
| ⑤ organism | ... physiological | ... interrupt |

[수능완성(실전편) 4회 26번]

139 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Bad news travels fast. Good news should travel faster. If you have good things (A) [to go / going] on in your organization, people should hear about them. The feedback can be a very effective tool in motivating and inspiring people if you use it to spread good news. Many organizations, however, make the mistake of forgetting to communicate good news. People hear from the boss only when there is a problem. If you have something (B) [to celebrate / celebrating], get the news out there; people will come to expect that they will hear from you when they've done well. "What I feel strongly about," said one survey participant, "is that whenever I finish a project or mission, I don't get prompt feedback no matter how good the result is. I'd like to be (C) [encouraging / encouraged] directly by the leader."

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|------------------|------------------|
| ① to go | ... celebrating | ... encouraged |
| ② to go | ... celebrating | ... encouraging |
| ③ to go | ... to celebrate | ... encouraged |
| ④ going | ... to celebrate | ... encouraging |
| ⑤ going | ... to celebrate | ... encouraged-- |

[수능완성(실전편) 4회 35번]

140 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

As infants begin to have experiences, their senses gather vital information from their surroundings. Recent scientific studies have demonstrated the crucial role of parents in this process. When one group of babies made cooing or babbling sounds, their parents were instructed to give them immediate feedback in the form of smiles and encouragement. With a second group of babies, their parents were told to smile at them at random moments unrelated to their children's attempts to produce sounds. The babies in the first group progressed more rapidly in their ability to communicate than the infants in the second group. These results suggest that immediate, consistent parental encouragement plays a vital role in helping infants learn the elements of language.



The parental (A) is important in developing infant's (B).

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| ① feedback | ... language abilities |
| ② role | ... language abilities |
| ③ abilities | ... unrelated direction |
| ④ encouragement | ... environment |
| ⑤ instruction | ... environment |

[수능완성(실전편) 4회 39번]

141 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Before trial some lawyers present written questions to the opposing parties, who then have weeks to prepare written answers. In theory, this gives them plenty of time to provide the most truthful answers possible. In practice, however, they generally use the time to _____. Most lawyers know that they're much more likely to get a truthful answer from a person if he must respond immediately. So they wait until the person is seated before them in court before they spring the pivotal question on him. This applies outside the courtroom as well. If you want reliable answers to delicate questions, you should not allow somebody too long to ponder his or her possible replies.

- ① prepare for proper answers
- ② carefully massage their answers
- ③ find crucial evidences
- ④ objectify a case they deal with
- ⑤ obtain reliable statements

[수능완성(실전편) 4회 45번]

142 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Occasionally, there are children who have trouble understanding that their clothing choice is inappropriate or even unhealthy. ① Some children resist the suggestion that sandals may not be the best option for a snowy day, and for those kids, experience may be the best teacher. ② For example, when Lydia was eight years old, she insisted on wearing her favorite sandals to school despite warnings that the sidewalks were covered in snow and slush. ③ Her mom worried that she would arrive at school with cold, wet feet, but Lydia would not budge. ④ Children can be taught to make a wise decision in what to wear through the experience of discomfort. Of course, her mother was right. ⑤ While Lydia did have some very uncomfortable toes because they became soaked and frozen on her way to and from school, she learned that fashion isn't worth the price of physical pain.

[수능완성(실전편) 5회 23번]

143 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

I once spoke with a man who was a volunteer in the teenage crisis center in his suburban town. He said the center was busiest during dinnertime; that is when family members get together, and unfortunately when they get together they air their (A) [grievances / guarantee]. Dinnertime in many households, he reported, became the catalyst for family arguments. If a parent looks across the table only to be confronted with a sullen teenager, possibly the teenager is sullen because she has come to expect parental (B) [complaints / complementary] during meals. Keeping personal interfamily disputes out of family situations may help in maintaining dinnertime tranquility. Have your discussions privately with the family member in question at another time. Family digestion will most likely improve if (C) [civility / circumstance] is restored during mealtime.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------------|-----|---------------|-----|--------------|
| ① | guarantee | ... | complementary | ... | civility |
| ② | guarantee | ... | complaints | ... | civility |
| ③ | grievances | ... | complaints | ... | civility |
| ④ | grievances | ... | complaints | ... | circumstance |
| ⑤ | grievances | ... | complementary | ... | circumstance |

[수능완성(실전편) 5회 34번]

144 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Saint Paul said the invisible must be understood by the visible. That was not a Hebrew idea; it was Greek. In Greece alone in the ancient world people were preoccupied with the visible; they were finding the satisfaction of their desires in what was actually in the world around them. The sculptor watched the athletes contending in the games and he felt that nothing he could imagine would be as beautiful as those strong young bodies. So he made his statue of Apollo. The storyteller found Hermes among the people he passed in the street. He saw the god "like a young man at the age when youth is loveliest," as Homer says. Greek artists and poets realized how splendid a man could be, straight and swift and strong. He was the fulfillment of their search for beauty. They had no wish to create some fantasy shaped in their own minds. All the art and all the thought of Greece centered on human beings.

- ① 고대에는 불가시적 존재는 가시적 존재로 이해되었다.
- ② 인간의 몸은 예술적 표현의 도구이다.
- ③ 그리스 신과 인간은 동일한 존재라고 생각했다.
- ④ 고대 그리스인들의 예술과 사상은 인간에게 집중되어 있었다.
- ⑤ 헤브라이인은 환상에 현혹되어 실제와 혼동하는 경향이 있었다.

[수능완성(실전편) 5회 40번]

145 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Behavior does not only have to be appropriate to the individual; it also needs to be _____. There are, for example, some circumstances in which a woman who wore a skirt would be in danger of being laughed at. A woman competing in a sprint race or going for a swim in a skirt would undoubtedly look somewhat incongruous, to the point of inviting laughter. This has its counterpart in language. To give a boxing commentary in the language of the Bible or a church sermon in legal language would be either a bad mistake, or a joke. Language, in other words, varies not only according to the social characteristics of the speaker (such as his social class, ethnic group, age, and sex) but also according to the social context in which he finds himself.

*incongruous 어울리지 않는

- ① aggressive toward unreasonable and social system
- ② suitable for particular occasions and situations--
- ③ positive in terms of feelings on others
- ④ happened at a proper time to some degree
- ⑤ a good example for children

[수능완성(실전편) 6회 27번]

146 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Let's consider the meaning of tolerance in various fields. In medicine, tolerance of drugs, implants, and organ transplants involves a combination of how the body handles what is foreign or strange and how it endures what is clearly toxic. In human physiology, more generally, the concept of alcohol tolerance or glucose tolerance identifies the body's capacity to absorb, metabolize, or process a threatening element like alcohol or glucose. Statistical tolerances establish the margin of error that can be sustained by statistical claims without falsifying them. And in engineering and mechanics, tolerance refers to the acceptable gaps and flaws that can be allowed without creating structural weakness. In every usage, tolerance means the limits on what foreign, erroneous, or dangerous element can be allowed to coexist with the host without destroying it, whether it is health, structural soundness, community, or an organism.

*glucose 포도당

- ① history of Real Generosity to Faults
- ② advantages of knowing the hidden truth in our body
- ③ various emotions we easily have in life
- ④ a new argument against how to treat diabetes
- ⑤ coexistence and tolerance between a host and servant

* 추가로 봐야할 지문 “꼭 보기를 바랍니다!!!”

추가 지문도 출제확률이 굉장히 높습니다.
요지 & 제목 중심으로 정리하고 지문의 첫 문장과
어휘 정리 하는 것도 잊지 마세요. ^^

(수능특강)	(수능완성 [유형편])
147 27쪽 8번	175 2강 2번(p12)
148 65쪽 16번	176 2강 3번(p12)
	177 4강 4번(p21)
(영어독해1)	178 5강 6번(p25)
149 p25	179 7강 예제(p30)
150 p28	180 7강 4번(p33)
151 p66	181 8강 1번(p36)
	182 12강 1번(p52)
(영어독해2)	183 12강 4번(p53)
152 p16	184 12강 5번(p53)
153 p22	185 15강 예제(p62)
154 p43	186 19강 3번(p78)
155 p49	187 19강 4번(p79)
156 p63	188 20강 4번(p83)
157 p64	
158 p92	(수능완성 [실전편])
159 p99	189 1회 22번
160 p135 8번	190 1회 23번
	191 1회 45번
(고득점 330제)	192 2회 27번
161 8번	193 2회 33번
162 12번	194 2회 41번
163 45번	195 4회 32번
164 56번	196 5회 41번
165 71번	197 5회 45번
166 91번	198 6회 21번
167 115번	199 6회 25번
168 206번	200 6회 45번
169 246번	
170 275번	
171 276번	
172 307번	
173 308번	
174 314번	

<정답>

1. ②	2. ③	3. ⑤	4. ②	5. ④	6. ②	7. ⑤	8. ④	9. ④	10. ⑤
11. ②	12. ③	13. ③	14. ③	15. ①	16. ④	17. ③	18. ③	19. ③	20. ③
21. ②	22. ①	23. ①	24. ③	25. ③	26. ④	27. ⑤	28. ②	29. ②	30. ⑤
31. ①	32. ⑤	33. ⑤	34. ④	35. ②	36. ③	37. ④	38. ④	39. ⑤	40. ②
41. ⑤	42. ④	43. ②	44. ③	45. ④	46. ②	47. ③	48. ⑤	49. ⑤	50. ①
51. ④	52. ②	53. ⑤	54. ③	55. ⑤	56. ④	57. ①	58. ②	59. ③	60. ⑤
61. ③	62. ①	63. ①	64. ②	65. ③	66. ④	67. ③	68. ④	69. ②	70. ③
71. ③	72. ④	73. ④	74. ②	75. ④	76. ②	77. ②	78. ④	79. ③	80. ③
81. ②	82. ④	83. ③	84. ③	85. ③	86. ②	87. ②	88. ⑤	89. ①	90. ②
91. ⑤	92. ①	93. ③	94. ①	95. ⑤	96. ②	97. ③	98. ④	99. ③	100. ④
101. ④	102. ②	103. ②	104. ②	105. ③	106. ⑤	107. ④	108. ④	109. ①	110. ④
111. ④	112. ①	113. ⑤	114. ⑤	115. ②	116. ④	117. ②	118. ⑤	119. ③	120. ③
121. ⑤	122. ②	123. ③	124. ①	125. ④	126. ⑤	127. ③	128. ⑤	129. ①	130. ④
131. ③	132. ⑤	133. ①	134. ②	135. ⑤	136. ③	137. ③	138. ④	139. ⑤	140. ①
141. ②	142. ④	143. ③	144. ④	145. ②	146. ⑤				
