

1. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [18]

Dear Ms. Blake,
I understand that on May 3, 2018 when you were a guest at our restaurant in the Four Hills Plaza, you experienced an unfortunate incident that resulted in a beverage ① to be spilled on your coat. Please accept my ② sincere apology. Unfortunately the staff on duty at the time did not reflect our customer service policy. I have investigated the situation and ③ scheduled additional customer service training for them. We'd like to have you back as a customer so I'm sending you a coupon for two free entrees ④ that can be used at any of our five locations in New Parkland. Again, my apologies for the incident. I hope you give us the opportunity to make this ⑤ right.
Sincerely,
Barbara Smith

2. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - [18]

Dear Ms. Blake,
I understand that on May 3, 2018 when you were a guest at our restaurant in the Four Hills Plaza, you experienced an unfortunate incident that (A) **resulted in / resulted from** a beverage being spilled on your coat. Please accept my sincere apology. Unfortunately the staff on duty at the time (B) **ignored / reflected** our customer service policy. I have investigated the situation and scheduled additional customer service training for them. We'd like to have you back as a customer so I'm sending you a coupon for two free (C) **entrees / entrances** that can be used at any of our five locations in New Parkland. Again, my apologies for the incident. I hope you give us the opportunity to make this right.
Sincerely,
Barbara Smith

- ① resulted in - reflected - entrees1
- ② resulted from - reflected - entrees
- ③ resulted from - ignored - entrees
- ④ resulted from - ignored - entrees
- ⑤ resulted in - ignored - entrees

3. (주관식) 다음 글을 쓴 목적을 완성하십시오. - [18]

Dear Ms. Blake,
I understand that on May 3, 2018 when you were a guest at our restaurant in the Four Hills Plaza, you experienced an unfortunate incident that resulted in a beverage being spilled on your coat. Please accept my sincere apology. Unfortunately the staff on duty at the time did not reflect our customer service policy. I have investigated the situation and scheduled additional customer service training for them. We'd like to have you back as a customer so I'm sending you a coupon for two free entrees that can be used at any of our five locations in New Parkland. Again, my apologies for the incident. I hope you give us the opportunity to make this right.
Sincerely,
Barbara Smith

To _____ the incident at the restaurant

4. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [18]

"Unfortunately the staff on duty at the time did not reflect our customer service policy."

Dear Ms. Blake,
I understand that on May 3, 2018 when you were a guest at our restaurant in the Four Hills Plaza, you experienced an unfortunate incident that resulted in a beverage being spilled on your coat. (①) Please accept my sincere apology. (②) I have investigated the situation and scheduled additional customer service training for them. (③) We'd like to have you back as a customer so I'm sending you a coupon for two free entrees that can be used at any of our five locations in New Parkland. (④) Again, my apologies for the incident. (⑤) I hope you give us the opportunity to make this right.
Sincerely,
Barbara Smith

5. (주관식) 아래 문장을 재배열하시오. - [18]

Dear Ms. Blake,

I understand that on May 3, 2018 when you were a guest at our restaurant in the Four Hills Plaza, [your / an / you / coat / spilled / incident / unfortunate / that / in / beverage / being / resulted / on / experienced / a] Please accept my sincere apology. Unfortunately the staff on duty at the time did not reflect our customer service policy. I have investigated the situation and scheduled additional customer service training for them. We'd like to have you back as a customer so I'm sending you a coupon for two free entrees that can be used at any of our five locations in New Parkland. Again, my apologies for the incident. I hope you give us the opportunity to make this right.

6. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? - [18]

Dear Ms. Blake,

I understand that on May 3, 2018 when you were a guest at our restaurant in the Four Hills Plaza, you experienced an unfortunate incident that resulted in a beverage being spilled on your coat. Please accept my sincere apology. Unfortunately the staff on duty at the time did not reflect our customer service policy. I have investigated the situation and scheduled additional customer service training for them. We'd like to have you back as a customer so I'm sending you a coupon for two free entrees that can be used at any of our five locations in New Parkland. Again, my apologies for the incident. I hope you give us the opportunity to make this right.

- ① Babara Smith is a manager at the restaurant in the Four Hills Plaza.
- ② Ms.Blake is willing to visit another location in New Parkland.
- ③ Ms.Blake is capable of using free coupons for two people.
- ④ The staff at the restaurant spilled the beverage on the customer's coat.
- ⑤ Babara Smith will correct the training programs for the unforeseen happens.

7. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - [19]

Patricia is eager to be the best mom she can be, but she finds parenting a hard task. Here's how she put it: "Just when I think I have it down, then something changes, and I have to make major (A) [alteration / adjustments]. Parenting well feels like a moving target." Patricia is correct. In fact, much research has been done on the developmental stages of childhood. Babies learn to sit up, then crawl, and finally walk. Kids have a greater ability to (B) [reason / excuse] as they get older, and logic makes sense as they move further into preadolescence. A logical implication of these developmental changes is that parents will need to make parenting (C) [shifts / consistency] along the way. In other words, the one strategy to keep in mind as your children grow and change is that you must also change to meet their new developmental needs and abilities.

- ① adjustments - reason - consistency
- ② adjustments - reason - shifts
- ③ alteration - reason - consistency
- ④ adjustments - excuse - consistency
- ⑤ alteration - excuse - consistency

8. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? - [19]

Patricia is eager to be the best mom she can be, but she finds parenting a hard task. Here's how she put it: "Just when I think I have it down, then something changes, and I have to make major adjustments. ①Parenting well feels like a moving target." Patricia is correct. ②In fact, much research has been done on the developmental stages of childhood. Babies learn to sit up, then crawl, and finally walk. ③They develop their physical ability through trial and error. ④Kids have a greater ability to reason as they get older, and logic makes sense as they move further into preadolescence. ⑤A logical implication of these developmental changes is that parents will need to make parenting shifts along the way. In other words, the one strategy to keep in mind as your children grow and change is that you must also change to meet their new developmental needs and abilities.

9. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [19]

Patricia is eager to be the best mom she can be, but she finds parenting a hard task. Here's how she put it: "Just when I think I have it down, then something changes, and I have to make major adjustments. Parenting well feels like a moving target." Patricia is correct. In fact, much research has been done on the developmental stages of childhood. Babies learn to sit up, then crawl, and finally walk. Kids have a greater ability to reason as they get older, and logic makes sense as they move further into preadolescence. A logical implication of these developmental changes is that parents will need to make _____ along the way. In other words, the one strategy to keep in mind as your children grow and change is that you must also change to meet their new developmental needs and abilities.

- ① parenting consistency
- ② some strict rules
- ③ parenting shifts
- ④ training for parenting
- ⑤ careful caring

10. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [19]

Patricia is eager to be the best mom she can be, but she finds parenting a hard task. Here's ① how she put it: "Just when I think I have it down, then something ② is changed, and I have to make major adjustments. Parenting well feels like a moving target." Patricia is correct. In fact, much research ③ has been done on the developmental stages of childhood. Babies learn to sit up, then crawl, and finally walk. Kids have a greater ability to reason as they get older, and logic makes sense as they move further into preadolescence. A logical implication of these developmental changes ④ is that parents will need to make parenting shifts along the way. In other words, the one strategy to keep in mind as your children grow and change is ⑤ that you must also change to meet their new developmental needs and abilities.

11. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - [19]

Patricia is eager to be the best mom she can be, but she finds parenting a hard task. Here's how she put it: "Just when I think I have it down, then something changes, and I have to make major adjustments. Parenting well feels like a moving target." Patricia is correct. In fact, much research has been done on the developmental stages of childhood. Babies learn to sit up, then crawl, and finally walk. Kids have a greater ability to reason as they get older, and logic makes sense as they move further into preadolescence. A logical implication of these developmental changes is that parents will need to make parenting shifts along the way. In other words, the one strategy to keep in mind as your children grow and change is that you must also change to meet their new developmental needs and abilities.

The _____ A _____ children grow, the _____ B _____ parenting becomes.

- ① older - more changeable
- ② more logic - more variable
- ③ more growthy - more educational
- ④ stronger - more careful
- ⑤ more matured - more coherent

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

While backpacking through Costa Rica, Masami found herself in a bad situation. She had lost all of her belongings, and had only \$5 in cash. To make matters worse, _____ A _____ a recent tropical storm, all telephone and Internet services were down. She had no way to get money, so decided to go knocking door to door, explaining that she needed a place to stay until she could contact her family back in Japan to send her some money. Everybody told her they had no space or extra food and pointed her in the direction of the next house. It was already dark when she arrived at a small roadside restaurant. The owner of the restaurant heard her story and really empathized. Much to her delight, Masami was invited in. The owner gave her some food, and allowed her to stay there _____ B _____ she could contact her parents.

- ① because - then
- ② because of - then
- ③ because of - until
- ④ because - until
- ⑤ because - by the time

13. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [20]

① While backpacking through Costa Rica, Masami found herself in a bad situation. She had lost all of her belongings, and had only \$5 in cash. ② To make matters bad, because of a recent tropical storm, all telephone and Internet services were down. She had no way to get money, so decided to go knocking door to door, ③ explaining that she needed a place to stay until she could contact her family back in Japan to send her some money. Everybody told her they had no space or extra food and ④ pointed her in the direction of the next house. It was already dark when she arrived at a small roadside restaurant. The owner of the restaurant heard her story and really ⑤ empathized. Much to her delight, Masami was invited in. The owner gave her some food, and allowed her to stay there until she could contact her parents.

14. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [20]

"Everybody told her they had no space or extra food and pointed her in the direction of the next house."

While backpacking through Costa Rica, Masami found herself in a bad situation. (①) She had lost all of her belongings, and had only \$5 in cash. (②) To make matters worse, because of a recent tropical storm, all telephone and Internet services were down. (③) She had no way to get money, so decided to go knocking door to door, explaining that she needed a place to stay until she could contact her family back in Japan to send her some money. (④) It was already dark when she arrived at a small roadside restaurant. (⑤) The owner of the restaurant heard her story and really empathized. Much to her delight, Masami was invited in. The owner gave her some food, and allowed her to stay there until she could contact her parents.

15. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? - [20]

While backpacking through Costa Rica, Masami found herself in a bad situation. She had lost all of her belongings, and had only \$5 in cash. To make matters worse, because of a recent tropical storm, all telephone and Internet services were down. She had no way to get money, so decided to go knocking door to door, explaining that she needed a place to stay until she could contact her family back in Japan to send her some money. Everybody told her they had no space or extra food and pointed her in the direction of the next house. It was already dark when she arrived at a small roadside restaurant. The owner of the restaurant heard her story and really empathized. Much to her delight, Masami was invited in. The owner gave her some food, and allowed her to stay there until she could contact her parents.

- ① Masami는 Costa Rica를 여행 중이었다.
- ② 전화와 인터넷 서비스가 없는 곳에 있었다.
- ③ 도움을 구하기 위해서 집집마다 돌아다니기로 했다.
- ④ 대부분의 사람은 그녀에게 도움을 제공해 줄 여유가 없었다.
- ⑤ 식당 주인이 그녀에게 음식과 머물 장소를 제공해 주었다.

16. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - [20]

"While backpacking through Costa Rica, Masami found herself in a bad situation. She had lost all of her belongings, and had only \$5 in cash. To make matters worse, because of a recent tropical storm, all telephone and Internet services were down."

(A) Much to her delight, Masami was invited in. The owner gave her some food, and allowed her to stay there until she could contact her parents.

(B) She had no way to get money, so decided to go knocking door to door, explaining that she needed a place to stay until she could contact her family back in Japan to send her some money.

(C) Everybody told her they had no space or extra food and pointed her in the direction of the next house. It was already dark when she arrived at a small roadside restaurant. The owner of the restaurant heard her story and really empathized.

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

17. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [21]

The development of writing was pioneered not by gossips, storytellers, or poets, but by _____. The earliest writing system has its roots in the Neolithic period, when humans first began to switch from hunting and gathering to a settled lifestyle based on agriculture. This shift began around 9500 B.C. in a region known as the Fertile Crescent, which stretches from modern-day Egypt, up to southeastern Turkey, and down again to the border between Iraq and Iran. Writing seems to have evolved in this region from the custom of using small clay pieces to account for transactions involving agricultural goods such as grain, sheep, and cattle. The first written documents, which come from the Mesopotamian city of Uruk and date back to around 3400 B.C., record amounts of bread, payment of taxes, and other transactions using simple symbols and marks on clay tablets. *transaction: 거래

- ① accountants ② architects
- ③ archaeologists ④ philosophers
- ⑤ singers

18. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [21]

The development of writing was pioneered not by gossips, storytellers, or poets, but by accountants. The earliest writing system has its roots in the Neolithic period, when humans first began to switch from hunting and gathering to a settled lifestyle based on agriculture. This shift began around 9500 B.C. in a region known as the Fertile Crescent, which stretches from modern-day Egypt, up to southeastern Turkey, and down again to the border between Iraq and Iran. Writing seems to (A) [evolve / have evolved] in this region from the custom of using small clay pieces to account for transactions(B) [involving / involved] agricultural goods such as grain, sheep, and cattle. The first written documents, (C) [which / what] come from the Mesopotamian city of Uruk and date back to around 3400 B.C., record amounts of bread, payment of taxes, and other transactions using simple symbols and marks on clay tablets. *transaction: 거래

- ① evolve - involved - which
- ② have evolved - involving - which
- ③ have evolved - involved - which
- ④ have evolved - involved - what
- ⑤ have evolved - involving - what

19. (주관식) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [21]

The development of writing (1) **[was pioneered/ pioneered]** not by gossips, storytellers, or poets, but by accountants. The earliest writing system has its roots in the Neolithic period, when humans first began to switch from hunting and gathering to a settled lifestyle based on agriculture. This shift began around 9500 B.C. in a region known as the Fertile Crescent, (2) **[which/ where]** stretches from modern-day Egypt, up to southeastern Turkey, and down again to the border between Iraq and Iran. Writing seems to (3) **[evolve / have evolved]** in this region from the custom of using small clay pieces to account for transactions involving agricultural goods such as grain, sheep, and cattle. The first written documents, which come from the Mesopotamian city of Uruk and date back to around 3400 B.C., (4) **[recording / record]** amounts of bread, payment of taxes, and other transactions (5) **[used / using]** simple symbols and marks on clay tablets.
*transaction: 거래

20. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - [21]

"The development of writing was pioneered not by gossips, storytellers, or poets, but by accountants. The earliest writing system has its roots in the Neolithic period, when humans first began to switch from hunting and gathering to a settled lifestyle based on agriculture."

(A) The first written documents, which come from the Mesopotamian city of Uruk and date back to around 3400 B.C., record amounts of bread, payment of taxes, and other transactions using simple symbols and marks on clay tablets

(B) This shift began around 9500 B.C. in a region known as the Fertile Crescent, which stretches from modern-day Egypt, up to southeastern Turkey, and down again to the border between Iraq and Iran.

(C) Writing seems to have evolved in this region from the custom of using small clay pieces to account for transactions involving agricultural goods such as grain, sheep, and cattle.. *transaction: 거래

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

21. (주관식) 밑줄친 부분을 영작하시오 - [21]

The development of writing was pioneered not by gossips, storytellers, or poets, but by accountants. The earliest writing system has its roots in the Neolithic period, when humans first began to switch from hunting and gathering to a settled lifestyle based on agriculture. This shift began around 9500 B.C. in a region known as the Fertile Crescent, which stretches from modern-day Egypt, up to southeastern Turkey, and down again to the border between Iraq and Iran. 쓰기는 작은 점토 조각을 사용하는 관습으로부터 발달한 것처럼 보인다. to account for transactions involving agricultural goods such as grain, sheep, and cattle. The first written documents, which come from the Mesopotamian city of Uruk and date back to around 3400 B.C., record amounts of bread, payment of taxes, and other transactions using simple symbols and marks on clay tablets.
*transaction: 거래

(seem/ evolve를 사용하여 필요시 형태를 바꿔서 16이내로 쓰시오)

22. (주관식) 다음 빈칸에 주어진 철자로 시작하는 단어를 쓰시오. - [22]

Why do you go to the library? For books, yes—and you like books because they tell stories. You hope to get lost in a story or be transported into someone else’s life. At one type of library, you can do just that—even though there’s not a single book. At a Human Library, people with unique life stories volunteer to be the “books.” For a certain amount of time, you can ask them questions and listen to their stories, which are as fascinating and inspiring as any you can find in a book. Many of the stories have to do with some kind of s_____. You can speak with a refugee, a soldier suffering from PTSD, and a homeless person. The Human Library encourages people to challenge their own existing notions—to truly get to know, and learn from, someone they might otherwise make quick judgements about. *PTSD(Post Traumatic Stress Disorder): 외상 후 스트레스 장애

23. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [22]

Why do you go to the library? For books, yes—and you like books because they tell stories. You hope to get lost in a story or be transported into someone else’s life. At one type of library, you can do just that—even though there’s not a single book. At a Human Library, people with unique life stories (A) [volunteering / volunteer] to be the “books.” For a certain amount of time, you can ask them questions and listen to their stories, which are as (B) [fascinated / fascinating] and inspiring as any you can find in a book. Many of the stories have to do with some kind of stereotype. You can speak with a refugee, a soldier suffering from PTSD, and a homeless person. The Human Library encourages people(C) [challenging / to challenge] their own existing notions—to truly get to know, and learn from, someone they might otherwise make quick judgements about. *PTSD(Post Traumatic Stress Disorder): 외상 후 스트레스 장애

- ① volunteer - fascinated - challenging
- ② volunteer - fascinating - to challenge
- ③ volunteering - fascinating - to challenge
- ④ volunteering - fascinated - to challenge
- ⑤ volunteering - fascinated - to challenge

24. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [22]

Why do you go to the library? For books, yes—and you like books because they tell stories. You hope to get lost in a story or be transported into someone else’s life. At one type of library, you can do just that—even though there’s not a single book. At a Human Library, volunteer to be the “books.” For a certain amount of time, you can ask them questions and listen to their stories, which are as fascinating and inspiring as any you can find in a book. Many of the stories have to do with some kind of stereotype. You can speak with a refugee, a soldier suffering from PTSD, and a homeless person. The Human Library encourages people to challenge their own existing notions—to truly get to know, and learn from, someone they might otherwise make quick judgements about. *PTSD(Post Traumatic Stress Disorder): 외상 후 스트레스 장애

- ① A person who participated in the war
- ② A man of service
- ③ A person who worked in the library
- ④ Someone you like
- ⑤ people with unique life stories

25. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - [22]

Why do you go to the library? For books, yes—and you like books because they tell stories. You hope to get lost in a story or be transported into someone else’s life. At one type of library, you can do just that—even though there’s not a single book. At a Human Library, people with (A) [unique / Normal] life stories volunteer to be the “books.” For a certain amount of time, you can ask them questions and listen to their stories, which are as fascinating and inspiring as any you can find in a book. Many of the stories have to do with some kind of (B) [compliment / stereotype]. You can speak with a refugee, a soldier suffering from PTSD, and a homeless person. The Human Library (C) [encourages / discourages] people to challenge their own existing notions—to truly get to know, and learn from, someone they might otherwise make quick judgements about.

*PTSD(Post Traumatic Stress Disorder): 외상 후 스트레스 장애

- ① unique - compliment - discourage
- ② Normal - stereotype - discourage
- ③ unique - stereotype - discourage
- ④ Normal - compliment - encourages
- ⑤ unique - stereotype - encourages

26. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [22]

"Many of the stories have to do with some kind of stereotype."

Why do you go to the library? For books, yes—and you like books because they tell stories. You hope to get lost in a story or be transported into someone else’s life. (①) At one type of library, you can do just that—even though there’s not a single book. (②) At a Human Library, people with unique life stories volunteer to be the “books.” For a certain amount of time, you can ask them questions and listen to their stories, which are as fascinating and inspiring as any you can find in a book. (③) You can speak with a refugee, a soldier suffering from PTSD, and a homeless person. (④) The Human Library encourages people to challenge their own existing notions—to truly get to know, and learn from, someone they might otherwise make quick judgements about. (⑤)

27. (주관식) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [22]

Why do you go to the library? For books, yes—and you like books (1) [because of / because] they tell stories. You hope to get lost in a story or be transported into someone else’s life. At one type of library, you can do just that—even though there’s not a single book. At a Human Library, people with unique life stories volunteer to be the “books.” For a certain amount of time, you can ask them questions and listen to their stories, which (3) [is / are] as fascinating and inspiring as any you can find in a book. Many of the stories have to do with some kind of stereotype. You can speak with a refugee, a soldier (4) [suffered / suffering] from PTSD, and a homeless person. The Human Library encourages people to (5) [challenging / challenge] their own existing notions—to truly get to know, and learn from, someone they might otherwise make quick judgements about.

*PTSD(Post Traumatic Stress Disorder): 외상 후 스트레스 장애

28. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [23]

We create a picture of the world using the examples that _____. This is foolish, of course, because in reality, things don’t happen more frequently just because we can imagine them more easily. Thanks to this prejudice, we travel through life with an incorrect risk map in our heads. Thus, we overestimate the risk of being the victims of a plane crash, a car accident, or a murder. And we underestimate the risk of dying from less spectacular means, such as diabetes or stomach cancer. The chances of bomb attacks are much rarer than we think, and the chances of suffering depression are much higher. We attach too much likelihood to spectacular, flashy, or loud outcomes. Anything silent or invisible we downgrade in our minds. Our brains imagine impressive outcomes more readily than ordinary ones.

- ① most easily come to mind.
- ② are heard from others
- ③ are not true at present
- ④ happen from hospitals
- ⑤ develop brain power for outcome

29. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - [23]

We create a picture of the world using the examples that most(A) [easily / hardly] come to mind. This is foolish, of course, because in reality, things don't happen more frequently just because we can imagine them more easily. Thanks to this prejudice, we travel through life with an (B) [incorrect / correct] risk map in our heads. Thus, we overestimate the risk of being the victims of a plane crash, a car accident, or a murder. And we underestimate the risk of dying from less spectacular means, such as diabetes or stomach cancer. The chances of bomb attacks are much rarer than we think, and the chances of suffering depression are much (C) [lower / higher]. We attach too much likelihood to spectacular, flashy, or loud outcomes. Anything silent or invisible we downgrade in our minds. Our brains imagine impressive outcomes more readily than ordinary ones.

- ① easily - incorrect - lower
- ② easily - incorrect - higher
- ③ hardly - incorrect - lower
- ④ hardly - correct - lower
- ⑤ hardly - correct - lower

30. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [23]

We create a picture of the world using the examples that most easily come to mind. This is foolish, of course, because in reality, things don't happen more frequently just because we can imagine them more (A) [easily / easy]. Thanks to this prejudice, we travel through life with an incorrect risk map in our heads. Thus, we overestimate the risk of being the victims of a plane crash, a car accident, or a murder. And we underestimate the risk of dying from less spectacular means, such as diabetes or stomach cancer. The chances of bomb attacks are much rarer (B) [as / than] we think, and the chances of suffering depression are much higher. We attach too much likelihood to spectacular, flashy, or loud outcomes. Anything silent or invisible (C) [we downgrade / do we downgrade] in our minds. Our brains imagine impressive outcomes more readily than ordinary ones.

- ① easily - as - do we downgrade
- ② easily - than - we downgrade
- ③ easily - as - we downgrade
- ④ easy - than - do we downgrade
- ⑤ easy - than - do we downgrade

31. (주관식) 밑줄친 부분을 anything를 주어로 영작하시오. - [23]

We create a picture of the world using the examples that most easily come to mind. This is foolish, of course, because in reality, things don't happen more frequently just because we can imagine them more easily. Thanks to this prejudice, we travel through life with an incorrect risk map in our heads. Thus, we overestimate the risk of being the victims of a plane crash, a car accident, or a murder. And we underestimate the risk of dying from less spectacular means, such as diabetes or stomach cancer. The chances of bomb attacks are much rarer than we think, and the chances of suffering depression are much higher. We attach too much likelihood to spectacular, flashy, or loud outcomes. 우리는 조용하고 보이지 않는 것은 우리의 마음 속에서 평가절하한다. Our brains imagine impressive outcomes more readily than ordinary ones.

Anything _____

32. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [23]

"Thanks to this prejudice, we travel through life with an incorrect risk map in our heads. "

We create a picture of the world using the examples that most easily come to mind. (①) This is foolish, of course, because in reality, things don't happen more frequently just because we can imagine them more easily. (②) Thus, we overestimate the risk of being the victims of a plane crash, a car accident, or a murder. And we underestimate the risk of dying from less spectacular means, such as diabetes or stomach cancer. (③) The chances of bomb attacks are much rarer than we think, and the chances of suffering depression are much higher. (④) We attach too much likelihood to spectacular, flashy, or loud outcomes. (⑤) Anything silent or invisible we downgrade in our minds. Our brains imagine impressive outcomes more readily than ordinary ones.

33. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [23]

"Thus, we overestimate the risk of being the victims of a plane crash, a car accident, or a murder."

We create a picture of the world using the examples that most easily come to mind. This is foolish, of course, because in reality, things don't happen more frequently just because we can imagine them more easily. (①) Thanks to this prejudice, we travel through life with an incorrect risk map in our heads. (②) And we underestimate the risk of dying from less spectacular means, such as diabetes or stomach cancer. (③) The chances of bomb attacks are much rarer than we think, and the chances of suffering depression are much higher. (④) We attach too much likelihood to spectacular, flashy, or loud outcomes. (⑤) Anything silent or invisible we downgrade in our minds. Our brains imagine impressive outcomes more readily than ordinary ones.

34. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. - [23]

We create a picture of the world using the examples that most easily come to mind. This is foolish, of course, because in reality, things don't happen more frequently just because we can imagine them more easily. _____ A _____ this prejudice, we travel through life with an incorrect risk map in our heads. _____ B _____, we overestimate the risk of being the victims of a plane crash, a car accident, or a murder. And we underestimate the risk of dying from less spectacular means, such as diabetes or stomach cancer. The chances of bomb attacks are much rarer than we think, and the chances of suffering depression are much higher. We attach too much likelihood to spectacular, flashy, or loud outcomes. Anything silent or invisible we downgrade in our minds. Our brains imagine impressive outcomes more readily than ordinary ones.

- ① Thanks to - Thus
- ② despite - in addition
- ③ despite - first of all
- ④ on the contrary - Thus
- ⑤ Thanks to - in addition

35. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - [28]

"Getting in the habit of asking questions transforms you into an active listener. This practice forces you to have a different inner life experience, since you will, in fact, be listening more effectively. You know that sometimes when you are supposed to be listening to someone, your mind starts to wander."

(A) This is because much of the interest will be coming from what you are generating rather than what the lecturer is offering. When someone else speaks, you need to be thought provoking!

(B) Listening is not enough. If you are constantly engaged in asking yourself questions about things you are hearing, you will find that even boring lecturers become a bit more interesting.

(C) All teachers know that this happens frequently with students in classes. It's what goes on inside your head that makes all the difference in how well you will convert what you hear into something you learn.

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

36. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [28]

"This is because much of the interest will be coming from what you are generating rather than what the lecturer is offering. "

Getting in the habit of asking questions transforms you into an active listener. This practice forces you to have a different inner life experience, since you will, in fact, be listening more effectively. (①) You know that sometimes when you are supposed to be listening to someone, your mind starts to wander. (②) All teachers know that this happens frequently with students in classes. (③) It's what goes on inside your head that makes all the difference in how well you will convert what you hear into something you learn. (④) Listening is not enough: If you are constantly engaged in asking yourself questions about things you are hearing, you will find that even boring

lecturers become a bit more interesting. (⑤) When someone else speaks, you need to be thought provoking!

37. (주관식) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오 (형태 변경할 것) - [28]

Getting in the habit of _____ transforms you into an active listener. This practice forces you to have a different inner life experience, since you will, in fact, be listening more effectively. You know that sometimes when you are supposed to be listening to someone, your mind starts to wander. All teachers know that this happens frequently with students in classes. It's what goes on inside your head that makes all the difference in how well you will convert what you hear into something you learn. Listening is not enough. If you are constantly engaged in asking yourself questions about things you are hearing, you will find that even boring lecturers become a bit more interesting, because much of the interest will be coming from what you are generating rather than what the lecturer is offering. When someone else speaks, you need to be thought provoking!

38. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [28]

Getting in the habit of asking questions transforms you into an active listener. This practice forces you ① **to have** a different inner life experience, since you will, in fact, be listening more effectively. You know that sometimes when you are supposed to be listening to someone, your mind starts ② **wandering**. All teachers know that this happens frequently with students in classes. It's what goes on inside your head which makes all the difference in how ③ **well** you will convert what you hear into something that you learn. Listening is not enough. If you are constantly engaged in asking yourself questions about things that you hear, you will find even ④ **boring** lecturers a bit more interesting, because much of the interest will be coming ⑤ **from which** you are generating rather than what the lecturer is offering. When someone else speaks, you need to be thought provoking!

39. (주관식) <조건>에 맞게 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 영작하시오.
- [28]

Getting in the habit of asking questions transforms you into an active listener. This practice forces you to have a different inner life experience, since you will, in fact, be listening more effectively. You know that sometimes when you are supposed to be listening to someone, your mind starts to wander. All teachers know that this happens frequently with students in classes. It's what goes on inside your head that makes all the difference in how well you will convert what you hear into something you learn. Listening is not enough. If you are constantly engaged in asking yourself questions about things you are hearing, you will find that even boring lecturers become a bit more interesting, because much of the interest 강의자가 제공하고 있는 것보다는 당신이 만들어내고 있는 것으로부터 온다. When someone else speaks, you need to be thought provoking!

<조건>

- 필요한 단어가 있으면 추가하여 15단어로 완성하시오.
- 다음 표현을 변형 없이 모두 사용하시오.
[will, offering, coming, generating, rather than, you, the lecturer, from]

40. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은 - [28]

Getting in the habit of asking questions will transform you into an active listener. This practice forces you to have a different inner life experience, since you will, in fact, be listening more effectively. You know that sometimes when you are supposed to be listening to someone or reading something, your mind starts to ____ A _____. All teachers (and parents) know that this happens frequently with students in classes. It's what goes on inside your head that makes all the difference in how well you will convert what you hear into something you learn. Listening is not enough. If you are constantly engaged in asking yourself questions about things you are hearing, you will find that even boring lecturers become a bit more interesting, because much of the interest will be coming from what you ____ B _____ rather than what the lecturer offers. When someone else speaks, you need to be thought provoking!

- ① wander – degenerate
- ② wonder – recall
- ③ wander – recollect
- ④ wonder – recognize
- ⑤ wander – generalize

41. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [28]

Getting in the habit of asking questions transforms you into an active listener. This practice forces you to have a different inner life experience, since you will, in fact, be listening more effectively. You know that sometimes when you are supposed to be listening to someone, _____. All teachers know that this happens frequently with students in classes. It's what goes on inside your head that makes all the difference in how well you will convert what you hear into something you learn. Listening is not enough. If you are constantly engaged in asking yourself questions about things you are hearing, you will find that even boring lecturers become a bit more interesting, because much of the interest will be coming from what you are generating rather than what the lecturer is offering. When someone else speaks, you need to be thought provoking!

- ① your mind begins to concentrate on what you hear.
- ② your inner life experience comes to an abrupt end.
- ③ you are not able to effectively interact with yourself.
- ④ you are getting fully focused rather than distracted.
- ⑤ you are preoccupied with nothing but your own thoughts

42. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은? (단답형)
- [28]

Getting in the habit of asking questions transforms you into an (1) a _____ listener. This practice forces you to have a different inner life experience, since you will, in fact, be listening more effectively. You know that sometimes when you are supposed to be listening to someone, your mind starts to (2) w _____. All teachers know that this happens frequently with students in classes. It's what goes on inside your head that makes all the difference in how well you will (3) c _____ what you hear into something you learn. Listening is not enough. If you are constantly (4) e _____ in asking yourself questions about things you are hearing, you will find that even (5) b _____ lecturers become a bit more interesting, because much of the interest will be coming from what you are (6) g _____ rather than what the lecturer is offering. When someone else speaks, you need to be thought (7) p _____!

43. (주관식) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오 (필요시 형태변화) - [29]

Allowing people to influence each other reduces the precision of a group's estimate. To derive the most useful information from multiple sources of evidence, you should always try to make these sources independent of each other. This rule is part of good police procedure. When there are multiple witnesses to an event, they are not allowed to discuss it before giving their testimony. The goal is not only to prevent collusion by hostile witnesses, it is also to prevent witnesses from _____. Witnesses who exchange their experiences will tend to make similar errors in their testimony, lowering the total value of the information they provide. The standard practice of open discussion gives too much weight to the opinions of those who speak early and confidently, causing others to line up behind them. *testimony: 증언 **collusion: 공모, 담합

44. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [29]

"This rule is part of good police procedure."

Allowing people to influence each other reduces the precision of a group's estimate. (①) To derive the most useful information from multiple sources of evidence, you should always try to make these sources independent of each other. (②) When there are multiple witnesses to an event, they are not allowed to discuss it before giving their testimony. (③) The goal is not only to prevent collusion by hostile witnesses, it is also to prevent witnesses from influencing each other. (④) Witnesses who exchange their experiences will tend to make similar errors in their testimony, lowering the total value of the information they provide. (⑤) The standard practice of open discussion gives too much weight to the opinions of those who speak early and confidently, causing others to line up behind them.

45. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [29]

Allowing people to influence each other (A) [reduces / reduce] the precision of a group's estimate. To derive the most useful information from multiple sources of evidence, you should always try to make these sources independent of each other. This rule is part of good police procedure. When there are multiple witnesses to an event, they are not allowed to discuss it before giving their testimony. The goal is not only to prevent collusion by hostile witnesses, it is also to prevent witnesses from (B) [influenced / influencing] each other. Witnesses who exchange their experiences will tend to make similar errors in their testimony, lowering the total value of the information they provide. The standard practice of open discussion gives too much weight to the opinions of those who speak early and confidently, causing (C) [others / the others] to line up behind them. *testimony: 증언 **collusion: 공모, 담합

- ① reduces - influenced - others
- ② reduce - influencing - the others
- ③ reduces - influencing - the others
- ④ reduce - influenced - the others
- ⑤ reduces - influencing - others

46. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [29]

"The goal is not only to prevent collusion by hostile witnesses, it is also to prevent witnesses from influencing each other."

Allowing people to influence each other reduces the precision of a group's estimate. To derive the most useful information from multiple sources of evidence, you should always try to make these sources independent of each other. (①) This rule is part of good police procedure. (②) When there are multiple witnesses to an event, they are not allowed to discuss it before giving their testimony. (③) Witnesses who exchange their experiences will tend to make similar errors in their testimony, lowering the total value of the information they provide. (④) The standard practice of open discussion gives too much weight to the opinions of those who speak early and confidently, causing others to line up behind them. (⑤)

47. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - [29]

"Allowing people to influence each other reduces the precision of a group's estimate. To derive the most useful information from multiple sources of evidence, you should always try to make these sources independent of each other."

(A) The goal is not only to prevent collusion by hostile witnesses, it is also to prevent witnesses from influencing each other.

(B) This rule is part of good police procedure. When there are multiple witnesses to an event, they are not allowed to discuss it before giving their testimony.

(C) The standard practice of open discussion gives too much weight to the opinions of those who speak early and confidently, causing others to line up behind them.

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

48. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [30]

Loneliness can creep into your life as you get older, ① which is why it's nice to find some ways to not be lonely. Patrick Arbore knows this, and it's why he values meaningful conversation. Director and founder of Elderly Suicide Prevention, Arbore, founded the Friendship Line, a 24-hour hotline ② whose volunteers reach out to potentially suicidal seniors. He says, "What brings me joy is when I can be the listener when someone is hungry for connection." Arbore remembers one man in particular ③ who was feeling suicidal in his 70's after his wife's death. The man spoke with him on the Friendship Line at a stage when he wanted to end his life. After some time he said to ④ himself "I am no longer thinking about suicide because people care about me." Arbore found this exchange ⑤ profound. "All we did was express caring," he says. "Our work is really quite simple. It's connection and care."

49. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [30]

Loneliness can creep into your life as you get older, which is why it's nice to find some ways to not be lonely. Patrick Arbore knows this, and it's why he values _____. Director and founder of Elderly Suicide Prevention, Arbore, founded the Friendship Line, a 24-hour hotline whose volunteers reach out to potentially suicidal seniors. He says, "What brings me joy is when I can be the listener when someone is hungry for connection." Arbore remembers one man in particular who was feeling suicidal in his 70's after his wife's death. The man spoke with him on the Friendship Line at a stage when he wanted to end his life. After some time he said to him "I am no longer thinking about suicide because people care about me." Arbore found this exchange profound. "All we did was express caring," he says. "Our work is really quite simple. It's connection and care."

- ① intimate relationship
- ② progressive creativity
- ③ suicide prevention measure
- ④ durational caring
- ⑤ meaningful conversation

50. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [30]

Loneliness can creep into your life as you get older, which is why it's nice to find some ways to not be lonely. Patrick Arbore knows this, and it's why he values meaningful conversation. Director and founder of Elderly Suicide Prevention, Arbore, founded the Friendship Line, a 24-hour hotline whose volunteers reach out to potentially suicidal seniors. He says, "What brings me joy is when I can be the listener when someone is hungry for _____." Arbore remembers one man in particular who was feeling suicidal in his 70's after his wife's death. The man spoke with him on the Friendship Line at a stage when he wanted to end his life. After some time he said to him "I am no longer thinking about suicide because people care about me." Arbore found this exchange profound. "All we did was express caring," he says. "Our work is really quite simple. It's connection and care."

- ① a warm heart ② popularity
- ③ connection ④ happiness
- ⑤ discontinuities

51. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - [30]

① Loneliness can creep into your life as you get older, which is why it's nice to find some ways to not be lonely. Patrick Arbore knows this, and it's why he values meaningful conversation. Director and founder of Elderly Suicide Prevention, Arbore, ② founded the Friendship Line, a 24-hour hotline whose volunteers reach out to ③ potentially suicidal seniors. He says, "What brings me joy is when I can be the listener when someone is hungry for ④ connection." Arbore remembers one man in particular who was feeling suicidal in his 70's after his wife's death. The man spoke with him on the Friendship Line at a stage when he wanted to end his life. After some time he said to him "I am no longer thinking about suicide because people care about me." Arbore found this ⑤ isolation profound. "All we did was express caring," he says. "Our work is really quite simple. It's connection and care."

52. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? - [30]

Loneliness can creep into your life as you get older, which is why it's nice to find some ways to not be lonely. Patrick Arbore knows this, and it's why he values meaningful conversation. Director and founder of Elderly Suicide Prevention, Arbore, founded the Friendship Line, a 24-hour hotline whose volunteers reach out to potentially suicidal seniors. He says, "What brings me joy is when I can be the listener when someone is hungry for connection." Arbore remembers one man in particular who was feeling suicidal in his 70's after his wife's death. The man spoke with him on the Friendship Line at a stage when he wanted to end his life. After some time he said to him "I am no longer thinking about suicide because people care about me." Arbore found this exchange profound. "All we did was express caring," he says. "Our work is really quite simple. It's connection and care."

- ① 나이가 들어가면서 외롭지 않기 위한 방법을 찾는 것이 좋다.
- ② Patrick Arbore는 잠재적 자살 가능성 있는 노인들을 위한 24시간 긴급 직통전화인 Friendship Line을 만들었다.
- ③ Patrick Arbore는 특별히 자살 충동을 느꼈던 한 남자와 자살을 생각하지 못하도록 처음부터 설득했다.
- ④ Patrick Arbore는 자살 충동을 느끼는 노인들에게 관심을 표현하는 것이 자살을 막는 해결방법임을 알았다.
- ⑤ Patrick Arbore과 자원봉사자들이 하는 일은 관심과 관계를 맺음으로 자살을 막는 일이다.

53. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [30]

" Arbore remembers one man in particular who was feeling suicidal in his 70's after his wife's death."

Loneliness can creep into your life as you get older, which is why it's nice to find some ways to not be lonely. Patrick Arbore knows this, and it's why he values meaningful conversation. (①) Director and founder of Elderly Suicide Prevention, Arbore, founded the Friendship Line, a 24-hour hotline whose volunteers reach out to potentially suicidal seniors. (②) He says, "What brings me joy is when I can be the listener when someone is hungry for connection." (③) The man spoke with him on the Friendship Line at a stage when he wanted to end his life. (④) After some time he said to him "I am no longer thinking about suicide because people care about me." (⑤) Arbore found this exchange profound. "All we did was express caring," he says. "Our work is really quite simple. It's connection and care."

54. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 문장을 []안의 단어를 사용해 완성하시오. - [30]

Loneliness can creep into your life as you get older, _____ [**lonely / which / to / be / to / why / some / nice / find / it's / ways / is / not**]. Patrick Arbore knows this, and it's why he values meaningful conversation. Director and founder of Elderly Suicide Prevention, Arbore, founded the Friendship Line, a 24-hour hotline whose volunteers reach out to potentially suicidal seniors. He says, "What brings me joy is when I can be the listener when someone is hungry for connection." Arbore remembers one man in particular who was feeling suicidal in his 70's after his wife's death. The man spoke with him on the Friendship Line at a stage when he wanted to end his life. After some time he said to him "I am no longer thinking about suicide because people care about me." Arbore found this exchange profound. "All we did was express caring," he says. "Our work is really quite simple. It's connection and care."

55. (주관식) 다음 글에서 빈 칸에 들어갈 말을 본문의 흐름에 맞게 완성하시오. - [30]

Loneliness can creep into your life as you get older, which is why it's nice to find some ways to not be lonely. Patrick Arbore knows this, and it's why he values meaningful conversation. Director and founder of Elderly Suicide Prevention, Arbore, founded the Friendship Line, a 24-hour hotline whose volunteers reach out to potentially suicidal seniors. He says, "What brings me joy is when I can be the listener when someone is hungry for connection." Arbore remembers one man in particular who was feeling suicidal in his 70's after his wife's death. The man spoke with him on the Friendship Line at a stage when he wanted to end his life. After some time he said to him "I am no longer thinking about suicide because people care about me." Arbore found this exchange profound. "All we did was express caring," he says. "Our work is really quite simple. _____"

56. (주관식) 다음 글에서 (A), (B), (C) [] 안의 어휘중 알맞은 어휘를 선택하시오. - [30]

Loneliness can creep into your life as you get older, which is why it's nice to find some ways to not be lonely. Patrick Arbore knows this, and it's why he values (A) [**countless / significant**] conversation. Director and founder of Elderly Suicide Prevention, Arbore, founded the Friendship Line, a 24-hour hotline whose volunteers reach out to (B) [**potentially / permanent**] suicidal seniors. He says, "What brings me joy is when I can be the listener when someone is hungry for connection." Arbore remembers one man in particular who was feeling suicidal in his 70's after his wife's death. The man spoke with him on the Friendship Line at a stage when he wanted to end his life. After some time he said to him "I am no longer thinking about suicide because people care about me." Arbore found this exchange (C) [**substantial / subsequent**]. "All we did was express caring," he says. "Our work is really quite simple. It's connection and care."

57. (주관식) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.
- [30]

Loneliness can creep into your life as you get older, which is why it's nice to find some ways to not be lonely. Patrick Arbore knows this, and it's why he values meaningful conversation. Director and founder of Elderly Suicide Prevention, Arbore, founded the Friendship Line, a 24-hour hotline whose volunteers reach out to potentially suicidal seniors. He says, "What brings me joy is when I can be the listener when someone is hungry for connection." Arbore remembers one man in particular who was feeling suicidal in his 70's after his wife's death. The man spoke with him on the Friendship Line at a stage when he wanted to end his life. After some time he said to him "I am no longer thinking about suicide because people care about me." Arbore found this exchange profound. "All we did was express caring," he says. "Our work is really quite simple. It's _____ and care."

58. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - [31]

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you ① expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your ② safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones. For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's ③ superficial qualities in order to understand them. It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may ④ fail you. That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and ⑤ conceit. *tall order: 무리한 요구

59. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [31]

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. Throughout this process, however, ① analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones. For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, ② emphasizing the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand ③ them. It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed ④ doesn't mean that's the whole story. In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you. That's ⑤ because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit. *tall order: 무리한 요구

60. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. - [31]

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones. _____ A _____, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them. It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. _____ B _____, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you. That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit. *tall order: 무리한 요구

- ① However - As a result
- ② In addition - For example
- ③ For that reason - In fact
- ④ In contrast - Nevertheless
- ⑤ In other words - In short

61. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [31]

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones. For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them. It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you. That's because criminals have perfected the art of _____. *tall order: 무리한 요구

- ① honesty and safety
- ② doubt and credibility
- ③ manipulation and deceit
- ④ belief and betray
- ⑤ analysis and suspicion

62. (주관식) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에 있는 단어를 참고하여 쓰시오. - [31]

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones. For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them. It is not _____, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you. That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit. *tall order: 무리한 요구

63. (주관식) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [31]

Do you advise your kids (1) **[to keep/ keeping]** away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities (4) **[are / is]** not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your (5) **[loved/ loving]** ones. For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a (6) **[retired/ retiring]** FBI profiler, (7) **[emphasizing / emphasizes]** the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them. It is not safe, for instance, (8) **[to assume/ assuming]** that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. Seeing them (9) **[to follow / follow]** a routine of going out every morning well-dressed(10) **[don't / doesn't]** mean that's the whole story. In fact, O'Toole says (12) **[when / that]** when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you. That's (13) **[why / because]** criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit.

64. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [31]

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities ① is not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your safety ② to think, as well as the safety of your ③ loved ones. For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, ④ emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them. It is not safe, for instance, ⑤ to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you. That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit. *tall order: 무리한 요구

65. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - [31]

"Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. "

(A) It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you. That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit.

(B) For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them.

(C) Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones.

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

66. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [31]

"There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones."

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. (①) After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. (②) Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. (③) For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them. (④) It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. (⑤) Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal,

even your feelings may fail you. That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit. *tall order: 무리한 요구

67. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - [31]

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you (A) [expand / expend] your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting (B) [strangers / acquaintances]. Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones. For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's (C) [profound / superficial] qualities in order to understand them. It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you. That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit. *tall order: 무리한 요구

- ① expand - acquaintance - profound
- ② expend - strangers - profound
- ③ expand - strangers - superficial
- ④ expand - acquaintance - superficial
- ⑤ expand - acquaintance - superficial

68. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? - [31]

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones. For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them. It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you. That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit. *tall order: 무리한 요구

- ① A leopard cannot change its spots
- ② A man is known by the company he keeps
- ③ Look before you leap
- ④ Fine feathers make a fine birds
- ⑤ Don't judge a book by its cover.

69. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [31]

"In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you."

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. (①) Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones. (②) For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them. (③) It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. (④) Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. (⑤) That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit.

70. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [31]

"Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit."

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. (①) After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. (②) There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones. (③) For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them. (④) It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you. (⑤) That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit.

71. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [31]

"There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones."

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? (①) That's a tall order for adults. After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. (②) Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. (③) For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them. (④) It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. (⑤) In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you. That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit.

72. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [31]

" In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you."

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. (①) Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones. (②) For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them. (③) It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. (④) Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. (⑤) That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit.

73. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [31]

"It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite."

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. (①) Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones. (②) For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them. (③) Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. (④) In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you. (⑤) That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit.

74. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [31]

"In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you."

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. (①) Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones. (②) For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them. (③) It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. (④) Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. (⑤) That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit.

75. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [31]

"There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones. "

Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. (①) After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers. (②) Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. (③) For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them. (④) It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite. Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. (⑤) In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you. That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit.

76. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - [31]

"Do you advise your kids to keep away from strangers? That's a tall order for adults. After all, you expand your network of friends and create potential business partners by meeting strangers."

(A) For that reason, Mary Ellen O'Toole, who is a retired FBI profiler, emphasizes the need to go beyond a person's superficial qualities in order to understand them. It is not safe, for instance, to assume that a stranger is a good neighbor, just because they're polite.

(B) Seeing them follow a routine of going out every morning well-dressed doesn't mean that's the whole story. In fact, O'Toole says that when you are dealing with a criminal, even your feelings may fail you. That's because criminals have perfected the art of manipulation and deceit.

(C) Throughout this process, however, analyzing people to understand their personalities is not all about potential economic or social benefit. There is your safety to think about, as well as the safety of your loved ones.

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

77. (주관식) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [32]

"Survivorship bias" is a common logical fallacy. We're prone to listen to the success stories from survivors because (1) [the others/ others] aren't around (2) [to tell/ telling] the tale. A dramatic example from history is the case of statistician Abraham Wald who, (3) [for / during] World War II, was hired by the U.S. Air Force to determine how to make their bomber planes (4) [safer/ more safely]. The planes that (5) [returned/ were returned] tended to have bullet holes along the wings, body, and tail, and commanders wanted to reinforce those areas because they seemed to get hit most often. Wald, however, saw (6) [that/ what] the important thing was (7) [that/ what] these bullet holes had not destroyed the planes, and (8) [that / what] needed more protection were the areas that (9) [were/ was] not hit. Those were the parts (10) [where/ which], if a plane was struck by a bullet, it would never be seen again. His calculations based on that logic (11) [is / are] still in use today, and they (12) [saved / have saved] many pilots. *fallacy: 오류

78. (주관식) - 다음 []안의 문장을 순서에 맞게 영작하시오 [32]

"Survivorship bias" is a common logical fallacy. We're prone to listen to the success stories from survivors because the others aren't around to tell the tale. A dramatic example from history is the case of statistician Abraham Wald who, during World War II, was hired by the U.S. Air Force to determine how to make their bomber planes safer. The planes that returned tended to have bullet holes along the wings, body, and tail, and commanders wanted to reinforce those areas because they seemed to get hit most often. Wald, however, saw that the important thing was that these bullet holes had not destroyed the planes, and what needed more protection were the areas that were not hit. Those were the parts where, [it / if / plane / seen / was / again / a / a / be / bullet / by / would / struck / never]. His calculations based on that logic are still in use today, and they have saved many pilots. *fallacy: 오류

79. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [32]

"Survivorship bias" is a common logical fallacy. We're prone to listen to the success stories from survivors because the others aren't around to tell the tale. A dramatic example from history is the case of statistician Abraham Wald who, during World War II, was hired by the U.S. Air Force to determine how to make their bomber planes safer. The planes that returned tended to have bullet holes along the wings, body, and tail, and commanders wanted to reinforce those areas because they seemed to get hit most often. Wald, however, saw that the important thing was that these bullet holes had not destroyed the planes, and what needed more protection were the areas that were not hit. Those were the parts where, if a plane was struck by a bullet, it would never be seen again. His calculations based on that logic are still in use today, and they have saved many pilots.

- ① The reason for not making the bomber stronger
- ② The reason why survival bias makes people misunderstand
- ③ Bomber planes that returned after being shot
- ④ A transformation of the ideas of a statistician :The savior of pilots
- ⑤ Dead men tell no tales

80. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? - [32]

"Survivorship bias" is a common logical fallacy. We're prone to listen to the success stories from survivors because the others aren't around to tell the tale. A dramatic example from history is the case of statistician Abraham Wald who, during World War II, was hired by the U.S. Air Force to determine how to make their bomber planes safer. The planes that returned tended to have bullet holes along the wings, body, and tail, and commanders wanted to reinforce those areas because they seemed to get hit most often. Wald, however, saw that the important thing was that these bullet holes had not destroyed the planes, and what needed more protection were the areas that were not hit. Those were the parts where, if a plane was struck by a bullet, it would never be seen again. His calculations based on that logic are still in use today, and they have saved many pilots.

- ① 생존자들의 성공담은 논리적 오류가 있기 때문에 다른 사람들의 이야기도 들어보아야 한다.
- ② 가장 극적인 오류를 저지른 사람은 2차 세계대전 동안 미 공군에 의해 고용된 Abraham Wald의 경우이다.
- ③ 지휘관들은 가장 총알을 자주 맞는 부분들이 비행기를 파괴하게 되므로 그 부분들을 강화하기를 원했다.
- ④ Wald는 총알구멍이 비행기를 파괴시키지 않았으므로 총알을 맞은 부분을 개선하기를 원했다..
- ⑤ 비행기가 총알을 맞았던 부분을 강화하였지만 그 비행기는 다시는 귀환하지 못했다.

81. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [32]

"Wald, however, saw that the important thing was that these bullet holes had not destroyed the planes, and what needed more protection were the areas that were not hit."

"Survivorship bias" is a common logical fallacy. We're prone to listen to the success stories from survivors because the others aren't around to tell the tale. (①) A dramatic example from history is the case of statistician Abraham Wald who, during World War II, was hired by the U.S. Air Force to determine how to make their bomber planes safer. (②) The planes that returned tended to have bullet holes along the wings, body, and tail, and commanders wanted to reinforce those areas because they seemed to

get hit most often. (③) Those were the parts where, if a plane was struck by a bullet, it would never be seen again. (④) His calculations based on that logic are still in use today, and they have saved many pilots. (⑤)

82. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - [32]

"Survivorship bias" is a common logical fallacy. We're prone to listen to the success stories from survivors because the others aren't around to tell the tale. A dramatic example from history is the case of statistician Abraham Wald who, during World War II, was hired by the U.S. Air Force to determine how to make their bomber planes safer."

- (A) Wald, however, saw that the important thing was that these bullet holes had not destroyed the planes, and what needed more protection were the areas that were not hit.
- (B) The planes that returned tended to have bullet holes along the wings, body, and tail, and commanders wanted to reinforce those areas because they seemed to get hit most often.
- (C) Those were the parts where, if a plane was struck by a bullet, it would never be seen again. His calculations based on that logic are still in use today, and they have saved many pilots.

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

87. (주관식) 괄호안의 말을 조건에 맞게 영작하시오. - [33]

In the early 2000s, British psychologist Richard Wiseman performed a series of experiments with people who viewed themselves as either 'lucky'(they were successful and happy, and events in their lives seemed to favor them) or 'unlucky'(life just seemed to go wrong for them). What he found was that the 'lucky' people were good at spotting opportunities. In one experiment he told both groups to count the number of pictures in a newspaper. The 'unlucky' diligently ground their way through the task; the 'lucky' usually noticed that the second page contained an announcement that said: "Stop counting—there are 43 photographs in this newspaper." On a later page, ('운이 나쁜' 집단은 여전히 그림의 개수를 세는 데에만 너무 바쁜 나머지 안내를 발견하지 못했다.): "Stop counting, tell the experimenter you have seen this, and win \$250." Wiseman's conclusion was that, when faced with a challenge, 'unlucky' people were less flexible. They focused on a specific goal, and failed to notice that other options were passing them by.

-Too~to..를 사용하여 1문장으로 영작하시오.

88. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? - [33]

In the early 2000s, British psychologist Richard Wiseman performed a series of experiments with people who viewed themselves as either 'lucky'(they were successful and happy, and events in their lives seemed to favor them) or 'unlucky'(life just seemed to go wrong for them). What he found was that the 'lucky' people were good at spotting opportunities. In one experiment he told both groups to count the number of pictures in a newspaper. The 'unlucky' diligently ground their way through the task; the 'lucky' usually noticed that the second page contained an announcement that said: "Stop counting—there are 43 photographs in this newspaper." On a later page, the 'unlucky' were also too busy counting images to spot a note reading: "Stop counting, tell the experimenter you have seen this, and win \$250." Wiseman's conclusion was that, when faced with a challenge, 'unlucky' people were less flexible. They focused on a specific goal, and failed to notice that other options were passing them by.

- ① The research was carried out targeting the people who recognized that their lives favor them
- ② The 'lucky' tend to disregard the chances
- ③ The 'lucky' seemed to be rigid when they conducted their task at hand
- ④ Most of the 'unlucky' found the notice that it would give them 250\$ when they present it
- ⑤ The unlucky couldn't see the other options because of the obsession with the task

89. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? - [33]

In the early 2000s, British psychologist Richard Wiseman performed a series of experiments with people who viewed themselves as either 'lucky'(they were successful and happy, and events in their lives seemed to favor them) or 'unlucky'(life just seemed to go wrong for them). What he found was that the 'lucky' people were good at spotting opportunities. In one experiment he told both groups to count the number of pictures in a newspaper. The 'unlucky' diligently ground their way through the task; the 'lucky' usually noticed that the second page contained an announcement that said: "Stop counting—there are 43 photographs in this newspaper." On a later page, the 'unlucky' were also too busy counting images to spot a note reading: "Stop counting, tell the experimenter you have seen this, and win \$250." Wiseman's conclusion was that, when faced with a challenge, 'unlucky' people were less flexible. They focused on a specific goal, and failed to notice that other options were passing them by.

- ① What makes the people feel lucky
- ② Flexibility is the essential factor for being successful
- ③ How people behave depends on the situation
- ④ The obsession with the goal masks the opportunity
- ⑤ Lucky people relatively focus on the general aims.

90. (주관식) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 한단어의 영어로 쓰시오 - [33]

In the early 2000s, British psychologist Richard Wiseman performed a series of experiments with people who viewed themselves as either 'lucky'(they were successful and happy, and events in their lives seemed to favor them) or 'unlucky'(life just seemed to go wrong for them). What he found was that the 'lucky' people were good at spotting opportunities. In one experiment he told both groups to count the number of pictures in a newspaper. The 'unlucky' diligently ground their way through the task; the 'lucky' usually noticed that the second page contained an announcement that said: "Stop counting—there are 43 photographs in this newspaper." On a later page, the 'unlucky' were also too busy counting images to spot a note reading: "Stop counting, tell the experimenter you have seen this, and win \$250." Wiseman's conclusion was that, when faced with a challenge, 'unlucky' people were less _____. They focused on a specific goal, and failed to notice that other options were passing them by.

91. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - [33]

In the early 2000s, British psychologist Richard Wiseman performed a series of experiments with people who viewed themselves as either 'lucky'(they were successful and happy, and events in their lives seemed to favor them) or 'unlucky'(life just seemed to go wrong for them). What he found was that the 'lucky' people were good at spotting opportunities. In one experiment he told both groups to count the number of pictures in a newspaper. The 'unlucky' diligently ground their way through the task; the 'lucky' usually noticed that the second page contained an announcement that said: "Stop counting—there are 43 photographs in this newspaper." On a later page, the 'unlucky' were also too busy counting images to spot a note reading: "Stop counting, tell the experimenter you have seen this, and win \$250."

When people are faced with a challenge, unlucky people focused on a _____ A _____, and failed to spot _____ B _____.

- ① specific goal - options
- ② impossible mission - options
- ③ specific goal - opportunities
- ④ impossible mission - challenges
- ⑤ demanding task - opportunities

92. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [34]

"The truth is that in the real world, nobody operates alone."

Appreciating the collective nature of knowledge can correct our false notions of how we see the world. People love heroes. Individuals are given credit for major breakthroughs. (①) Marie Curie is treated as if she worked alone to discover radioactivity and Newton as if he discovered the laws of motion by himself. (②) Scientists not only have labs with students who contribute critical ideas, but also have colleagues who are doing similar work, thinking similar thoughts, and without whom the scientist would get nowhere. (③) And then there are other scientists who are working on different problems, sometimes in different fields, but nevertheless set the stage through their own findings and ideas.④ Once we start understanding that knowledge isn't all in the head, that it's shared within a community, our heroes change. (⑤) Instead of focusing on the individual, we begin to focus on a larger group.
*radioactivity: 방사능

93. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - [34]

"Appreciating the collective nature of knowledge can correct our false notions of how we see the world. People love heroes. Individuals are given credit for major breakthroughs. "

(A) Marie Curie is treated as if she worked alone to discover radioactivity and Newton as if he discovered the laws of motion by himself. The truth is that in the real world, nobody operates alone.

(B) Once we start understanding that knowledge isn't all in the head, that it's shared within a community, our heroes change. Instead of focusing on the individual, we begin to focus on a larger group. *radioactivity: 방사능

(C) Scientists not only have labs with students who contribute critical ideas, but also have colleagues who are doing similar work, thinking similar thoughts, and without whom the scientist would get nowhere. And then there are other scientists who are working on different problems, sometimes in different fields, but nevertheless set the stage through their own findings and ideas.

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

94. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - [34]
Appreciating the collective nature of knowledge can correct our false notions of how we see the world. People love heroes. Individuals are given credit for major breakthroughs. Marie Curie is treated as if she worked ① alone to discover radioactivity and Newton as if he discovered the laws of motion by himself. The truth is that in the real world, ② nobody operates alone. Scientists not only have labs with students who contribute critical ideas, but also have colleagues who are doing similar work, thinking similar thoughts, and without whom the scientist would get ③ everywhere. And then there are other scientists who are working on ④ different problems, sometimes in different fields, but nevertheless set the stage through their own findings and ideas. Once we start understanding that knowledge isn't all in the head, that it's shared within a ⑤ community, our heroes change. Instead of focusing on the individual, we begin to focus on a larger group.
*radioactivity: 방사능

95. 다음 글의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [34]

Appreciating the collective nature of knowledge can correct our false notions of how we see the world. People love heroes. Individuals are given credit for major breakthroughs. Marie Curie is treated as if she worked alone to discover radioactivity and Newton as if he discovered the laws of motion by himself. The truth is that in the real world, nobody operates alone. Scientists not only have labs with students who contribute critical ideas, but also have colleagues who are doing similar work, thinking similar thoughts, and without whom the scientist would get nowhere. And then there are other scientists who are working on different problems, sometimes in different fields, but nevertheless set the stage through their own findings and ideas. Once we start understanding that knowledge isn't all in the head, that it's shared within a community, our heroes change. Instead of focusing on the individual, we begin to focus on a larger group.
*radioactivity: 방사능

- ① 일부 과학자들의 획기적인 발견들은 과장되었다.
- ② 집단적 지식을 이해하기 위해서는 공동체에서 개인의 역할이 중요하다.
- ③ 과학적 지식을 얻기 위해서는 그룹의 목표에 맞춰 행동해야만 한다.
- ④ 위대한 과학적 지식의 발견은 한명의 영웅의 업적으로 이루어 지는 것은 아니다.
- ⑤ 같은 분야에서 일하는 과학자들 사이에서도 서로다른 생각을 갖는 것은 중요하다.

96. (주관식) 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분을 읽고 조건에 맞게 서술 하시오. - [34]

Appreciating **the collective nature of knowledge** can correct our false notions of how we see the world. People love heroes. Individuals are given credit for major breakthroughs. Marie Curie is treated as if she worked alone to discover radioactivity and Newton as if he discovered the laws of motion by himself. The truth is that in the real world, nobody operates alone. Scientists not only have labs with students who contribute critical ideas, but also have colleagues who are doing similar work, thinking similar thoughts, and without whom the scientist would get nowhere. And then there are other scientists who are working on different problems, sometimes in different fields, but nevertheless set the stage through their own findings and ideas. Once we start understanding that knowledge isn't all in the head, that it's shared within a community, our heroes change. Instead of focusing on the individual, we begin to focus on a larger group.
*radioactivity: 방사능

[조건] 밑줄 친 낱말이 의미하는 바를 가장 잘 표현 할 수 있는 문장을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

단, 어형을 변형하지 말고 '15단어' 이내의 완전한 문장의 형태를 갖출 것.

97. (주관식) 다음 빈칸에 주어진 철자로 시작하는 단어를 쓰시오. - [34]

Appreciating the c_____ nature of knowledge can correct our false notions of how we see the world. People love heroes. Individuals are given credit for major breakthroughs. Marie Curie is treated as if she worked alone to discover radioactivity and Newton as if he discovered the laws of motion by himself. The truth is that in the real world, nobody operates alone. Scientists not only have labs with students who contribute critical ideas, but also have colleagues who are doing similar work, thinking similar thoughts, and without whom the scientist would get nowhere. And then there are other scientists who are working on different problems, sometimes in different fields, but nevertheless set the stage through their own findings and ideas. Once we start understanding that knowledge isn't all in the head, that it's shared within a community, our heroes change. Instead of focusing on the individual, we begin to focus on a larger group.
*radioactivity: 방사능

98. (주관식) 다음 문장을 영작하시오. - [34]

지식의 집단적 속성을 이해하는 것은 우리가 세상을 어떻게 바라보는가에 대한 잘못된 개념을 바로잡아 줄 수 있다.

People love heroes. Individuals are given credit for major breakthroughs. Marie Curie is treated as if she worked alone to discover radioactivity and Newton as if he discovered the laws of motion by himself. The truth is that in the real world, nobody operates alone. Scientists not only have labs with students who contribute critical ideas, but also have colleagues who are doing similar work, thinking similar thoughts, and without whom the scientist would get nowhere. And then there are other scientists who are working on different problems, sometimes in different fields, but nevertheless set the stage through their own findings and ideas. Once we start understanding that knowledge isn't all in the head, that it's shared within a community, our heroes change. Instead of focusing on the individual, we begin to focus on a larger group.

[/ knowledge / of / our / see / we / world. / correct / notions / the / Appreciating / the / how / false / can / of / collective / nature]

99. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [34]

"The truth is that in the real world, nobody operates alone. "

Appreciating the collective nature of knowledge can correct our false notions of how we see the world. People love heroes. Individuals are given credit for major breakthroughs. (①) Marie Curie is treated as if she worked alone to discover radioactivity and Newton as if he discovered the laws of motion by himself. (②) Scientists not only have labs with students who contribute critical ideas, but also have colleagues who are doing similar work, thinking similar thoughts, and without whom the scientist would get nowhere. (③) And then there are other scientists who are working on different problems, sometimes in different fields, but nevertheless set the stage through their own findings and ideas. (④) Once we start understanding that knowledge isn't all in the head, that it's shared within a community, our heroes change. Instead of focusing on the individual, we begin to focus on a larger group. (⑤)

100. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - [34]

"Appreciating the collective nature of knowledge can correct our false notions of how we see the world. People love heroes. Individuals are given credit for major breakthroughs. Marie Curie is treated as if she worked alone to discover radioactivity and Newton as if he discovered the laws of motion by himself."

(A) And then there are other scientists who are working on different problems, sometimes in different fields, but nevertheless set the stage through their own findings and ideas.

(B) Once we start understanding that knowledge isn't all in the head, that it's shared within a community, our heroes change. Instead of focusing on the individual, we begin to focus on a larger group.

(C) The truth is that in the real world, nobody operates alone. Scientists not only have labs with students who contribute critical ideas, but also have colleagues who are doing similar work, thinking similar thoughts, and without whom the scientist would get nowhere.

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

101. (주관식) 다음 문장을 주어진 단어를 이용해 바르게 영작 하시오. - [34]

Appreciating the collective nature of knowledge can correct our false notions of how we see the world. People love heroes. Individuals are given credit for major breakthroughs. Marie Curie is treated as if she worked alone to discover radioactivity and Newton as if he discovered the laws of motion by himself. The truth is that in the real world, nobody operates alone. [**whom / and / but / doing / colleagues / scientist / / without / critical / nowhere. / ideas, / not / who / Scientists / contribute / thoughts, / have / similar / get / work, / labs / thinking / the / are / have / students / with / would / similar / who / only / also**] And then there are other scientists who are working on different problems, sometimes in different fields, but nevertheless set the stage through their own findings and ideas. Once we start understanding that knowledge isn't all in the head, that it's shared within a community, our heroes change. Instead of focusing on the individual, we begin to focus on a larger group.

과학자들은 중요한 아이디어에 공헌하는 학생들과 함께하는 실험실은 가지고 있을 뿐만 아니라 유사한 연구를 하고 유사한 생각을 하는 동료들도 가지고 있으며, 그들이 없다면 그 과학자는 어떠한 성취도 이루지 못할 것이다.

102. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [35]

"By doing so, you promote their victories and their ideas, and you become an influencer."

Your story is what makes you special. But the tricky part is showing how special you are without talking about yourself. (①) Effective personal branding isn't about talking about yourself all the time. Although everyone would like to think that friends and family are eagerly waiting by their computers hoping to hear some news about what you're doing, they're not. (②) Actually, they're hoping you're sitting by your computer, waiting for news about them. (③) The best way to build your personal brand is to talk more about other people, events, and ideas than you talk about yourself. (④) You are seen as someone who is not only helpful, but is also a valuable resource. (⑤) That helps your brand more than if you just talk about yourself over and over.

103. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - [35]

Your story is what makes you special. But the tricky part is showing how special you are without talking about ① yourself. Effective personal branding isn't about talking about ② yourself all the time. Although everyone would like to think that friends and family are eagerly waiting by their computers hoping to hear some news about what you're doing, they're not. Actually, they're hoping you're sitting by your computer, waiting for news about ③ yourself. The best way to build your personal brand is to talk more about other people, events, and ideas than you talk about ④ yourself. By doing so, you promote their victories and their ideas, and you become an influencer. You are seen as someone who is not only helpful, but is also a valuable resource. That helps your brand more than if you just talk about ⑤ yourself over and over. *tricky: 교묘한, 까다로운

104. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [35]

Your story is what makes you special. But the tricky part is showing _____. Effective personal branding isn't about talking about yourself all the time. Although everyone would like to think that friends and family are eagerly waiting by their computers hoping to hear some news about what you're doing, they're not. Actually, they're hoping you're sitting by your computer, waiting for news about them. The best way to build your personal brand is to talk more about other people, events, and ideas than you talk about yourself. By doing so, you promote their victories and their ideas, and you become an influencer. You are seen as someone who is not only helpful, but is also a valuable resource. That helps your brand more than if you just talk about yourself over and over.

- ① your personal brand without telling others about yourself
- ② how special you are by talking about yourself
- ③ how valuable your brand is by showing off yourself
- ④ your personal brand by concealing your truth
- ⑤ valuable resources without talking about yourself

105. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [35]

Your story is what makes you special. But the tricky part is showing how special you are without talking about yourself. Effective personal branding isn't about talking about yourself all the time. Although everyone would like to think that friends and family are eagerly waiting by their computers hoping to hear some news about what you're doing, they're not. Actually, they're hoping you're sitting by your computer, waiting for news about _____. The best way to build your personal brand is to talk more about other people, events, and ideas than you talk about yourself. By doing so, you promote their victories and their ideas, and you become an influencer. You are seen as someone who is not only helpful, but is also a valuable resource. That helps your brand more than if you just talk about yourself over and over. *tricky: 교묘한, 까다로운

- ① yourself ② valuable resources
- ③ their story ④ your personal brand
- ⑤ everyone

106. (주관식) 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 'so' 가 의미하는 바를 30자 이내의 우리말로 서술 하시오. - [35]

Your story is what makes you special. But the tricky part is showing how special you are without talking about yourself. Effective personal branding isn't about talking about yourself all the time. Although everyone would like to think that friends and family are eagerly waiting by their computers hoping to hear some news about what you're doing, they're not. Actually, they're hoping you're sitting by your computer, waiting for news about them. The best way to build your personal brand is to talk more about other people, events, and ideas than you talk about yourself. By doing so, you promote their victories and their ideas, and you become an influencer. You are seen as someone who is not only helpful, but is also a valuable resource. That helps your brand more than if you just talk about yourself over and over. *tricky: 교묘한, 까다로운

107. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [35]

Your story is what makes you special. But the tricky part is showing how special you are without talking about yourself. Effective personal branding isn't about talking about yourself all the time. Although everyone would like to think that friends and family are eagerly waiting by their computers hoping to hear some news about what you're doing, they're not. Actually, they're hoping you're sitting by your computer, waiting for news about them. The best way to build your personal brand is to talk more about other people, events, and ideas than you talk about yourself. By doing so, you promote their victories and their ideas, and you become _____. You are seen as someone who is not only helpful, but is also a valuable resource. That helps your brand more than if you just talk about yourself over and over. *tricky: 교묘한, 까다로운

- ① a listener ② an organizer
- ③ a winner ④ an influencer
- ⑤ a volunteer

108. (주관식) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오. - [35]

Your story is what makes you special. But the tricky part is showing how special you are without talking about yourself. Effective personal branding isn't about talking about yourself all the time. Although everyone would like to think that friends and family are eagerly waiting by their computers hoping to hear some news about what you're doing, they're not. Actually, they're hoping you're sitting by your computer, waiting for news about them. The best way to build your _____ is to talk more about other people, events, and ideas than you talk about yourself. By doing so, you promote their victories and their ideas, and you become an influencer. You are seen as someone who is not only helpful, but is also a valuable resource. That helps your brand more than if you just talk about yourself over and over. *tricky: 교묘한, 까다로운

109. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [36]

Many years ago I ① have visited the chief investment officer of a large financial firm, who had just invested some tens of millions of dollars in the stock of the ABC Motor Company. When I asked how he ② had made that decision, he replied that he had recently attended an automobile show and had been impressed. He said, "Boy, they do know how to make a car!" His response made it very clear ③ that he trusted his gut feeling and was satisfied with himself and with his decision. I found it remarkable that he had apparently not considered the one question that an economist would call ④ relevant: Is the ABC stock currently underpriced? Instead, he had listened to his intuition; he liked the cars, he liked the company, and he liked the idea of owning its stock. From what we know about the accuracy of stock picking, it is reasonable to believe that he did not know ⑤ what he was doing.
*gut feeling: 직감

110. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [36]

Many years ago I visited the chief investment officer of a large financial firm, who had just invested some tens of millions of dollars in the stock of the ABC Motor Company. When I asked how he had made that decision, he replied that he had recently attended an automobile show and had been impressed. He said, "Boy, they do know how to make a car!" His response made it very clear that he trusted his gut feeling and was satisfied with himself and with his decision. I found it remarkable that he had apparently not considered the one question that an economist would call relevant: Is the ABC stock currently underpriced? Instead, he had listened to his intuition; he liked the cars, he liked the company, and he liked the idea of owning its stock. From what we know about the accuracy of stock picking, it is reasonable to believe that _____.
*gut feeling: 직감

- ① he did not know what he was doing
- ② he was well aware of what he was doing
- ③ good investment is from intuition
- ④ stock price can hardly affect the decision of investment
- ⑤ the advice from expert may help

111. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [36]

"Instead, he had listened to his intuition; he liked the cars, he liked the company, and he liked the idea of owning its stock."

Many years ago I visited the chief investment officer of a large financial firm, who had just invested some tens of millions of dollars in the stock of the ABC Motor Company. (①) When I asked how he had made that decision, he replied that he had recently attended an automobile show and had been impressed. (②) He said, "Boy, they do know how to make a car!" His response made it very clear that he trusted his gut feeling and was satisfied with himself and with his decision. (③) I found it remarkable that he had apparently not considered the one question that an economist would call relevant: Is the ABC stock currently underpriced? (④) From what we know about the accuracy of stock picking, (⑤) it is reasonable to believe that he did not know what he was doing. *gut feeling: 직감

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

Many years ago I visited the chief investment officer of a large financial firm, who had just invested some tens of millions of dollars in the stock of the ABC Motor Company. When I asked how he had made that decision, he replied that he had recently attended an automobile show and had been impressed. He said, "Boy, they do know how to make a car!" His response made it very clear that he trusted his gut feeling and was satisfied with himself and with his decision. I found it remarkable that he had apparently not considered the one question that an economist would call _____ A _____: Is the ABC stock currently underpriced? Instead, he had listened to his _____ B _____; he liked the cars, he liked the company, and he liked the idea of owning its stock. From what we know about the accuracy of stock picking, it is reasonable to believe that he did not know what he was doing. *gut feeling: 직감

- ① relevant - intuition ② relevant - reason
- ③ dominant - institution ④ dominant - instinct
- ⑤ permanent - intuition

113. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [36]

Many years ago I visited the chief investment officer of a large financial firm, ① who had just invested some tens of millions of dollars in the stock of the ABC Motor Company. ② Asking how he had made that decision, he replied that he had recently attended an automobile show and had been impressed. He said, "Boy, they do know ③ how to make a car!" His response made it very clear that he trusted his gut feeling and was satisfied with himself and with his decision. I found it ④ remarkable that he had apparently not considered the one question that an economist would call relevant: Is the ABC stock currently underpriced? Instead, he had listened to his intuition; he liked the cars, he liked the company, and he liked the idea of ⑤ owning its stock. From what we know about the accuracy of stock picking, it is reasonable to believe that he did not know what he was doing. *gut feeling: 직감

114. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [36]

Many years ago I visited the chief investment officer of a large financial firm, who had just invested some tens of millions of dollars in the stock of the ABC Motor Company. When I asked how he had made that decision, he replied that he had recently ① attended at an automobile show and had been impressed. He said, "Boy, they do know how to make a car!" His response made ② it very clear that he trusted his gut feeling and was satisfied with ③ himself and with his decision. I found it remarkable that he had apparently not considered the one question that an economist ④ would call relevant: Is the ABC stock currently underpriced? Instead, he had listened to his intuition; he liked the cars, he liked the company, and he liked the idea of owning its stock. From ⑤ what we know about the accuracy of stock picking, it is reasonable to believe that he did not know what he was doing. *gut feeling: 직감

115. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [36]

Many years ago I visited the chief investment officer of a large financial firm, who had just invested ① some tens of millions of dollars in the stock of the ABC Motor Company. When I asked how he had made that decision, he replied that he had recently attended an automobile show and had been impressed. He said, "Boy, they do know how to make a car!" His response made ② it very clear that he

trusted his gut feeling and was satisfied with himself and with his decision. I found ③ this remarkable that he had apparently not considered the one question that an economist would call relevant: Is the ABC stock currently underpriced? Instead, he had listened to his intuition; he liked the cars, he liked the company, and he liked the idea of owning its stock. From ④ what we know about the accuracy of stock picking, it is reasonable to believe that he did not know ⑤ what he was doing. *gut feeling: 직감

116. (주관식) 제목을 아래와 같이 정리할 때 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 각각 한 단어로 쓰시오. 단, 필요하면 어형을 바꾸시오. - [36]

Many years ago I visited the chief investment officer of a large financial firm, who had just invested some tens of millions of dollars in the stock of the ABC Motor Company. When I asked how he had made that decision, he replied that he had recently attended an automobile show and had been impressed. He said, "Boy, they do know how to make a car!" His response made it very clear that he trusted his gut feeling and was satisfied with himself and with his decision. I found it remarkable that he had apparently not considered the one question that an economist would call relevant: Is the ABC stock currently underpriced? Instead, he had listened to his intuition; he liked the cars, he liked the company, and he liked the idea of owning its stock. From what we know about the accuracy of stock picking, it is reasonable to believe that he did not know what he was doing. *gut feeling: 직감

A(n) _____ that is not based on _____ but on _____ .

117. (주관식) (A)를 조건에 맞게 영작하시오. - [36]

Many years ago I visited the chief investment officer of a large financial firm, who had just invested some tens of millions of dollars in the stock of the ABC Motor Company. When I asked how he had made that decision, he replied that he had recently attended an automobile show and had been impressed. He said, "Boy, they do know how to make a car!" (A) 그의 반응은 그가 자신의 직감을 믿는 다는 것을 분명히 했다 and was satisfied with himself and with his decision. I found it remarkable that he had apparently not considered the one question that an economist would call relevant: Is the ABC stock currently underpriced? Instead, he had listened to his intuition; he liked the cars, he liked the company, and he liked the idea of owning its stock. From what we know about the accuracy of stock picking, it is reasonable to believe that he did not know what he was doing.

[조건]

- gut feeling, trust, response를 꼭 사용해서 시제와 문법에 맞게 최대 12단어로 작성하시오.
- 가목적어/진목적어 구문으로 완성하시오.

118. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [36]

"Instead, he had listened to his intuition"

Many years ago I visited the chief investment officer of a large financial firm, who had just invested some tens of millions of dollars in the stock of the ABC Motor Company. (①) When I asked how he had made that decision, he replied that he had recently attended an automobile show and had been impressed. (②) He said, "Boy, they do know how to make a car!" His response made it very clear that he trusted his gut feeling and was satisfied with himself and with his decision. (③) I found it remarkable that he had apparently not considered the one question that an economist would call relevant: Is the ABC stock currently underpriced? (④) He liked the cars, he liked the company, and he liked the idea of owning its stock. (⑤) From what we know about the accuracy of stock picking, it is reasonable to believe that he did not know what he was doing. *gut feeling: 직감

119. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [37]

You may be wondering why people prefer ① to prioritize internal disposition over external situations when seeking causes to explain behaviour. One answer is simplicity. ② Thinking of an internal cause for a person's behaviour is easy—the strict teacher is a stubborn person, the ③ devoted parents just love their kids. In contrast, situational explanations can be complex. Perhaps the teacher appears stubborn because she's seen the consequences of not trying hard in generations of students and wants to develop self-discipline in them. Perhaps the parents who're boasting of the achievements of their children ④ is anxious about their failures, and conscious of the cost of their school fees. These situational factors require knowledge, insight, and time ⑤ to think through. Whereas, jumping to a dispositional attribution is far easier. *disposition: 성질, 기질

120. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. - [37]

You may be wondering why people prefer to prioritize internal disposition over external situations when seeking causes to explain behaviour. One answer is simplicity. Thinking of an internal cause for a person's behaviour is easy—the strict teacher is a stubborn person, the devoted parents just love their kids. _____ A _____, situational explanations can be complex. Perhaps the teacher appears stubborn because she's seen the consequences of not trying hard in generations of students and wants to develop self-discipline in them. Perhaps the parents who're boasting of the achievements of their children are anxious about their failures, and conscious of the cost of their school fees. These situational factors require knowledge, insight, and time to think through. _____ B _____, jumping to a dispositional attribution is far easier. *disposition: 성질, 기질

- In contrast - Furthermore
- Similarly - As a result
- In contrast - Whereas
- Similarly - Accordingly
- In contrast - Hence

121. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [37]

"These situational factors require knowledge, insight, and time to think through."

You may be wondering why people prefer to prioritize internal disposition over external situations when seeking causes to explain behaviour. One answer is simplicity. (①) Thinking of an internal cause for a person's behaviour is easy—the strict teacher is a stubborn person, the devoted parents just love their kids. In contrast, situational explanations can be complex. (②) Perhaps the teacher appears stubborn because she's seen the consequences of not trying hard in generations of students and wants to develop self-discipline in them. (③) Perhaps the parents who're boasting of the achievements of their children are anxious about their failures, and conscious of the cost of their school fees. (④) Whereas, jumping to a dispositional attribution is far easier. (⑤) *disposition: 성질, 기질

122. (주관식) (A)를 조건에 맞게 영작하시오. - [37]

You may be wondering why people prefer to prioritize internal disposition over external situations when seeking causes to explain behaviour. One answer is simplicity. Thinking of an internal cause for a person's behaviour is easy—the strict teacher is a stubborn person, the devoted parents just love their kids. In contrast, situational explanations can be complex. Perhaps the teacher appears stubborn because she's seen the consequences of not trying hard in generations of students and wants to develop self-discipline in them. Perhaps the parents who're boasting of the achievements of their children are anxious about their failures, and conscious of the cost of their school fees. These situational factors require knowledge, insight, and time to think through. Whereas, (A)기질적 속성으로 넘어가는 것은 훨씬 쉽다.

[조건]

1. 관사를 포함 10단어 미만으로 작성.
2. jump, disposition, easy를 꼭 사용하되 필요시 어형을 바꿀 것.

123. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - [37]

You may be wondering why people prefer to prioritize internal disposition over external situations when seeking causes to explain behaviour. One answer is (A) **[complexity / simplicity]**. Thinking of an internal cause for a person's behaviour is (B) **[difficult / easy]**—the strict teacher is a stubborn person, the devoted parents just love their kids. In contrast, situational explanations can be complex. Perhaps the teacher appears stubborn because she's seen the consequences of not trying hard in generations of students and wants to develop self-discipline in them. Perhaps the parents who're boasting of the achievements of their children are anxious about their failures, and conscious of the cost of their school fees. These situational factors (C) **[disregard / require]** knowledge, insight, and time to think through. Whereas, jumping to a dispositional attribution is far easier. *disposition: 성질, 기질

- ① simplicity - difficult - require
- ② simplicity - easy - disregard
- ③ simplicity - easy - require
- ④ complexity - difficult - disregard
- ⑤ complexity - difficult - require

124. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - [37]

You may be wondering why people prefer to ① prioritize internal disposition over external situations when seeking causes to explain behaviour. One answer is ② simplicity. Thinking of an internal cause for a person's behaviour is easy—the strict teacher is a stubborn person, the devoted parents just love their kids. In contrast, situational explanations can be ③ complex. Perhaps the teacher appears stubborn because she's seen the consequences of not trying hard in generations of students and wants to develop self-discipline in them. Perhaps the parents who're boasting of the achievements of their children are anxious about their failures, and ④ unconscious of the cost of their school fees. These ⑤ situational factors require knowledge, insight, and time to think through. Whereas, jumping to a dispositional attribution is far easier. *disposition: 성질, 기질

125. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은 - [37]

You may be wondering why people prefer to prioritize internal disposition over external situations when seeking causes to explain behaviour. One answer is not _____ A _____. Thinking of an internal cause for a person's behaviour is easy—the strict teacher is a stubborn person, the devoted parents just love their kids. In contrast, situational explanations can be _____ B _____. Perhaps the teacher appears stubborn because she's seen the consequences of not trying hard in generations of students and wants to develop self-discipline in them. Perhaps the parents who're boasting of the achievements of their children are anxious about their failures, and conscious of the cost of their school fees. These situational factors require knowledge, insight, and time to think through. Whereas, jumping to a dispositional attribution is far easier. *disposition: 성질, 기질

- ① simplicity - complicated
- ② simplicity - simple
- ③ simplicity - complex
- ④ complexity - simple
- ⑤ complexity - complex

126. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - [37]

You may be wondering why people prefer to ① prioritize internal disposition over external situations when seeking causes to explain behaviour. One answer is simplicity. Thinking of an internal cause for a person's behaviour is ② easy—the strict teacher is a stubborn person, the devoted parents just love their kids. In contrast, ③ situational explanations can be complex. Perhaps the teacher appears stubborn because she's seen the consequences of not trying hard in generations of students and wants to develop ④ self-conceit in them. Perhaps the parents who're boasting of the achievements of their children are anxious about their failures, and conscious of the cost of their school fees. These situational factors require knowledge, insight, and time to think through. Whereas, jumping to a ⑤ dispositional attribution is far easier.

127. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [37]

"These situational factors require knowledge, insight, and time to think through. Whereas, jumping to a dispositional attribution is far easier. "

You may be wondering why people prefer to prioritize internal disposition over external situations when seeking causes to explain behaviour. One answer is simplicity. (①) Thinking of an internal cause for a person's behaviour is easy—the strict teacher is a stubborn person, the devoted parents just love their kids. (②) In contrast, situational explanations can be complex. (③) Perhaps the teacher appears stubborn because she's seen the consequences of not trying hard in generations of students and wants to develop self-discipline in them. (④) Perhaps the parents who're boasting of the achievements of their children are anxious about their failures, and conscious of the cost of their school fees. (⑤)

128. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절한 것은? - [37]

You may be wondering why people prefer to prioritize internal disposition over external situations when seeking causes to explain behaviour. One answer is simplicity. Thinking of an internal cause for a person's behaviour is ① complicated—the strict teacher is a ② all round person, the devoted parents just love their kids. Conversely, situational explanations can be complex. Perhaps the teacher appears stubborn because she's seen the consequences of ③ trying hard in generations of students and wants to develop ④ self-conceit in them. Perhaps the parents who're ⑤ boasting of the achievements of their children are anxious about their failures, and conscious of the cost of their school fees. These situational factors require knowledge, insight, and time to think through. Whereas, jumping to a dispositional attribution is far easier.

129. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [37]

"Whereas, jumping to a dispositional attribution is far easier. *"

You may be wondering why people prefer to prioritize internal disposition over external situations when seeking causes to explain behaviour. One answer is simplicity. (①) Thinking of an internal cause for a person's behaviour is easy—the strict teacher is a stubborn person, the devoted parents just love their kids. In contrast, situational explanations can be complex. (②) Perhaps the teacher appears stubborn because she's seen the consequences of not trying hard in generations of students and wants to develop self-discipline in them. (③) Perhaps the parents who're boasting of the achievements of their children are anxious about their failures, and conscious of the cost of their school fees. (④) These situational factors require knowledge, insight, and time to think through. (⑤)

130. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - [37]

You may be wondering why people prefer to (A) [disadvantage / advantage] internal disposition over external situations when seeking causes to explain behaviour. One answer is simplicity. Thinking of an (B) [external / internal] cause for a person's behaviour is easy—the strict teacher is a stubborn person, the devoted parents just love their kids. In contrast, situational explanations can be complex. Perhaps the teacher appears stubborn because she's seen the consequences of not trying hard in generations of students and wants to develop self-discipline in them. Perhaps the parents who're boasting of the achievements of their children are anxious about their failures, and (C) [conscious / unconscious] of the cost of their school fees. These situational factors require knowledge, insight, and time to think through. Whereas, jumping to a dispositional attribution is far easier.

- ① disadvantage - external - conscious
- ② advantage - internal - conscious
- ③ advantage - external - conscious
- ④ disadvantage - internal - unconscious
- ⑤ advantage - external - unconscious

131. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [37]

"In contrast, situational explanations can be complex."

You may be wondering why people prefer to prioritize internal disposition over external situations when seeking causes to explain behaviour. One answer is simplicity. Thinking of an internal cause for a person's behaviour is easy. (①) It follows that the strict teacher is a stubborn person, the devoted parents just love their kids. (②) Perhaps the teacher appears stubborn because she's seen the consequences of not trying hard in generations of students and wants to develop self-discipline in them. (③) Perhaps the parents who're boasting of the achievements of their children are anxious about their failures, and conscious of the cost of their school fees. (④) These situational factors require knowledge, insight, and time to think through. Whereas, jumping to a dispositional attribution is far easier. (⑤)

132. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [37]

"Perhaps the parents who're boasting of the achievements of their children are anxious about their failures, and conscious of the cost of their school fees."

You may be wondering why people prefer to prioritize internal disposition over external situations when seeking causes to explain behaviour. (①) One answer is simplicity. Thinking of an internal cause for a person's behaviour is easy—the strict teacher is a stubborn person, the devoted parents just love their kids. (②) In contrast, situational explanations can be complex. (③) Perhaps the teacher appears stubborn because she's seen the consequences of not trying hard in generations of students and wants to develop self-discipline in them. (④) These situational factors require knowledge, insight, and time to think through. (⑤) Whereas, jumping to a dispositional attribution is far easier. *disposition: 성질, 기질

133. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [38]

A child bounces up to you holding her school work; perhaps she's your daughter, cousin, or neighbour. She proudly shows you a big red A at the bottom of her test paper. How do you praise her? For decades, people have been told that praise is vital for happy and healthy children and that the most important job in raising a child is nurturing her self-esteem. Recently, however, some researchers found that how people are praised is very important. They discovered that if you say "What a very clever girl you are!" to the child showing you an A, you may cause her more harm than good. For your children to succeed and be happy, you need to convince them that _____, not from some talent that they're born with or without.

- ① ability and effort condition success
- ② success depends not only on talent, but also on effort
- ③ success depends on labor
- ④ experience and talent are more important for success
- ⑤ talent, hard work and sheer tenacity are all crucial

134. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [38]

"They discovered that if you say "What a very clever girl you are!" to the child showing you an A, you may cause her more harm than good."

A child bounces up to you holding her school work; perhaps she's your daughter, cousin, or neighbour. (①) She proudly shows you a big red A at the bottom of her test paper. How do you praise her? (②) For decades, people have been told that praise is vital for happy and healthy children and that the most important job in raising a child is nurturing her self-esteem. (③) Recently, however, some researchers found that how people are praised is very important. (④) For your children to succeed and be happy, you need to convince them that success comes from effort, not from some talent that they're born with or without. (⑤)

135. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [38]

" They discovered that if you say "What a very clever girl you are!" to the child showing you an A, you may cause her more harm than good. "

A child bounces up to you holding her school work; perhaps she's your daughter, cousin, or neighbour. She proudly shows you a big red A at the bottom of her test paper. (①) How do you praise her? (②) For decades, people have been told that praise is vital for happy and healthy children and that the most important job in raising a child is nurturing her self-esteem. (③) Recently, however, some researchers found that how people are praised is very important. (④) For your children to succeed and be happy, you need to convince them that success comes from effort, not from some talent that they're born with or without. (⑤)

136. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [38]

A child bounces up to you ① holding her school work; perhaps she's your daughter, cousin, or neighbour. She proudly shows you a big red A at the bottom of her test paper. How do you praise her? For decades, people ② have been told that praise is vital for happy and healthy children ③ and that the most important job in raising a child is nurturing her self-esteem. Recently, however, some researchers found that how people are praised ④ is very important. They discovered that if you say "What a very clever girl you are!" to the child showing you an A, you may cause her more harm than good. For your children to succeed and be happy, you need to convince them that success comes from effort, not from some talent ⑤ they're born

137. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - [38]

A child bounces up to you holding her school work; perhaps she's your daughter, cousin, or neighbour. She proudly shows you a big red A at the bottom of her test paper. How do you ① compliment her? For decades, people have been told that praise is ② crucial for happy and healthy children and that the most important job in raising a child is ③ nursing her self-esteem. Recently, however, some researchers found that ④ by what people are praised is very important. They discovered that if you say "What a very clever girl you are!" to the child showing you an A, you may cause her more ⑤ damage than good. For your children to succeed and be happy, you need to convince them that success comes from endeavor, not from some talent that they're born with or without.

138. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [38]

"For decades, people have been told that praise is vital for happy and healthy children and that the most important job in raising a child is nurturing her self-esteem."

A child bounces up to you holding her school work; perhaps she's your daughter, cousin, or neighbour. (①) She proudly shows you a big red A at the bottom of her test paper. How do you praise her? (②) Recently, however, some researchers found that how people are praised is very important. (③) They discovered that if you say "What a very clever girl you are!" to the child showing you an A, you may cause her more harm than good. (④) For your children to succeed and be happy, you need to convince them that success comes from effort, not from some talent that they're born with or without. (⑤)

139. 다음 글의 어법상 알맞는 것을 고르시오. - [38]

A child bounces up to you ① held her school work; perhaps she's your daughter, cousin, or neighbour. She proudly shows you a big red A at the bottom of her test paper. How do you praise her? For decades, people ② have told that praise is vital for happy and healthy children ③ and the most important job in raising a child is nurturing her self-esteem. Recently, however, some researchers found that how people are praised is very important. They discovered that if you say "What a very

clever girl you are!" to the child ④ showing you an A, you may cause her more harm than good. For your children to succeed and be happy, you need to convince them that success comes from effort, not from some talent ⑤ with or without which they're born.

140. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [38]

A child bounces up to you holding her school work; perhaps she's your daughter, cousin, or neighbour. She proudly shows you a big red A at the bottom of her test paper. How do you praise her? For decades, people have been told that praise is vital for happy and healthy children and that the most important job in raising a child is nurturing her self-esteem. Recently, however, some researchers found that _____ is very important. They discovered that if you say "What a very clever girl you are!" to the child showing you an A, you may cause her more harm than good. For your children to succeed and be happy, you need to convince them that success comes from effort, not from some talent that they're born with or without.

- ① why people are praised
- ② where people are praised
- ③ who people are praised by
- ④ what people are praised by
- ⑤ what people are praised like

141. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [39]

The body has an effective system of natural defence against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so complicated that it would take a whole book to explain it. Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice it. That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get it again. *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

- ① The Side Effect of immune System
- ② The danger of Parasite in Our Body
- ③ The Disease Attacking Our Immune System
- ④ The Function of Immune System
- ⑤ The Origin of Immune System

142. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [39]

"Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers."

The body has an effective system of natural defence against parasites, called the immune system. (①) The immune system is so complicated that it would take a whole book to explain it. (②) Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. (③) After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice it. (④) That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get it again. (⑤) *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

143. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - [39]

The body has an effective system of natural defence against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so ① complicated that it would take a whole book to explain it. Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into ② battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system ③ wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is ④ beaten off so quickly that we don't notice it. That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're ⑤ likely to get it again. *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

144. 다음 중 가리키는 대상이 다른 하나는? - [39]

The body has an effective system of natural defence against parasites, called ① the immune system. The immune system is so complicated that it would take a whole book to explain ② it. Briefly, when ③ it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that ④ it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice ⑤ it. That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get it again. *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

145. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? - [39]

The body has an effective system of natural defence against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so complicated that it would take a whole book to explain it. Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice it. That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get it again. *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

- ① 면역 체계는 매우 복잡해서 설명하는데 많은 것이 필요하다
- ② 면역 체계는 우리 몸을 위협한 균으로부터 보호하는 역할을 한다
- ③ 면역체계가 균과 싸워 이기면 우리 몸이 회복된다
- ④ 면역체계는 같은 균이 침입할 때 마다 새로운 세포를 만들어 퇴치한다
- ⑤ 면역체계는 우리가 같은 질병에 또 걸리는 것을 막아준다

146. (주관식) 위글을 아래와 같이 한 문장으로 요약할 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 주어진 단어를 알맞게 배열하여 쓰시오. - [39]

The body has an effective system of natural defence against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so complicated that it would take a whole book to explain it. Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice it. That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get it again. *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

Immune system fights off a particular parasite and, _____
again / it / our body / to beat / attacks / the same parasite / helps / easily / when / us

147. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? - [39]

The body has an effective system of natural defense against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so complicated that it would take a whole book to explain it. Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice it. That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get it again. *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

- ① The development of the same disease
- ② The structure of the immune system
- ③ The reason the same disease rarely recurs
- ④ The reason the same disease repeats itself
- ⑤ The danger of developing a disease

148. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? - [39]

The body has an effective system of natural defense against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so complicated that it would take a whole book to explain it. Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice it. That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get it again. *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

- ① 인체는 병균에 대항하는 효율적인 면역체계를 후천적으로 획득한다.
- ② 면역체계는 너무 복잡해서 자세히 설명하고 있는 서적은 한 권 밖에 없다.
- ③ 위험한 균이 신체에 들어와서 혈액을 통해 이동하며 특별한 세포를 생산한다.
- ④ 병균과의 전투는 우리가 그것을 알아차릴 수 없을 정도로 빨리 끝난다.
- ⑤ 면역체계 덕분에 우리는 한 번 앓았던 질병에 좀처럼 다시 걸리지 않게 된다.

149. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - [39]

"The body has an effective system of natural defense against parasites, called the immune system."

(A) Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice it.

(B) The immune system is so complicated that it would take a whole book to explain it. Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army.

(C) That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get it again.

*parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

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

150. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [39]

"Then any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice it. "

The body has an effective system of natural defense against parasites, called the immune system. (①) The immune system is so complicated that it would take a whole book to explain it. (②) Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. ③ Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. (④) After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it developed for that particular battle. (⑤) That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get it again. *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

151. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - [39]

The body has an effective system of (A) [natural / acquired] defense against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so complicated that it would take a whole book to explain it. Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is (B) [immovable / mobilized] to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice it. That is (C) [because / why], once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get it again. *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

- ① natural - immovable - why
- ② natural - mobilized - why
- ③ natural - mobilized - because
- ④ acquired - mobilized - because
- ⑤ acquired - immovable - why

152. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - [39]

The body has an effective system of ① natural defense against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so ② complicated that it would take a whole book to explain it. Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is ③ mobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it ④ degenerated for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice it. That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're ⑤ unlikely to get it again. *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

153. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [39]

The body has an effective system of natural defense against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so complicated ① that it would take a whole book to explain it. Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, ② which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment ③ that it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly ④ that we don't notice it. That is ⑤ because, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get it again.
*parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

154. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [39]

The body has an effective system of natural defense against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so complicated that it would take a whole book to explain it. Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, which (A) **[are / is]** carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it (B) **[developed / was developed]** for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice it. That is (C) **[because / why]**, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get it again. *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

- ① are - developed - why
- ② are - developed - because
- ③ is - was developed - because
- ④ is - was developed - why
- ⑤ is - developed - because

155. (주관식) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [39]

The body has an (1) **[effective/ ineffective]** system of (2) **[natural/ acquired]** defense against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so complicated (3) **[what / that]** it would take a whole book to explain it. Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is (4) **[immobilized / mobilized]** to produce special cells, which (6) **[is / are]** carried by the blood into battle (7) **[like/ alike]** a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system(8) **[remembers/ forgets]** the molecular equipment (9) **[where / that]** it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is (10) **[beating / beaten]** off so quickly that we don't notice it. That is (11) **[because / why]**, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're (12) **[likely / unlikely]** to get it again. *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

156. (주관식) 다음에 주어진 단어들을 문맥에 맞게 완전한 문장으로 배열하여 쓰시오. - [39]

The body has an effective system of natural defense against parasites, called the immune system. [take / it / would / complicated / a / that / book / The / immune / system / explain / it. / so / whole / is / to] Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice it. That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get it again. *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

157. (주관식) 다음 밑줄 친 it 가 지칭하는 바를 각각 간단히 우리말로 쓰시오. - [39]

The body has an effective system of natural defense against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so complicated that (A) it would take a whole book to explain (B) it. Briefly, when (C) it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that (D) it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice (E) it. That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get (F) it again. *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

158. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은 - [39]

The body has an (1) e _____ system of natural defense (2) a _____ parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so (3) c _____ that it would take a whole book to explain it. Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is (4) m _____ to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person (5) r _____. After that, the immune system remembers the (6) m _____ equipment that it (7) d _____ for that particular battle, and any following (8) i _____ by the same kind of parasite is (9) b _____ off so quickly that we don't notice it. That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're (10) u _____ to get it again. *parasite: 기생충, 균 **molecular: 분자의

159. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - [39]

The body has an effective system of natural ① defence against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so complicated that it would take a ② whole book to explain it. Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is ③ immobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it developed for that

particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't ④ recognize it. That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're ⑤ unlikely to get it again.

160. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절한 것은? - [39]

The body has an effective system of natural ① offense against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so complicated that it would take a ② single book to explain it. Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is ③ immobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it developed for that particular battle, and any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't ④ ignore it. That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're ⑤ unlikely to get it again.

161. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [39]

"After that, the immune system remembers the molecular equipment that it developed for that particular battle. "

The body has an effective system of natural defense against parasites, called the immune system. The immune system is so complicated that it would take a whole book to explain it. (①) Briefly, when it senses a dangerous parasite, the body is mobilized to produce special cells, which are carried by the blood into battle like a kind of army. (②) Usually the immune system wins, and the person recovers. (③) Any following infection by the same kind of parasite is beaten off so quickly that we don't notice it. (④) That is why, once you have had a disease like the measles or chicken pox, you're unlikely to get it again. (⑤)

166. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [40]

The wife of American physiologist Hudson Hoagland became sick with a severe flu. Dr. Hoagland was curious enough to notice that whenever he left his wife's room for a short while, she complained that he had been gone for a long time. In the interest of scientific investigation, he asked his wife to count to 60, with each count corresponding to what she felt was one second, while he kept a record of her temperature. His wife reluctantly accepted and he quickly noticed that the hotter she was, the faster she counted. When her temperature was 38 degrees Celsius, for instance, she counted to 60 in 45 seconds. He repeated the experiment a few more times, and found that when her temperature reached 39.5 degrees Celsius, she counted one minute in just 37 seconds. The doctor thought that his wife must have some kind of 'internal clock' inside her brain _____.

- ① that ran slower as the fever went up
- ② that ran faster as the fever went up
- ③ that ran faster as the fever went down
- ④ that ran faster as the body temperature remain steady
- ⑤ that ran slower as the the body temperature went up

167. (주관식) 글의 내용상 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 주어진 단어를 이용하여 완전한 문장으로 영작하시오 - [40]

The wife of American physiologist Hudson Hoagland became sick with a severe flu. Dr. Hoagland was curious enough to notice that whenever he left his wife's room for a short while, she complained that he had been gone for a long time. In the interest of scientific investigation, he asked his wife to count to 60, with each count corresponding to what she felt was one second, while he kept a record of her temperature. His wife reluctantly accepted and he quickly noticed that _____
_. When her temperature was 38 degrees Celsius, for instance, she counted to 60 in 45 seconds. He repeated the experiment a few more times, and found that when her temperature reached 39.5 degrees Celsius, she counted one minute in just 37 seconds. The doctor thought that his wife must have some kind of 'internal clock' inside her brain that ran faster as the fever went up.

(문제) the 비교급 구문을 이용하시오.

[hot / be / fast / count]

168. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [40]

The wife of American physiologist Hudson Hoagland became sick with a severe flu. Dr. Hoagland was curious enough to notice that whenever he left his wife's room for a short while, she complained that he had been gone for a long time. In the interest of scientific investigation, he asked his wife to count to 60, with each count corresponding to what she felt was one second, while he kept a record of her temperature. His wife reluctantly accepted and he quickly noticed that the hotter she was, the faster she counted. When her temperature was 38 degrees Celsius, for instance, she counted to 60 in 45 seconds. He repeated the experiment a few more times, and found that when her temperature reached 39.5 degrees Celsius, she counted one minute in just 37 seconds. The doctor thought that his wife must have some kind of 'internal clock' inside her brain that _____.

- ① ran faster as the fever went up
- ② moved randomly when she was ill
- ③ went slower than actual one
- ④ did match the actual once
- ⑤ regulated her temperature

169. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - [40]

"When her temperature was 38 degrees Celsius, for instance, she counted to 60 in 45 seconds."

The wife of American physiologist Hudson Hoagland became sick with a severe flu. (①) Dr. Hoagland was curious enough to notice that whenever he left his wife's room for a short while, she complained that he had been gone for a long time. ② In the interest of scientific investigation, he asked his wife to count to 60, with each count corresponding to what she felt was one second, while he kept a record of her temperature. His wife reluctantly accepted and he quickly noticed that the hotter she was, the faster she counted. (③) He repeated the experiment a few more times, and found that when her temperature reached 39.5 degrees Celsius, she counted one minute in just 37 seconds. (④) The doctor thought that his wife must have some kind of 'internal clock' inside her brain that ran faster as the fever went up. (⑤)

170. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [40]

The wife of American physiologist Hudson Hoagland became sick with a severe flu. Dr. Hoagland was curious enough to notice that whenever he left his wife's room for a short while, she complained that he (A) [has / had] been gone for a long time. In the interest of scientific investigation, he asked his wife to count to 60, with each count (B) [corresponding / corresponded] to what she felt was one second, while he kept a record of her temperature. His wife reluctantly accepted and he quickly noticed that the hotter she was, the faster she counted. When her temperature was 38 degrees Celsius, for instance, she counted to 60 in 45 seconds. He repeated the experiment (C) [a little / a few] more times, and found that when her temperature reached 39.5 degrees Celsius, she counted one minute in just 37 seconds. The doctor thought that his wife must have some kind of 'internal clock' inside her brain that ran faster as the fever went up.

- ① had - corresponding - a few
- ② had - corresponded - a little
- ③ had - corresponded - a few
- ④ had - corresponding - a little
- ⑤ had - corresponding - a little

171. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [40]

The wife of American physiologist Hudson Hoagland became sick with a severe flu. Dr. Hoagland was curious enough ① to notice that whenever he left his wife's room for a short while, she complained that he ② had been gone for a long time. In the interest of scientific investigation, he asked his wife to count to 60, with each count corresponding to ③ that she felt was one second, while he kept a record of her temperature. His wife reluctantly accepted and he quickly noticed that the hotter she was, ④ the faster she counted. When her temperature was 38 degrees Celsius, for instance, she counted to 60 in 45 seconds. He repeated the experiment a few more times, and found that when her temperature reached 39.5 degrees Celsius, she counted one minute in just 37 seconds. The doctor thought that his wife ⑤ must have some kind of 'internal clock' inside her brain that ran faster as the fever went up.

172. (주관식) 빈 칸에 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약할 수 있는 문장을 만들어 넣으시오. - [40]

The wife of American physiologist Hudson Hoagland became sick with a severe flu. Dr. Hoagland was curious enough to notice that whenever he left his wife's room for a short while, she complained that he had been gone for a long time. In the interest of scientific investigation, he asked his wife to count to 60, with each count corresponding to what she felt was one second, while he kept a record of her temperature. His wife reluctantly accepted and he quickly noticed that _____ . When her temperature was 38 degrees Celsius, for instance, she counted to 60 in 45 seconds. He repeated the experiment a few more times, and found that when her temperature reached 39.5 degrees Celsius, she counted one minute in just 37 seconds. The doctor thought that his wife must have some kind of 'internal clock' inside her brain that ran faster as the fever went up.

- 조건> 1. the 비교급~, the 비교급 구문 활용
2. 주어는 she
3. 시제는 과거
4. 8단어

정답>

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

The wife of American ① physiologist Hudson Hoagland became sick with a severe flu. Dr. Hoagland was curious enough to notice that whenever he left his wife's room for a short while, she complained that he had been gone for a long time. In the interest of scientific investigation, he asked his wife to count to 60, with each count ② corresponding to what she felt was one second, while he kept a record of her temperature. His wife ③ reluctantly accepted and he quickly noticed that the hotter she was, the faster she counted. When her temperature was 38 degrees Celsius, ④ for instance, she counted to 60 in 45 seconds. He repeated the experiment a few more times, and found that when her temperature reached 39.5 degrees Celsius, she counted one minute in just 37 seconds. The doctor thought that his wife must have some kind of 'internal clock' inside her brain that ran ⑤ slower as the fever went up.

174. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절한 것은? - [40]

The wife of American physiologist Hudson Hoagland became sick with a severe flu. Dr. Hoagland was curious enough to ① notice that whenever he left his wife's room for a short while, she complained that he had been gone for a long time. In the interest of scientific investigation, he asked his wife to count to 60, with each count corresponding to what she felt was one second, while he ② took a record of her temperature. His wife reluctantly accepted and he quickly noticed that the ③ colder she was, the faster she counted. When her temperature was 38 degrees Celsius, ④ though, she counted to 60 in 45 seconds. He repeated the experiment a few more times, and found that when her temperature reached 39.5 degrees Celsius, she counted one minute in just 37 seconds. The doctor thought that his wife must have some kind of 'internal clock' inside her brain that ran faster as the fever ⑤ went up.

175. (주관식) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [40]

The wife of American physiologist Hudson Hoagland became sick with a severe flu. Dr. Hoagland was (1) **[curious enough to notice/ enough curious to notice]** that whenever he left his wife's room for a short while, she complained that he (2) **[had been gone/ has been gone]** for a long time. In the interest of scientific investigation, he asked his wife(3) **[to count/ count]** to 60, with each count (4) **[corresponded / corresponding to]** (5) **[that / what]** she felt was one second, while he kept a record of her temperature. His wife reluctantly accepted and he quickly noticed that the hotter she was, the faster she counted. When her temperature was 38 degrees Celsius, for instance, she counted to 60 in 45 seconds. He repeated the experiment a few more (6) **[times/ time]**, and found that when her temperature reached 39.5 degrees Celsius, she counted one minute in just 37 seconds. The doctor thought that his wife must have some kind of 'internal clock' inside her brain that ran (7) **[faster/ slower]** as the fever went (8) **[down / up]**.

176. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - [40]

The wife of American physiologist Hudson Hoagland became sick with a severe flu. Dr. Hoagland was curious enough to notice that whenever he left his wife's room for a short while, she complained that he (A) **[had gone / had been gone]** for a long time. In the interest of scientific investigation, he asked his wife (B) **[to count / counting]** to 60, with each count corresponding to what she felt was one second, while he kept a record of her temperature. His wife reluctantly accepted and he quickly noticed that the hotter she was, the faster she counted. When her temperature was 38 degrees Celsius, for instance, she counted to 60 in 45 seconds. He repeated the experiment a few more times, and found that when her temperature (C) **[reached / reached to]** 39.5 degrees Celsius, she counted one minute in just 37 seconds. The doctor thought that his wife must have some kind of 'internal clock' inside her brain that ran faster as the fever went up.

- ① had been gone - counting - reached
- ② had gone - counting - reached to
- ③ had been gone - to count - reached
- ④ had been gone - to count - reached to
- ⑤ had gone - to count - reached

177. (주관식) 빈칸(A)에 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오. - [40]

The wife of American physiologist Hudson Hoagland became sick with a severe flu. Dr. Hoagland was curious enough to notice that whenever he left his wife's room for a short while, she complained that he had been gone for a long time. In the interest of scientific investigation, he asked his wife to count to 60, with each count corresponding to what she felt was one second, while he kept a record of her temperature. His wife reluctantly accepted and he quickly noticed that the hotter she was, the faster she counted. When her temperature was 38 degrees Celsius, for instance, she counted to 60 in 45 seconds. He repeated the experiment a few more times, and found that when her temperature reached 39.5 degrees Celsius, she counted one minute in just 37 seconds. The doctor thought that his wife must have some kind of '_____' inside her brain that ran faster as the fever went up.

178. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - [41]

David Stenbill, Monica Bigoutski, Shana Tirana. I just made up these names. If you encounter any of them within the next few minutes, you are likely to remember where you saw them. You know, and will know for a while, ① **that** these are not the names of minor celebrities. But suppose that a few days from now you are shown a long list of names, ② **including** those of some minor celebrities and "new" names of people that you have never heard of; your task will be to check every name of a celebrity on the list. There is a substantial probability ③ **that** you will identify David Stenbill as a well-known person, although you will not know whether you encountered his name in the context of movies, sports, or politics. Larry Jacoby, the psychologist who first demonstrated this memory illusion in the laboratory, ④ **titled** his article "Becoming Famous Overnight". How does this happen? Start by asking yourself how you know whether or not someone is famous. In some cases of truly famous people, you have a mental file with rich information about a person—think Albert Einstein, Michael Jackson, or Hillary Clinton. But you will have no file of information about David Stenbill if you encounter his name in a few days. All you will have ⑤ **are** a sense of familiarity.

179. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - [41]

David Stenbill, Monica Bigoutski, Shana Tirana. I just made up these names. If you encounter any of them within the next few minutes, you are likely to remember where you saw them. You know, and will know for a while, that these are not the names of minor celebrities. But suppose that a few days from now you are shown a long list of names, including those of some minor celebrities and "new" names of people that you have never heard of; your task will be to check every name of a celebrity on the list. There is a substantial probability that you will identify David Stenbill as a well-known person, although you will not know whether you encountered his name in the context of movies, sports, or politics. Larry Jacoby, the psychologist who first demonstrated this _____ in the laboratory, titled his article "Becoming Famous Overnight". How does this happen? Start by asking yourself how you know whether or not someone is famous. In some cases of truly famous people, you have a mental file with rich information about a person—think Albert Einstein, Michael Jackson, or Hillary Clinton. But you will have no file of information about David Stenbill if you encounter his name in a few days. All you will have is a sense of familiarity.

- ① illusion cause
- ② popularity demonstration
- ③ memory improve
- ④ minor celebrities
- ⑤ memory illusion

Answer Sheet

- 1번 - ① being spilled
- 2번 - ⑤
- 3번 - apologize
- 4번 - ②
- 5번 - you experienced an unfortunate incident that resulted in a beverage being spilled on your coat.
- 6번 - ③
- 7번 - ②
- 8번 - ③
- 9번 - ③
- 10번 - ② changes
- 11번 - ①
- 12번 - ③
- 13번 - ②
- 14번 - ④
- 15번 - ② 폭풍 때문에 전화와 인터넷이 안되는 곳이지 그게 아예 없던 곳이 아니다.
- 16번 - ④
- 17번 - ①
- 18번 - ②
- 19번 - (1) was pioneered / (2) which / (3) have evolved / (4) record / (5) using
- 20번 - ②
- 21번 - Writing seems to have evolved in this region from the custom of using small clay pieces
- 22번 - stereotype
- 23번 - ②
- 24번 - ⑤
- 25번 - ⑤
- 26번 - ③
- 27번 - (1) because / (3) are / (4) suffering / (5) challenge
- 28번 - ①
- 29번 - ②
- 30번 - ②
- 31번 - Anything silent or invisible we downgrade in our minds. 목적어가 문두로 간 도치문은 주절의 주어와 동사의 자리가 뒤바뀌지 않는다.
- 32번 - ②

- 33번 - ②
- 34번 - ①
- 35번 - ⑤
- 36번 - ⑤ 삽입문의 This is because가 설명하는 이유가 ④번 문장의 내용이므로 ⑤에 삽입한다.
- 37번 - asking questions
- 38번 - ⑤ ⑤ from which → from what (generating의 목적어가 없다.)
- 39번 - much of the interest will be coming from what you are generating rather than what the lecturer is offering
- 40번 - ③ A: wander는 본문 그대로 사용 / B: 만들어내다, 생각해내다의 generate 대신, recollect를 선택할 것.
- 41번 - ⑤ 빈칸에는 "당신의 마음은 산만해지기 시작한다"의 뜻이 들어가야 한다. ⑤번이 "your mind starts to wander"에 가장 가깝다. ① 당신의 정신은 당신이 듣는 것에 집중하기 시작한다. ② 당신의 내적 삶의 경험은 갑작스럽게 끝난다. ③ 당신은 당신 자신과 효과적으로 상호작용하지 못한다. ④ 당신은 산만해지기 보다는 전적으로 집중하게 된다. ⑤ 당신은 오직 당신 자신의 생각에 사로잡히게 된다.
- 42번 - (1) active / (2) wander / (3) convert / (4) engaged / (5) boring / (6) generating / (7) provoking 원문 참조
- 43번 - influencing each other
- 44번 - ②
- 45번 - ⑤
- 46번 - ③
- 47번 - ③
- 48번 - ④ himself를 him으로 고칠 것
- 49번 - ⑤
- 50번 - ③
- 51번 - ⑤ exchange로 바꿀 것
- 52번 - ③
- 53번 - ③
- 54번 - which is why it's nice to find some ways to not be lonely
- 55번 - It's connection and care.
- 56번 - significant, potentially, substantial
- 57번 - connection
- 58번 - ⑤ ⑤를 deceit로 바꾸어야 한다.
- 59번 - ② emphasizes로 고쳐야 함
- 60번 - ③

- 61번 - ③
 62번 - safe
 63번 - (1) to keep / (4) is / (5) loved / (6) retired / (7) emphasizes / (8) to assume / (9) follow / (10) doesn't / (12) that / (13) because
 64번 - ② to think about
 65번 - ⑤
 66번 - ③
 67번 - ③
 68번 - ⑤ A leopard cannot change its spots (표범은 자신의 무늬를 바꿀 수 없다. 세살 버릇 여든까지 간다는 의미.)/A man is known by the company he keeps (사귀는 친구를 보면 그 사람을 알 수 있다)/Look before you leap(돌다리도 두드려보고 건너라.)/Fine feathers make a fine birds (옷이 날개다.)/Don't judge a book by its cover.(겉모습을 보고 판단하지 마라.)
 69번 - ⑤
 70번 - ②
 71번 - ③
 72번 - ⑤
 73번 - ③
 74번 - ⑤
 75번 - ③
 76번 - ④
 77번 - (1) the others / (2) to tell / (3) during / (4) safer / (5) returned / (6) that / (7) that / (8) what / (9) were / (10) where / (11) are / (12) have saved
 78번 - if a plane was struck by a bullet, it would never be seen again
 79번 - ④
 80번 - ③
 81번 - ③
 82번 - ③
 83번 - ⑤
 84번 - ④
 85번 - What he found was that the 'lucky' people were good at spotting opportunities
 86번 - ②
 87번 - the 'unlucky' were also too busy counting images to spot a note reading
 88번 - ⑤

- 89번 - ④
 90번 - flexible
 91번 - ③
 92번 - ②
 93번 - ①
 94번 - ③ nowhere
 95번 - ④
 96번 - knowledge isn't all in the head, that it's shared within a community.
 97번 - collective
 98번 - Appreciating the collective nature of knowledge can correct our false notions of how we see the world.
 99번 - ②
 100번 - ④
 101번 - Scientists not only have labs with students who contribute critical ideas, but also have colleagues who are doing similar work, thinking similar thoughts, and without whom the scientist would get nowhere.
 102번 - ④
 103번 - ③ them
 104번 - ①
 105번 - ③
 106번 - 자기 자신보다 다른 사람에 대해 더 많이 얘기하는 것
 107번 - ④
 108번 - personal branding 원래는 personal brand
 109번 - ①
 110번 - ①
 111번 - ④
 112번 - ①
 113번 - ② 주절과 종속절의 주어가 다르므로 주어 생략한 채 분사구문을 만들 수 없다.
 114번 - ①
 115번 - ③ 가목적어 it이 필요한 자리임 뒤에 that절이 진목적어임
 116번 - investment / reason / intuition
 117번 - His response made it very clear that he trusted his gut feeling
 118번 - ④
 119번 - ④

- 120번 - ③
- 121번 - ④
- 122번 - jumping to a dispositional attribution is far easier.
- 123번 - ③
- 124번 - ④
- 125번 - ⑤
- 126번 - ④ self-conseit-----> self-discipline
- 127번 - ⑤
- 128번 - ⑤ 1. complicated ----->easy 2. all round-----> stubborn 3. trying -----> not trying 4. self-conceit -----> self-discipline
- 129번 - ⑤
- 130번 - ②
- 131번 - ②
- 132번 - ④
- 133번 - ③ 정답 ③ success depends on labor (성공은 노력에 있다) - 원문정답 success comes from effort (성공은 노력에서온다)
- 134번 - ④
- 135번 - ④
- 136번 - ⑤ 5 ----> they're born with or without
- 137번 - ④ by what -----> how
- 138번 - ②
- 139번 - ⑤ 1. held ---> holding 2. have told ---> have been told 3. and ---> and that 4. showed ---> showing
- 140번 - ⑤
- 141번 - ④
- 142번 - ③
- 143번 - ⑤
- 144번 - ⑤
- 145번 - ④
- 146번 - helps our body easily to beat the same parasite when it attacks agin
- 147번 - ③
- 148번 - ⑤
- 149번 - ③
- 150번 - ⑤
- 151번 - ②

- 152번 - ④ degenerated -> developed
- 153번 - ⑤ because -> why
- 154번 - ①
- 155번 - (1) effective / (2) natural / (3) that / (4) mobilized / (6) are / (7) like / (8) remembers / (9) that / (10) beaten / (11) why / (12) unlikely
- 156번 - The immune system is so complicated that it would take a whole book to explain it.
- 157번 - (A) 면역체계를 설명하는 것 (B) 면역체계 (C) 면역체계 (D) 면역체계 (E) 전에 질병을 일으켰던 똑같은 종류의 균에 의한 후속 감염 (F) 앓았던 적이 있는 질병
- 158번 - (1) effective / (2) against / (3) complicated / (4) mobilized / (5) recovers / (6) molecular / (7) developed / (8) infection / (9) beaten / (10) unlikely
- 159번 - ③ 3. immobilized ---> mobilized
- 160번 - ⑤ 1. offense -->defense 2. single ---> whole 3. immobilized ---> mobilized 4. ignore --->notice
- 161번 - ③
- 162번 - ⑤
- 163번 - ③
- 164번 - ②
- 165번 - the hotter she was, the faster she counted
- 166번 - ②
- 167번 - the hotter she was, the faster she counted
- 168번 - ①
- 169번 - ③
- 170번 - ①
- 171번 - ③
- 172번 - the hotter she was, the faster she counted
- 173번 - ⑤ 5. slower ----> faster
- 174번 - ⑤ 1. neglect ---> notice 2. took ---> kept 3. colder ---> hotter 4. though----> for instance
- 175번 - (1) curious enough to notice / (2) had been gone / (3) to count / (4) corresponding to / (5) what / (6) times / (7) faster / (8) up
- 176번 - ③
- 177번 - internal clock
- 178번 - ⑤
- 179번 - ⑤