



1 문장삽입 인수1 2-1

Leopold Auenbrugger, the son of a nineteenth-century Austrian innkeeper, learned in his father's store how to tell the amount of wine contained in a barrel by tapping its side.

Until about two hundred years ago, physicians were difficult to distinguish from charlatans. ① Medicine became a respected profession only after discoveries made in other fields such as physiology, microbiology, and health practices grounded it scientifically. ② The development of tools like the microscope, the thermometer, and the stethoscope also helped make medicine a more rigorous practice. ③ Chemists such as Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch shaped medical changes when they carried out experiments and identified the microorganisms responsible for diseases like smallpox, tuberculosis, and cholera. ④ Even advances in unrelated fields had an impact. ⑤ Later, as a physician, he applied the technique to the percussion of patients' chests to diagnose the presence of fluids in the lung — a procedure still used by doctors.

2 어법 인수1 2-2

In craftwork, visual display often counts for more than verbal instruction. Though visual thinking often can't be translated into words, it is indeed thinking — as when we rotate objects mentally, ① judging the importance of near and far bodies or assessing a volume. This sort of mental-visual work allows us to learn from the displays other people ② make to us when gesturing. In a carpentry shop, the correct way to hold a saw can be conveyed by showing the beginner ③ how a saw should sit in the hand and arm so that it cuts with just its own weight. Do-it-yourself instructions inevitably prove ④ annoying when they fail to show the gesture required to take each step; we need to see the bodily gesture to understand the act. In learning, 'show rather than tell' is seldom entirely voiceless, since the person ⑤ showing a gesture is likely to ask questions, but showing comes before explaining.



3 어휘 인수1 2-3

Children need to be immersed in the outdoor environment to learn about it. Optimally, the exposure should be provided on an almost daily basis. A one-time trip to a park or nature preserve will have very (A) abundant/limited impact on young children. Provide ongoing, simple experiences with the grass, trees, and insects in environments close to home or school rather than spending time and energy arranging for day trips to (B) popular/unfamiliar places your child may seldom visit. In addition to investigating the elements of the natural world already (C) polluted/present in an outdoor setting, you can use many different strategies to transform a typical playground into an environmental yard. Start by adding bird feeders, flower and vegetable gardens, tree houses, rock piles, and logs. Then provide your child with tools for experimenting and investigating.

4 빈칸추론 인수1 2-4

During the 2008 U.S. presidential election, researcher Valdis Krebs at orgnet.com analyzed purchasing trends on Amazon. People who already supported a candidate were the same people buying books that painted him in a positive light. People who already disliked the candidate were the ones buying books painting him in a negative light. Just as with pundits, people weren't buying books for the information; they were buying them for the confirmation. Krebs has researched purchasing trends on Amazon and the clustering habits of people on social networks for years, and his research shows what psychological research into confirmation bias predicts: _____, so you seek out information that confirms your beliefs and avoid contradictory evidence and opinions.

- ① people decide to be neutral on all kinds of evidence
- ② you want to be right about how you see the world
- ③ you willingly accept other people's opinion
- ④ people are indifferent about inside of them
- ⑤ people choose compelling evidence based on rationality



5 빈칸추론 인수1 2-5

Feelings are unavoidable. Healthy emotions give a person a sense of well-being, even during difficult situations. Positive emotions feel great! And feelings, even bad ones, are preferable to a life without any feelings. The primary reason, however, that love is not to be based on emotions is because feelings fluctuate; they are unreliable. Feelings may be good servants, but are bad masters. Emotions may provide a fantastic spark, but they are short on fuel. If you doubt me, did you know that the national divorce rate still hovers around fifty percent? Need further proof? How many people want the benefits of being married, but without the long-term sacrifice and commitment? Still not convinced? Why did you not marry the first person you were attracted to? The answer is that your feelings changed, and this is the main point here. Feelings alone will _____.

- ① cause us to love short
- ② not complete us morally
- ③ never make us any relationship
- ④ be never enough to know ourselves
- ⑤ discourage us from empathizing with others

6 어법 인수1 2-6

Pretend a farmer gives you ten seeds to plant. Since you're not a seed expert, you decide to get planting anyway, perhaps the only productive action to take. With each passing week, out come the tomatoes, bell peppers, corn, and on it (A) continued/continues. In the same way, all ideas are seeds that are planted when you record them. Just as a farmer wouldn't toss aside seeds that may one day provide food, you shouldn't throw away ideas simply because you aren't sure (B) that/what will grow out of them. Don't concern yourself with their current validity. Most ideas arrive like unlabeled seeds, without an indication of what they could become; this is simply due to their need for the gestation period. But in order to gestate, ideas must be captured, taken from the mental realm and brought into the realm of reality (C) what/where they can grow. "We remember what we record," notes Rick Warren, author of The Purpose-Driven Life. Write it, record it, and wait for it to grow.



7 연결어 인수1 3-2

Sports performance is often impaired when athletes experience levels of arousal or anxiety that are inappropriate for their personal preferences or the demands of the sport in which they participate. ____ (A) ____, performance on tasks such as shooting a rifle or attempting a free throw in basketball can be hampered by excessive levels of anxiety and the psychological as well as physiological effects that they have on athletes. ____ (B) ____, the performance of athletes who are not sufficiently energized before or during competition may also suffer. In these circumstances, sport psychologists work with athletes helping them to cope with the stressful situations they inevitably encounter in competitive sport and to identify and achieve levels of arousal that are optimal for their sport tasks.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① In addition | Similarly |
| ② In addition | For example |
| ③ For example | Similarly |
| ④ For example | However |
| ⑤ Therefore | Instead |

8 빈칸추론 인수1 3-3

The fact is that people like what they remember — and that includes you! In order for your great performance to be appreciated, it needs to be visible. But beyond visibility, the mere exposure research teaches us that familiarity produces preference. Simply put, in many cases, being memorable equals getting picked. An Italian executive who has worked in numerous large multinational corporations and has risen quickly through the ranks is an outspoken and provocative individual. Consequently, he sometimes irritates people. But as another manager told me, “decades from now I will remember him, while I will have forgotten most of his contemporaries.” It is obvious whom that manager would choose to fill a position — the memorable Italian leader. You _____.

- ① can't select what you can't recall
- ② remember appearance rather than name
- ③ may well like remember someone close to you
- ④ don't have any compelling evidence in that choice
- ⑤ may select him too because of his outstanding competence





9 어법 인수1 3-5

Every amber fossil tells a story and is a piece of a jigsaw puzzle that can be used to reconstruct the natural environment at the time the amber was being produced. The challenges are to identify the inclusions, (A) determine/determining their biology and ecology by researching the habits of their extant descendants, and then make inferences regarding the original environment. There will always be gaps in the puzzle because there are many life forms that are (B) so/too large to become entrapped in amber or have a lifestyle that does not normally bring them into contact with the sticky resin. However, the habitat that existed in that ancient world can, in large part, be reconstructed by studying select insects that can be typified as phytophagous, bark inhabitants, or parasites, and (C) identifying/identified the associated predators, vertebrates, and special habitats.

10 빈칸추론 인수1 3-6

Competitive debate is an activity as consuming and, in its own way, as brutal as football. Students spend their days preparing for tournaments in which they will debate a major issue of public policy. These tournaments require them to argue in support of a resolution in one round and then against it in the next. The practical emphasis in debate is on tying logical knots, sounding persuasive, and even speaking so quickly that an opponent cannot respond to all of one's arguments. The point is not to arrive at a fuller understanding of the question at hand or to form genuine convictions. Debaters develop considerable expertise as a result of their preparations, but this is only a means to victory. As for convictions, a premium is placed on not having any; believing in something _____.

This arrangement may force participants to see both points of view, but it does so in a way that promotes a kind of cynical relativism: no position is better than any other since any position can be successfully defended.

- ① makes debaters participate in the competition with a great passion
- ② gives participants very strong voice by which they can win any opponent
- ③ may disturb logical arguments because subjectivity blinds objectivity
- ④ has something to do with one's upbringing context in his/her childhood
- ⑤ could interfere with one's ability to win on both sides of the issue





11 빈칸추론 인수1 4-5

Modern American society differs from traditional societies in the number, source, and claimed function of toys. American toy manufacturers heavily promote so-called educational toys to foster so-called creative play. American parents are taught to believe that manufactured store-bought toys are important to the development of their children. In contrast, traditional societies have few or no toys, and any toys that do exist are made either by the child itself or by the child's parents. An American friend who spent his childhood in rural Kenya told me that some of his Kenyan friends were very inventive, and used sticks and string to build their own small cars with wheels and axles. When he returned as a teenager to the United States and watched American children playing with their plastic ready-made store-bought toys, he gained the impression that _____.

- ① they have a bad effect on children forming independence
- ② consumerism spoils the innocence of children's imagination
- ③ parents' involvement is more important than toys
- ④ American children are less creative than Kenyan children
- ⑤ toys greatly contribute to the improvement of child's learning ability

12 순서 인수1 4-6

In the early twentieth century, farmers in Florida would ripen citrus in sheds heated by kerosene. These farmers were sure that the heat induced the ripening, and of course their conclusion sounds logical.

(A) In 1924, a scientist demonstrated that kerosene smoke contains minute amounts of a molecule called ethylene and that treating any fruit with pure ethylene gas is enough to induce ripening.

(B) You can imagine their dismay, then, when they plugged in some electrical heaters near the citrus and found that the fruit didn't cooperate at all. So if it wasn't the heat, could the ripening magic be coming from the kerosene? It turned out that it was.

(C) The lemons he studied were so sensitive to ethylene that they could respond to a tiny amount in the air, at a ratio of 1 to 100 million. We smell the smoke from a neighbor's barbecue, and we salivate; a plant detects some ethylene in the air, and it translates this smell into rapid ripening.





13 순서 인수1 6-4

In the late nineteenth century several scientists noted the strange phenomenon of rare metals like uranium emitting luminescent rays of an unknown nature, without any exposure to light.

(A) In the end her discovery completely altered scientists' view on matter itself, which had previously been seen as containing static and fixed elements, but now was revealed to be much more volatile and complex.

(B) But nobody paid much attention to this. It was assumed that someday a rational explanation for this phenomenon would come up, one that fits with general theories of matter. But to the scientist Marie Curie, this anomaly was precisely the subject that needed to be investigated.

(C) She intuited that it contained the potential for expanding our concept of matter. For four long years Marie, with the help of her husband, Pierre, devoted her life to studying this phenomenon, which she eventually named radioactivity.

14 빈칸추론 인수1 6-6

An American named Walter Hunt found himself under the pressure of owing a \$15 debt to an artist. In order to discharge his obligation he started twisting a piece of wire into various shapes, hoping desperately he could create something of cash value out of it. He twisted that wire in just the right way to form the first safety pin. Hunt was one of those inventors who, along with Edison and Franklin, proved that once you dig up a single good idea the chances are you will start a gusher. Hunt plunged on to invent a sewing machine, industrial machinery, new types of firearms, and even a pair of tricky shoes with which you could walk up walls! Hunt's mind spilled ideas out so fast that he hardly had time to patent them properly. And it all started from _____.

- ① a very tiny idea
- ② desire for the good of humanity
- ③ constructively-directed desperation
- ④ endless passion of human mind
- ⑤ amazing insight into everything





15 문장삽입 인수1 6-8

Be careful, however, that you do not hastily accept sleeping medication as the solution to your problem.

Problems with sleeping deserve special attention because so many depressed people have trouble sleeping. ① Some people have difficulty getting to sleep, others wake up too early in the morning, and still others want to sleep all the time during the day but can't fall asleep at night. ② Our advice for these problems is the same as for other physical problems. ③ First, see a physician to find out whether you have a medical problem. ④ Sometimes physicians prescribe sleeping pills without clearly establishing that a medical or physiological problem exists and without realizing that these medications actually disturb sleep patterns when used on a prolonged basis. ⑤ If you do have a sleeping problem, you will probably want to work on it as part of overcoming your depression.

16 빈칸추론 인수1 7-1

Parents who talk constantly to their babies produce two-year-olds who are more sociable with other infants, less anger-triggered against care-givers, than silent parents whose infants are more likely to be social isolates; the difference parental stimulation makes is detectable in greater or lesser activation of the infant's neural circuits in the brain. But even if parental stimulation is inhibited, the baby's physical drive to exchange cannot be removed. By the second year of life, all infants begin noticing and imitating what others do; learning about physical objects speeds up, particularly about the size and weight of things, as well as their physical dangers. The social capacity to cooperate together on a common project, like building a snowman, becomes well established in toddlers by the third year of life; young children will do it, even if _____.

- ① they do not outperform their peers
- ② some side effects might be brought about
- ③ genetic programming doesn't make them do it
- ④ it is not good in improving their physical abilities
- ⑤ parental behavior does not encourage it





17 문장삽입 인수1 7-2

Yet even in the wildest storms, these same weeds were able to stay intact and survive.

I noticed that the wavelike motion of fish’s fins and bodies was similar to the twisting patterns of seaweeds. Seaweeds can be quite fragile if you pull on them. ① I discovered this when I caught hold of their stalks while snorkeling near reefs or rocks. ② As a surge from a wave washed me away from where I wanted to be, I grabbed on to seaweeds to anchor myself. Often they broke. ③ The surge of huge waves couldn’t break or dislodge most plants from their grip on the ocean floor. ④ It became apparent to me that they were adapting their shapes to the path of least resistance to relieve the onrush of water. ⑤ Although at first it appeared that the weed fronds were moving chaotically, long observation showed me that all the plants were generally bending to a particular swirling pathway.

18 문단요약 인수1 7-3

In what way shall a good inventor of hypotheses be guided to his invention? Shall he confine himself only to the hypotheses which, when first he proposes them, seem antecedently probable? If he does this, he condemns himself to relative infertility. For the antecedently probable hypothesis is precisely the hypothesis which lacks any very notable novelty. Even if such a hypothesis bears the test of experience, it therefore adds little to knowledge. Worthless for the purposes of any more exact natural science until it has been duly verified, the hypothesis which is to win, in the advancement of science, a really great place, must often be, at the moment of its first invention, an apparently unlikely hypothesis. It must often be a poetical creation, warranted as yet by none of the facts thus far known and subject to all the risks which attend great human enterprises in any field. In such a position was Darwin’s hypothesis regarding the origin of species through natural selection, when first he began to seek for its verification.

A good hypothesis can be created only if it can ____ (A) ____ negative evaluation by contemporaries and be proved ____ (B) ____ afterwards.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① accept | valid |
| ② accept | useful |
| ③ change | familiar |
| ④ defeat | familiar |
| ⑤ defeat | valid |





19 무관한 문장 인수1 7-4

People may submit to authority because of the extraordinary attraction of an individual. ① Napoleon, Gandhi, and Mao Zedong all illustrate authority that derives its legitimacy from charisma — an exceptional personal quality popularly attributed to certain individuals. ② Their followers see charismatic leaders as persons of destiny endowed with remarkable vision, the power of a savior, or the grace of God. ③ Charismatic authority is inherently unstable; it cannot be transferred to another person. ④ Some Charismatic authorities persist for even more than a generation by using a idolization of the leader. ⑤ If a political system is based on charismatic authority, it will collapse when the leader dies. Otherwise, it will go through a process of routinization, in which the followers switch from personal attachment to organizational commitment, with their personal devotion to a leader being replaced by formal commitment to a political system.

20 문장삽입 7-5

You may be unconscious of exactly why a particular action provokes such a strong reaction, but a little introspection may reveal the reason.

The insults of childhood and adolescence leave us tender in certain areas. Though we may appear tough and indifferent, in fact, we are quite vulnerable. ① When words or actions are reminiscent of wounding episodes, they awaken strong reactions. ② If you have been a victim of exclusion, you are alert now to its possibility. ③ If you have been called stupid or clumsy, you are sensitive to slights on the score of intelligence and physical grace. ④ Some of the damage has been self-inflicted, comparing yourself to others who you think are more popular, beautiful, or accomplished. ⑤ Some damage is done in love, by parents trying to challenge us to achieve. Other damage is brought on by the notorious bully or snob.



21 어휘 인수1 11-1

The impacts of alien plants on natural ecosystems are complex and vary with human attitudes and knowledge. Impact assessment in these systems can be highly ① subjective. For instance, a few people express zero tolerance for alien plants in natural ecosystems. To these people, any alien species in a nature reserve ② lessens the quality of the natural environment. Other individuals may tolerate some alien plants, such as those with brightly colored flowers in the ground layer, but will be ③ intolerant of spiny shrubs or rampant vines that may prevent access to waterways or viewpoints. At the other extreme are those individuals who do not even recognize some species as being ④ alien to our country, such as willows or poplars, in part because they appear so frequently in early paintings of our landscape; some people in fact believe such aliens to be ⑤ foreign species.

22 요지 인수1 11-2

Spend an hour around any child and you know they have an unyielding tenacity. They pursue their desires in the moment they arise and do not quit until they have what they set out to get. They want it and they want it now. Later means never. While this tenacity, mixed with immediacy, can drive a parent mad and lead to disciplining a child, it has a positive side. It is the reason children are masters at spontaneity. They are up for anything, anytime — especially before the requirements of school give them reasons to say no. As children get older, they become more aware of others' opinions and the expected etiquette of given situations. Before then, however, there are no self- or socially imposed limits on when and where fun, beauty, and breakthroughs can happen.

- ① 아이들에게는 인내의 능력이 없다.
- ② 아이들의 집요함은 자발성의 원천이 된다.
- ③ 아이들의 집요함을 창의적인 힘으로 바꿔줄 적성을 개발해야 한다.
- ④ 학교는 아이들에 대한 간섭을 줄여야 한다.
- ⑤ 아이들의 집요한 욕구는 훈육을 통해 억제되어야 한다.



23 문장삽입 인수1 11-3

Although this is a difficult role, it is not an impossible one.

There is no more difficult role in policing than to police fellow officers. ① Investigators selected to perform the internal affairs function will be tasked with investigating individuals whom they have known and with whom they have worked closely for many years. ② They will be asked to place all personal biases aside, both for and against the employee, and to conduct an investigation that reveals the truth of the matter being investigated. ③ Police departments routinely and effectively investigate misconduct and discipline officers without outside intervention. ④ In fact, no evidence exists showing that an outside agency or review board is more effective at revealing misconduct and imposing discipline. ⑤

24 어휘 인수1 11-4

There are many theories about the cause of environmental problems. Perhaps the most influential at present centers on technological failures and solutions. This view claims that we are ① successors of our success. We suffer from environmental problems because we have become rich and mobile so quickly that we have overwhelmed the technological systems that ② enabled these achievements to occur. When few people had automobiles it did not matter very much that they were highly polluting. When everyone has an automobile they become an environmental ③ problem. The solution, on this picture, is a new round of technological development. Previous generations of technologies were developed to solve problems and reduce labor in a world in which environmental costs were not ④ significant. Now that they are very important, a new generation of technology is needed that performs these labor-saving functions, but with much greater sensitivity to the ⑤ environment. Thus, some people propose, as a solution to climate change, a new generation of hydrogen-powered cars.





25 어법 인수1 11-5

In the Arthur Conan Doyle story “Silver Blaze,” Sherlock Holmes solves a crime by paying attention to (A) which/what did not happen — the family dog had not barked. This meant that the murderer must have been someone the dog knew. What this story illustrates is how the average person does not generally pay attention to what we shall call negative cues, what should (B) happen/have happened but did not. It is our natural tendency to fixate on positive information, to notice only what we can see and hear. It takes a creative type such as Holmes to think more broadly and rigorously, (C) ponder/pondering the missing information in an event, visualizing this absence as easily as we see the presence of something.

26 순서 인수1 11-7

Many people believe that an employer seeking to hire ought to be guided only by the job description and the extent to which applicants meet the qualifications.

(A) The employer may be considering the social aspects of the work environment and the effect that a prospective employee, however otherwise qualified, may have on coworkers, not to mention on customers or clients, vendors, and others who might interact with the employee as a representative of the employer’s business.

(B) Thus, the “most qualified” applicant ought to be hired. After all, this is what one would want for oneself, should one be a candidate. Anything less seems to be making significant decisions on irrelevant grounds. But is this necessarily so?

(C) From the employer’s point of view, the job requirements may not be all that matters. Certainly, he/she is looking for someone who can do the job, but he/she may also desire an employee that has a pleasant personality or a quiet demeanor.





27 무관한 문장 인수1 11-8

One of the reasons why it is important to understand the causes of environmental problems is that people respond quite differently depending on how they are caused. ① A classic example concerns lung cancer deaths caused by inhaling cigarette smoke compared to those caused by radon exposure. ② Cigarette-smoking is the leading cause of lung cancer in the United States, killing about 160,000 people per year, while inhaling naturally occurring radon gas is second, killing about 21,000 people per year, seven times as many as die from breathing secondhand smoke. ③ Yet despite the comparative risks, people are much more motivated to regulate secondhand smoke than radon exposure. ④ This is why people fear secondhand smoke more than smoking itself. ⑤ Our moral psychologies and reactive attitudes are geared to what we do to each other, rather than to what nature does to us even when this is mediated by human agency.

28 순서 인수1 11-9

There was an important shift taking place in the history of creativity. It was the emergence of a new movement which viewed creativity as a ‘technique’ that could be learned, just like you could learn to touch-type or ride a horse.

(A) Rather, creativity stems from a grounding of appropriate technique and hard work, a view supported by recent research showing that 80 percent of creativity is acquired through education or training.

(B) It was a potentially liberating and democratizing idea implying that each of us has a creative potential waiting to be realized, and that originality and invention are not primarily innate gifts from God, or the result of a favorable genetic inheritance.

(C) This has been reinforced by studies suggesting that to become an expert, whether a creative one like a concert violinist or novelist, or in an area such as sport, you need to put in around 10,000 hours of practice — the equivalent of three hours a day, every day, for ten years.





29 문장 삽입 인수1 11-10

If that occurred then all animals would soon become identical — and extinct.

A change in the environment can present new opportunities for some species. Whenever new opportunities begin to emerge, nature — that is, the environment — will test the variations in the traits of the existing individuals. ① A portion of the existing species will be genetically equipped to take advantage of those new opportunities. ② Since each species has its own food sources, competitors, and variations among individuals, what is an opportunity to one species will not be an opportunity to all species. ③ These other species may remain unchanged. ④ When a specific example of how one animal changed to take advantage of a new opportunity is given, it doesn't mean that every type of animal would also change in that same way. ⑤ It is always the case that just a portion of species change when an opportunity emerges. This is how tree-dwelling prosimians developed clapping hands while tree-dwelling squirrels did not.

30 빈칸추론 인수1 12-1

In homeopathy, you don't simply treat the disease; you treat the person, who will have his own manifestation of a disease, as well as many other symptoms that are a part of his unique ailment. Therefore, it is essential to individualize a homeopathic treatment to the person receiving it. A person does not simply have a heart problem when he has heart disease, and a person does not simply have a skin problem when she has skin disease. Disease is rarely localized to one part of the person. The whole person is ill, not just an isolated part. Ultimately, a person's illness is an overall syndrome, of which the disease is but a part. For instance people with arthritis (or with any disease) generally have many symptoms in common, but each person also has many symptoms that are unique to him or her. Based on this important point of view, it is scientifically unsound to

- ① diagnose different symptoms as derived from the same reason
- ② people have personal manifestation of a certain disease
- ③ speculate that every disease has similar symptoms
- ④ attribute a certain kind of disease to genetic reason
- ⑤ treat everyone with a similar disease with the same drug



31 빈칸추론 인수1 12-2

Foods extremely high in protein or extremely high in fats and oils require increased excretion on the part of the liver and kidneys. In other words, it takes some extra work and time for the organs of elimination to clear the blood of the substances that result from protein and fat digestion. Until these wastes are cleared from the blood there will be some impairment of consciousness and a lack of clarity in the mind. For example, one who has cultivated some degree of self-awareness will find that a meal of fried potatoes, oily dressings, and tempura will leave him feeling clouded and murky. Blood oil and fat levels go up just after such a meal; later on, so do the metabolites of such oils and fats. During all this time,

- ① people can get depressed and nervous psychologically
- ② logical thinking and decision making are hindered
- ③ we feel a pleasant fullness and become active and energetic
- ④ our immune system undergoes some dysfunctions
- ⑤ other organs in our body may be seriously out of work

32 요지 인수1 12-4

According to Shelley Taylor, a social psychologist at the University of California, Los Angeles, males show a “fight-or-flight” response to social stress: they either run away, to avoid the stressor, or stay and fight. Females, on the other hand, “tend and befriend”: they stay put and behave nicely to try to win over the enemy. Taylor is probably right. If two male monkeys are trapped together in a cage with no opportunity for escape, there is a good chance that they will kill each other. Two female monkeys in the same situation might instead try to be nice to each other and work together to reduce the tension. However, this is what males and females may do on average — not all males and females behave in full conformity to Taylor’s hypothesis. In reality, the line that divides the male and female strategies is crossed all the time — in both directions.

- ① 남성과 여성은 스트레스 상황에 대해 다르게 반응한다.
- ② 인간과 원숭이들은 스트레스 상황에 대해 다르게 반응한다.
- ③ 남성은 여성의 스트레스 상황의 대처법에 대해 배워야 한다.
- ④ 스트레스 상황에 대한 성별차이에 대한 가설은 정확한 것으로 입증되었다.
- ⑤ 스트레스 상황에 대한 남성과 여성의 반응 차이는 절대적인 것은 아니다.



33 문장삽입 인수1 12-6

Similarly, you can make the animal do something it prefers not to.

Marian Dawkins at Oxford University has pioneered a number of studies that explore what animals prefer and how much they want it. To do this she has designed experiments where animals must work for access to different choices. ① Measurements of how hard the animal will work begin to tell us how valuable that resource is to the animal. ② This provides a way of measuring the animal's strength of preference. ③ For example, animals can be trained to push against a door to open it to get access to one type of resource or another. ④ By putting heavier and heavier weights onto the doors you can find out how hard the animal is prepared to work to reach its choice. ⑤ Chickens do not like to squeeze through narrow spaces, but they will if this gives them access to something they really desire such as a place where they can dust-bathe.

34 문장삽입 인수1 13-1

In a similar way, feelings of discomfort can signal us to avoid interpersonal situations that are not healthy or to take action toward positive change in those uncomfortable situations.

Our feelings provide us with a feedback system to assist us in maintaining emotional, spiritual and physical balance. Without that balance, healthy relationships with self and with others are impossible. ① Let me provide you with a simplistic example of how our feelings work to help us maintain balance. ② Imagine that you are out for a walk, and you turn the corner and come face-to-face with a large, angry dog. ③ The dog sees you and begins to snarl and growl at you. ④ What do you feel? Fear! The fear will motivate you to take action to protect yourself and to get away from the dog safely. ⑤ Uncomfortable feelings can also provide a signal indicating that we need to work on our own self-talk in order to create a safer, more nurturing internal environment, and a more nurturing relationship with ourselves.



35 빈칸추론 인수1 13-2

Due to the sociological changes of the past forty years, we no longer cling to certain notions of the male and female role. Yet that does not mean that all stereotypes have been removed. It means, rather, that the number of stereotypes has multiplied. Before the days of widespread media influence, a person's idea of what a husband or wife should do and how he or she should relate was influenced primarily by one's own parents. With the pervasiveness of television, increased mobility, growing cultural diversity, and the spread of single-parent families, however, role models are often influenced by forces outside the home. Whatever influences you've been exposed to, chances are _____. A willingness to examine and change stereotypes is necessary in order to express love more effectively.

- ① you and your spouse can't help but have a conflict due to personality gap
- ② the marriage suffers pain caused by a series of economic problems
- ③ the influences are the same in every culture and time, therefore, every couple
- ④ you can understand your spouse's upbringing with much empathy
- ⑤ your spouse perceives marital roles somewhat differently than you do



36 순서 인수1 14-1

If you watch an Indiana Jones action movie, one of the scary Halloween movies, or a sweet movie like Enchanted, you will likely get drawn in and lose yourself as if the movie events were real, and you feel part of it.

(A) What happens at the theater when you realize you are watching a movie? Your mind is suddenly detached, and you see there are visual images on the screen that you can observe and enjoy, but you know that you are separate from them.

(B) You identify with the movie, and this is just like being immersed in the images flowing through your mind. The images seem real and true because you feel yourself to be a part of them.

(C) Now you are a “witness” to the movie and you can take the movie less seriously. The action on the screen is not you and not real. It is a succession of flickering images.

37 연결어 인수1 14-2

The mind does better than simply adjust itself to new situations. In order to fully adapt, it creates new capabilities to compensate for those that have been lost. For example, people who lose their eyesight often develop better hearing and a more sensitive tactile sense. ___(A)___, when people find themselves alone after the dissolution of a long-term relationship, they quickly develop new skills that previously seemed unnecessary. In any couple, there is usually one partner who is better at cooking, the other more prone to organize social activities or pay the bills. ___(B)___, while there is no need to develop skills that your partner excels in, once that person is gone, you quickly need to figure out how to make an omelette and/or organize your social schedule. As you recognize your newly acquired abilities, you appreciate the positive consequences of the adverse event.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|----------|
| ① Nevertheless | However |
| ② Therefore | Thus |
| ③ Similarly | Thus |
| ④ Similarly | However |
| ⑤ Therefore | Likewise |



38 순서 인수1 14-3

The growth in the size and complexity of human populations was the driving force in the evolution of science. Early, small communities had to concentrate all their physical and mental effort on survival; their thoughts were focused on food and religion.

(A) The early nurturing and later flowering of science required a large and loosely structured, competitive community to support original thought and freewheeling incentive. The rise in commerce and the decline of authoritarian religion allowed science to follow reason in seventeenth-century Europe.

(B) As communities became larger, some people had time to reflect and debate, and found that they could understand and predict events better if they reduced passion and prejudice, replacing these with observation and inference.

(C) But while a large population may have been necessary, in itself it was not sufficient for science to germinate. The Roman and Chinese empires were big, but the rigid social control required to hold an empire together was not beneficial to science, just as it was not beneficial to reason.

39 빈칸추론 인수1 14-4

If you want to achieve excellence in communication, you have to cut through the surface and become acquainted with the underlying process. That's what helped Michelangelo achieve greatness as an artist. Michelangelo wanted to sculpt the human body. He knew the body's outward appearance — the general outlines of head, torso, and limbs. But to render the human body in all its details, he needed to understand the underlying structure. To obtain this knowledge, he would sneak into a mortuary at night and carefully examine the muscles, veins, and bones of corpses. It was gruesome work, but it led to some of the greatest art ever to grace the planet. You don't have to go into a mortuary to learn the techniques of communicating, but you must _____.

- ① have a great boldness to achieve your goal
- ② learn the underlying structure of the process
- ③ express exactly your thought on the surface level
- ④ mimic the greatest figure in the related field
- ⑤ exert much discipline to the last moment



40 순서 인수1 14-5

Transport in water is a mechanism for sorting sediments, which occurs as a function of the size, density, and shape of the particles. These factors are mainly responsible for determining how the particles act in water, including how fast they settle to the bottom.

(A) Generally, smaller but denser particles settle at the same speed as larger, lighter particles — hence the usual mixture of beach sediments. But when sediments are subjected to energetic conditions over a relatively long period, separation occurs.

(B) The process is roughly analogous to panning for gold; as the prospector swishes the water around the pan, the dense flakes of gold stay while the lighter particles are carried away. Settling can be a self-reinforcing process; once there is a concentration of heavy-mineral sands, that concentration tends to remain and grow.

(C) It is not just that heavy minerals settle more rapidly than light ones, but that sometimes they are left behind when the coarser though less dense sediments are eroded.

41 어법 인수1 14-6

All mammals begin their lives as fluid feeders when for a period they live exclusively on the milk (A) were produced/produced by their mothers. It is less well known that some birds feed their young on a milk-like secretion. In the pigeon, this secretion is formed in the crop. It is known as crop milk and is brought back up from the stomach (B) to feed/to feeding the baby birds. Curiously, the formation of crop milk is stimulated by the same hormone that in mammals stimulates the mammary glands to produce milk. The biological advantage of feeding the young this way is that it allows the parents to be opportunistic in their own feeding and (C) free/frees them from the need to find special kinds of food (e.g., insects) suitable for the young. It also protects the young against fluctuations and shortages in the food supply.



42 빈칸추론 인수1 15-6

The political power of the British East India Company, the organization that supplied Britain's tea, was vast. At its height the company generated more revenue than the British government and ruled over far more people, while the duty on the tea it imported accounted for as much as 10 percent of government revenue. All this gave the company both direct and indirect influence over the policies of the most powerful nation on Earth. The company had many friends in high places, and many of its officials simply bought their way into the British Parliament. Supporters of the East India Company also cooperated on occasion with politicians with interests in the West Indies; the demand for West Indian sugar was driven by the consumption of tea. All this ensured that in many cases

- ① the company got all of its business done legally
- ② government unintentionally did harm to the company
- ③ company policy became government policy
- ④ the company got on its way to a severe crisis
- ⑤ the time and place is tough for the company

43 순서 인수1 16-1

An audience is composed of unique individuals. Yet, live audiences often behave as a single entity, arriving, clapping, laughing, and exiting together from assigned seats.

(A) Live audiences also occupy localized or specialized spaces dedicated to an activity, such as stadiums and theaters, which are reserved for the activity and sit vacant at other times. We call such venues performance spaces.

(B) Unlike mediated audiences who view, watch, or listen by themselves, live audiences depend upon social interaction for a substantial portion of the entertainment experience.

(C) They are most often public spaces, even when performances are by invitation only. The use of public space reduces audience-audience and audience-performer distances and enables a wide range of socioeconomic groups to attend performances together.



44 빈칸추론 인수1 16-2

It would be hard not to feel somewhat intimidated while sitting across from a professor with all his or her degrees and certificates staring back at you. Behind that huge desk, surrounded by books and ancient statues, inside an aging, hallowed building, the professor seems to channel the might and weight of all of academia. When he or she opines on the history of civilization, you might be inclined to see the professor's point of view as more correct, more thoroughly meditated upon than that of your cousin who collects ketchup packets. You would be right. Indeed, it is more likely that a professor of history will know why the Roman Empire fell and what can be learned from it than your condiment-obsessed relative will know these things. Those who devote their lives to the study or practice of a given idea are _____.

- ① worth listening to
- ② not always right
- ③ in need of help
- ④ humble with their knowledge
- ⑤ very obstinate and authoritative

45 문장삽입 인수1 16-3

But what may work for quarks and amino acids does not work for human interaction.

Humans will always have choices to make and the freedom to act. ① The modern middle class — which includes academics — is surprisingly uncomfortable with this fact. ② Our training and prestige are based on the idea that every challenge has a proper answer, that an algorithm exists for solving every puzzle. ③ With enough scientific research, we can know the full truth. ④ Social scientists have been misled into thinking they could eventually describe all the constraints on humans and develop a complete model of social life. ⑤ In the end, they still encounter the choices we all make. To their dismay, social scientists must struggle with human freedom.



46 순서 인수1 16-4

Imagine a person who is working very hard in order to get important things done. As he works and struggles, he has a bad feeling that makes continuing his work difficult. That feeling, he learns, has a name. It is called "being tired."

(A) Sleep deals with the beginning cause of the problem, and for this reason affords a far better solution than repeated doses of caffeine. And the person will find he fares better when he takes up that practice.

(B) The person then discovers, or someone advises him, that drinking strong coffee will make the feeling go away. Delighted to have learned this, he pours a cup every time the feeling comes upon him.

(C) In time, however, someone advises him that he has not noted the root of his problem. The root, the adviser suggests, is fatigue; its cause is excessive or prolonged exertion, and its cure is sleep. What a wonderful discovery!

47 문장삽입 인수1 16-5

Although social inequality and institutional factors are widely believed to be of greater importance, the dichotomy cannot simply be attributed to coincidence.

Almost all developing countries are situated in tropical climatic zones. ① It has been observed that the most economically successful countries are located in the temperate zone. ② The extremes of heat and humidity in most poor countries contribute to deteriorating soil quality and the rapid depreciation of many natural goods. ③ They also contribute to the low productivity of certain crops, the weakened regenerative growth of forests, and the poor health of animals. ④ Extremes of heat and humidity not only cause discomfort to workers but can also weaken their health, reduce their desire to engage in strenuous physical work, and generally lower their levels of productivity and efficiency. ⑤ Furthermore, malaria and other serious parasitic diseases are often concentrated in tropical areas.



48 어법 인수1 19-3

Asking how politics and economics interact makes good sense. Economic outcomes have political implications because they affect opinions and power. For example, where individuals or groups fall in the hierarchy of wealth (A) influences/influencing their political preferences. Similarly, decisions about economic policies are almost invariably politicized because different choices have different effects on the distribution of wealth. Political power is therefore a means (B) which/by which individuals or groups can alter the production and distribution of wealth, and wealth is a means of achieving political influence. Although the pursuit of wealth is not the only (C) motivating/motivated factor in human behavior, it is an important one, and often the means by which other goals can be achieved. In short, economic and political factors interact to determine who gets what in society.

49 문장삽입 인수1 19-4

Almost invariably associated with bad taste is aposematism, or warning coloration.

One of the major defense mechanisms of insects is to be a bad meal. ① A bad taste in insects can arise in at least two ways. ② Insects can either manufacture poisons themselves or they can store up poisons from the plants they eat. ③ Insects that are distasteful, instead of attempting to conceal themselves, actually advertise the fact with unmistakably bright colors. ④ Curiously, the colors assumed by most aposematic insects are the very same colors used by humans to warn of potential danger — red (like stop signs), yellow or orange, and black (like highway warning signs). ⑤ Thus, most venomous bees, ants, and wasps are brightly colored, often yellow-and-black striped.



50 어휘 인수1 20-2

It makes sense not to rely too much on objective performance measures. Such measures are often easy to ① manipulate. It is hard to think of a more ② objectively measurable task than the pole vault: The higher the bar when you clear it, the better the performance. Yet an attempt to pay for performance was outwitted by the great pole vaulter Sergei Bubka. He was paid a cash bonus every time he broke the world record, and so he was motivated to beat his previous marks by the ③ largest increase possible rather than aim for his best jump. Bubka often broke the record by a single centimeter. The bar ④ steadily crept upward until the mid-1990s, when Bubka was past his best and was unable to beat his most recent height. Only Bubka and his coaches knew what he had been able to achieve in private practice sessions. The incentive pay produced plenty of world records but it probably ⑤ discouraged Bubka from producing his greatest vaults in public.

51 문단요약 인수1 20-3

Most people think brain size and intelligence are the main differences between humans and other animals. Certainly, the size of the brain distinguishes people and apes. A chimpanzee's cranial capacity averages around 400 cubic centimeters, a gorilla's around 500, and a human's around 1,300. And people are, in many ways, "smarter" than apes — humans use more sophisticated tools, speak complex languages, solve abstract problems, drastically modify their environments, and so forth. But the first change that began to split the evolutionary line leading to modern apes from the line leading to modern humans was not brain size, but the form of locomotion — human ancestors walked on two legs millions of years before their brains increased notably in size. Thus, evolutionarily speaking, it was bipedalism (walking on two legs) that set humanity on a different evolutionary path from modern apes. In fact, when biological anthropologists judge whether or not a disputed fossil fragment is from a hominid, their main criterion is whether the fossil remains suggest that the animal regularly walked on two legs, not the size of its brain.

It is worth noting that the main difference between humans and apes lies on their ____ (A) ____, not on their ____ (B) ____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|------------|
| ① intelligence | physiology |
| ② legs | heads |
| ③ ability | inability |
| ④ practice | philosophy |
| ⑤ conscience | instinct |



정답

1	⑤	21	⑤	41	produced, to feed, frees
2	⑤	22	②	42	③
3	limited, unfamiliar, present	23	③	43	(B) - (A) - (C)
4	②	24	①	44	①
5	①	25	what, have happened, pondering	45	④
6	continues, what, where	26	(B) - (C) - (A)	46	(B) - (C) - (A)
7	③	27	④	47	②
8	①	28	(B) - (A) - (C)	48	influences, by which, motivating
9	determine, too, identifying	29	⑤	49	③
10	⑤	30	⑤	50	③
11	④	31	②	51	②
12	(B) - (A) - (C)	32	⑤	52	
13	(B) - (C) - (A)	33	⑤	53	
14	③	34	⑤	54	
15	④	35	⑤	55	
16	⑤	36	(B) - (A) - (C)	56	
17	③	37	③	57	
18	⑤	38	(B) - (C) - (A)	58	
19	④	39	②	59	
20	②	40	(A) - (C) - (B)	60	