



## 1 삽입 1-18

This last option, however, would require several years and much investment.

A currently popular attitude is to blame technology or technologists for having brought on the environmental problems we face today, and thus to try to slow technological advance by halting economic growth. ( ① ) We believe this view to be thoroughly misguided. ( ② ) If technology produced automobiles that pollute the air, it is because pollution was not recognized as a problem which engineers had to consider in their designs. ( ③ ) Obviously, technology that produces pollution is generally cheaper, but now that it has been decided that cleaner cars are wanted, less polluting cars will be produced; cars which scarcely pollute at all could even be made. ( ④ ) Although technology is responsive to the will of the people, it can seldom respond instantaneously and is never free. ( ⑤ ) If society changes its requirements there will, of course, be added costs to pay, at least during the transition.

## 2 빈칸 1-20

There are times in everyone's life when several crises hit you at once and multiple priorities converge. No matter how organized and balanced you have become, occasionally you will find yourself in a situation where everything is urgent, time sensitive, and deadline driven. In these situations, you need to change your attack. Faced with such an onslaught, your impulse may be to jump into reaction mode, answering whatever screams loudest at any given moment. However, this is not the best approach. The first thing you need to do is to \_\_\_\_\_. You need to gather your thoughts and analyze the situation. This is best done with a little distance. If it's at all possible, put some physical distance between yourself and the situation. Take a walk, a drive, or a shower, or go to the gym. A regrouping moment will enable you to rise above the panic and help you start to make good decisions.

\*converge: 모여들다 \*\*onslaught: 맹공격

- ① step back from the chaos
- ② let bad moments accumulate
- ③ think about your mental health
- ④ be friends with your hardships
- ⑤ make a decision as soon as possible



### 3 어휘 1-23

Time use is a mechanism for defining relationships. If two managers of ① equal status are very competitive, one might try to structure the other's time to demonstrate greater status and power. Assume that one manager calls the other and asks her to come to her office for a meeting later that morning. First, the initiation indicates a ② higher status. Second, specifying the place and time ③ diminishes the other's influence. Third, the immediacy of the intended meeting implies that the other has ④ nothing more important to do. If she agrees, the chances are high that the invited manager will not arrive for the meeting exactly at the agreed-upon time. She will probably be a bit late and offer no apology. This is enough to ⑤ calm her colleague but not enough to represent an open insult. The silent message is: "Now we've each got one put-down. My time is equal to yours, and I'm at least equal to you."

### 4 요지 1-24

People are sometimes surprised at the suggestion that they demonstrate respect for people they work with. Some protest, "A person has to earn my respect." Since few people live up to these folks' high standards, the majority of people they know are devalued. Those who don't measure up are often ignored. They're even treated with contempt because, after all, "They don't deserve my respect." The kind of respect we're talking about has nothing to do with competence or incompetence. It's not something reserved for the deserving. Respect is what's due another person simply because he or she is a person. In the workaday world, of course, a person's level of competence is very important. Underperformance must be confronted. If confrontation and coaching don't improve the performance, the person may have to be fired. However, even in the midst of difficult conversations about deficient performance, respectful treatment is called for.

- ① 타인의 입장에서 생각하는 습관을 가지는 것이 중요하다.
- ② 능력과는 별개로, 사람은 사람이기 때문에 마땅히 존중 받아야 한다.
- ③ 좋은 지도자가 되기 위해선 기대에 부응하지 못하는 직원을 격려해야 한다.
- ④ 대다수의 사람들은 타인보다 자신의 능력을 더 높게 평가하는 경향이 있다.
- ⑤ 직원들의 업무 수행 능력을 고려할 때, 성별에 따른 차별 대우를 해선 안 된다.



## 5 어법 1-30

For many years, researchers have investigated the subject of humor and tried ① to define what is behind it and which different kinds of humor do exist. An essential part of these investigations is concerned with irony, ② as one type of humor. In general, researchers agree that someone makes an ironic remark when the ③ intended meaning of the speaker is different from what has actually been expressed. What the speaker really believes and thinks is said in an indirect way. Therefore, the listener is forced to recognize the discrepancy between the literal and the figurative meaning in order to understand what the speaker was trying to say. ④ That irony makes a part of humor is the tension ⑤ which is created by the juxtaposition of two opposite meanings.

\*juxtaposition: 병렬

## 6 삽입 1-32

Nor is it necessarily desirable to do so.

The alternatives to reason have always been a bit suspect, as if they were both inferior to, and less legitimate than, the appeal to reason. ( ① ) In fact, there is nothing irrational or unreasonable about appealing to your own character or to the emotions of your audience. ( ② ) Decisions are rarely made on the basis of pure reason. ( ③ ) People commonly rely on trust or confidence and feelings when deciding what to do, and in many contexts, these sentiments are no less legitimate than logic. ( ④ ) Moreover, few people can neatly separate their "logical selves" from their "trusting selves" or "emotional selves." ( ⑤ ) Generally speaking, the most persuasive arguments partake of all three modes of appeal: They "make sense" logically, they are advocated by someone worthy of confidence, and they are agreeable to the sentiments of the audience.



### 7 어법 1-38

Krebs and Davies identified some ways ① in which predators can become more successful at catching prey. Predators may develop more effective ways of searching for prey by ② improved visual acuity. Alternatively, they may learn to find prey more ③ easy by forming a search image, which involves learning more about the visual features of their prey. Forming a search image may also involve improved attentional processes. Evidence for the development of a search image in chicks ④ was reported by Dawkins. The prey consisted of colored rice grains which were presented on a background that was either the same or a very different color to the grains. They initially found it hard to detect the prey when it was the same color as the background. After a few minutes, however, they started to detect and to eat the prey more quickly, ⑤ suggesting that the chicks had formed an appropriate search image.

\*visual acuity: 시력

### 8 순서 1-40

In a recent study, Klucharev scanned brain areas related to a task that induced conformism in judgments of facial attractiveness. While their brains were being scanned, subjects were asked to rate the attractiveness of different female faces presented in random order and were then informed about group ratings of the same faces.

(A) The interesting twist in this study concerns the differences in neural activation induced by discrepancy between individual and group attractiveness judgments. When the judgments differed, neural areas known to play a role in reinforcement learning were activated.

(B) Later they were unexpectedly asked to rerate the faces, again in random order, during an unrelated behavioral task. The second set of judgments showed a clear conformist effect: subjects changed their judgments in the direction of the group rating. The result was expected based on decades of research on conformism by social psychologists.

(C) These areas are hypothesized to provide an error signal when an individual makes a prediction that is not borne out. Klucharev shows that failure to conform to group judgments is treated in the same way as a prediction error on a purely individual task.



### 9 순서 2-18

After a few thousand years of continuous interchange between the external uses of mathematics and its internal structure, these two aspects of the subject have become so densely interwoven that picking them apart is almost impossible.

(A) At worst, it misrepresents which parts of the subject are useful and where the ideas come from. As with all branches of science, what gives mathematics its power is the combination of abstract reasoning and inspiration from the outside world, each feeding off the other.

(B) The mental attitudes involved are more readily distinguishable, though, leading to a broad classification of mathematics into two kinds: pure and applied.

(C) This is defensible as a rough-and-ready way to locate mathematical ideas in the intellectual landscape, but it's not a terribly accurate description of the subject itself. At best it distinguishes two ends of a continuous spectrum of mathematical styles.

### 10 순서 2-25

Early humans evolved to survive on the plains of Africa. We had to respond quickly to threats, and for the most part those threats moved.

(A) The speakers stand in one place and speak. The guests sit in their chairs. Everything's static. Try as we might to pay attention, our eyes wander, seeking wildebeests or lions, or anything that moves.

(B) The same with video—our eyes go to the motion in the frame. Anything that doesn't move becomes invisible. This explains why it's so difficult to sit through the college graduation video where your friend set the camera on the tripod, pointed it at the stage, and let it run.

(C) Our eyes became sensitive to motion and, since rocks and trees aren't that threatening, ignored things that didn't move. That's why wild animals freeze when you surprise them in the woods. They know your eyes won't be drawn to them, because you're looking for motion.



## 11 빈칸 2-30

I like to use the phrase positive discipline to refer to using your authority in positive ways, either to broaden your child's horizons or to reward good behavior. Let's suppose you are considering a family vacation. You and your spouse are thinking about taking a trip to Mexico, but your three kids vote for Disney World. Two of your kids have never been to Mexico, and the oldest was last there when she was four years old. In this situation, \_\_\_\_\_ . A well-run family is not a democracy. Asking your child whether she'd like to go to Mexico if she's never been there is like asking her whether she'd like curried chicken when she's never had it before. Her answer isn't based on experience. Tell her: "We're going to Mexico, and you're coming along." Don't promise her that she'll love it, because she might not. Your job is not to maximize your child's pleasure, but to broaden her horizons. Those two objectives do not always coincide.

- ① your kids don't get a vote
- ② giving up your authority is required
- ③ going to Mexico is not a good idea
- ④ your child's happiness should be considered first
- ⑤ making sacrifices for your children is the best answer

## 12 순서 2-31

Decisions must be made in times of uncertainty. All functional areas of business use statistics to make such decisions.

(A) To this end, surveys are used to collect data. Perhaps a marketing executive wants information concerning customers' taste preferences, shopping habits, or the demographics of Internet shoppers.

(B) For each of these situations, one must carefully define the problem, determine what data is needed, select a sample, gather data, summarize data, and then make inferences and decisions based on the data collected. Statistical thinking is essential from the initial problem definition to the final decisions.

(C) Accountants may need to select samples for auditing purposes. Financial investors use statistics to understand the market's fluctuations and to choose between various portfolio investments. Managers want to know if customers are satisfied with their company's products or services.

\*demographics: 인구 통계



## 13 연결어 2-32

The concept of skill has its primary use in the performance of relatively restricted types of tasks typically, but not exclusively, requiring hand-eye coordination and/or manual dexterity. Examples would be: drawing a bow, baking a cake, and writing a letter. Some skills can also be exercised without overt physical action, such as performing arithmetical calculations 'in one's head'. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, the term 'skill' is also used quite loosely to refer to carrying out very broad tasks or activities that can only with difficulty be described as tasks. The term 'skill' is often employed for areas of activity which are not explicitly task-related. The argument is that these examples of 'conceptual inflation', while not always resulting in overt nonsense, are in fact examples of covert nonsense which can lead to both conceptual and practical confusion. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, the term 'skill' should, in professional contexts, be pruned back to something much closer to its core usage.

\*dexterity: (손이나 머리를 쓰는) 재주

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| ① In other words | Instead     |
| ② In other words | Therefore   |
| ③ Furthermore    | For example |
| ④ However        | For example |
| ⑤ However        | Therefore   |

## 14 삽입 2-34

These differences are likely to affect the mental challenges posed by these sports.

Among the most important determinants of the psychological demands of any sport are its nature and structure. ( ① ) For example, consider some differences between soccer and snooker. ( ② ) Whereas the former is a timed, physical contact, team game, the latter is an untimed, non-contact, individual sport. ( ③ ) For example, it seems plausible that whereas motivation, communication skills, and an ability to anticipate opponents' moves are vital for soccer players, snooker performers depend more on cognitive skills like concentration, decision making, and the ability to recover mentally from errors. ( ④ ) After all, a footballer can try to win the ball back off an opponent by chasing and tackling him or her, but a snooker player can only sit and watch while his or her opponent is potting balls on the table. ( ⑤ ) In short, the structure of a sport can affect its psychological requirements.

\*snooker: 스누커 (흰 공을 쳐서 21개의 공을 포켓에 넣은 당구)



## 15 삽입 2-35

But we know too little about what those genes do, what variations in them mean, and what beneficial new variations are possible.

The future of the human race, to a significant extent, will be written in our genes. Much about us at present is written there now. ( ① ) Such information will enable, for example, advanced medical interventions. ( ② ) The beginnings of this are occasionally in the news now. ( ③ ) To add to knowledge of our genes it will be helpful to develop animals with some of their genes replaced by homologous human genes, so that these genes can be more effectively studied. ( ④ ) For example, “humanized” mice are now available and increasingly used in cancer research and other laboratories. ( ⑤ ) Humanizing other animals as well would lead to still more knowledge. By applying this concept to brain-related genes, unusually intelligent dogs could come to replace ordinary dogs as “man’s best friend.”

\*homologous: 상응하는, 상동(相同)의

## 16 연결어 2-38

A culture of narcissism makes inflated self-views the norm, but if we all paid attention just to ourselves and lacked interest in anyone else, then we’d be condemned to a selfish and isolated life. It would be good if people’s delusions of grandiosity actually enticed them to work hard to attain any kind of grandeur. \_\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_\_, these delusions have precisely the reverse effect, especially because they are close to unattainable. Indeed, the more narcissistic people are, the more unrealistic their expectations will tend to be; and the more unrealistic your expectations are, the more likely you are to end up being depressed when you finally come to terms with the fact that you cannot achieve them. Accordingly, rates of depression have been soaring steadily in the past decades. \_\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_\_, from the early 1990s to the early 2000s, rates of depression in the United States increased from 3 percent to 7 percent. As a matter of fact, depression is now considered one of the leading causes of disability in the world, with current estimates indicating that more than 120 million people worldwide suffer from it.

\*grandiosity: 과대, 과장

- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| ① In other words    | Instead      |
| ② In other words    | For instance |
| ③ On the other hand | Therefore    |
| ④ However           | For instance |
| ⑤ However           | Therefore    |





### 17 어휘 2-40 (햇님 직전모의 2회 수록)

Independence takes ① many forms. There's the independence that comes when you possess a strong set of self-help skills. Being able to tie your shoelaces, make your own lunch, and speak to a store manager to get an after-school job—these are ② essential skills for independent living that we should be developing in kids at different stages of development. These self-help skills are the building blocks for real confidence in kids. Our job as parents is to make ourselves ③ necessary, so we need to do less for kids so they can do more. This type of independence is relatively easy for parents to develop. It's also very safe. However, developing a child's independence to navigate the world outside the front door of our home is very ④ different indeed. Greater freedom involves an element of risk, which is naturally scary for parents. However, while our basic job is to keep our kids safe and secure, that doesn't mean we eliminate risk altogether by ⑤ overprotecting them.

### 18 삽입 3-18

For example, it is tempting to focus one's attention on a familiar area and ignore less familiar ones, even if those others become increasingly salient to the matter at hand, while one's own narrow competency becomes more and more irrelevant.

There are a number of heuristics that govern busy everyday judgment. Such heuristics help managers make shortcuts based on prior experience and quick evaluations of a situation. ( ① ) Experiments by Tversky and Kahneman have shown that thinking is easily anchored to a matter that may have little relevance to the eventual judgment, simply by the fact of its being mentioned. ( ② ) And studies show that acquired attitudes may not change even in the face of strong contradictory facts. ( ③ ) The cognitive framing of the issue persists. ( ④ ) Levinthal and March have called attention to a number of such examples of cognitive myopia, which—as by-products of learning—often act as traps. ( ⑤ ) It's like constantly improving your English when what's really needed in today's global business environment is Mandarin.

\*heuristics: 발견법 \*\*myopia: 근시



### 19 순서 3-19

Some genes in your skin are responsible for producing collagen. During youth, these genes are up-regulated (or showing high expression), meaning they produce a lot of collagen.

(A) Over time, the gene that produces collagenase increases its expression, and the gene that produces collagen lowers its expression, reversing the balance that gave the skin its fresh, youthful look. Instead, the increased collagenase breaks down collagen faster than it is replaced so that the skin structure begins to age.

(B) Because the collagen gene is highly expressed and the collagenase is lowly expressed, the genes are perfectly balanced to give the collagen in your skin the highest quality, leaving you with fresh, young-looking skin. As we age, this gene expression balance changes.

(C) Conversely, collagenase is responsible for breaking down collagen so that it can be replaced with fresh new collagen. When we are young, this gene is down-regulated (or has low expression).

### 20 순서 3-24

At the turn of the twentieth century, European artists such as Vlaminck, Matisse, and Picasso began to appreciate and to collect what Westerners began to call “primitive” art.

(A) Just as Western artists borrowed artistic ideas from the peoples of colonized areas, so did the artists of colonized areas borrow from Western societies. Numerous examples from all over the world showing how the art of subject peoples reflected their views of their colonial masters were provided in Julius Lips’s book *The Savage Hits Back*.

(B) These creators of modern art were seeking new ways to depict the world about them, in particular, the human form. Much of the art they collected came from the French colonies in Africa.

(C) In these carvings and sculptures, the Western artists saw what was for them a completely new way of conceiving of and depicting the human figure, and they used these conceptualizations in their own sculpture and paintings.



## 21 삽입 3-25

However, if some conduct is ethically wrong but not unjust, such as the failure of someone to attain a worthwhile goal, no remedy is due.

Justice, at least in most cases, pertains to how individuals are treated by other people, whether as private persons or legally empowered authorities. ( ① ) In criminal law, for example, justice is partly a matter of due process—that is, the procedure that is due the accused. ( ② ) Every individual has a right to demand just treatment; if one is not treated justly, he has the right to rectification of the injustice. ( ③ ) Those who lack courage or prudence or charity are not acting unjustly; they are acting immorally. ( ④ ) Some other examples of lack of virtue would be laziness, dishonesty, betrayal, rudeness, and stinginess. ( ⑤ ) Strong social disapproval of such practices—maybe because of their general adverse impact on human character and relationships—is what is called for, rather than violent revenge.

\*rectification: 교정

## 22 어휘 3-30

Making judgments will stop the creative process—that is, stop synthesis. People with ① strong opinions often have difficulty being creative because they are inclined to short-circuit the creative process by making premature judgments. Langer has identified premature judgments as a cause or characteristic of mindlessness. Hobson has suggested that to dream (which is a kind of creative storytelling), people need to set aside their ② self-reflection systems. Some researchers have suggested that being introspective can interfere with making good decisions. For example, Wilson and Schooler found that when people were made aware of the reasons for their choices, they adopted ③ optimal strategies, presumably because their attention shifted away from the more global problem at hand. Before categories can emerge spontaneously, we need to free the brain from ④ constraints. We need to learn to ⑤ suspend judgement long enough for the creative process to run its course.



### 23 삽입 3-33

When only a few firms produce a good, however, the situation is different.

In a perfectly competitive market—a market in which there are many buyers and sellers, none of whom represents a large part of the market—firms are price takers. ( ① ) That is, sellers of products believe that they can sell as much as they like at the current price and cannot influence the price they receive for their product. ( ② ) For example, a wheat farmer can sell as much wheat as she likes without worrying that if she tries to sell more wheat, she will depress the market price. ( ③ ) The reason she need not worry about the effect of her sales on prices is that any individual wheat grower represents only a tiny fraction of the world market. ( ④ ) The aircraft manufacturing giant Boeing shares the market for large jet aircraft with only one major rival, the European firm Airbus. ( ⑤ ) Boeing therefore knows that if it produces more aircraft, it will have a significant effect on the total supply of planes in the world and will therefore significantly drive down the price of airplanes.

### 24 요지 3-34

The never-ending “Why?” is typical of intelligent two-year-olds. It is, first, a request for information. As such, you should give information, but it isn’t necessary that the information be scientifically correct. In fact, your answer can be total fiction as long as it relates in some way to the original question. For example, if a toddler asks “why?” the sun goes down, you can answer, “Because it’s tired and needs to sleep,” or “Because it’s playing peek-a-boo with you.” One answer is really as good as the next. It’s even all right to give a different answer every time the child asks the same question! If you think that what I’m suggesting is equivalent to “lying,” take a look at the books published for children of this age. In them are fantastic creatures and trees that talk and all manner of impossible things. The point is, it’s not necessary that you describe the world to young children in correct terms. If it was vital that young children always hear correct answers and descriptions, we’d read to them from the encyclopedia instead of storybooks.

- ① 어린 아이들은 정확한 대답을 듣기를 원한다.
- ② 자녀 양육에 있어서 때로는 선의의 거짓말이 필요하다.
- ③ 어린 아이들의 질문에 모두 대답해주어야 하는 것은 아니다.
- ④ 어린 아이들의 질문에 대해 창의적인 대답을 해주어야 한다.
- ⑤ 어린 아이들의 질문에 대한 대답이 반드시 과학적으로 정확할 필요는 없다.



## 25 순서 3-37

Trade is absolutely vital for economic development, both to import advanced technology and to export goods and services to pay for the imports. The costs of shipping goods play an enormous role in facilitating or hindering trade, and therefore, development.

(A) Fiji, by contrast, is far away in the South Pacific. That may contribute to its exotic reputation, but it certainly does not contribute to its economic development.

(B) These differences give Singapore a profound economic advantage over, say, Fiji. Singapore is on the world's main trade route between Europe and Asia. A ship going from Osaka, Japan, to Rotterdam, the Netherlands, will pass by Singapore as it traverses the Strait of Malacca.

(C) Transport costs are lower by sea than by land. Sea-based transport costs are lower in main trading lanes than in remote reaches of the world. Transport costs are obviously lower to reach a neighboring market than a distant market.

## 26 삽입 3-40

In contrast, the far greater number of people from lower social orders have largely been forgotten, even though they were also vital for the course of future science.

Archimedes was neither a scientist nor a technologist, since no such people existed when he was living in Sicily during the third century B.C. ( ① ) Instead, Archimedes more closely resembled a different modern stereotype—the armchair philosopher. ( ② ) The social and scholarly landscapes of ancient Greece were dramatically different from those familiar today. ( ③ ) Broadly speaking, two sectors of Greek society influenced what would later become science. ( ④ ) Only individuals belonging to the smaller group were celebrated—the wealthy philosophers who thought profoundly about the universe and its occupants, but generally felt that hands-on experimental research was beneath them and irrelevant. ( ⑤ ) Although many theoretical concepts do derive from Greek philosophers, other aspects of science originate from less privileged people who used their expertise to keep themselves alive—miners who developed ore-refining techniques, farmers familiar with weather patterns, and textile workers who relied on chemical reactions.

\*ore-refining: 광석을 정제하는



## 27 문단 요약 4-20

Although subtle, the broaden effect of positive emotions is reliable and has been tested and supported in research laboratories, using a wide range of methods. Studies of memory, attention, and verbal fluency show that, under the influence of positive emotions, people have access to a wider array of information than is typically accessible to them. Eye-tracking studies show that positive emotions literally expand one's peripheral vision, allowing people to see more of their surroundings. Brain imaging studies concur. Stroke patients with visual neglect, for instance, show expanded visual awareness when listening to pleasant music, relative to unpleasant or no music, an effect apparently mediated by functional coupling of emotional and attentional brain regions. Likewise, brain-based measures of breadth of visual encoding indicate that induced emotions bias early visual inputs, with positive emotions increasing and negative emotions decreasing the field of view.

As many studies revealed, \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ emotions can widen subjects' \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ of vision and visual awareness.

- | (A)        | (B)       |
|------------|-----------|
| ① positive | exactness |
| ② negative | range     |
| ③ various  | exactness |
| ④ various  | intensity |
| ⑤ positive | range     |

## 28 순서 4-25

One of the most commonly used methods of assessing medication adherence is simply to ask the patient, and self-report measures are widely used in adherence research. However, opinions about the value of this method are sharply divided.

(A) One problem with self-reported adherence is that questions about medicine taking are often presented at a time and place which is quite distant from the actual event. This produces recall effects. People are often unable to recall exactly what they did and will often tend to remember the 'good' rather than the 'bad'.

(B) Some reviewers consider it to be useless because it overestimates adherence. Others maintain that it is a valid indicator of medication adherence which is practical and useful in a wide variety of research settings. Why such a polarized view?

(C) Another issue relates to the truthfulness of self-reported adherence. Hippocrates observed over 2,500 years ago that '(Physicians should) keep watch also on the faults of patients which often make them lie about the taking of things prescribed'. This observation is supported by more recent authors demonstrating that patients often report less instances of non-adherence than they actually have had.

\*medication adherence: 약물 복용 이행도



### 29 어휘 4-32

According to some scientists, humans have their primate ancestors to thank, at least in part, for the existence of war. During earlier phases of human evolution, aggressive behavior may have ① improved the odds of survival and become encoded in the genes of a growing number of individuals. Ethologists and sociobiologists believe that a predisposition to aggression may have been transmitted ② genetically from one generation to the next. One of the best-known proponents of this view is the ethologist Konrad Lorenz. Like other ethologists, Lorenz has focused his research on the behavior of animals other than humans. From this work he has concluded that aggression is an ③ instinct in humans, as it is in lower animals. Lorenz links aggression with ④ territoriality. Just as animals defend their nests, burrows, and ranges, humans fight wars to defend their nations. It follows from this explanation that war is probably ⑤ avoidable because it results from a natural urge.

\*ethologist: 동물행동학자

### 30 삽입 4-33

But many subjects went along with the request, apparently not paying much attention to the content of the explanation.

Sometimes we seem to comply with requests for no reason at all. In one study, researchers approached people using a photocopying machine and asked to go first in line because "I have to make copies." ( ① ) This so-called explanation actually gave no real justification for going out of turn. ( ② ) Ellen Langer, a professor of psychology at Harvard University, refers to this behavior as mindlessness because people respond without thinking seriously about their behavior. ( ③ ) Perhaps out of habit, we have learned that when someone asks for something, especially something trivial, and gives a reason (even a meaningless reason), we should go along. ( ④ ) We spare ourselves the mental effort of thinking about the situation and simply comply with the request. ( ⑤ ) Mindlessness may not explain most instances of compliance, but it is a fascinating aspect of human behavior.



## 31 연결어 4-34

Social stereotypes are often formed initially from some specific experience, or from observations of one or more individuals. These specific impressions become a stereotype when this information is then generalized to apply to all members of a group, regardless of circumstances. This creates difficulties when circumstances change, but the stereotype does not, or when a stereotype is used as a substitute for gathering accurate information about a person. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, a friend once reported an experience that his 6-year-old son had at school. The teacher had asked the children to 'draw a picture of your father relaxing.' When the teacher saw the boy drawing a picture of a man chopping wood, she said, 'No, I said draw him relaxing.' Bursting into tears, the 6-year-old exclaimed, 'But my Daddy does chop wood to relax!' \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, his father's 'work' involved sitting at a desk all day. The teacher's stereotype, not the boy's drawing, was the problem. Stereotypes, as mental schemata, can lead us to prejudge others—and all schemata carry this risk of distorting reality.

- | (A)           | (B)         |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① However     | Therefore   |
| ② However     | By contrast |
| ③ That is     | Therefore   |
| ④ For example | By contrast |
| ⑤ For example | Furthermore |

## 32 연결어 4-35

Selective encoding involves distinguishing irrelevant from relevant information. We are all presented every day with much more information than we can possibly handle. An important task confronting each of us is to select the information that is important for our purposes, and to filter out the information that is not important. Selective encoding is the process by which this filtering is done. Consider, \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, a particularly significant example of selective encoding in science, the unusual means by which Sir Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin. Fleming was performing an experiment that involved growing bacteria in a petri dish—a little glass or plastic dish that contains a gelatin in which bacteria grow easily. Unfortunately, from some points of view, the culture was spoiled: A mold grew within the culture and killed the bacteria. A lesser scientist would have lamented the failure of the experiment and promised to do a better job next time. Fleming, \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, noticed that the mold had killed the bacteria, a discovery that provided the basis for his discovery of the important antibiotic, penicillin.

- | (A)               | (B)            |
|-------------------|----------------|
| ① for example     | however        |
| ② for example     | similarly      |
| ③ to the contrary | however        |
| ④ likewise        | in other words |
| ⑤ likewise        | similarly      |





### 33 문단요약 4-36

According to Bandura, human motivation, well-being, and personal accomplishment are based more on what an individual believes than on what is objectively true. Unless people believe that their actions can produce the outcomes they desire, they have little incentive to act or to persevere in the face of obstacles. For this reason, how people behave can often be better predicted by the beliefs they hold about their capabilities than by what they are actually capable of accomplishing, for these self-efficacy perceptions help determine what individuals do with the knowledge and skills they have. This helps explain why people's behaviors are sometimes disjoined from their actual capabilities, and why their behaviors may differ widely even when they have similar knowledge and skills. Many individuals suffer frequent and sometimes debilitating self-doubts about capabilities they clearly possess, just as many others are sometimes confident about what they can accomplish despite possessing modest skills.

Although people have \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ capabilities about a given area, their results are different because of how they \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ themselves

- | (A)        | (B)     |
|------------|---------|
| ① the same | comfort |
| ② the same | trust   |
| ③ unique   | trust   |
| ④ unique   | comfort |
| ⑤ inborn   | develop |

### 34 순서 4-38

Beginner drivers of all ages lack both driving skills and experience in recognizing potential dangers.

(A) These restrictions are lifted as new drivers gain experience and teenage drivers mature, gaining a full licence. Although the specific requirements for advancing through these three stages vary according to country, they provide a protective environment while new drivers become more experienced.

(B) For newly-licensed teenage drivers, their immaturity and limited driving experience result in disproportionately high rates of crashes. Graduated driver licensing systems address the high risks faced by new drivers by requiring an apprenticeship of planned and supervised practice—the learner's permit stage.

(C) This is then followed by a provisional licence that places temporary restrictions on unsupervised driving. Commonly imposed restrictions include limits on night-time driving, limits on the number of passengers, and a prohibition against driving after drinking any alcohol.





## 35 어휘 4-40 (직전 모의고사 1회 수록)

Parents, surprisingly, are ① immune to the influence of stereotypes. For example, there is research to suggest that the “girls-can’t-do-math” stereotype distorts the way parents evaluate their children’s interests and abilities. Parents in various studies have been found to see their daughters as ② less interested and adept than their sons at math and science, to see their girls succeeding through effort, but their boys succeeding by dint of natural ability. These attributions shape the messages that parents send their kids. For example, recent research conducted by Tenenbaum and Leaper found that parents asked more cognitively ③ challenging questions of boys when working through a science problem than when discussing a less male-associated topic, such as interpersonal relations. Remarkably, other research further showed that parents’ beliefs predicted their child’s confidence ④ better than actual performance. This means that parental ⑤ expectations – which are influenced by gender stereotypes–can matter more than a child’s actual ability, interests, and performance in shaping their child’s academic self-identity.

## 36 제목 5-19

When other animals produce waste, we usually do not consider it pollution. Of course, animal waste can indeed be pollution if it is part of a human project such as factory farming of animals. But can animals or living organisms or nature itself pollute without human interference? Volcanoes are not air polluters, even though volcanoes produce harmful toxic gases. And when wild animal waste causes pollution, it is almost always the result of human-caused habitat change. David Fahrenthold reported that scientists in Virginia and Maryland recently found that wild animal waste was causing serious water pollution problems. But the cause is “unnaturally high populations of deer, geese, and raccoons living in modern suburbs and depositing their waste there.” And the cause of “unnaturally high” populations of what are in fact prey animals is the absence of predators, which humans are responsible for. Scientists determined it would be neither feasible nor popular to kill or relocate enough animals to significantly reduce this pollution.

- ① Why Does Pollution Occur?
- ② Pollution: What Can Scientists Do?
- ③ How Small Humans Are to Nature
- ④ Not Only Can Humans Pollute Nature
- ⑤ Nature Never Kills Nature without Human Help



## 37 요지 5-22

If you have a bad flu and after taking medicine you only become more ill, what should you do? You see a doctor; most likely the doctor will spend only a few minutes with you, quickly diagnose the extent of the problem, and prescribe specific medication. Within a short time you're back on your feet. If your car is not running as it should and, after tinkering with it to no avail, what's the next logical step? You take it to a professional mechanic who, probably with a few turns of a screwdriver or a wrench, fixes your car just like that. If you can't seem to grasp a polynomial from basic algebra, you get assistance from your teacher or a tutor. Get the picture? The thing is, most problems are relatively simple and easy to fix if addressed in their early stages. But if brushed aside, especially if a habit of doing so has already been formed, the issues can develop into something worse, to the point that they overwhelm the initial problem.

- ① 문제가 커지기 전에 해결하는 것이 좋다.
- ② 심각한 문제는 반드시 전문가에게 의뢰해야 한다.
- ③ 문제의 심각성에 따라 각기 다른 대처가 필요하다.
- ④ 도움 받을 수 있는 각 분야의 전문가를 알아두는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 문제가 생겼을 때 도움을 받기 보다는 스스로 해결해야 한다.

## 38 주제 5-25

The telephone, whether cell or landline, provides a purely auditory medium that transmits two-way vocal information, including the prosodic (affective) component of speech. Although it filters the visual signals of gestures, tears, smiles, and other facial expressions, the purely auditory medium of the telephone is itself socially and emotionally potent, generating smiles and laughter in remote individuals—a point we confirmed by observation of 1,000 solitary people in public places. Unless using a cell phone, isolated people are essentially smileless, laughless, and speechless. Constant, emotionally rewarding vocal contact with select, distant acquaintances is a significant contributor to the worldwide commercial success of cell phones. Radio comedy and drama further demonstrate the power of a purely auditory medium, even when directed one-way from performer to audience. It occurred to me that the ability to contact unseen acquaintances is a basic property of the auditory sense.

- ① social role of telephone
- ② power of auditory sense
- ③ unique character of telephone
- ④ role and function of auditory media
- ⑤ strengths and weaknesses of auditory media





### 39 어법 5-32

Twentieth-century literary scholar and philosopher Kenneth Burke begins his famous essay with a discussion of proverbs, ① noting that proverbs are really just literary devices for naming typical, recurrent situations. A popular proverb like “birds of a feather flock together,” for instance, simply names the fact ② that people who have common or shared tastes frequently associate with one another. But because proverbs describe recurring situations in life, they offer a means for quickly sizing up a “type” of situation and ③ developing a strategy to respond to it. If you attend a party in which a select group of people has congregated in one corner, then ④ invoke the “birds” proverb under your breath provides a way of criticizing the group for having excluded you. Verbally lumping the individuals together and then disparaging them for behaving badly or dressing poorly is a particularly effective way of resolving the anxiety of having been excluded. For Burke, proverbs were just succinct instances of ⑤ how literature in general functions as stylistic medicine for everyday problems.

### 40 주제 5-35

Related to making e-commerce successful is the fact that media companies must show a willingness to surrender some of the control they have had over packaging media content. Allowing customers to buy individual songs rather than an entire CD is one simple example of something recording labels showed remarkable resistance to until recently. Allowing a good deal more “try before you buy” free trial samples, such as Kindle’s free book chapters, is another business practice that will have to be encouraged for online customers. Eventually, some publishers may even be willing to allow customers to create their own books by combining the essays of a favorite author, for example, or putting book themes together. By encouraging promotion of such user-created books (yet while still providing royalties to authors), publishers may find that some of their readers have a better sense of how to tap into popular tastes than the companies themselves.

- ① changing trend of musical market
- ② similarity of online market to offline market
- ③ definition of customizing strategy of e-commerce
- ④ way for e-commerce to adapt to market for success
- ⑤ survival strategy of e-commerce to win over offline market



### 41 순서 5-36

If milk's physical properties posed challenges, they also promised possibilities. Transforming milk into other products allowed farm families and manufacturers to transcend some of the natural obstacles that limited the sale of fluid milk, such as spoilage or seasonality.

(A) In time, chemists found ways to alter milk even more dramatically, powdering it for long storage, weaving its proteins into cloth fibers, and channeling its sugars into the manufacture of penicillin.

(B) Few foods were so innately well suited to change into other products as was milk. After being drawn from the cow, milk could be whipped into ice cream, churned into butter, coagulated into cheese, incorporated into candies and breads, or fed to livestock and reach the market as meat.

(C) Just as milk drinkers needed inspectors and milk companies to guard milk's safety, so too did farm families come to rely upon these manufacturers to transform the raw materials of their farm into salable goods.

\*coagulate: 응고시키다

### 42 삽입 6-19

Worse, many hypotheses are created to advance particular commercial purposes—in an attempt to accommodate a goal with a profit motive.

The hypothesis might be considered by some to be an altruistic formulation with an intent to understand the actual nature of things—a search for the truth. ( ① ) In reality, the hypothesis in modern science is often determined with the intent to advance a researcher's career or provide substantiation for a commercial purpose. ( ② ) The unfortunate state of affairs in modern science dictates hypotheses designed for publication and acceptance by peers, rather than for a real search for truth. ( ③ ) A hypothesis may conveniently benefit the funding group of the study in one way or another. ( ④ ) Most often, the institution providing funding will benefit either directly or indirectly from the eventual conclusion of the study. ( ⑤ ) This may mean greater sales of a particular product or merely more credibility and rationale for the institution's specific purpose or mission.



### 43 빈칸 6-20 (직전 모의고사 1회 수록)

Science emerged as a way of knowing in a time when all manner of superstition held sway. Science is an attempt to see past superstition and discern reality in a more objective way. But this doesn't mean that when one becomes a scientist one loses the entire emotional content of their minds. Controlling for emotional bias is simply a process skill that scientists learn, in order to lessen the influence, as much as possible, of their personal feelings upon their study. The idea of men in white coats probing the natural world in a lab somewhere, using only the tools of pure reason, is a fallacy. The best scientists out there aren't emotionless beings; they're exactly the opposite of that. The best scientists are as full of passion for their subject as any artist you're likely to meet. They're \_\_\_\_\_; they want to see the universe in all its diversity and beauty. These people, though they use a particular way of knowing called science, don't have intellects that have been riven from their attendant hearts and souls.

- ① prone to be heartless
- ② not satisfied with cold facts
- ③ blinded by objectivity or exactness
- ④ not interested in any facts or truth
- ⑤ not influenced by their own interests

### 44 어법 6-25

Like that of any other species, the survival of humans depended on a simple imperative: People had to extract more energy out of their environment than they expended in the process of doing so. Only under this condition would individuals ① be able to survive and produce offspring and populations to maintain their size. The energy balance sheet ② explaining why the human diet was initially overwhelmingly vegetarian in most regions. Humans are omnivores and can digest both plant and animal food, but animals attempt to escape while plants are fixed in location. ③ Chasing an animal can easily turn the energy balance into the negative, while gathering plant food tends to be very rewarding. Chimpanzees, genetically our closest ④ surviving relatives, eat up to 40 different kinds of fruit a day and supplement ⑤ their diet with ants and termites.



### 45 어휘 6-30

The problem with applying the law of supply and demand to financial instruments is that investment markets are not always rational. Most investors don't truly have a need for the stock they are buying—they are making a choice of what to buy in order to achieve a goal of (A) maximizing/minimizing gains. Reasonably, they should be looking for the best available investment based upon quantitative criteria. But often a stock is bought without any financial logic to support the purchase. For example, an investor may buy the stock of a company because as a consumer, they like the product of that company, even though the company is losing money. All too often (B) calculations/emotions become involved in buy and sell decisions. Greed can lead to buying speculative stocks or hanging on to a loser far too long in the hope that the investor will eventually break even. Fear can cause an investor to sell a winning stock too early or to become paralyzed and (C) unable/able to act in the face of a broad market decline.

### 46 삽입 6-33

Natural selection, on the other hand, is economical: it weeds out inefficiency and waste.

Natural selection stresses survival in a hostile environment as fundamental to the prehistoric evolution of any adaptation. But if art is an adaptation, mere survival is a completely inadequate explanation for its existence. ( ① ) The reason is clear: artistic objects and performances are typically among the most ample, extravagant, and glittering creations of the human mind. ( ② ) The arts consume excessively brain power, physical effort, time, and precious resources. ( ③ ) The organs and behaviors of animals are designed by natural selection to allow a species to survive and reproduce, making the most effective use of local resources. ( ④ ) Evolution by natural selection is a severe accountant in the way it sorts out potential adaptations in terms of costs and benefits. ( ⑤ ) How strange, therefore, to argue then for a Darwinian genesis of the arts of man, which so often tend toward lavish excess, costly far beyond any obvious adaptive benefits for survival.



### 47 삽입 6-34

But they may not be addressing the ability to handle that added business.

Years ago, a mentor of mine, who'd consulted with several health-care organizations, told me that whenever the front desk of a clinic cleaned up its backlog of claims and paperwork and streamlined its workflow, patient volume invariably increased dramatically. ( ① ) He suggested that as long as the reception staff experienced new business as creating more stress (due to clogged systems), they would unconsciously turn it away. ( ② ) Many organizations are encouraging their people to be "customer driven" and to "go the extra mile" to add a competitive edge of extraordinary service that will win more business. ( ③ ) Everyone can sense this on some level, and if their environment is already stressed to the max, that extra mile and extra smile will not surface when it's needed the most. ( ④ ) Next time your front line feels overwhelmed, watch out for resistance to new customers and opportunities! ( ⑤ ) When a ringing phone creates stress at the spinal level, though the words may be "Can I help you?" the underlying communication is, "Go away! I can't handle you!"

### 48 어법 6-37

A family is ① structured somewhat like a solar system, which is, in a sense, a galactic "cell." At the center of a solar system, there is a source of energy ② that nurtures and stabilizes the system. Around this central core ③ revolves a number of planets in various stages of "maturity." Likewise, a family needs a powerful, stabilizing, and nurturing source of energy at its center. The only people who are qualified to sit in that position of power and responsibility are parents, ④ whose job is to define, organize, lead, nurture, and sustain the family. Children are the "planets" in the system and when they are very young, they orbit close to the parent-sun because they need lots of nurturing and guidance. As they grow, their orbits increase steadily in diameter so that by their late teens or early twenties, they should be capable of escaping the pull of their parents' "gravity" and ⑤ embarking upon lives of their own.





정답

1	④	11	①	21	③
2	①	12	(C) - (A) - (B)	22	③
3	⑤	13	⑤	23	④
4	②	14	③	24	⑤
5	④	15	①	25	(C) - (B) - (A)
6	⑤	16	④	26	⑤
7	③	17	③	27	⑤
8	(B) - (A) - (C)	18	⑤	28	(B) - (A) - (C)
9	(B) - (C) - (A)	19	(C) - (B) - (A)	29	⑤
10	(C) - (B) - (A)	20	(B) - (C) - (A)	30	②

31	④	41	(B) - (A) - (C)
32	①	42	③
33	②	43	②
34	(B) - (C) - (A)	44	②
35	①	45	maximizing/emotions/unable
36	⑤	46	③
37	①	47	③
38	④	48	③
39	④		
40	④		