

# Gun LeeBS Final

수능특강 / 인터넷 수능 / 수능완성

# 들어가기 전에

이 책에 오류가 없다고 확답할 수 없습니다. 오류를 발견하면 연락바랍니다.

## 이 책의 목표

EBS를 한번 풀어보고 수업을 들은 것으로는 내가 아는 것과 모르는 것을 구분하지 못합니다. 꼭 문제를 풀며 제대로 알지 못했던 부분들을 보완하기 바랍니다. 문제뿐만 아니라 빈칸의 위치와 어휘문제의 쟁점이 되는 부분을 모두 밑줄로 표시했고 연결사로 출제될 수 있는 부분은 굵은 글씨로 표시했습니다. EBS 교재와 반드시 같이 공부하시고 본인이 놓쳤던 포인트들을 점검하기 바랍니다.

## 이 책의 특징

3월 31일 수능개선위원회는 EBS 70% 연계를 유지하나, 대의과약과 세부사항 과약은 연계하지 않겠다(비슷한 주제나 소재 사용)고 발표했습니다. 이에 따라 주제, 주장, 요지, 제목유형은 변형문제를 만들지 않았습니다. 또한 필자가 생각하기에 출제가능성이 높은 지문, 출제 시 오답률이 높을 것 같은 지문을 선별했습니다.

## 이 책의 활용법

이 책의 문제들은 기출문제 분석을 통해 발견한 평가원의 문제 출제원리를 토대로 만들었습니다. 따라서 기출문제를 먼저 분석하시길 권장합니다. 하지만 기출문제를 풀 시간이 없는 학생들은 이 책을 통해 평가원의 문제 출제원리를 느껴보시기 바랍니다. 또한 자신의 EBS 학습의 확언용 교재이기 때문에 반드시 EBS 교재를 먼저 학습하고 오시기 바랍니다.

## 문제 출제원리

모든 문제의 출제원리를 여기서 서술하긴 어렵지만, 가장 기본이 되는 출제원칙을 설명하겠습니다.

1. 빈칸 : 지문은 같은 말이 다른 표현으로 paraphrasing되는 지문들 위주로 선별했습니다. 빈칸의 위치는 주제와 관련이 깊은 자리를 선택하고, 표현의 이질감이 큰 부분, 부정표현이 포함된 부분으로 했습니다. 또한 오답선지는 정답과 반대말, 한 단어만 틀리게 하는 방법을 주로 사용하였습니다.
2. 문장삽입 : 문장삽입은 2가지 유형이 있습니다. 대조되는 어구를 제시함으로써 글의 흐름을 바꾸는 문장을 주어진 문장으로 제시합니다. 이는 쉬운 유형입니다. 다른 하나는 글의 흐름이 ③번에 들어가도 자연스럽게 ④번에 들어가도 자연스럽게 심지어 ⑤번에 들어가도 자연스러운 문장을 주어진 문장으로 제시합니다. 이런 유형은 자연스러운 위치를 고르는 것이 아니라 반드시 들어가야만 하는 곳, 즉 빠지면 커다란 gap이 생기는 위치를 골라야 합니다. 보통 대명사나 지시어가 정답의 근거 역할을 하도록 만들었습니다.
3. 어휘 : 최근 오답률 1위를 맡고 있는 유형입니다. 근거가 비교적 명확하고 제시문의 흐름을 읽어야 풀 수 있는 문제로 구성하였고 반의어를 주로 사용하여 만들었습니다.

## 책 소개를 마치며

책을 풀려는 모든 학생들, 특히 친애하는 나의 고3 학생들 모두 수능에서 좋은 결과 얻길 진심으로 응원합니다.

## 수능특강 변형문제

### 1. 문장삽입 [2강 1번]

**However, while it is easy to watch television, it is hard to write analytically about it**

To many people, television is just flickering wallpaper, moving pictures in the corner of the room. (①) As a medium, television is extremely easy to watch without, apparently, requiring a great deal of effort from the viewer. (②) If you are studying communications, media studies, social studies, humanities or English, you will probably need either to write about a television programme, or to prepare and present a project about television at some point in the course of your studies. (③) Most students find this very difficult. (④) Precisely because television is so easy to watch, it seems to resist our efforts to analyze it critically. (⑤)

### 2. 빈칸 [2강 4번]

Small children have smaller stomachs. They need concentrated foods, high in calories but low in volume. This is one of the main causes of infant malnutrition. In many countries, children are poorly fed but adults are not. It would be a mistake to believe that \_\_\_\_\_. Parents (and especially mothers) watch out for their children. They would happily give up their own food in order to feed their children. The problem is that many times the only food available to families consists of vegetables and roots high in fibre but low in calories. Adults can eat all they need, as their stomachs are big enough. And in enough quantity, any food will fatten a person. Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables needed, because they don't have enough room in their stomach.

- ① children cannot take the amount of foods they need
- ② adults are capable of digest amount of vegetables they consume
- ③ children have a different organism from adults
- ④ adults eat everything and leave nothing for the children
- ⑤ vegetables are delicious

### 3. 빈칸 [2강 5번]

The universal appeal of sports, together with its inherent link to health and well-being, makes it the ideal transmitter of messages about the environment. We are already accustomed to ‘hearing’ messages about national pride and fair play through sport. Sport, and in particular the sporting event industry, now represents the front line for sustainable development campaigns. Environmental sustainability is not only making sporting events more marketable, but it is attracting the kind of corporate sponsors who are keen to use public approval to enhance corporate reputation. \_\_\_\_\_ when sporting heroes are used to transmit the ‘disease’ — a notable example being Planet Ark, an Australian not-for-profit environmental group, set up by retired Wimbledon tennis champion Pat Cash.

- ① The 'hearing' messages become more suspicious
- ② The willpower of 'sustainable' development continues to be attracted
- ③ The environmental 'virus' is made more infectious
- ④ The mind of 'fair' play grows up
- ⑤ The power of 'well-being' is distinguished by power of sponsors

### 4. 연결사 [2강 6번]

Within the societal cultures of the United States, subcultural differences once ignored by many managers now command significant attention and sensitivity. Historically, the U.S. workforce has consisted primarily of white males. Today, (A), white males make up far less than 50 percent of business new hires in the United States, whereas women and African American, Hispanic, and Asian men account for increasingly large portions of the U.S. workforce. (B), in the last ten years the number of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U.S. workforce has grown by over 25 percent. It is becoming—and will continue to become—even more important for managers to know about and be ready to respond to the challenges deriving from individual differences in abilities, personalities, and motives. Knowledge about the workplace consequences of these differences can provide managers with help in this regard.

- (A) [ however / for example ]
- (B) [ Therefore / Moreover ]

5. 빈칸 [2강 7번]

Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels. You will need a supply of various brands of microwave popcorn to test, and you will need a microwave oven. If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens. Under such circumstances, the experimenter would be unable to conclude confidently whether the popcorn or the oven caused the difference. To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test. In order to reasonably conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, \_\_\_\_\_ . By using the same microwave oven, you control the number of variables in the experiment.

- ① bark, bark, this is no answer such as garden Seo.
- ② there must be no more problems than circumstances
- ③ there should be more variables in the experiment
- ④ no other experimenter sets up for variables
- ⑤ there must be no other variables in the experiment

6. 문장삽입 [2강 8번]

**This is because wider roads reduce barriers to driving.**

If we are planning on reducing congestion on a busy roadway, the best possible thing to do is to simply widen the road. Surprisingly, though, the more one widens the road, the more congested the road becomes. (①) This, in turn, increases the demand for cars. (②) Increased demand for cars tends to increase competition among carmakers and drive down prices, leading to still more cars on the road. (③) Without regulations, carmakers are unlikely to invest in reducing emissions, even if their profits rise and technology advances. (④) Wider roads and cheaper cars also allow people to move to cheaper places farther from major downtown economic areas. This increases driving time and puts more cars on the road still. (⑤) People become more and more dependent on the car until it is strange not to own one. So, more infrastructure still is devoted to the car and more cars end up on the road.

7. 빈칸 [3강 1번]

Paying attention to one thing necessarily comes at the \_\_\_\_\_ of another. Letting your eyes get too taken in by all of the scientific equipment in the laboratory prevents you from noticing anything of significance about the man in that same room. We cannot allocate our attention to multiple things at once and expect it to function at the same level as it would were we to focus on just one activity. Two tasks cannot possibly be in the attentional focus at the same time. One will inevitably end up being the focus, and the other—or others—more like irrelevant noise, something to be filtered out. Or worse still, none will have the focus and all will be, although slightly clearer, noise, but degrees of noise all the same.

- ① opportunity
- ② risk
- ③ expense
- ④ commitment
- ⑤ CO2

8. 빈칸 [3강 3번]

Formal appraisals are a very important part of the overall communications an employee receives concerning job performance. However, if feedback is received only once during the year, \_\_\_\_\_. For an employee to receive feedback that can truly help him or her improve performance, it must be provided on a regular and more frequent basis. If there are areas of improvement to be addressed, they should not be "saved up" until the time of the annual appraisal before being communicated to the employee. Similarly, feedback about an individual's good job performance should also be communicated and reinforced on a frequent and regular basis. Set up quarterly discussions, for example, or be careful to do them as projects come to an end or at other appropriate times.

- ① an employee has no stress
- ② individual performances developed to high level
- ③ it will fall short of meeting its ultimate objective
- ④ a manager is likely to pick up an employee
- ⑤ all actions are all risks

9. 빈칸 [3강 4번]

In 1879 Thomas Edison announced that he would publicly display the electric lightbulb by December 31, even though all his experiments had, to that point, failed. He threw his knapsack over the brick wall—the numerous challenges that he still faced—and on the last day of that year, there was light. In 1962, when John F. Kennedy declared to the world that the United States was going to land a man on the moon by the end of the decade, some of the metals necessary for the journey had not yet been invented, and the technology required for completing the journey was not available. But he threw his—and NASA’s—knapsack over the brick wall. Though \_\_\_\_\_, no matter how bold and how inspiring, does not ensure that we reach our destination, it does enhance the likelihood of success.

- ① eating a knapsack
- ② counting days
- ③ working hard
- ④ making a verbal commitment
- ⑤ inventing a bright light

10. 순서 [3강 5번]

**Imagine encountering a piece of fruit that seems to be a lemon. It has the right shape, the right smell, the right color, and the right texture. “It’s a lemon,” you think.**

(A) But note that it is no longer similar in any obvious ways to other members of the category. What makes it a lemon is a narrative we construct about how it started and how it came to be the way it is now.

(B) But then we paint it with red nail polish, we coat it with ammonia, and we squash it flat. Is it still a lemon? Of course it is. It’s just a lemon that has been abused.

(C) Or consider a fake \$20 bill that you have just seen come off your friend’s color laser printer. It’s a perfect copy, to your eyes, of a real \$20. It looks right, it feels right, it even smells right. So is it a \$20 bill? Of course not. It’s a fake \$20 bill.

11. 어휘 [3강 6번]

Nicholas Humphrey suggests that color preferences arise because of the different signals that colors convey to organisms in nature. He argues that colors can send “approach” signals, such as the colors of flowers that attract pollinating bees, or “avoid” signals, such as the colors of poisonous toads that warn off potential predators. The underlying idea is that because colors carry information about which kinds of objects an organism should or should not interact with, it would be of ①benefit if the organism “liked” the colors that send approach signals and “disliked” the ones that send avoid signals, as these ②aesthetic experiences will lead the organism to behave ③adaptively. The bottom line is that the ④relevance of color-related information for the organism’s health and well-being makes it beneficial for the organism to behave ⑤in disaccord with such color preferences.

12. 빈칸 [3강 7번]

Mass political opinion can be sort of like guessing the number of marbles in a glass jar. Most people’s guesses will miss the mark, but the average guess of a large enough crowd is generally very accurate. The idea that the masses generally come up with good overall decisions is sometimes referred to as the “wisdom of crowds,” and it really does work amazingly well for some things. The problem is that in politics we don’t see the glass jar for ourselves—we view it through the lens of the media, and the media show us a distorted view of politics. Thus, we should be aware of such media biases in order to minimize the likelihood that they will \_\_\_\_\_, even though there’s no way to permanently “fix” them.

- ① break out our distorted glass jar
- ② come knock the door to beg political judgment
- ③ have a common misconception
- ④ obscure our biased view
- ⑤ throw off our political judgment



13. 어휘 [3강 9번]

When we talk about global warming we seem ①obsessed with regulating just one parameter.—namely, CO<sub>2</sub>. But while ②reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> level in the atmosphere may be part of the solution, surely our primary concern ought to be to advance human and environmental well-being the most, where many other factors are in play. While cutting CO<sub>2</sub> will save some people from dying of heat, it will at the same time cause more people to ③die from cold. This highlights how reducing CO<sub>2</sub> means blindly eliminating both negative and positive effects of global warming. We ought at least to consider ④adaptive strategies that would allow us to hold on to the ⑤negative effects of climate change while reducing or eliminating its damages.

14. 빈칸 [3강 10번]

Some tennis players believe that the first chance of serving is for trial and invariably use the second chance. The result is that they make a mistake with both serves quite often. Once you have faltered in serving, there is no question of playing further. At times they commit a double fault at such a crucial stage of the game that it becomes suicidal. The lesson to be learnt is that, first of all, one should avoid committing mistakes in life and the opportunity should be grabbed in the first instance itself. If a mistake has been committed, however, it should not be repeated because life does not give you many chances. If you miss all your chances, you lose the game of life. Therefore one has to be watchful in order to make use of the opportunities offered by life. In no case should any opportunity be \_\_\_\_\_ in the hope that more opportunities will come.

- ① come
- ② taken
- ③ gained
- ④ accepted
- ⑤ lost

15. 문장삽입 [4강 5번]

**The Internet opens the gates of education to anyone who can get her hands on a computer.**

Most of the world does not have access to the education afforded to a small minority. (①) For every Albert Einstein, Yo-Yo Ma, or Barack Obama who has the opportunity for education, there are uncountable others who never get the chance. (②) This vast waste of talent translates directly into reduced economic output. (③) In a world where economic ruin is often tied to collapse, societies are well advised to exploit all the human capital they have. (④) This is not always a trivial task, but the mere feasibility redefines the playing field. (⑤) A motivated teen anywhere on the planet can walk through the world's knowledge, from Wikipedia to the curricula of MIT's OpenCourseWare.

16. 문장삽입 [4강 7번]

**But, on the other hand, overly restrictive copyright laws may chill the writer's creative endeavors.**

Copyright is ambivalent. (①) Copyright is the primary vehicle for protecting a writer's literary creations. (②) Unless writers have the legal ability to prevent others from copying their work, it would be very difficult to hinder others from using the fruits of the writer's labor without compensation. (③) Fortunately, there are strong copyright laws that enable writers to prevent others from wrongfully appropriating their work. (④) Writers frequently use the works of others as the basis for research and literary development, sometimes to the extent of quoting portions of other works exactly. (⑤) From this perspective, unless the copyright law provides some flexibility, many writers could be inhibited for fear they may infringe on another work and be exposed to legal risk.

17. 문장삽입 [6강 4번]

**For other tasks, anger would be a hindrance.**

Studies have shown that as anger increases, cognitive processing speed goes down, fine motor coordination and sensitivity to pain decrease, and muscle strength often increases. (①) So for some athletes doing some tasks, anger can be helpful. (②) For example, the defensive lineman who must make his way past a blocker to make a tackle might benefit from having some level of anger. (③) The quarterback who needs to read the defense before deciding which receiver to throw to would likely perform better if he were not angry. (④) In fact, some research supports this thesis. (⑤) Players at football positions that require a lot of decision making tend to demonstrate lower levels of anger than players at positions that do not.

18. 어휘 [7강 5번]

In all honesty, teachers would not enjoy their work environment quite as much with someone constantly looking over their shoulder, and neither do the students. Likewise, though group or committee work often leads to [negative / positive] results, some tasks are better dealt with by only one person. In both cases, the same is true for the creative process of art making in school. Elementary- and middle-school art rooms should provide adequate space for students to work in small groups, while [unfitting / accommodating] individual work space as well. Sometimes, students want and/or need to work [alone / together]. This should be honored.

19. 빈칸 [11강 2번]

A common myth most of us intuitively accept is that there is a negative correlation between intelligence and belief: as \_\_\_\_\_ . This, in fact, turns out not to be the case, especially as you move up the IQ spectrum. When people with above-average IQ encounter claims that they know little about (which is most claims for most of us), intelligence is usually not a factor in belief, with one exception: once people commit to a belief, the smarter they are the better they are at rationalizing those beliefs. Thus, smart people believe weird things because they are skilled at defending beliefs they arrived at for nonsmart reasons.

- ① intelligent people don't believe magic superstition builds its body concrete
- ② ah, jinjja suntaekji mandlegi neomu er-riupda
- ③ rationality absorbs the power up the chance of unreal condition increases
- ④ intelligence goes up belief in superstition or magic goes down
- ⑤ unrealistic situation becomes smaller rationality shows up

20. 어휘 [11강 3번]

Scientific experiments should be designed to show that your hypothesis is ①wrong, and should be conducted completely objectively with no possible subjective influence on the outcome. Unfortunately few, if any, scientists are truly ②objective. They have often decided long before the experiment is begun what they would like the result to be. This means that very often bias is (unintentionally) introduced into the experiment, the experimental procedure or the interpretation of results. It is all too easy to ③justify to yourself why an experiment which does not fit with your expectations should be ④ignored, and why one which provides the results you 'hoped for' is the right one. This can be partly ⑤promoted by conducting experiments 'blinded' and by asking others to check your data or repeat experiments.

21. 어휘 [11강 6번]

Psychologist Daniel Gilbert says that our brains must ①believe something in order to process it, if only for a split second. Imagine I tell you to think of pink elephants. You obviously know that pink elephants don't actually exist. But when you read the phrase, you just for a moment had to picture a pink elephant in your head. In order to realize that it couldn't exist, you had to believe for a second that it did exist. We ②understand and believe in the same instant. Benedict de Spinoza was the first to conceive of this necessity of ③acceptance for comprehension, and, writing a hundred years before Gilbert, William James explained the principle as "All propositions, whether attributive or existential, are believed through the very fact of being conceived." Only after the conception do we effortfully engage in ④disbelieving something - and, as Gilbert points out, that part of the process can be far from ⑤conscious.

22. 연결사 [11강 11번]

Every individual has a biologically based inner nature comprised of elements that are common to the species and those that are unique to that individual. Charles Darwin referred to humans possessing an 'instinct of sympathy' and this would appear to be an important survival instinct for the species. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, much of Western thinking sees human nature as self-centered, selfish and destructive, summed up in one of Freud's favourite quotes, which came from the Roman writer Plautus: "Man is a wolf to man." This "bad-animal" view of humans might be seen as based on humans who are not at a high level rather than on the healthiest human beings. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, it ignores the mountain of evidence that humans can be cooperative and caring as well as unfriendly and uncaring. How people act appears to be largely a matter of training and of how much their animal nature is nourished or frustrated.

(A) [ However / For example ]

(B) [ Furthermore / Nevertheless]

23. 문장삽입 [11강 12번]

**In contrast, partners who are inclined to be both short-tempered and impulsive are likely to have a stormy and unstable relationship.**

When you seek a partner, you need to evaluate a prospective partner's temperament. Temperament refers to a person's characteristic manner of thinking, behaving, or reacting. An effective and satisfying partnership depends on the compatibility of the partners' temperaments. (①) There is no set combination that works, but complementary temperaments often work well. (②) A partner who doesn't do well with managing emotions is a good match for one who does. (③) A partner quick to jump to conclusions works well with one who is more considered in his judgments. (④) If both tend to be indecisive, they will have difficulty making timely decisions. (⑤) If both are guided by the pursuit of perfection, they will fall far short of their goals.

24. 빈칸 [12강 4번]

I propose that the reason people enjoy the book version of a story more than the film version is that each reader creates the details in his or her favorite scenes. The characters - the way they look, talk, dress - and everything else in the story are guided by the writer but are constructed by the reader according to his or her individual tastes. Here, in effect, the reader also becomes the director and the producer and fixes everything to his or her liking. When a director converts the story into a film, however, all these rights are \_\_\_\_\_ from the reader, and everything is constructed according to the taste of people other than the reader. The more these details are solidified in a certain way, the more the artist invades the audience's domain, and confines the reader's imagination to what is presented to them by others. Thus, the art, the artist, and the audience lose out.

- ① accepted    ② overloaded    ③ taken    ④ outwitted    ⑤ given

25. 빈칸 [12강 2번]

Robert Zajonc argues that smiling causes facial muscles to increase the flow of air-cooled blood to the brain, a process that produces a pleasant state by lowering brain temperature. Conversely, frowning decreases blood flow, producing an unpleasant state by raising temperature. To demonstrate, Zajonc and his colleagues conducted a study in which they asked participants to repeat certain vowels 20 times each, including the sounds ah, e, u, and the German vowel ü. In the meantime, temperature changes in the forehead were measured and participants reported on how they felt. As it turned out, ah and e (sounds that cause people to imitate smiling) lowered forehead temperature and lifted mood, whereas u and ü (sounds that cause us to imitate frowning) increased temperature and darkened mood. In short, people \_\_\_\_\_. Rather, facial expressions give rise to physiological changes that produce an emotional experience.

- ① make the world happy
- ② express their mood without face
- ③ experience abnormal emotion
- ④ need not infer how they feel
- ⑤ alter the emotion which they make

26. 빈칸 [13강 3번]

We can see the occasional clash between compassion and morality in the lab. Experiments by the psychologist C. Daniel Batson and his colleagues find that being asked to adopt someone else's perspective makes participants more likely to favor that person over others. For example, they are more prone to move a suffering girl ahead of everyone else on a waiting list for a lifesaving procedure. This is compassionate, but it's not moral, since this sort of decision should be based on objective and fair procedures, not on who causes the most intense emotional reaction. Part of being a good person, then, involves \_\_\_\_\_ one's compassion, not cultivating it.

- ① responding    ② filling    ③ touching    ④ overriding    ⑤ accepting

27. 빈칸 [13강 8번]

Global warming has been driven by the enormous growth in energy use which has gone hand in hand with the rise in human population over the last half century in particular. Yet it's the way energy is used that is a problem, not the sheer number of people. In fact, quite a small proportion of people in the developed world are responsible for the massive energy consumption that has started the global warming ball rolling. Most of the world's population has played very little part as yet. So even \_\_\_\_\_ would not necessarily ease the problem of global warming - unless the remaining few changed their consumption patterns. And a rise in the world population does not necessarily have to bring further global warming.

- ① a change the way energy is used
- ② an effort for developed world to shift its consumption patterns
- ③ a dramatic fall in the world's population
- ④ a thought that global warming is a big problem
- ⑤ Global warming, CO2, Cold

28. 빈칸 [14강 3번]

Many things motivate human beings: the need for food, the need for shelter, the need to eat ice cream while watching late-night television (obviously some needs are more fundamental than others). These needs might have arisen from evolutionary pressures; our ancestors who were excluded from social groups often died because they found it difficult to hunt, gather, and defend themselves against predators with only an army of one. After primary needs such as food and shelter are satisfied, the need to belong is among the strongest of human motivations. People go to extraordinary lengths to connect with others, be liked by others, and belong to groups. In addition, people excluded from groups were, almost by definition, unlikely to reproduce themselves. Thus the solitary hunters were, most likely, \_\_\_\_\_, even if they did manage to live out a normal lifespan.

- ① disappointed by society      ② monsters being incapable of accommodating
- ③ happy to die                      ④ waiting for next life
- ⑤ no one's ancestors



29. 빈칸 [14강 4번]

A perceptually subjective view gives the audience a closer awareness of what a character is experiencing. Filmmakers may use this technique if they want the audience to feel a stronger sense of connection with a character. For example, in Joel and Ethan Coen's gangster drama *Miller's Crossing*, creative editing makes the audience experience the sudden disorientation of being knocked out and then waking up in a confused state. The entire screen goes black as the lead character, Tom Reagan, is knocked unconscious, so that the audience is effectively 'blacked out' as well. The rest of the scene is not shown until Tom comes around. The audience therefore has a degree of perceptual subjectivity in this scene because it sees only \_\_\_\_\_ and not the events that occur while he is unconscious.

- ① what audiences experience
- ② who filmmakers intend
- ③ how characters respond
- ④ what Tom sees
- ⑤ where the situation happens

30. 빈칸 [14강 5번]

Let's move on to the concept of how we create our own reality. A good example is exam tension. This is a very common stress that has a clear cause: mild tension or anxiety is normal during an exam. It helps students improve their focus and pace. But when this stress is severe, students may experience negative thoughts or beliefs such as 'I will fail' or 'I can't remember anything.' These thoughts can often create physical symptoms such as fear, sleep loss, lack of appetite, nausea, restlessness, frequent urination, headaches, aggression, irritability and dizziness. This can in turn have a severe impact on performance. For some, the fear will become real and they will indeed fail the exam and thus \_\_\_\_\_ their negative beliefs. In other words, fear can create precisely what we don't want.

- ① consume
- ② ignore
- ③ create
- ④ confirm
- ⑤ overwhelm

31. 빈칸 [15강 3번]

The social scientist George Vaillant suggests that faith comes from the emotion of trust, while belief - which may come from the six senses - is really a cognition. We all have faith or trust in something. Even nonbelievers have faith in their mind, in nature, in the universe, or in some other kind of thing. We tend to associate faith with religious discussions, but there are all kinds of ways to distinguish between faith and belief. For example, I might stand at the bottom of a rock-climbing wall and tell someone, "I believe in the rock-climbing techniques I've just been taught." But when I'm fifty feet up that wall, I may be thinking (if not saying), "I have faith in these rock-climbing techniques." Maybe faith is about holding belief with enough confidence to take action, even when the outcome is not known. Depending upon how we use our intellect, we may never climb the wall at all.

- ① 문제가 억지라서 삭제 합니다
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤

32. 어휘 [15강 4번]

Researchers have evidence that suggests that helping by children really is motivated by [genuine / sarcastic] care for others. My colleagues conducted an experiment in which an adult played with a three-year-old and asked him or her to hand over certain objects for certain tasks. **For example**, the adult had a pitcher of water next to her and asked the child, "Can you hand me the cup so that I can pour the water?" When the object requested was [suitable / inappropriate] - an unbroken cup, for example - children usually handed it over. **But** sometimes the object requested was unsuited for the task, such as a cup with a crack in it. The researchers found that children often [ignored / followed] the requested item and reached for a suitable one, such as an intact cup in another part of the room. So the children weren't just dumbly complying with the adult they wanted to actually help her complete the task.

33. 빈칸 [16강 2번]

Anyone would be totally dismayed on hearing that many young people do not know the capital of France or think that the Second World War was two hundred years ago. The shock is not the lack of this specific knowledge itself but rather the fact that it is taken to be expressive or indicative of a more general state of deep-seated ignorance, a set of qualities such as lack of interest in what is around one, indifference and low self-expectation. If one imagined instead a young person expressing interest in learning that Paris is the capital of France, and going on to ask lots of questions about the city and what a capital is, then in this case, one would not feel shock or horror, but rather surprise. The point is that the knowledge in itself is less important than \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the accuracy of the historical facts
- ② how and what they think
- ③ the way its composing
- ④ the state of mind that it illustrates
- ⑤ how smart and wise they are

34. 빈칸 [16강 6번]

Human beings have a deep capacity for isolationism, for splitting into groups that diverge from each other. In New Guinea, for instance, there are more than 800 languages, some spoken in areas just a few miles across yet as not understandable to those on either side as French and English. There are still 7,000 languages spoken on earth and the people who speak each one are remarkably resistant to borrowing words, traditions, rituals or tastes from their neighbors. 'Whereas vertical transmission of cultural traits goes largely unnoticed, horizontal transmission is far more likely to be regarded with suspicion or even fierce anger,' say the evolutionary biologists Mark Pagel and Ruth Mace. 'Cultures, it seems, like to shoot messengers.' People do their best to cut themselves off from the free flow of ideas, technologies and habits, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① limiting the impact of cultural exchange
- ② confusing other people not to understand them
- ③ disregarding the fact that culture comes from genes
- ④ using other languages to be assimilated

35. 빈칸 [20강 4번]

Ancient cultures devoted much time and effort to teaching their children family history. It was thought that the past helps a child understand who he is. Modern society, however, has \_\_\_\_\_. We live in a time of rapid change, a time of progress. We prefer to define ourselves in terms of where we are going, not where we come from. Our ancestors hold no importance for us. They lived in times so different from our own that they are incapable of shedding light on our experience. Man is so much smarter now than he was even ten years ago that anything from the past is outdated and irrelevant to us. Therefore the past, even the relatively recent past, is, in the minds of most of us, only very vaguely perceived. Our ignorance of the past is not the result of a lack of information, but of indifference. We do not believe that history matters.

- ① considered the past priceless
- ② been neglected against the past
- ③ been understood by our experiences
- ④ turned its back on the past
- ⑤ made the old ones more precious

36. 빈칸 [21강 3번]

There is an odd disconnection between theory and practice when it comes to recycling. On a practical level, it is increasingly the case that everyone does it; on a theoretical level, neither environmental advocates nor their critics talk much about it. The disconnection can be found on the shelves in bookstores. Recycling is a favorite topic of books full of "household hints to help save the planet"; nothing, it seems, is better suited for do-it-yourself environmental improvement than household waste. But books analyzing the fate of the earth and the state of the environmental movement have almost nothing to say about recycling and solid waste. While recycling is by far the most common practical step that people take to help the environment, the hopes and fears of environmentalists are focused elsewhere. In part, this is as it should be: other problems, much more difficult to address at the household level, are clearly more urgent than \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the problems environmentalists are concerned
- ② situation in which theoretical level works
- ③ things that hint not to help recycling
- ④ recovery of materials from trash
- ⑤ revive from dumped theories

37. 빈칸 [21강 4번]

When oil is discovered beneath some wildlife reserve, it is no longer enough to argue that the wildlife is worth preserving because it brings an economic return. It may be possible to argue that with a 100-year projection, for oil fields run dry while ecosystems can persist forever. But as the saying goes, people eat in the short term. When this happens, then - and it will happen more and more - the only argument left is the ethical one: that the animals should be conserved because it is right to conserve them. Of course they should probably bring some economic return; but it is the ethical point - that their conservation is 'good'- that will enable them to \_\_\_\_\_ even when their destruction could bring even greater return. The economic return from tourism, in short, should not be seen as the reason for conserving animals. Tourism merely makes it economically possible to do what is right.

- ① overcome
- ② arrive
- ③ distinguish
- ④ prevail
- ⑤ engage in

38. 문장삽입 [22강 2번]

**Nevertheless, in chemistry we are rarely concerned with converting matter into energy or energy into matter**

As it turns out, the law of conservation of energy isn't completely accurate. Energy and matter are actually interchangeable. (①) **In other words**, energy can be created (made out of matter) and destroyed (turned into matter). (②) **As a result**, the law of conservation of energy has been changed into the law of conservation of matter and energy. (③) This law states that: the total amount of mass and energy in the universe is conserved (does not change). (④) This is one of the most important laws you will ever learn. (⑤) **Instead**, chemists deal primarily with converting one form of matter into another form of matter (through chemical reactions) and converting one form of energy into another form of energy.

39. 빈칸 [22강 4번]

The whole field of Darwinism/evolution is based on the critical assumption that life is shaped by the outer environment. This generated the sociology of 'the environment' as determining the character of living beings. And yet, in a pure sense, what is life? Life is the unfolding of the inner potential. Potential is fulfilled by action, just as a seed, with its inward certainty of bursting life and future fruit generation, is fulfilled by action through water, soil, and Sun. The environment does not determine the inner potential — it can only help or hinder its expression. \_\_\_\_\_ is in reality the materialization of the inner spiritual potential of all living things. The inner world creates the outer world.

- ① Dlrj ekb dhqjs
- ② The environment with assumption
- ③ The psychological way of Nature
- ④ The confidence with the potential
- ⑤ The physical world of Nature

40. 어휘 [25강 2번]

Grant writers are expert at asking for money. They approach carefully selected corporations, foundations, the government, and wealthy individuals to request money for nonprofit organizations. The catch is that the giver gets nothing in return except the knowledge that he or she has used money to do something good (and get a few tax breaks) therefore, soliciting grant money works best when the grant writer asks someone to support programs \_\_\_\_\_. For instance, a grant writer for a university might ask a former graduate (who also happens to be a multimillionaire) to help fund a new science facility. This simple strategy changes the dynamics of the process from begging for money to matching money with opportunities to make a difference.

- ① which gives money back to that individual
- ② in which beauties are begging money
- ③ where takers appreciate donor
- ④ in which it is hard to be a begger
- ⑤ that fit with the interests of that individual

41. 어휘 [26강 2번]

On the spoiler issue, both hacker and publisher share a key misunderstanding of what reading is all about. People read books for any number of reasons; finding out how the story ends is one among many and not even the most important. If it were otherwise, nobody would ever [ impede / bother ] to read a book twice. Reading is about spending time with characters, entering a fictional world, playing with words, and living through a story page by page. The idea that someone could ruin a novel by revealing its ending is like saying you could ruin the Mona Lisa by that it's a picture of a woman with a center part. Spoilers are a [ myth / truth ] : they don't spoil. No elaborate secrecy campaign is going to make Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows any [ better / worse ] than it already is, and no website could possibly make it useless and boring.

42. 빈칸 [26강 4번]

One-shot media are unique in that — unlike other consumer goods and unlike continuing media — there is no expectation of repeat sales. A film or book promotion can be moderately successful, up to a point, even if the promoted film or book disappoints the purchasers. (It is not likely to be a wild success, of course.) Unlike the television executive whose advertising income depends on the ratings, the film-maker or publisher may feel that the promotion has done its job if the public has put its money down. Even though some additional sales will be lost because of bad reputations, people will tend to rationalize the wisdom of purchases they have already made. The book may remain on the shelf unread, but the buyer plans to get around to it some day. Few movie-goers walk out on even the most disappointing film, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① if they felt happy before film started
- ② when they rationalize their purchase as if purchasing continuing media
- ③ if they have not to paid to see it
- ④ once they have paid to see it
- ⑤ when they have paid half of original price to see it

43. 빈칸 [27강 2번]

Strong evidence from survey research consistently shows that heavy viewers of violence on television are more likely to engage in aggressive behavior than are light viewers. Moreover, viewers of violent television ①express more willingness to use violence to resolve real interpersonal conflicts. However, these correlational studies simply say that television violence viewing is ②associated with holding favorable attitudes toward the use of violence and aggressive behavior. Such studies alone are not ③sufficient evidence that media violence causes aggression. Furthermore, correlational evidence does not provide evidence of the ④direction of the causal relationship. It might be that people inclined to act violently are more ⑤unlikely to watch television violence, and so it is their predisposition toward violence that leads to viewing violent TV, and not the other way around.

44. 빈칸 [TEST1 2번]

Because people use the media out of habit and conformity, and for the comfort of spending time agreeably, they often come to them for reasons that have very little to do with their \_\_\_\_\_. Unless the breaking news is of great personal urgency, the morning paper is read in much the same fashion regardless of what is happening on a given day. The level of newspaper reading is about the same in cities whose newspapers range from poor to excellent in quality. The car radio is tuned to a favorite station regardless of what tunes are being played. A great deal of movie-going merely provides young audiences with an excuse for leaving the house or for being together with someone in the dark. A couple checks to see what's at the movies because they want to go out that evening, or they might watch television at home because it is an effortless way of spending time.

- ① ultimate objective
- ② specific content
- ③ definite direction
- ④ comfort usage
- ⑤ unlimited challenge



45. 빈칸 [TEST1 3번]

Science is all about possibilities. We propose theories, conjectures, hypotheses, and explanations. We collect evidence and data, and we test the theories against this new evidence. If the data contradict our theory, then we change the theory. In this way science advances, and we gain greater and greater understanding. But there is always the possibility of new evidence arising which contradicts the existing theories. It's the very essence of science that its conclusions can change, that is, that its truths are not \_\_\_\_\_. The intrinsic good sense of this is contained within the remark reportedly made by the distinguished economist John Maynard Keynes, responding to the criticism that he had changed his position on monetary policy during the 1930s Depression: "When the facts change, I change my mind. What do you do, sir?"

- ① changable
- ② definitive
- ③ variable
- ④ surmountable
- ⑤ absolute

46. 문장삽입 [TEST1 5번]

**In writing about solitude, Father William McNamara says that it is a misunderstanding to equate solitude with isolation.**

Some people believe that when they are alone they are lonely. (①) However, if we accept our aloneness, we can give ourselves to our projects and our relationships out of our freedom instead of running to them out of our fear. (②) In his view, the opposite is true. (③) When we enter into genuine solitude, we then have the ability to enter into the center of our being and connect in a meaningful way with others. (④) Silence and solitude provide a means for coming to know ourselves better, for becoming centered, and for forming meaningful relationships. (⑤) The Dalai Lama stresses that to make changes in our lives we need solitude, by which he means "a mental state free of distractions, not simply time alone in a quiet place."

47. 순서 [TEST1 7번]

**The stories about Edison's capacity to work long hours and endure thousands of frustrations are almost like legends. What's not as well known are his methods for sustaining himself while working on his famous scientific breakthroughs.**

(A) Edison also discovered that humor put his mind at ease. In addition to maintaining hundreds of notebooks full of scientific equations, he filled several others with nothing but jokes.

(B) Edison kept a folding bed in his laboratory. He took frequent pauses on it because he knew that only when the mind is in a restful state does it work most creatively.

(C) He found that comic relief was valuable for both him and his staff. He used it as a tension breaker and as a morale builder. He said later that people who laugh together can work longer and harder together, and with more effectiveness.

48. 문장삽입 [TEST1 14번]

**Temperature also modifies the perceived weight of an object, as you can experience by performing the following simple experiment.**

The rate of change in skin temperature influences the perceived temperature of objects in the hand. (①) Thus, metal at room temperature feels cooler than wood at room temperature because the hard metal surface is a better conductor of heat, including the heat from your skin. (②) Place a coin on a piece of ice (to cool it) while maintaining another similar coin at room temperature. (③) Now place both coins on the underside of your bare forearm. (④) You should find that the cool coin feels heavier than the neutral coin. (⑤) This observation suggests that tiny nerve endings that respond to pressure also respond to changes in temperature.

49. 문장삽입 [TEST1 15번]

**But fruits and vegetables contain at least forty different carotenoids, sometimes at higher levels than beta-carotene.**

As far as we know, the best way to reap the benefits of plants is by eating them in their natural forms. (①) When new research demonstrates a benefit of eating particular fruits and vegetables, many people are quick to attribute that benefit to one particular ingredient. (②) For instance, studies have shown that consuming fruits and vegetables high in carotenoids lowers the risk of developing several kinds of cancer. (③) This finding created a lot of interest in beta-carotene (vitamin A) and led many people to start taking vitamin A supplements to lower their risk of cancer. (④) We simply can't assume that one ingredient will do the same thing in isolation as it will when it is part of a complex package like a plant. (⑤) It's not just a matter of isolating one component and packaging it in a pill at high doses.

50. 빈칸 [TEST1 16번]

Thinking for yourself doesn't require you to come up with the solutions yourself. All you need to do is get out of the box of traditional thinking. One way to do that is to include others in the process of devising solutions. Talk with \_\_\_\_\_. Get their feedback, ideas, and inspirations. Ask world-class experts, not just your roommate. This is research, not brainstorming. What you want to do here is not simply adopt the solution of some wiser person but learn enough from experts to form your own independent opinion so you can choose the solution that's best for you and your unique situation. If you talk with just a few people, you will get a perspective that's too narrow to help you form your own viewpoint. If I was thinking of becoming a marine scientist, I would talk with at least a dozen of them to get a wide and deep variety of perspectives.

- ① advanced experts
- ② close friends
- ③ wise parents
- ④ lots of people
- ⑤ smart people

51. 문장삽입 [TEST2 4번]

**But we must not deceive ourselves; we should be quite conscious of the way science is shaped by values.**

In order that the reader may not be misled, it should be emphasized that I am not opposed to science. (①) Scientific knowledge has been extremely useful to me as I try to understand my world and the way it works. (②) I conduct scientific research myself, and I support many lines of scientific inquiry. (③) Distinguishing facts from values and keeping our inquiries from being biased by values is very useful. (④) Science is not a sacred cow; it does make mistakes; it can lead us into difficulties we would do better to avoid. (⑤) We had better learn how to control it or it will lead us in directions that have the effect of controlling us.

52. 빈칸 [TEST2 5번]

Most people think of words as having meanings, so when we use a word we expect others to understand. There's a saying in the communication discipline, though, that states, "\_\_\_\_\_." If you remember any of the misunderstandings that you've had because of differences in meanings of words, then you should recognize how true that saying is. Often people do share the meaning of words, so communication usually works pretty well. Sometimes, though, your meaning for a word is different than someone else's, which could pose trouble. A better understanding of language and its use can help you make arguments more effectively, avoid some misunderstandings that can harm relationships, and repair other misunderstandings without trying to blame the other person.

- ① People like interesting word, not boring
- ② Arguments don't help decide
- ③ Communication is corresponding action
- ④ Words don't have meaning, people do
- ⑤ Language comes from culture

53. 빈칸 [TEST2 7번]

Skill in reading is like skill in chess in many respects. Good reading, like good chess, requires the rapid activation of background knowledge that has already been acquired and does not have to be worked out on the spot. Good readers, like good chess players, quickly recognize typical patterns, and, since they can ignore many small-scale features of the text, they have space in short-term memory to take in an overall structure of meaning. They are able to do all of this because, like expert chess players, they have ready access to a great deal of relevant background information. By contrast, unskilled readers lack this large store of relevant prior knowledge and must therefore work out many small-scale meaning relationships while they are reading. These demanding tasks quickly \_\_\_\_\_ their short-term memories, making their performance slow, hard, and ineffective.

- ① accept
- ② deny
- ③ overload
- ④ confirm
- ⑤ initiate

54. 어휘 [TEST2 19번]

Our knowledge of who is doing what ①permits us to make reasonably accurate predictions about the actual behavior of others. We enter a doctor's examining room, for example, knowing who is the patient, who is the doctor, and who is the nurse. We know that medical talk and activity will occur, and that we may be asked to sit on a table or to take deep breaths. We can ②anticipate what the doctor may ask us to do, what questions will be asked, and what her manner will be. This is not to say, of course, that we routinely catalog all possible happenings in our minds before entering such situations, so that we are ③unprepared for anything and everything. We do not, in fact, imagine everything that will take place, nor do we attempt to do so, nor could we do so. But we do ④entertain at least some ideas about what may occur — we imagine what is going to happen — and we get our ideas about what may happen from our knowledge of the ⑤perspectives provided by roles and situations.

55. 문장삽입 [TEST2 20번]

**There may be additional words for other males who have brother-like relationships with one's parents.**

The influence of language on human thinking is easy to see, once you start paying attention to it. (①) Consider, for example, the use of various terms in any particular language — and "language culture" — to describe family relationships. (②) In English-speaking cultures, the word uncle generally refers to the brother of one's father or mother. (③) There is no widely used English word — and consequently no clearly identified concept — to signal whether the uncle one is referring to is the father's brother or the mother's brother. (④) Some other cultures, however, have a unique word for each type of brother, but no generic word for this relationship. (⑤) In those cultures, it would seem very peculiar to refer to such a male relative generically, without using words that signaled the important elements of family relationships.

56. 빈칸 [TEST2 23번]

In any society, art is produced for its aesthetic value as well as for religious purposes. According to Schildkrout and Keim, non-Western art is usually, but wrongly, assumed to have some kind of connection to ritual. Non-Western art may be, but isn't always, linked with religion. Westerners have trouble accepting the idea that non-Western societies have \_\_\_\_\_ just as Western societies do. There has been a tendency for Westerners to ignore the individuality of non-Western artists and their interest in creative expression. According to Isidore Okpewho, an oral literature specialist, scholars have tended to see religion in all traditional African arts. Even when acting in the service of religion, there is room for individual creative expression. In the oral arts, for example, the audience is much more interested in the delivery and performance of the artist than in the particular god for whom the performer may be speaking.

- ① an ability to have an artist for god      ② god for art
- ③ a religious belief      ④ aesthetic value linked with religion
- ⑤ art for art's sake

57. 어휘 [TEST3 3번]

Many people seem to think that a universal conception of morality requires that we find moral principles that ①admit of no exceptions. For instance, if it is truly wrong to lie, it must always be wrong to lie, and if one can find a single exception, any notion of moral truth must be ②abandoned. But the existence of moral truth does not require that we define morality in terms of ③variable moral principles. Morality could be a lot like chess: there are surely principles that generally apply, but they might admit of important exceptions. If you want to play good chess, a principle like "Don't lose your Queen" is almost always ④worth following. But it admits of exceptions: sometimes ⑤sacrificing your Queen is a brilliant thing to do; occasionally, it is the only thing you can do.

58. 빈칸 [TEST3 4번]

Extraordinarily successful people launch their year by taking time out to plan their time off. Why? They know they'll need it and they know they'll be able to afford it. In truth, the most successful simply see themselves as \_\_\_\_\_. On the other hand, the least successful don't reserve time off, because they don't think they'll deserve it or be able to afford it. By planning your time off in advance, you are, in effect, managing your work time around your downtime instead of the other way around. You're also letting everyone else know well in advance when you'll be out so they can plan accordingly. When you intend to be successful, you start by protecting time to recharge and reward yourself.

- ① taking time off everyday
- ② working harder than others
- ③ working between vacations
- ④ despising vacations
- ⑤ equating working with the success

59. 어휘 [TEST3 15강]

One of the greatest challenges to critical thinking is the temptation to stop inquiring when you find a knowledgeable person who ①supports your bias. The temptation will be especially strong when that person is the first one you encounter. You will want to say, "This is the ②definitive answer. Case closed!" If you follow this inclination, you will play down the issue and cheat yourself of genuine understanding. An issue is, by definition, a matter about which informed, careful thinkers may ③agree. A word of caution is in order here. To say that it is important to examine both sides of an issue does not mean that both sides are ④equal in merit. Often there will be enough merit on each side to make judgment difficult, but that never ⑤justifies the avoidance of judgment.

60. 문장삽입 [TEST3 17강]

**My first type of answer wasn't 'wrong' (my vocabulary and pronunciation weren't inaccurate), but it did convey the meaning that I was a social outsider who answered in an unexpected way.**

When I first lived in Saudi Arabia, I tended to answer questions in Arabic about my health (the equivalent of 'How are you?') with the equivalent of my familiar routine responses of 'Okay' or 'Fine.' (①) However, I eventually noticed that when I asked a similar question, people generally answered with a phrase that had the literal meaning of 'Praise to God.' (②) I soon learned to use the new expression, wanting to be pragmatically appropriate in that context. (③) In other words, more was being communicated than was being said. (④) Initially I did not know that: I had learned some linguistic forms in the language without learning the pragmatics of how those forms are used in a regular pattern by social insiders. (⑤)



## 수능특강 변형하지 않은 것 중 출제 가능성 높은 것 모음

### 1. [6강 3번]

People are social beings. We appreciate the company of our own kind. How physically close we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others, for how long and under what conditions vary noticeably from culture to culture. In a sparsely settled part of the world, the Kalahari Desert, the Kung Bushmen live under crowded conditions. In a Bushman camp the average space each person has is only 188 square feet, which is far less than the 350 square feet per person regarded as the desirable standard by the American Public Health Association. Space in a Bushman camp is arranged to ensure maximum contact. Typically huts are so close that people sitting at different hearths can hand items back and forth without getting up. The desert does not lack space. Bushmen live close by choice, and they do not show symptoms of biological stress.

### 2. [7강 3번]

In the near future, older people will become the norm rather than the exception. More than half of today's baby boomers will live past age 85, but unless they take the proper steps, many of them will bear a heavy burden of chronic disease along the way. Enjoying the longer life afforded to us by new public health measures and technology means maintaining a high standard of health and independence for many more years than most people ever anticipated. Centenarians, who represent the gold standard for aging well, should be society's role models. They are our "resident experts," who can help shape the way we live. People who are serious about remaining productive, enjoying life, and managing health care costs must learn to follow their admittedly long steps.

### 3. [7강 4번]

Often the distinction between science and technology is said to be like that between basic and applied knowledge. However, careful historical study reveals that all knowledge is applied. Thus the question turns to communities of practice, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why. For example, new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of interest to theorists and thus be labeled "basic," while more "applied" work is relevant to a larger network of communities of practice that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers. For a contemporary example of the convergence of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, where fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry are explored with the goal of developing therapeutic products. Is biotechnology science? Technology? Or both? A new word, technoscience, entered our language toward the end of the twentieth century to help us answer these questions and more.

### 4. [7강 6번]

Ideas are abundant. A highly creative person will have a couple of good ones before he or she finishes breakfast. And because ideas are all around us in abundance, the practical people who have made enough money to finance your idea are not likely to be attracted to it unless you take certain steps to develop it and demonstrate that it is not just another "me, too" concept. You need to show that your brainstorm has the potential to generate extraordinary profit. In short, you must take your great idea beyond its "Eureka!" phase. Just as a chemical process begins with natural material and is processed into a plastic, your idea must, as much as possible, evolve toward its predictable end. Its predictable end is the point at which the device is most attractive to consumers and investors.

## 5. [11강 1번]

A dentist friend of mine is famous for being one of the few pain-free dentists in the country. People flock from everywhere to come and see him. In his office he has a button on the dentist's chair which you can hold on to during treatment. Whenever you feel the slightest discomfort, you can push the button and he will respond to your pain. He has fewer requests for painkillers than any other dentist. The truth is that people very seldom make use of the button. The reason behind this is that, by having access to the button, people feel they have control. They are not helpless and, because of that, the biggest pain-inducer of all, anxiety, disappears.

## 6. [11강 4번]

Even if you have cast-iron willpower, the mere fact that the Internet is lying in wait on your computer causes damage to your work performance. The very act of resisting temptations eats up concentration and leaves you mentally exhausted. Psychologists demonstrated this in a 2011 study. Participants at the University of Copenhagen were told to perform a computer task. Afterward, some of them were allowed to watch a funny video, while the others were faced with a play button for the video, but had to resist pressing it. When confronted with an additional task afterward, those who had to resist the video performed worse than those who were allowed to watch it.

## 7. [11강 9번]

One lesson I learned early on is that no one is good at everything. If you become unhappy because someone in a room or in your class or in your group of friends is smarter than you, better looking than you, or richer than you, you are bound to be unhappy all of your life because inevitably someone will be smarter, richer, etc. Each of us has some exceptional talent - some of us are good at one thing and not another, some excel at kindness to others, some at sports, some at math, some at selling, and some at managing others. Develop your best talents and do not dwell on what you are not good at. And do not become distracted by people who try to make you feel inferior just because you cannot do precisely what they can do. Eleanor Roosevelt put it well, "No one can make you feel inferior without your consent."

#### 8. [15강 1번]

The most effective leaders are those who are in touch with their leadership stories. This is in part because, as Gail Sheehy once said, the story we tell to ourselves “becomes the story we are living.” The story itself shapes our attitudes, actions and reactions. When we know our stories, we know ourselves. Stories, however, are equally important because they allow other people to know us. Stories create real, human connections by allowing others to get inside our minds and our lives. With their human leading characters, dramas, and climaxes, they engage listeners on an emotional and intuitive level that is rarely touched by the purely rational argument.

#### 9. [15강 5번]

The power of physics has been due to the fact that it is a very definite science, which has profoundly altered daily life. But this alteration has proceeded by operating on the environment, not on man himself. Given a science equally definite, and capable of altering man directly, physics would be put in the shade. This is what psychology may become. Until recent times, psychology was unimportant philosophical verbiage - the academic stuff that I learnt in youth was not worth learning. But now there are two ways of approaching psychology which are obviously important: one that of the physiologists, and the other that of psychoanalysis. As the results in these two directions become more definite and more certain, it is clear that psychology will increasingly dominate man’s perspective.

#### 10. [15강 8번]

Technology influenced and even rearranged the traditional divisions between professions and the workforce. The introduction of automation in manufacturing allowed many manufacturing processes to be done by less skilled workers. Also, the new, more complicated technology associated with automated manufacturing required more know-how. Technical know-how became the domain of an increasingly powerful but small group of people. During the 1960s and 1970s, automation also reached the office, with the same results. For example, when the first computers appeared in management, banking, and administration, they were completely puzzling to the average worker, and the few computer “specialists” gained considerable earning power. Meanwhile, some of the tasks secretaries and bookkeepers normally do could now be handled by word-processing and spreadsheet programs that a manager could use himself or herself.

11. [16강 3번]

In one study in 1959 by Dr. J. C. Wright who was then in charge of cancer research at Bellevue Medical Center in New York, 15 terminal cancer patients were given instructions to spend as much time as possible out of doors during the warmer months. They were to avoid artificial light or light received by the eyes through glass, including sunglasses or reading glasses. Dr. Wright had become attracted to the idea that light energy entering the eyes might possibly be a growth-regulating factor as far as tumor development was concerned. Dr. Wright and her assistants observed that at the end of summer, 14 of the 15 patients showed no further advancement in tumor development. Afterward it was discovered that the one patient whose condition had gotten worse had continued to wear prescription glasses which blocked the ultraviolet portion of natural sunlight from reaching the eyes.

12. [20강 1번]

Why did Columbus not immediately realize he was not in Asia? Surely the plants and animals and people he discovered were nothing at all like what Marco Polo had reported from his travels eastward from Europe where he had met the Great Khan and absorbed Asian culture. The answer can be found in the twofold problem of data and theory. What threw Columbus off was poor-quality data coupled with incorrect theory. Marco Polo's reports of Asia were imperfect at best, allowing huge amounts of wiggle room for interpreting New World data as Old World facts. Plus, there was no theory of a New World, so in Columbus's mind when he made first contact with the New World on that fateful day in October 1492, where else could he be but in Asia?

13. [21강 2번]

A significant problem with alternative fuels produced from crops is that they can decrease the supply of important foods. The World Food Programme has already warned that its ability to respond to famine is decreased by having to pay fuel prices for food, although some studies disagree with such claims that demand for biofuels increases food prices. Crops like corn are increasingly being diverted from food uses to be made into biofuels. This has increased the overall price of food, making it more difficult for the world's poor to afford adequate nutrition. Higher demand for alternative fuels may also mean that more forests are destroyed to grow biofuel crops. Destruction of tropical rainforests may worsen global warming since these forests absorb carbon dioxide as they grow.

14. [25강 4번]

Ensuring that the process of learning is itself enjoyable is, in part, the responsibility of each student, especially in college and graduate school, where they have more independence. Yet by the time students are mature enough to take responsibility for their education, most have already internalized the inability to enjoy what they are doing. They learn from their parents that grades and prizes are the measure of success, that their responsibility is to produce outstanding report cards rather than to enjoy learning for learning's sake. Educators - teachers and parents - who care about helping children lead happy lives must first themselves believe that happiness is the ultimate end. Children are extremely sensitive to cues and will internalize their educators' beliefs even when these beliefs are implicit.

15. [26강 1번]

Until the eighteenth century it was correct to say "you was" if you were referring to one person. It sounds odd today, but the logic is faultless. Was is a singular verb and were a plural one. Why should you use a plural verb when the sense is clearly singular? "I'm hurrying, are I not?" is hopelessly ungrammatical, but "I'm hurrying, aren't I?" - merely a contraction of the same words - is perfect English. Many is almost always a plural (as in "Many people were there"), but not when it is followed by a, as in "Many a man was there." There's no inherent reason why these things should be so. They are not defensible in terms of grammar. They are because they are.

16. [28강 3번]

Lighting helps structure our perceptions of an environment, and these perceptions may influence the type of messages we send. If we enter a dimly lit or candlelit room, we may talk more softly, sit closer together, and presume that more personal communication will take place. When the dim lights are brightened, however, the environment tends to invite less intimate interaction. When dimly lit nightclubs flash on bright lights, it is often a signal that closing time is near and allows patrons some time to make the transition from one mood to another. Psychologists Carr and Dabbs found that the communication of intimate questions in dim lighting with nonintimates caused a significant hesitancy in responding, a significant decrease in eye contact, and a decrease in the average length of a gaze. All of these nonverbal behaviors appear to be efforts to create more psychological distance and decrease the perceived inappropriateness of the intimacy created by the lighting and the questions.

17. [30강 3번]

When people move from one country to another or from one area to another, their economic status may change. They will be introduced to new foods and new food customs. Although their original food customs may have been nutritionally adequate, their new environment may cause them to change their eating habits. For example, if milk was a staple food in their diet before moving and is unusually expensive in the new environment, milk may be replaced by a cheaper, nutritionally inferior beverage such as soda, coffee, or tea. Candy, possibly a luxury in their former environment, may be inexpensive and popular in their new environment. As a result, a family might increase consumption of soda or candy and reduce purchases of more nutritious foods. Someone who is not familiar with the nutritive values of foods can easily make such mistakes in food selection.

18. [30강 4번]

The distribution of health and ill health has been analyzed from a historical and social science perspective. It has been argued that medicine is not as effective as is often claimed. The medical writer, Thomas McKeown, showed that most of the fatal diseases of the 19th century had disappeared before the arrival of antibiotics or immunization programmes. He concluded that social advances in general living conditions, such as improved sanitation and better nutrition made available by rising real wages, have been responsible for most of the reduction in mortality achieved during the last century. Although his claim has been disputed, there is little disagreement that the contribution of medicine to reduced mortality has been minor, when compared with the impact of improved environmental conditions.

19. [TEST1 8번]

Zoos were once nothing more than entertainment places where people could go and look at exotic species, sometimes even seeing them put on wildlife acts. In recent decades, that has changed considerably. Zoos are now playing an increasing role in the effort to preserve vanishing wildlife. For the most part, animals are no longer captured in the wild, but are instead bred at zoos, which exchange them through the Species Survival Plan for breeding purposes. Exhibits are being constructed to closely simulate natural surroundings, so that animals are more comfortable. Some zoos have even become facilities for scientific research so that biologists can better understand different species' needs. This, in turn, helps conservationists decide which remaining habitats are most critical to set aside for wildlife reserves, and also helps zookeepers provide better care for their animals.

20. [TEST1 20번]

It is just after work and you are on your way to an event that you believe will be a major networking opportunity. You are dressed appropriately, have brought plenty of business cards, and have arrived on time; however, you have failed to take one crucial preparation step before you left to help ensure your evening's success. What is it? You did not eat. While there will no doubt be food in abundance at this event, remember, you are not there to eat. You are there to work, artfully network, and contribute. You are there because you and others can benefit from and contribute to this event. Therefore, be certain your actions are consistent and communicate this message. Making a beeline for the buffet only communicates that you are hungry and less interested in meeting and speaking with others.

21. [TEST2 3번]

A study by two researchers at the Graduate School of Social Work at Boston College found that a child's sense of well-being is affected less by the long hours their parents put in at work and more by the mood their parents are in when they come home. Children are better off having a parent who works into the night in a job they love than a parent who works shorter hours but comes home unhappy. This is the influence our jobs have on our families. Working late does not negatively affect our children, but rather, how we feel at work does. Parents may feel guilty, and their children may miss them, but late nights at the office or frequent business trips are not likely the problem. If you don't like your work, for your kids' sake, don't go home.



22. [TEST3 18번]

Consumerism as a way of life demands a social imagination — an ability to project how we will look and feel once we own and use goods, or what our families and friends will think of us once we do. Many people find this social tapestry woven of goods and fantasies an entertaining problem and means for self-expression. The marketplace is not merely the institution upon which we hang our economic survival, but a major source of meaning. The task of managing one's personal place within the constant flow of changes in fashion and personal styles can be a demanding yet enjoyable experience. Like a fish in water, an individual's personal and social identity is so bound up with the consumer culture that it becomes difficult to reflect on the broader question of how we came to be in this aquarium.

23. [TEST3 22번]

People with a lower rate of idea flow can be just as creative as people with a fast flow. It simply means that the ideas come more slowly. Often the best ideas come from thinking things out carefully. People with lower idea flow can concentrate their energies on a particular task for a longer period of time. You'll find these people in business management, fine art printing, and accounting — all fields needing an ability to focus. For many jobs in the business world, a rapid flow of ideas is a hindrance. Thomas Edison experimented with hundreds of filaments before he came up with one that led to the lightbulb. Someone with high idea flow might have given up and gone on to other projects.

## 인터넷 수능1 변형문제

### 1. 문장삽입 [1강 6번]

**However, the principles and law of confidentiality suggest that there are restrictions on how the employer exercises that ownership.**

Counselors who have not clarified their employers' access to records in advance of counseling and are working without a corresponding agreement with their clients about access are likely to find themselves caught between two principles which have both ethical and legal implications. (①) The usual principle is that records made on materials provided by an employer or in the employer's time belong to that employer. (②) Ownership is not necessarily the same as unlimited control and access. (③) To break a confidence could create legal liabilities for the counselor. (④) Counselors should be cautious about giving employers access to confidential information. (⑤) In order to avoid conflicting responsibilities to the client and the employer, a prudent counselor will establish clear guidelines which are known to both the employer and the client about who, other than the client, will have access to records of counseling.

### 2. 어휘 [2강 1번]

Recent studies of experience and the brain have begun to produce some very interesting details. For instance, age is no ①object. While it was natural to try the experiment first with very young rats, enrichment was later tried with rats of all ages. Even elderly rats show brain changes in response to experience, contrary to the adage about old dogs and new tricks. Also, since most of the changes in structure, at all ages, were in the visual part of the brain, it seemed ②impossible that merely seeing more could make the difference. Rats were kept in small cages within the larger "enriched environment" cages, from which they could watch the toys and other rats but not ③participate. Their brains showed no changes. Evidently, we must ④grapple with the world to change the brain, not just sit back ⑤passively watching.

### 3. 빈칸 [2강 2번]

One of the most common negotiating mistakes is to announce that you have found the solution to the problem. City planners unveil their scheme for a new waste-disposal site without having involved the residents of the surrounding neighborhood; in response, a citizens' group immediately organizes to fight the project. Management announces a streamlined work plan without having consulted its employees; the workers secretly sabotage the plan. The national budget director and the President's chief of staff closet themselves with six congressional leaders and emerge with an agreed-upon set of budget cuts; members of Congress who weren't involved denounce the agreement and reject it in the subsequent vote. So, too, your negotiating counterparts are likely to reject your proposal if \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① it seems too attractive
- ② they can come up with it
- ③ it is not considered by a third-person
- ④ they have no role in shaping it
- ⑤ it is opened unequally to non-negotiator

### 4. 어휘 [2강 3번]

Recently, as traffic volumes have grown, and with new highway building increasingly unaffordable or undesirable, some agencies have begun adding new lanes to highways by either eliminating the shoulder lane or making the existing lanes narrower. In theory, this is ①riskier because on narrow lanes there is a greater chance of one car drifting into another. There is literally ②less room for error. On the other hand, wider lanes, which are presumably safer, have been shown to increase speed and may ③encourage drivers to drive less cautiously. Indeed, some reports have even suggested that lanes wider than the typical U.S. twelve-foot standard may actually be less ④dangerous. So far, studies that have looked into the narrowing of highway lanes have come to ⑤mixed conclusions on whether the new layouts are more or less safe. In some cases, the difference was not statistically significant.

## 5. 문장삽입 [2강 5번]

**We have learned, however, that good answers to the pressing questions of economic development are not sufficient to engender the change needed to reverse the tides of poorly performing economies.**

As consultants, my colleagues and I have invested considerable effort in advising business and government leaders on how to create more competitive economies. (①) We have tried to do so in a manner that is respectful of local heritages and institutions. (②) Time and again, we have made strong arguments for the need to change specific policies, strategies, actions or modes of communication. (③) For the most part, the leaders with whom we have had the privilege of working have acknowledged the validity of our perspective. (④) Individuals will often accept intellectual arguments, understand their need to change, and express commitment to changing, but then resort to what is familiar. (⑤) This tendency to revert to the familiar is not a cultural trait, but it is indicative of some of the deeper challenges faced by those who wish to promote a different, more prosperous vision of the future.

## 6. 어휘 [3강 1번]

Did you know that it takes two calories of fossil fuel to produce one calorie of energy from soybeans? That doesn't sound like a very [ poor / good ] deal until you learn that it takes fifty-four calories of fossil fuel to produce one calorie of energy from beef. Herein lies a golden opportunity — perhaps the overall best opportunity to greatly reduce our global consumption of energy. On average, about twenty times more energy is required to produce meat calories than to produce plant calories. According to an Ohio State University study, even the least efficient plant food is nearly ten times as [ efficient / inefficient ] as the most efficient animal food. Using the more conservative number from the study, we realize that we can produce plant calories with 90 percent [ more / less ] energy from fossil fuels than it takes to produce the same number of meat calories.

## 7. 빈칸 [3강 2번]

It's been estimated that 25 percent of our workdays are spent immersed in information overload, and indeed, some of that information is bad and some is good. So not only do we lack true downtime, but we also miss true thinking time, which can help us separate the wheat from the chaff. As we habitually use technology (and, let's admit, demand immediacy) in both retrieving information and tendering our responses, we scatter our attention. I love how Daniel Patrick Forrester, author of *Consider: Harnessing the Power of Reflective Thinking in Your Organization*, puts it in talking about the myth of multitasking. He writes, "Many of us depend on multitasking as the only way to get everything done. However... you do an injustice to everything and everyone you're splitting time between. We're sequential beings, not simultaneous. \_\_\_\_\_ : it's been around as a basic principle since the dawn of time!"

- ① Do your best for everything
- ② Be honest
- ③ The more the better
- ④ One thing at a time
- ⑤ Dreams come true

## 8. 빈칸 [3강 3번]

**In fact, wind power is a very minor cause of bird deaths compared to a number of other causes.**

Studies indicate that wind turbines kill up to 100,000 birds each year in the United States. Most wind turbines involved in these deaths were built 20 years ago from now outdated designs, and some were built in bird migration corridors. (①) Wind power developers now study bird migration paths in order to avoid them when building wind farms. (②) Newer turbine designs use slower blade rotation speeds and do not provide places for birds to perch or nest, which also reduces bird casualties. (③) Each year, according to Defenders of Wildlife, more than 1.4 billion birds are killed by collisions with buildings and other human structures and by cars, trucks, and cats. (④) And each year coal-burning power plants kill about 14.5 million birds and nuclear power plants about 327,000. (⑤) Together these numbers total about 1.5 billion birds a year in the United States - 15,000 times the number of birds killed by wind turbines.

9. 문장삽입 [3강 4번]

**And yet we nearly always shoot for an instant transformation, resolving *to be slim, to be neat, to be on time*.**

When we decide to improve ourselves - to shake things up - we run straight into resistance from autopilot. (①) While the autopilot system in a car can easily be switched off so that the driver can resume control, disabling any part of your personal autopilot requires real effort. (②) Autopilot likes routine and resists change. The more change we impose on ourselves, the more resistance we must overcome. (③) Such *wannabe* resolutions require changing scores of behaviors and put us broadly at war with autopilot. (④) Resolving *to be slim* means changing your habits in almost every eating circumstance: what you eat, how often you eat, how much you eat, the way you eat. (⑤) Suddenly every action, every choice demands scrutiny, conscious effort, and willpower.

10. 순서 [3강 5번]

**Successful bartering depends on an agreement of value. In order for you to strike an effective trade with your neighbor, you both have to agree that one sheep is worth one coyote-fighting weapon. If you don't agree on the sheep's value, it's going to be hard to make a trade.**

(A) In order to make the trade, you'd first have to find someone who is willing to trade a blanket for your sheep. Then, you'd turn around and trade the blanket for the weapon. This method of indirect trading is clumsy and more time-intensive, but it can work if everyone agrees on the value of all items involved.

(B) Bartering also depends on what economists call a *double coincidence of wants*. The system is most successful when you and a second person both want/need what the other has, at the same moment in time.

(C) But what if that's not the case? What if your neighbor isn't in the market for more sheep? Maybe his pressing need is a new blanket to keep his baby warm. This complicates things.

11. 빈칸 [8강 1번]

Investigators as a personality type place a high value on science, process, and learning. They excel at research, using logic and the information gained through their senses to conquer complex problems. Nothing thrills them more than a “big find.” Intellectual, introspective, and exceedingly detail-oriented, investigators are happiest when they’re using their brain power to pursue what they deem as a worthy outcome. They prefer to march to their own beat, and they dislike overly structured environments that necessitate a set response to challenges. Investigators are not interested in leadership, and developing the interpersonal skills necessary to fuel collaboration is a hurdle for many of them. They may feel insecure in their ability to “keep up” in their fields and can react badly when forced to put more important work on hold to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① engage in a big find
- ② develop from overly structured environments to complex problems
- ③ complete a task that doesn't intrigue them
- ④ carry out something thrills them
- ⑤ play the LOL

12. 빈칸 [8강 2번]

Tom dislikes his navigation system, even though he agrees that at times it would be useful. But he has no way to interact with the system to tailor it to his needs. Even if he can make some high-level choices - “fastest,” “shortest,” “most scenic,” or “avoid toll road” - he can't discuss with the system why a particular route is chosen. He can't know why the system thinks route A is better than route B. Does it take into account the long traffic signals and the large number of stop signs? And what if two routes barely differ, perhaps by just a minute out of an hour's journey? He isn't given alternative that he might well prefer despite a slight cost in time. The system's methods remain hidden so that even if Tom were tempted to trust it, the silence and secrecy promotes distrust, just as top-down business decisions made without \_\_\_\_\_ are distrusted.

- ① emotion      ② thought      ③ compassion      ④ collaboration      ⑤ endeavor

13. 빈칸 [8강 3번]

It turns out we had completely missed a key component of the immune system, the peacekeepers. When a parasite is ensconced and initial attempts to expel it are unsuccessful, what should the body do? It could fight forever. In some cases this does happen and when it does, the disease and the problems caused by the body's immune response almost inevitably \_\_\_\_\_ . In this context, the body may be better off giving in to the reality that the worm is present and learning to tolerate it. The answer appears to be, again and again, that if the parasite survives initially, the body learns to tolerate it. A team of peacekeeper cells calls off the antiparasite armed forces. The peacekeepers balance the response. They reserve the body's energy to fight another day against a more beatable or virulent foe.

- ① are obscured by tolerating them
- ② overcome the disease intensified by the parasite
- ③ are overwhelmed by the problems resulted from the worm
- ④ surpass the disease from parasite being out of body
- ⑤ outweigh the trouble caused by the worm itself

14. 문장삽입 [8강 4번]

**However, common teaching and evaluation practices in many schools follow extrinsic motivation patterns through the practice of competitive examinations, teach-and-test practices, and academic track placement of students based on grades.**

Education that respects diversity creates an inclusive safe environment and also engages student motivation. This means creating learning experiences through which learners can maintain the integrity of their cultural identity as they succeed in their educational goal. (①) According to Wlodkowski and Ginsberg, teaching and learning strategies that promote such experiences are based on the intrinsic motivation framework. (②) This system is based on the assumption that human beings strive to learn and achieve when they are externally rewarded for such behavior. (③) Strongly supportive of this network of incentives is the implied value that individual accomplishment merits academic and social rewards. (④) However, an extrinsically based approach to teaching is ineffective for many minority students and across many cultures. (⑤) Using extrinsic reward to motivate students to learn may undermine interest and value for the subject matter being learned.



#### 15. 어휘 [8강 5번]

One of the great cop-outs in life is to avoid making choices. Not choosing can ①save us from risk. One way that a person can avoid making choices is to let others be their ②guide for how to live. This is what 19th-century philosopher Nietzsche calls the mentality of the herd. A useful illustration can be gained by watching sheep. A friend of mine once noted that sheep only become really ③stupid when they are separated from the flock. They have no guiding principles of their own and thus ④leave the leader, who also generally has no idea where she is heading. Sheep are programmed genetically to operate as a flock. This has a protective function as it provides some safety for when a wolf comes. If you are in a flock of 100 sheep then the odds are you will not be eaten. If you leave the flock it is a ⑤certainty that you will be.

#### 16. 어휘 [10강 1번]

Since the invention of sociology by August Comte it has been generally recognized that the function of the sociologist is 'to know', 'to predict' and eventually 'to act' on the basis of his predictions, and it has been constantly repeated that the sociologist should ①abstain from judging the human groups he studies in terms of his personal and cultural values. In spite of this commitment to ②subjectivity, sociologists have been rather ③abundantly evaluating their 'human data', passing judgments on their morality, efficiency, taste. Ethnocentrism - a tendency to judge other peoples in terms of one's ethnic (or national) values - was identified as the source of ④dangerous biases in sociology. American sociologist Robert Bierstedt invented a ⑤supplementary term 'temporocentrism', meaning a tendency to judge other people in terms of 'one's own century, one's own era or one's own lifetime'. But even these two concepts are not sufficient to describe all types of biases resulting from investigators' unconscious involvements.

17. 지칭추론 [10강 2번]

A well-known conductor once had trouble with his tuba players. Their performance was lackluster. They seemed disconnected from the other musicians. In frustration, the conductor called ①the lead player to the front of the orchestra pit while the assistant conductor continued the rehearsal. As the conductor began his plea for increased attention and professionalism, the tuba player held ②his finger to his lips, signaling the conductor to stop talking. As the tuba player listened to the rest of the orchestra, a smile crossed his face. “Got it!” he exclaimed. Without another word ③he returned to his seat and picked up his instrument. Turning to the other tuba players, he whispered, “④You know what is going on while we oom pa pa, oom pa pa? Those violins over there are going duh da-da-da duh, duh da-da-da duh,” and he hummed the beautiful Viennese waltz tune ⑤he had just heard for the first time. Having the picture made the difference. From the tuba player’s previous perspective, the conductor’s requests had seemed meaningless. Sometimes we have to change our location before we change our perspective.

18. 빈칸 [10강 4번]

The championship-level players of Rock Paper Scissors (RPS) seem to place a lot of importance on strategies that deliberately depart from randomization, and try to exploit the other player’s attempts to interpret patterns. How successful are these attempts? One kind of evidence would come from consistency of success. If some players are better at deploying nonrandom strategies, they should do well in contest after contest, year after year. The World RPS Society does not “have the manpower to record how each competitor does at the Championships and the sport is not developed enough so that others track the information. In general, there have not been too many consistent players in a statistically significant way, but the Silver medalist from 2003 made it back to the final 8 the following year.” This suggests that the elaborate strategies do not give any \_\_\_\_\_ advantage.

- ① random      ② arbitrary      ③ persistent      ④ simple      ⑤ complicated

19. 빈칸 [10강 5번]

*I saw her duck.* This can mean either ‘I saw her perform the act of ducking’ or ‘I saw the duck that belongs to her.’ The ambiguity between these two readings results from a number of coincidences, most notably the two meanings of the word *her*, which can be either the accusative or the possessive form of the third person singular pronoun in English, and of the word *duck*, which is both a noun that refers to a type of waterbird, and a verb for a certain action. There’s little reason to believe ambiguity like this tells us anything interesting about English or about language in general. While it might pose a problem for a computer, it seldom does for ordinary folks. In an actual conversation, context would almost certainly clear up the meaning of a sentence like this. Wittgenstein observed this when he made the claim that philosophical problems arise when language “goes on holiday” - that is, when \_\_\_\_\_ in which it normally functions.

- ① they are discovered as "serious" problems
- ② it is eliminated out of "contextual" ones
- ③ I cannot "go on holiday" but they can
- ④ it is removed from the meaningful activities or "language games"
- ⑤ donald duck likes "McDonald's"

20. 빈칸 [11강 4번]

In ASL (American Sign Language) the sign for “me” is a point to one’s chest; the sign for “you” is a point to one’s partner. What could be more transparent? One would expect that using “you” and “me” in ASL would be as foolproof as knowing how to point, which all babies, deaf and hearing, do before their first birthday. But for the deaf children Laura Ann Petitto studied, \_\_\_\_\_. The children used the sign of pointing to their conversational partners to mean “me” at exactly the age at which hearing children use the spoken sound *you* to mean “me.” The children were treating the gesture as a pure linguistic symbol; the fact that it pointed somewhere did not register as being relevant. This attitude is appropriate in learning sign languages; in ASL, the pointing handshape is like a meaningless consonant or vowel.

- ① elaborate pointing is meaningful
- ② pointing does not mean anything
- ③ they are pointing the person who they like
- ④ pointing is not pointing
- ⑤ they are pointing instead of saying

21. 빈칸 [11강 6번]

In recent years, many organizations have adopted NASA's strategy of using technology to open up their innovation challenges and opportunities to more eyeballs. This phenomenon goes by several names, including 'open innovation' and 'crowdsourcing,' and it can be remarkably effective. The innovation scholars Lars Bo Jeppesen and Karim Lakhani studied 166 scientific problems posted to InnoCentive, all of which had stumped their home organizations. They found that the crowd assembled around InnoCentive was able to solve forty-nine of them, for a success rate of nearly 30 percent. They also found that people whose expertise was far away from the apparent domain of the problem were more likely to submit winning solutions. In other words, it seemed to actually help a solver to be '\_\_\_\_\_ ' - to have education, training, and experience that were not obviously relevant for the problem.

- ① plain            ② literate            ③ apparent            ④ specific            ⑤ marginal

22. 빈칸 [12강 3번]

Plato divided the world into an "apparent" world that appears to us through our senses, and a "real" world that we can grasp through the intellect. For Plato, the world we perceive through the senses is not "real" because it is changeable and subject to decay. Plato suggests that there is also an unchanging, permanent "real world" that can be attained with the help of the intellect. This idea comes from Plato's study of mathematics. The form or idea of a triangle, for example, is eternal and can be grasped by the intellect. We know that a triangle is a three-sided, two-dimensional figure whose angles add up to  $180^\circ$ , and that this will always be true, whether anyone is thinking about it or not and however many triangles exist in the world. On the other hand, the triangular things that do exist in the world (such as sandwiches, pyramids, and triangular shapes drawn on a chalkboard), are triangular only insofar as they are \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① identified by Plato's study  
② believed to constantly be true  
③ resort to possibility to be "real" world  
④ variably changing not to seem the triangle  
⑤ reflections of this idea or form of the triangle

23. 빈칸 [13강 2번]

Hamlet’s claim that “there is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so” is largely, but not entirely, accurate. The fact that what we choose to focus on - our perception - matters so much does not mean that just anybody can find happiness in any situation. For example, there are people who, regardless of their focus, will not derive meaning and pleasure from investment banking or from teaching. Of course there are also certain circumstances people find themselves in — stuck in an oppressive workplace, an oppressive relationship, or an oppressive country for that matter — that make the possibility of finding happiness extremely difficult. Happiness is a product of \_\_\_\_\_, of what we choose to pursue as well as of what we choose to perceive.

- ① what we choose to focus
- ② pleasure from certain circumstances
- ③ the external as well as of the internal
- ④ our perception rather than our circumstances
- ⑤ our endeavor to find true happiness

24. 빈칸 [14강 1번]

‘One swallow doesn't make a summer.’ You might think this phrase comes from William Shakespeare or another great poet. It sounds as if it should. In fact, it’s from Aristotle’s book *The Nicomachean Ethics*, so called because he dedicated it to his son Nicomachus. The point he was making was that just as it takes more than the arrival of one swallow to prove that summer has come, and more than a single warm day, so a few moments of pleasure don't add up to true happiness. Happiness for Aristotle wasn't a matter of short-term joy. Surprisingly, he thought that children couldn't be happy. This sounds absurd. If children can't be happy, who can? But it reveals how different his view of happiness was from ours. Children are just beginning their lives, and so haven't had a full life in any sense. True happiness, he argued, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① was qualified only by children
- ② derived from unhappiness
- ③ come from single warm day
- ④ required a longer life
- ⑤ enabled him true love

25. 어휘 [14강 2번]

When biologists began to study the distribution of marine life, it seemed natural to suppose that warm waters were more ① than cold waters. After all, Antarctica has no native land mammals because the climate is too cold and there is no food for them. There are land mammals living in the Arctic, but there are far fewer native Arctic species than there are species native to warmer climates farther south. That is what biologists believed, but no one had actually ②checked whether it was true. The first person to do so was the German zoologist Victor Hensen. Between 1871 and 1891, Hensen led several expeditions to Greenland, the Baltic and North Seas, and to the tropical regions of the Atlantic Ocean. To everyone's surprise, Hensen found that life was more ③abundant in cold waters than in warm waters. Ernst Haeckel, a German biologist, rejected his findings, saying that Hensen's sampling techniques were faulty, but other scientists checked them, found them to be correct, and accepted that Hensen had been ④wrong, and that cold seawater is much ⑤richer in life than warm seawater.

26. 연결사 [14강 5번]

According to a conservative estimation by the World Health Organization, 1.2 billion people lack access to sufficient quantities of safe water, and 2.6 billion are without adequate sanitation. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, 80 percent of all illnesses in the developing world are estimated to be the result of water-borne diseases, claiming the lives of 1.8 million children every year. An increasing number of experts who study the provision of safe water no longer see this enormous problem as one of engineering. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, it is not the lack of technical solutions (pumps, reservoirs, dams, etc.) that is the main obstacle explaining why such large numbers of mainly poor people in developing countries lack access to safe water. Neither do they see the problem as the lack of a natural supply of clean water. \_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_, the problem seems to be related to dysfunction in the structure of the legal and administrative institutions. More precisely, they see it as caused by a lack of adequate institutions for the maintenance, pricing, and distribution of rights to land and water.

(A) [ Consequently / However ]

(B) [ Nevertheless / That is ]

(C) [ Instead / In short ]

27. 빈칸 [16강 1번]

If we were to remove the concept of 'consistency' from the expected virtues of politicians, much political commentary would cease overnight. A lot of political criticism is on the basis that a politician is not consistent with his own ideas, or what he said two years ago, or his party line, or his electoral promises. A politician might reply, with reason, that he or she had a change of mind, or that changed circumstances require a change of opinion. Commentators are unhappy with that because \_\_\_\_\_ . Such commentators would claim that the politician was elected on a certain basis and must stick to that. In some cases this is undoubtedly true, but in many cases changing a view is a sign of the intelligent political behavior for which most people vote.

- ① they have too much things to comment
- ② it makes politicians be 'consistency'
- ③ politicians keep their opinion much stronger
- ④ it removes one of the main frames of criticism
- ⑤ changed circumstances come before changed opinion

28. 빈칸 [16강 2번]

An economy as big as the United States can afford to place reasonable bets in all areas where it looks as if technology can be pushed forward. In contrast, a country as small as Israel cannot. The U.S. research and development budget is three times the entire GDP of Israel. Israel has to focus, concentrate its money, and place its bets on a very limited number of technologies if it is to spend enough money on any one technology to have any chance of success. If it \_\_\_\_\_ , it will end up wasting all of its resources. But if it must focus its bets, in what areas should it focus? No one knows. Since small countries and companies have to bet in what is an intrinsically riskier, more uncertain environment, they not surprisingly tend to bet less.

- ① tried its money to certain environment
- ② spends very small sums in all areas
- ③ contains its bets until U.S. places bets
- ④ does not struggle to distribute money to all areas
- ⑤ gives its sums to U.S.

29. 연결사 [16강 4번]

We've all experienced the psychological effects of the scarcity principle in our daily lives. However, there is a less tangible domain in which the scarcity principle operates both subtly and powerfully: the domain of information. Studies have demonstrated that information that is exclusive is viewed as both more valuable and more persuasive. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, in a study conducted by researcher Amram Knishinsky, wholesale beef buyers more than doubled their orders when they were informed that a shortage of Australian beef was likely due to weather conditions there — an understandable response in a competitive market. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, when those purchasers were told that the information came from an exclusive source and was not generally available to the rest of the public (both pieces of scarcity information were true), they increased their orders by a remarkable 600 percent!

(A) [ However / For example ]

(B) [ Yet / Therefore ]

30. 순서 [16강 5번]

**Film analysis offers several clear benefits. It allows us to reach valid conclusions on a movie's meaning and value; it helps us to capture the experience of a film in our minds; and it sharpens our critical judgments overall.**

(A) It seems logical to assume that the more understanding we have, the more completely we will appreciate art. If the love we have for an art form rests on rational understanding, it will be more solid, more enduring, and of greater value than love based solely on irrational and totally subjective reactions.

(B) This is not to claim that analysis will create a love of films where no such love exists. Love of movies does not emerge from a book or from any special critical approach. It comes only from that secret, personal union between film and viewer in a darkened room.

(C) But the ultimate purpose of analysis, and its greatest benefit, is that it opens up new channels of awareness and new depths of understanding.



31. 어휘 [16강 6번]

In case you've got a parole hearing coming up, make sure it's first thing in the morning or right after lunchtime. Why? According to a study, judges on parole boards tend to grant parole more frequently when they are most ①refreshed. Investigating a large set of parole rulings in Israel, the researchers found that parole boards were more ②likely to grant parole during their first cases of the day and just after their lunch breaks. Why? The default decision of parole boards is not to grant parole. But it seems that when the judges felt rejuvenated, which was first thing in the morning or after just having eaten and taken a break, they had an increased ability to ③respect their standard decision, make a more effortful decision, and grant parole more ④frequently. But over the many difficult decisions of the day, as their cognitive burden was building up, they opted for the ⑤simpler, default decision of not granting parole.

32. 빈칸 [19강 5번]

Some distinctions between good and bad are hardwired into our biology. Infants enter the world ready to respond to pain as bad and to sweet (up to a point) as good. In many situations, however, the boundary between good and bad is a reference point that changes over time and depends on the \_\_\_\_\_. Imagine that you are out in the country on a cold night, inadequately dressed for the torrential rain, your clothes soaked. A stinging cold wind completes your misery. As you wander around, you find a large rock that provides some shelter from the fury of the elements. The biologist Michel Cabanac would call the experience of that moment intensely pleasurable because it functions, as pleasure normally does, to indicate the direction of a biologically significant improvement of circumstances. The pleasant relief will not last very long, of course, and you will soon be shivering behind the rock again, driven by your renewed suffering to seek better shelter.

- ① counter-factual assumption
- ② context of one's life
- ③ imaginative situations
- ④ illusionary thoughts
- ⑤ immediate circumstances

33. 순서 [19강 10번]

**The naturalist, Charles Robert Darwin, set himself two major tasks. One was to work out a mechanism by which evolution might occur. The mechanism he thought of was natural selection, which is still accepted today as the main force behind evolution.**

(A) This was clear enough to have been noticed by other naturalists, including Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, who wrote in 1836, “All species might have been varieties once, and many varieties are gradually becoming species.”

(B) Such casual remarks by naturalists carried little weight, but Darwin was more difficult to ignore because he produced so much data. One important piece of evidence was that the same basic pattern of bones appears in the limbs of all mammals. Such similarities show that they must all be descended from a common ancestor.

(C) His other task was to collect enough evidence to convince people that evolution had occurred. Some evidence came from fossils or from plant and animal distribution. Most important was the evidence from living things.

34. 문장삽입 [19강 11번]

**The usual reward scheme means that, because people who do routine work succeed most of the time, they are glorified as winners.**

Most companies use the same standards for evaluating both routine and innovative work. They use the conventional idea: Reward success, punish failure and inaction. This is fine for routine tasks. (①) When known procedures are used by well-trained people, failure does signal improper training, weak motivation, or poor leadership. (②) But applying this standard to innovative work suppresses intelligent risks. (③) In contrast, people who do innovative work fail a lot. (④) So they not only get few rewards, but they may be denigrated as losers. (⑤) In many companies, people who do routine work complain that “if those creative types just acted more like us, they would be more efficient and wouldn’t make all those mistakes!”

35. 순서 [19강 14번]

**The Greeks' focus on the salient object and its attributes led to their failure to understand the fundamental nature of causality. Aristotle explained that a stone falling through the air is due to the stone having the property of "gravity." But of course a piece of wood tossed into water floats instead of sinking.**

(A) But the Chinese saw the world as consisting of continuously interacting substances, so their attempts to understand it caused them to be oriented toward the complexities of the entire "field," that is, the context or environment as a whole.

(B) This phenomenon Aristotle explained as being due to the wood having the property of "levity"! In both cases the focus is exclusively on the object, with no attention paid to the possibility that some force outside the object might be relevant.

(C) The notion that events always occur in a field of forces would have been completely intuitive to the Chinese. The Chinese therefore had a kind of recognition of the principle of "action at a distance" two thousand years before Galileo articulated it.

36. 순서 [20강 22번]

**In his latest research, Joseph Bower argues that chief executives may even find highly capable successors at the periphery of their organizations. Bower reconsiders the notion of hiring an insider versus an outsider as the new chief executive.**

(A) That cognitive inflexibility might not serve the firm well if it experiences a major shift in the external environment. Outsiders clearly bring a fresh perspective, but they may not always have the adequate experience or fit the firm's culture.

(B) An insider offers the benefit of a wealth of experience in the business and a deep understanding of the firm's culture and values. However, insiders may be too tightly wedded to a particular mental model of how to do business.

(C) Bower notes that many successful succession processes involve the hiring of an executive who has spent extensive time at the periphery of the organization, working in foreign markets, new ventures, and the like.

37. 문장삽입 [20강 23번]

**But if we're asked why we decided to shade the truth we might say, "If you can't say anything nice, don't say anything at all."**

From ethics textbooks to professional association codes to our everyday life, any discussion of moral choices is dominated by the use of rules. If we're asked to explain why we decided to tell the painful, unvarnished truth to a friend, we might say, "Honesty is the best policy." (①) It's clearly not a rule that is telling us what to do. (②) Both maxims are good rules of thumb, but we don't talk about why we picked one and not the other in any particular case. (③) "Better safe than sorry." But "He who hesitates is lost." (④) "A penny saved is a penny earned." But "Don't be penny wise and pound foolish." When we hear the maxim, we nod. End of story. (⑤) It's as if stating the rule is sufficient to explain why we did what we did.

## 인터넷 수능1 변형하지 않은 것 중 출제 가능성 높은 것 모음

### 1. [7강 2번]

Theft of hotel towels isn't high in the hierarchy of world problems, but it can be expensive for hotels. Moral prohibitions against stealing prevent most people from stealing towels. Many hotels put their name or logo on their towels. That works as a reputational pressure system; most people don't want their friends to see obviously stolen hotel towels in their bathrooms. Sometimes, though, this has the opposite effect: making towels souvenirs of the hotel and more desirable to steal. It's against the law to steal hotel towels, of course, but with the exception of large-scale thefts, the crime will never be prosecuted. The result is that the scope of defection is higher than hotels want. And large, fluffy towels from better hotels are expensive to replace.

### 2. [7강 3번]

As you know, almost all of our modes of transportation are fueled by oil. Jet fuel comes from oil. Diesel fuel comes from oil. Gasoline comes from oil. Cars, trucks and planes are considered the biggest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions. True or not they do seem to get the most attention and blame. It does not matter because we all know the age of oil for transportation fuels is. Not because of global warming, but because we import more and more oil every year and the cost fluctuates for a variety of reasons constantly hurting our economic stability. So we can all agree, no matter what you believe about global warming, oil as a fuel has to go. The good news is a viable clean replacement will be supported by all factions of the issue and therefore the only issue is how and when we find that replacement.

### 3. [7강 4번]

Is handwriting instruction important anymore? With the advent of computers and keyboarding over the past two to three decades, many have said that the need for handwriting is not so important anymore as computer keyboarding replaces the need for using pen and paper. **However**, there is a problem with legibility in handwriting that the computer has not been able to remedy. Illegible or poorly formed handwriting is seen not only in the infamous “doctor” handwriting but also in educated children and adults. **Additionally**, there may be reasons besides legibility for children to continue to receive proper training in handwriting. The motor skills needed for handwriting contribute to learning in other areas as well, and multisensory handwriting instruction may provide a tool for helping children with learning disabilities. Tucha and Lange cite research stating that “children who have difficulty producing legible handwriting often experience frustration, lowered self-esteem and a decreased level of motivation.”

### 4. [7강 5번]

Bread is not a “natural” food. It is the result of a complex process of production and technology, and of a refined alimentary civilization that learned to control and utilize nature’s secrets. Bread is a truly great invention, whose secret is known only to man and to no other living creature. For this reason ancient Mediterranean societies viewed bread as a symbol not only of civilization but of the very identity of man, who distinguishes himself from other animals in that he knows how to construct his own food. In the language of Homer and the ancient Greeks, “bread eaters” is synonymous with “men.” Already in the *Poem of Gilgamesh*, a Sumerian text of the second millennium B.C., primitive man becomes civilized when he is no longer limited to consuming foods and drinks available in nature, such as wild herbs, water or milk, but begins to eat bread and drink wine, “artificial” products that he has come to know thanks to a woman who made a gift of them.

## 5. [10강 6번]

Like product quality, once an organization has a reputation for poor service, it is difficult to shake off. Many bus users have defected to other means of transport, particularly cars, over the last ten to fifteen years. Despite the high running costs of cars, the congested roads, and the difficulty of parking them in cities, customers were fed up with waiting at bus stops for buses that never arrived, or arrived so overdue that two came together. They were tired of sitting on grubby seats and having to wipe a hole in the condensation to see out of the window. They were unimpressed by the unfriendly drivers and the noise, smells, and vibration from vehicles which were long past their sell-by dates. Huge numbers of ex-bususers still believe it to be like this despite the investment bus companies have made in new vehicles which are cleaner, faster, quieter, and more comfortable. Old opinions die hard and it will take a major shift in opinion (or legislation) to get people back on buses.

## 6. [11강 1번]

When elite performers engage in deliberate practice, they set a specific performance improvement goal, and they engage in a task that provides immediate feedback. Moreover, deliberate practice involves focusing on the things that elite performers do not do well. Many of us tend to practice that at which we already excel in our leisure sport activities. Ericsson and his colleagues point out that “Research across domains shows that it is only by working at what you can’t do that you turn into the expert you want to become.” Consider the example of basketball legend Larry Bird. When he entered the National Basketball Association, he did not have a strong left-handed shot. He worked on it relentlessly over the years. As it turned out, he made several of the most clutch shots of his career with his left hand in critical playoff games. The practice paid off handsomely.

## 7. [11강 2번]

I would like to introduce what I've come to call the *lasagna principle* — the notion that our capacity to enjoy different activities is limited and unique. Lasagna is my favorite food, and every time I visit my parents, my mother prepares a tray of it. This does not, however, mean that I want to eat lasagna all day and every day. The same principle applies to my favorite activities, such as writing and watching movies, as well as to my favorite people. The mere fact that my family is the most meaningful thing in my life does not mean that spending eight hours a day with them is what would make me happiest; and not wanting to spend all my waking hours with them does not imply that I love them any less. I derive a great deal of pleasure and meaning from being with other people, but I also need my daily quota of solitude. Identifying the right activity, and then the right quantity for each activity, leads to the highest quality of life.

## 8. [11강 3번]

A piece of evidence that supports the infant's capacity to understand other people's emotions is provided by the “still-face” procedure developed by Edward Tronick. In this procedure, the mother is instructed to distort her affective feedback to her infant by assuming an expressionless face (a still face) after a period of normal playful exchanges with her child. The child first becomes unpleasantly surprised to observe the mother's emotionless expression; the child then attempts to get her attention in an effort to restore affect to her emotionally blank face. When these efforts fail, the child becomes overtly uncomfortable, distressed, and anxious. Finally, when the mother's face does not change, the child becomes indifferent, detached, and apathetic. Most infants react physiologically to the mother's still face with an increased heart rate, which Edward Tronick attributed to disruption of the infant's goal of relating to others.



## 9. [11강 5번]

A rough measure of people's emotional state can be found by counting words in their trauma essays that signify positive emotion (e.g., love, care, happy) and negative emotion (e.g., sad, pain, anger). The results from six writing studies were somewhat unexpected. Overall, the more people used positive emotions while writing about emotional upheavals, the more their physical and mental health improved in the weeks and months after the experiment. Negative emotion words showed a different pattern. People whose physical health improved the most from writing used a moderate number of negative emotion words. That is, people who expressed negative emotion language at very high rates did not benefit from writing - almost as if they were awash in their unhappiness. By the same token, those who used very few negative emotion words did not benefit - perhaps a sign that they were not acknowledging the emotional impact of their topic. The emotional findings, then, suggest that to gain the most benefit from writing about life's traumas, acknowledge the negative but celebrate the positive.

## 10. [12강 5번]

Although the well-being of societies has hitherto been judged according to economic measures, economic indicators alone are not enough to reveal the quality of life within nations. While income has steadily climbed over the past 50 years, and the gross domestic product (GDP) has tripled, happiness has remained virtually flat. Furthermore, a recent study utilizing the Gallup World Poll found that life satisfaction increased when national wealth increased, but enjoyment of life experienced little change. This discrepancy between happiness and economic growth is important when one considers that people rank happiness ahead of money as a life goal. However, it is even more significant when one examines the large body of research suggesting that high levels of subjective well-being are not only good in and of themselves, but that they actually produce beneficial societal outcomes. Therefore, while monetary considerations are currently dominant in policy debates, other goals should be kept in mind.

## 11. [12강 6번]

The relationship between music and dance parallels that between speech and gesture. Just as speech is composed of linguistic and gestural components, music necessarily includes a gestural component — a rhythmical movement of the body we call “dance” or the “playing” an instrument. Music, like language, is multimodal. Many deaf people, for instance, enjoy dancing by feeling the rhythm in their bodies. Just as there can be language without speech, there can be music without sound. Musical behavior can be expressed through voice or other body movements that range from simple swaying to dancing, or from clapping to the skillful manipulation of purpose-built objects such as violins or pianos. Evidence from neuroimaging shows that attentive listening to musical sounds engages, to a certain extent, aspects of the action system in the brain. In effect, whenever we attend to music, our bodies prepare to dance. Gerhard Kubik, a music ethnologist, put it simply: “Music is a pattern of sound as well as a pattern of body movement, both in creating this sound and in responding to it in dance.”

## 12. [19강 4번]

One of the first things that designers learn in school is that “form follows function.” And sometimes a designer gets a refresher course on that. Interior designer Melody Davidson installed a new slipcover on a sofa loveseat in her living room, and then she went shopping for pillows to go with it. She found some beauties that had interesting beading and fringe. They also were in the perfect colors. She threw them onto the newly covered loveseat and told herself, “Oh, these look so great!” Her husband went into the living room, sat down, and exclaimed, “Ouch!” As it turns out, leaning against the beading was painful enough that they decided to return the pillows to the store. It’s a common mistake in homes everywhere. Davidson says: “The eye candy is what draws our attention, and we make decisions based on that.”

## 인터넷 수능2 변형문제

### 1. 빈칸 [1강 1번]

Back in the late 1960s Dave Laing wrote that rock-'n'-roll was \_\_\_\_\_. Laing noted the very 'restricted sense in which rock-'n'-roll as music can be described as new or revolutionary' and gave examples of how 'many singers in the mid-fifties were able to ride high on the rock wave with only minimal changes in their customary style'. This is a point that has also been made by Dave Harker, who has referred to rock-'n'-roll as musically a 'caricatured version' of elements from the rhythm and blues and country traditions. Nelson George has also observed such continuities by highlighting how the term rock-'n'-roll was introduced as a marketing concept often with the intended aim of concealing the music's black origins, a tactic which made the 'young white consumers of Cold War America feel more comfortable'.

- ① making black syndrome
- ② nonmusical behavior by white
- ③ convergence of customary style and black origin
- ④ great continuities with following musical trends
- ⑤ far from a radical break with preceding musical traditions

### 2. 빈칸 [1강 3번]

Through light and shade, shape, size, and angle, the filmmaker can synchronize detail and assign a purpose and cohesion to the screen image. But the film image, no matter how well composed and pleasing to the eye, is not meant to be an isolated thing or self-sufficient as is a painting or photograph. Its sole justification is its contribution to other images that \_\_\_\_\_. As such, it only comes into full meaning when joined with others in a continuity of time. This affects the choices and decisions as to how images are to be shaped, molded, and composed, for they must be considered not just individually but in association, in sequence. Thus the designed and arranged interplay of compositional devices becomes the means of pointing up such relationships and uniting the images in a continuous flow. Because of this, movement is a vital factor in image composition.

- ① ceases it
- ② gain and lose it
- ③ precede and follow it
- ④ like or hate it
- ⑤ makes discontinuous flow

### 3. 문장삽입 [1강 4번]

**Fortunately, this language has been immortalized on a “talking dictionary” using Lane’s own voice.**

Although globalization processes are often blamed for language loss, in some cases communities and language activists, including linguistic anthropologists, are using web-based technology to save endangered languages. (①) Bud Lane III is one of the last surviving speakers of Siletz-Dee-ni, an indigenous language in a small community in Oregon. (②) Siletz-Dee-ni began to decline in the mid-1850s when several cultural groups, speaking different languages and dialects, were placed on the same reservation. (③) To communicate they began speaking a Chinook jargon that replaced Siletz-Dee-ni. (④) This talking dictionary now contains 14,000 words and, with the language on the Internet, young people in the community are beginning to learn the language once again - they even text in Siletz-Dee-ni. (⑤) Other communities with endangered languages are also embracing social media - YouTube, text messaging, and websites - as a vehicle for saving their languages.

### 4. 빈칸 [1강 5번]

In real life one’s perceptual mechanism \_\_\_\_\_. Often it tones them down: one doesn’t normally much notice colors unless they are unfamiliar or unexpected. Even colors that must be noticed — functional colors like traffic lights — are seen in a generalized way: one doesn’t observe whether the red tends to orange or crimson, or the green to lemon or turquoise, one simply registers red and green. At other times the brain changes the colors reported by the eyes, or even creates colors where none are reported. For example, an object will take on different colors in daylight, lamplight, sunlight filtering through foliage, etc., but the brain sees it as its “normal” color at nearly all times. Moreover, the brain grasps a black-and-white image of a familiar object as if it were in color; so that even with an effort of will it is almost impossible to see a black-and-white portrait as a faithful record of an ashen face! In real life, one generally sees the colors one expects to see.

- ① makes eye system far from distorted
- ② biases eyes to see unexpected colors
- ③ does work only after observation
- ④ takes all sorts of liberties with colors
- ⑤ helps human beings to detect inner signal

## 5. 어휘 [1강 6번]

In the hit movie *Big*, a boy is transformed into an adult in looks only — inside he is still that small boy. He gets a job in a toy company where he is responsible for concept development. In one telling scene, he is highly critical of a competitive colleague's new toy because it does things. He tells the company president that kids like toys they can do things *with*; in other words, that give opportunity for [ dependent / independent ] thought and action. Toys that [ open / limit ] those possibilities get boring fast. Children are most absorbed by situations in which they can express themselves and discover something about the world. That is why pots and pans and everyday things in drawers can [ engross / detract ] a child for hours as they come up with new uses for mundane objects - the function of which they may not even know.

## 6. 순서 [1강 7번]

**People are frequently unable to define their own goals and rules of operation - they can conscientiously follow what they are told to do, but are wary of improvising or changing strategies when they reach an impasse.**

(A) Such advance work will usually ensure a successful climb. Quite often, however, once the team is on its way the route will look quite different than it did from base camp.

(B) In many endeavors such lack of can initiative only lead to disaster. Mountaineers prepare their routes obsessively, and it is not unusual for a climbing team to spend days at the base of an intended climb, checking the rock face through telescopes, and planning each of the hundreds of moves they will make after they start.

(C) The rock could be looser than expected, more covered with ice, more overhanging. Unless the team is willing to shift to an alternative route, should the circumstances demand it, they might pay for it dearly.

## 7. 어휘 [2강 1번]

Why do we find it so difficult to slow down? We may, in part, be the inheritors of a work ethic which [ encourages / discourages ] us to believe that time must be used 'productively' and 'efficiently.' We feel we should be getting things done, ticking them off a list. But it could be that many of us are driven by fear. We are so afraid of having longer, emptier hours that we fill them with distractions. We strive to stay [ relaxed / occupied ]. How often do we sit quietly on the sofa for half an hour without switching on the television, picking up a magazine or making a phone call, and instead just thinking? Within minutes we find ourselves channel-surfing and multitasking. What exactly are we afraid of? On some level we fear boredom. A deeper explanation is that we are afraid that an extended [ labor / pause ] would give us the time to realize that our lives are not as meaningful and fulfilled as we would like them to be. The time for contemplation has become an object of fear, a demon.

## 8. 문장삽입 [2강 5번]

**These patterns were so complex and required such intelligence to design that they were not rediscovered in European mathematics until the 1970s by Roger Penrose.**

One way to boost one's status through intelligence-indicating products is to rent the intelligence of others. (①) Typically this has involved hiring craftsmen of very rare, very high intelligence to create custom works of exquisite complexity and novelty. (②) **For example**, medieval Muslim rulers, priests, and traders competed for status partly by commissioning architecture with very complex abstract ornamentation, especially *girih* (geometric star-and-polygon) patterns. (③) There was apparently a runaway competition in the complexity of *girih* design, such that by the fifteenth century AD, Muslim master builders were constructing almost perfect quasicrystalline Penrose tiling patterns. (④) Complicated, inventive, custom products bring status to the purchaser, because the bell curve of intelligence guarantees that in any given culture, the genius required to design such products is rare, is in great demand, and hence is very expensive. (⑤) The wealthy have always recognized the value of commissioning works from the greatest geniuses they can patronize.

9. 문장삽입 [2강 6번]

**In addition, research shows that feelings tend to have more influence on satisfaction judgments early on, but this influence decreases over time.**

Consumers' satisfaction evaluations tend to be tied to specific consumption situations - we may be satisfied (or not) with the offering as we are using it at the current time. (①) Even if we are satisfied now, however, we may not be satisfied the next time we use it. (②) **Thus**, satisfaction differs from an attitude, which is relatively enduring and less dependent on the specific situation. (③) **Conversely**, thoughts have more influence on satisfaction judgments as time goes on. (④) Note that a post-decision evaluation can differ from a pre-decision evaluation in that after using the product, a consumer may judge different attributes than he or she did before. (⑤) For example, after trying frozen microwave pizza, you might decide that you like the taste less than you thought you would.

10. 빈칸 [2강 3번]

Of all the arguments that can persuade us that \_\_\_\_\_, the chief, in my view, is as follows. Granted that in a single species some are more perfect than others, no differently than among men - as can be seen in horses and dogs, some of whom learn much more quickly than others what they are taught. Granted also that they all easily communicate to us by voice or other bodily movements their natural impulses, like anger, fear, hunger, and the like. Nevertheless, it has never been observed that any brute beast arrived at such perfection that it could use true speech, that is, that it indicated by words or signs something that can be attributed to thought alone, and not to a natural impulse. For speech is the only certain sign of thought concealed in the body, and all men make use of it, but not any brute. Therefore, this can be taken to be the true *differentia* between man and brutes.

- ① beasts do not have thought
- ② humans can talk with beasts
- ③ humans do an injustice to beasts
- ④ humans are worse beings than beasts
- ⑤ beasts have their own language based on nature

11. 문장삽입 [3강 2번]

**During the seventeenth century, the Cavaliers of Charles I of England wore their hair long, while those who opposed them, the Puritans led by Oliver Cromwell, wore short hair.**

If authority is represented by a series of symbols, opposition to that authority is symbolically represented by an inversion of those symbols. In the 1960s in the United States, all men in authority had short hair. (①) Young men created a symbol of opposition when they allowed their hair to grow long. (②) If authorities have short hair, then long hair is a symbol of opposition to that authority. (③) However, today, wearing one's hair long is acceptable. (④) Long hair is no longer considered a symbol of opposition to society, but dyeing one's hair fuchsia, blue, or orange is. (⑤) The Puritans' hair style became the focal symbol of their opposition, and so they were called Roundheads (as depicted in a cartoon of the period).

12. 빈칸 [3강 4번]

If animals are given a choice between two novel stimuli, one of which is more complex, they will choose the more complex stimulus. Humans also show a preference for complexity. Robert Earl had children work on block-design puzzles of moderate complexity and then gave them the opportunity to select a new block-design puzzle. The children could choose either more complex or simpler designs. Most children selected a design that was somewhat more complex than the design they had just been working on. They did not, for the most part, select either a design that was simpler or a design that was much more complex. This tendency to select a slightly more complex puzzle indicates that human exploratory behavior is highly systematic. Humans, it appears, do not explore their environment \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① persistently    ② systematically    ③ gradually    ④ step by step    ⑤ randomly



### 13. 연결사 [3강 5번]

In studying symbolic consumption, it is critical to take into account the dynamic nature of the self-concept. Girls adjust their props and costumes to mirror the characters they want to display. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, a teenager who once enjoyed shopping at Justice, a fashion retailer catering to young girls, may now view the store as immature and childish as she takes on a more mature identity. The store itself does not change, but her evaluation of the store changes to reflect her emerging identity. In this way, girls are torn between their past childhood selves and their emerging adult selves. Their mobile uploads reflect this state of liminality. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, many of the informants posted mobile photos of old photographs taken during childhood, thus incorporating their past selves into their emerging identities. Mobile upload albums reveal an oscillation between a childlike identity and a more mature, adult identity.

(A) [ For instance / However ]

(B) [ In addition / For example ]

### 14. 빈칸 [3강 6번]

One of the techniques for getting behind the conscious veil people like to keep in front of themselves, particularly where you suspect that they are putting on a show for your benefit, is to switch the focus of the conversation from them to “other people.” On the basis that what people see in others reflects their own perspective, asking consumers \_\_\_\_\_ can be enlightening. Customers who are unwilling to reveal their own confusion with a product display will often be happy to point out that “other people” would find it confusing. One word of warning though: it’s important to distinguish those responses that are the result of you having asked the respondent to represent the views of others from when they voluntarily do so. The latter can be a form of social politeness, for example when they think something is hopeless but they try to soften the blow by suggesting that someone else (who isn’t present) would think it was terrific.

- ① what their own perspectives are
- ② what they think about the product
- ③ how they come to see the product
- ④ what they think other people’s motives are
- ⑤ about the product using 'if', counter-factual assumption

15. 어휘 [3강 8번]

I'm hesitant to use the words *healthy* and *unhealthy* because these terms can be ①confusing. They are not necessarily ②polar opposites, despite the common perception of these designations. What's "healthy" for one person may not be for someone else. Moreover, these terms tend to morph into absolute labels on habits, foods, and drinks. Just as the words *good* and *bad* get thrown around like unconditional and categorical descriptors, the use of *healthy* and *unhealthy* ③lacks context in most cases. The context boils down to what your metric for "health" is. Most people, for instance, would say that a doughnut is not "healthy" (or "good"), but it's not ④absurd to say a doughnut is "unhealthy" (or "bad") from a purely technical standpoint. If your metric for health entails the occasional indulgence in high-fat, sugary treats, then certainly a doughnut could be deemed "healthy." But if your metric for health ⑤avoids all foods made with saturated fats and refined sugar, then the doughnut probably won't live up to your standards for what's considered healthy.

16. 어휘 [4강 1번]

The fact that corporations can [ function / vanish ] without anyone actively giving them a direction explains a phenomenon that sociologist Robert Jackall noted about the corporate culture. Many managers do everything in their power to avoid having to take action. Remember, credit goes up and blame goes down. So there is no real [ incentive / damage ] to take a risk. If you do something positive, the benefits will be reaped by someone higher up. More important, if you try to do something to improve the company's profits and it fails, there is a chance that the blame will find its way to you. Unless you're the CEO, there is always someone who could push the [ encouragement / blame ] down to you and you might not be able to find a credible scapegoat. In a corporation, an action is often all risk, with no real reward.

17. 문장삽입 [4강 4번]

**But dogs use other senses, too, and the brains of both humans and dogs tend to amplify one sense at a time.**

Remember when you were little and you imagined that adults had infinite power? Surely someone who could drive the car, open the juice container, and reach the sink could make it stop raining. (①) I think that's the same expectation that we have with respect to our dogs and their ability to smell. (②) Because they are so good at using noses, we assume that they can smell anything, anytime. (③) Many an owner has been snapped at by her dog when she returned home with a new hairdo or a new coat. (④) Surprised by the vision of an unfamiliar silhouette barging into the house, these dogs were using their eyes instead of their noses. (⑤) Their noses may be remarkable, but they're not always switched on.

18. 문장삽입 [4강 5번]

**But in the United Kingdom just the opposite reaction would result.**

In America, you might innocently say "I made a presentation to the board today and bombed, and then when I got home I found a notice from my bank that I had a large overdraft." Most Americans would interpret that to mean you failed, miserably, at your presentation, and at the bank you had overdrawn your account. (①) Both circumstances would deserve sympathy in the United States. (②) "Oh, grand!" they would say. "You went like a bomb. Splendid. (③) And then a large overdraft. Congratulations." (④) The reason for these opposing reactions would be that to "bomb" in Britain means to succeed. (⑤) And an overdraft (spelled "overdraught") at a bank means a line of credit, which every businessperson covets.

## 19. 어휘 [4강 7번]

Until the turn of the twentieth century there was a general belief among scientists that many other life-harboring worlds ①existed. Even as late as 1906, the astronomer Percival Lowell was convinced that Mars not only hosted life, but intelligent Martians, who had built a network of canals. During the twentieth century, the mood began to ②swing against the idea that life is common. Hopes of finding life elsewhere in the solar system began to ③appear as better telescopes, and then interplanetary space probes, revealed hostile conditions on our sister planets. This mood of skepticism ④extended to all extraterrestrial life, so that by the 1970s the Nobel Prize-winning biologist Jacques Monod felt able to proclaim in his book *Chance and Necessity*, ‘Man at last knows that he is ⑤alone in the unfeeling immensity of the universe.’

## 20. 문장삽입 [5강 4번]

**This redefinition collapses together the publishing, telephone, television and cable broadcasting, and music industries.**

Newspapers, magazines, and books were once thought of as part of the publishing industry, very different from radio and television broadcasting. (①) All of these were different from movies and music. (②) But once the Internet took hold, along with enhanced and inexpensive computer power and displays, it became clear that all of these disparate industries were really just different forms of information providers, so that all could be conveyed to customers by a single medium. (③) We still have books, newspapers, and magazines, television shows and movies, musicians and music, but the way by which they are distributed has changed, thereby requiring massive restructuring of their corresponding industries. (④) Electronic games, another radical innovation, are combining with film and video on the one hand, and books on the other, to form new types of interactive engagement. (⑤) The collapsing of industries is still taking place, and what will replace them is not yet clear.

21. 빈칸 [5강 7-8번]

As a modern person you should know that a motion picture is just individual photographs passing by faster than your brain can process. When you look at a flower, you should know that you don't see the same thing a butterfly sees and that if you switched your eyes for insect eyes the floral world would become a psychedelic explosion of madness. Your unnavigable nighttime living room is a completely visible playground to a cat, and if you've ever shined a laser pointer near a cat, then surely you've realized something is going on in its tiny cat head that isn't happening in yours. You know the world is not what it seems, and all it takes is one great optical illusion to prove it. Naive realism is, well, naive. The stars are always in the sky, but the light of the sun filtered through the atmosphere makes them difficult to see in the day. If you throw a rock into a pond, and that *splosh* turns the heads of a frog and a fox, what they see is not what you see. Each creature's version of reality is unique to its nervous system. The frog, the fox, and the person all experience the same real thing but react to differing internal representations. Your perception isn't the only perception out there, and if the inputs can be \_\_\_\_\_, then the image is not to be trusted.

- ① kept                      ② trusted                      ③ believed                      ④ taken                      ⑤ fooled

22. 어휘 [6강 3번]

No matter how good an argument is, the truth of the conclusion cannot be established if any of the argument's premises is false. The acceptability of premises rests on whether they represent knowledge commonly believed to be [ true / false ]. **For example**, it is known that penguins live close to the South Pole, whereas polar bears are found at the North Pole. **Therefore**, the premise *Because polar bears hunt penguins ...* is not [ acceptable / unacceptable ] because it contradicts two pieces of common knowledge. Another important factor is the variability of the data underlying the premise. Suppose you had three blonde female friends and each of them ended up marrying blonde men. How confident would you be in the generalization "Blonde women tend to marry blonde men?" Even though three out of three instances confirm your conclusion, this is a very small sample. Results vary, and there may be many alternate explanations of your data. You may be amazed by the coincidence and you may see the pathway of inductive reasoning that allows you to arrive at this conclusion. **However**, the variability of the data suggests that the conclusion is [ right / wrong ].

23. 문장삽입 [6강 5번]

**However, it can evoke a more or less consistent emotional response in those who compose, perform and listen to it.**

Music has been called a language, though whether it actually is or not has been the subject of sometimes heated philosophical debate. (①) It depends on the definition that is used. (②) If one takes ‘language’ to mean a medium through which *concepts* can be symbolized and conveyed, then, for sure, music fails the test. (③) Music cannot express the thought that ‘The house on the hill has three bedrooms’. (④) **Hence** there is, broadly speaking, common ground in the sense that both language and music are human forms of communication that occur through streams of sound. (⑤) And in both instances, these streams are ‘chunked’ in cognition: in the case of language, into distinct events at different hierarchical levels (phonemes, words, phrases and sentences); while in music, the sonic continuum is heard as notes, ‘motifs’ (short patterns of notes), longer phrases (the first line of any national anthem, for example) and complete melodies.

24. 연결사 [6강 6번]

Out on the vast grassland plains of Africa, zebra and many species of antelope and gazelle graze the vegetation, migrating to new pastures as the seasonal rains bring forth fresh growth. Lions, cheetahs, and other predators hunt the grazing animals. If in a particular year the rainfall is heavier than usual, plants will grow bigger and the grazers will have more to eat. (A), more of their offspring will survive, so their numbers will increase. More grazers mean more food for the predators, so their numbers will also increase. At some later time, a year with normal or below-normal rainfall will reduce the amount of vegetation, triggering a reduction in prey numbers, followed by a proportional drop in predator populations. (B), as the years pass, the climate regulates the amount of plant growth, the availability of plant foods regulates the number of grazing animals, and the number of grazing animals regulates the size of predator populations.

(A) [ However / Consequently ]

(B) [ In addition / Thus ]

25. 연결사 [7강 1번]

If you are going to start thinking about questions, it is helpful to understand what a fundamental shift it was for humans to learn how to ask them. According to primatologists, the great apes can understand and answer simple questions. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, unlike humans, a great ape has never proven that it can *ask* questions. Nor has any other creature, at least in any way that's recognizable to us. Your dog can make his desires known to you, but he can't actually ask you to take him for a walk. All he can do is wag his tail and hope you figure out for yourself what he needs and wants. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, the ability to form a question might be the key cognitive transition that separates apes, and all other beings, from mankind. The desire to ask a question shows a higher level of thought, one that accepts that your own knowledge of a situation isn't complete or perfect.

(A) [ Therefore / However ]

(B) [ As a result / In addition ]

26. 문장삽입 [7강 6번]

On the other hand, the presentation of scientists in works of fiction can also have the opposite effect.

There are many factors affecting opinions about science among the general population, and young people in particular, including its presentation in school, documentaries, news stories, and science fiction. (①) Among these, science fiction stands out precisely because of its defining characteristic: works of science fiction present hypothetical scientific advances beyond what is presently known or possible. (②) Consider the transporter in *Star Trek* and the resurrection of dinosaurs in *Jurassic Park*. (③) It is not difficult to see how these bits of “fictional science” could captivate audience members, some of whom then choose to become personally involved in turning the fantasy into reality and pursue careers in science. (④) If their work is always shown as leading to unforeseen disasters or if they are presented as being failures in their social lives, then even if these stereotypes are untrue they may have the effect of convincing students to avoid careers in the sciences. (⑤)

27. 문장삽입 [8강 3번]

**This situation is indeed successful in getting more oxygen into your body.**

There is a rate of breathing that provides a healthy balance of matching the supply and demand of oxygen in your body, and if you breathe within this healthy balance, you are doing just fine. If, however, your breathing rate is outside the bounds of the healthy balance, then side effects can start kicking in to work against you. (①) Going beyond the healthy balance of breathing on the high end results in hyperventilation, which means you are breathing rapidly. (②) Side effects happen, however, because with every breath you breathe out, you are breathing out carbon dioxide. (③) Even though carbon dioxide is a waste product, your body needs a healthy amount of it to function properly. (④) If you breathe out too much of the carbon dioxide, then you diminish your body's level of carbon dioxide to less than the healthy level. (⑤) You then start getting symptoms of hyperventilation such as light-headedness.

28. 문장삽입 [9강 1번]

**These laws prohibited firms from employing children and women to work more than a fixed number of hours a day, to lift more than specified weights, to work at night, or to hold certain jobs.**

Early unions, viewing women and children as a threat to men's jobs and wages, mounted campaigns to drive children and women out of factory and mining jobs. (①) Unions found allies in middle-class reformers, who fought for laws to protect children and women from dangerous or immoral working conditions. (②) Pressure from both unions and reformers led nineteenth-century lawmakers in Europe and the United States to pass protective labor laws banning many employment practices. (③) Although these laws may have protected some women, they denied many other women high-paying factory jobs. (④) Gendered assumptions gave women but not men protection from hazardous work and gave men but not women the right to weigh risks against rewards in deciding for themselves how to earn a living. (⑤)



## 29. 어휘 [9강 3번]

Apart from the personal fate of the men, women and children who became slaves, the results of slavery were to be seen not only in the way of life of very rich Romans; they also influenced directly the lives of the ordinary people. Thousands of Romans who might have earned a living by making shoes, clothes, furniture, jewelry, and all the thousand and one things used by the well-to-do Romans had [ more / fewer ] opportunities to do so because these things were made within the households of the rich by their slaves. And, what was worse, honest toil by free men was [ respected / despised ] because it meant doing what a slave should do. Lower forms of human life were held cheaply. It is not [ easy / difficult ] to see how this state of affairs upset the business and industrial life of Ancient Rome and blocked its development and progress. Because of slavery there was not the mass demand for everyday goods that is a feature of our times.

## 30. 문장삽입 [9강 4번]

**In agricultural societies animal foods are especially good to eat nutritionally speaking, but they are also especially hard to produce.**

Despite recent findings which link the overconsumption of animal fats and cholesterol to degenerative diseases in rich societies, animal foods are more critical for sound nutrition than plant foods. (①) I don't mean to say that animal foods are so good to eat that we can dispense with plant foods altogether. (②) We are best off when we consume both kinds. Rather, my argument is that while plant foods can sustain life, access to animal foods bestows health and well-being above and beyond mere survival. (③) Animal foods get their symbolic power from this combination of utility and scarcity. (④) I do not think that it is an arbitrary cultural fact therefore that all over the world people honor and desire animal foods more than plant foods and are willing to lavish a disproportionate share of their energy and wealth on producing them. (⑤)

31. 순서 [10강 1번]

**The game of *incompetence* is a major problem for many people. They simply learn that incompetence pays off. This is often called “learned helplessness.”**

(A) I would drag on the process, gobbling leftovers. I wasted time, but worse, I left messes on the plates and pans. I would rewash a dish several times when it was pointed out, because the sacrifice was worth it. I won. I was declared incompetent as a dishwasher and relieved of that duty.

(B) This scenario usually starts off in childhood when a child learns to display helplessness so someone else will take responsibility. That “someone” is usually a rescuer playing another game. My own version of this sprang from my dislike of washing the dishes.

(C) That small victory resulted in the assignment of cleaning the toilets. I discovered that cleaning dishes is not the nastiest of jobs after all. After a lot of whining and more gaming, I got my dishwashing job back. Life returned to a more peaceful routine away from the toilet bowl.

32. 연결사 [10강 2번]

The use of pronouns such as “I” and “we” tells a lot about strength and warmth, as well as offering clues about gender, education, and status. Some of these clues are obvious, while others are less so. Most of us have learned somewhere along the way, \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, that the overuse of “I” suggests self-centeredness or egocentrism, which asserts strength but weakens warmth. This behavior may also suggest this person has some major insecurities they are trying to mask. In either reading of the strength signals, overdoing the “I” is not warm. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, the use of “we” generally demonstrates an awareness of other people and offers a way to show that you recognize or even understand their thoughts and feelings. At a fundamental level, this projects warmth by conveying a sense of shared concerns and interests. When “we” is used this way, we think of it as “circle language”; it gets you in the circle with your audience by drawing it around both you and them.

(A) [ however / for instance ]

(B) [ Thus / Conversely ]

33. 순서 [10강 3번]

**The concept of a parasite exists only by a collective human choice, an agreement on a definition: parasites take resources from other organisms and live close to, on, or even inside their host.**

(A) The same holds for plants, whose lifestyles seem superficially the most innocuous. One plant shading another is a parasite that takes sunlight, a vital resource, without giving anything back. All life needs resources and thus takes from other life, competes with other life, and kills other life.

(B) But from a broader perspective, most life is “parasitic.” Carnivores are parasites of their prey. Herbivores inflict great damage on their food plants. Even the many soil-dwelling organisms - animal, fungi, bacteria - that live on dead and decaying life take resources from each other.

(C) Thus all life is parasitic, for the good of one organism means the harm of another. And yet, even mortal enemies are ultimately linked in fate. This is the central paradox of self and other.

34. 문장삽입 [10강 6번]

**That might have suggested it was the presence of danger that settled whether they used magic or not, but that explanation didn't fit other observations.**

When the anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski studied the daily lives of native people living on the Trobriand Islands of the South Pacific, he noticed that while the islanders used magic rituals abundantly, they reserved them only for some activities. (①) When they went after the plentiful fish in a sheltered lagoon, for example, they didn't use magic, but when they fished in the open sea, they did. (②) The islanders used magic to keep insects from devouring their crops, for example, but they didn't in gardening generally. (③) Malinowski realized that what made the difference was control. (④) When the islanders felt their own work and skill would determine success or failure, they did not resort to magic; when the outcome involved chance or other factors outside their control, they did. (⑤)

35. 연결사 [11강 1번]

While in animals, as in humans, the expression of emotions via facial expressions is relatively invariable, the context in which those emotions are cued and expressed is very context specific, and has to do with socialization, individual relationships, and other factors. **For example**, we are able to better read the facial expressions of those with whom we are intimate. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, humans can mask our emotions by using a false facial expression, and many animals can do this too, as is seen when an animal with a blank face sneaks up on another in order to pounce on it in a play attack. Finally, like humans, nonhuman animals - especially primates - can mimic the facial expressions of other animals. Orangutans, \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, when playing with other orangutans, will almost immediately respond to a play-smile with one of their own.

(A) [ However / In addition ]

(B) [ for example / however ]

36. 연결사 [11강 2번]

How one behaves at any point in adulthood is strongly affected by one's past experiences and the issues one is facing. These life-cycle factors must be taken into account in evaluating adults' behaviors. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, a middle-aged woman who wants to go back to school may not have an adjustment disorder; she may simply want to develop a new aspect of herself. Some might interpret her behavior as an inability to cope with her current life situation when that is not the case at all; rather, she has a rational evaluation of her life and realizes, for example, that she needs a degree to advance in her profession. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, an older man who provides vague answers to personal questions may not be resistant; he may simply be reflecting his generation's reluctance to disclose the inner self to a stranger. Most important, the meaning of particular symptoms may change with age. **For example**, problems with early morning awakenings may indicate depression in a young adult but may simply be a result of normal aging in an older adult.

(A) [ However / For example ]

(B) [ As a result / Likewise ]

37. 연결사 [11강 3번]

When you are given a group assignment, do you work harder or less hard than you would alone? Why? One effect of groups on individual behavior is social facilitation. Runners and bicycle riders tend to move faster when they are members of a group. Research suggests that the presence of other people increases our levels of arousal, or motivation. At high levels of arousal, our performance of simple tasks is facilitated. Our performance of complex responses may be impaired, \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_. For this reason, a well-rehearsed speech may be delivered masterfully before a larger audience, while an impromptu speech may be inhibited by a large audience. Social facilitation may be influenced by evaluation apprehension as well as arousal — **that is**, by concern that they are evaluating us. When giving a speech, we may “lose our thread” if we are distracted by the audience and focus too much on its apparent reaction. If we believe that we have begun to do poorly, evaluation apprehension may skyrocket. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, our performance may suffer even more.

(A) [ however / for example ]

(B) [ As a result / Similarly ]

38. 문장삽입 [11강 4번]

**But the fact that subjective interpretation is required does not mean that the analysis of all film elements can be ignored.**

Sometimes a filmmaker may purposely strive to evoke a variety of subjective interpretations by developing a film around a riddle or puzzling quality. (①) The filmmaker attempts to suggest or mystify instead of communicating clearly and attempts to pose moral or philosophical questions rather than provide answers. (②) The typical reaction to such films is “What’s it all about?” (③) This type of film communicates primarily through symbols or images, so after even the most perceptive analysis, a degree of uncertainty will remain. (④) Such films are wide open to subjective interpretation. (⑤) Individual interpretation should be supported by an examination of all elements.

39. 연결사 [11강 5번]

One important factor that influences the way we solve everyday problems is the context in which the problem occurs. Do we use the same strategies when solving a family conflict between two siblings as we do when solving a conflict over the leading role in a project at work? The answer is no. Interestingly, \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, age differences reveal that younger adults are more likely to use a similar strategy across problem-solving contexts: self-action in order to fix the problem. Older adults, \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, are more likely to vary their strategy given the problem solving context. In interpersonal conflict problems (e.g., family conflict) they use more emotion-regulating strategies (i.e., managing their emotions) whereas in more instrumental situations (e.g., dealing with defective merchandise) they use selfaction strategies (return the product). Researchers argue that as we grow older and accumulate more everyday experience, we become more sensitive to the problem context and use strategies accordingly.

(A) [ however / for example ]

(B) [ on the other hand / in other words ]

40. 연결사 [11강 6번]

According to Sunnafrank's theory, we initially reduce uncertainty as a way to find out how we feel about a person or an interaction. After that, the positive or negative outcome value, *not* the level of uncertainty, becomes the driving force behind whether we try to seek further information. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, when someone reveals negative information to us during an initial encounter, we are likely to predict negative outcome values and to cut off communication with that person. Put another way, when outcome values are positive, we will be motivated to reduce uncertainty; when outcome values are negative, we won't. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, Tom's belief that Jane stood him up could dramatically affect his perception of how rewarding it would be to interact with Jane in the future. If Tom reduced uncertainty by concluding that a future relationship with Jane would be filled with late arrivals, forgotten dates, anxiety, and frustration, his desire to continue reducing uncertainty about her would be low.

(A) [ However / Thus ]

(B) [ In addition / For example ]

#### 41. 문장삽입 [13강 1번]

##### **Yet change was slow.**

Today, we work hard to shield children from life's hardships. But throughout most of our country's history, we did not. (①) Rather, kids worked. In the earliest days of our nation, they cared for their siblings or spent time in the fields; as the country industrialized, they worked in mines and textile mills, in factories and canneries, in street trades. (②) Over time, reformers managed to outlaw child labor practices. (③) It wasn't until our soldiers returned from World War II that childhood, as we now know it, began. (④) The family economy was no longer built on a system of reciprocity, with parents sheltering and feeding their children, and children, in return, kicking something back into the family cashbox. (⑤) The relationship became asymmetrical. Children stopped working, and parents worked twice as hard. Children went from being our employees to our bosses.

#### 42. 어휘 [13강 2번]

James March has been studying slow learners for over a decade. He shows that companies will focus more on exploring new possibilities, and less on exploiting old knowledge, when a significant percentage of members don't ①follow the code. When people don't know or don't believe the code, they draw on their own knowledge and skill, or ②invent new ideas or methods to get their work done . When they do what they think is right, rather than what everyone else does, they produce more ③variation in what is thought and done. This means it is *smart* to hire slow learners, to ④tolerate deviants, eccentrics, and just plain original thinkers, even though they will come up with many ideas that are strange mutations, dead ends, and utter failures. The cost is ⑤valueless because they also generate a larger pool of ideas - especially novel ideas - than you can get from just hiring and breeding fast learners.

43. 빈칸 [13강 3번]

Even though people seek both social status and affluence, their primary goal is to attain \_\_\_\_\_. A case can be made, in particular, that their pursuit of affluence is instrumental: they pursue it not for its own sake but because increased affluence will enhance their social standing. Why, after all, do they want the clothes, the car, and the house they long for? In large part because attaining these things will impress other people. Indeed, if there were no one around to impress, few would feel driven to live a life of luxury, even if they could attain that luxury without having to work for it. Likewise, if wealthy individuals found themselves living in a culture in which people despised rather than admired those who live in luxury, one imagines that they would abandon their mansion and late-model car in favor of a modest home with an old car parked in the driveway.

- ① affluence
- ② social status
- ③ both of them
- ④ either social status or affluence
- ⑤ neither social status nor affluence

44. 순서 [13강 4번]

**When demand overwhelms supply, waiting time may exceed the original value of the product itself.**

(A) As soon as they left the store, many lucky customers turned around and offered their purchases at black-market prices. The resale price, I learned, was simply calculated by how long the original buyer had to wait in line.

(B) In these cases, the time we wait literally becomes the cost of the product. In Communist Poland, for example, I once watched people wait more than two hours for the privilege of buying a pair of shoes (and “no time for trying on, please”).

(C) The quality of the shoes, in a town where no alternatives were available, was beside the point. And anyone who has ever entered into negotiations with ticket scalpers here in the United States knows that it is not only the Eastern Europeans who equate waiting time with value.



45. 어휘 [13강 5번]

We don't ordinarily regard species like the cow and the potato, the tulip and the dog, as nature's more ①extraordinary creatures. Domesticated species don't command our respect the way their wild cousins often do. Evolution may reward interdependence, but our thinking selves continue to ②prize self-reliance. The wolf is somehow more ③indifferent to us than the dog. Yet there are fifty million dogs in America today, only ten thousand wolves. So what does the dog know about getting along in this world that its wild ancestor doesn't? The big thing the dog knows about — the subject it has ④mastered in the ten thousand years it has been evolving at our side — is us: our needs and desires, our emotions and values, all of which it has ⑤folded into its genes as part of a sophisticated strategy for survival. If you could read the genome of the dog like a book, you would learn a great deal about who we are and what makes us tick.

46. 순서 [14강 9번]

**Early human societies were nomadic, based on hunting and gathering, and, in a shifting pattern of life in search of new sources of food, qualities such as lightness, portability, and adaptability were dominant criteria.**

(A) With the evolution of more settled rural societies based on agriculture, other characteristics, other traditions of form appropriate to the new patterns of life, rapidly emerged. It must be emphasized, however, that tradition was not static, but constantly subject to minute variations appropriate to people and their circumstances.

(B) Although traditional forms encapsulated the experience of social groups, specific manifestations could be adapted in various minute and subtle ways to suit individual users' needs. A scythe or a chair could keep its basic, accepted characteristics while still being closely shaped in detail to the physique and proportions of a specific person.

(C) This basic principle of customization allowed a constant stream of incremental modifications to be introduced, which, if demonstrated by experience to be advantageous, could be integrated back into the mainstream of tradition.

47. 빈칸 [14강 10번]

Amid the confusion and clutter of the natural environment, predators concentrate their search on telltale signs, ignoring everything else. There is a great benefit to this: When you specialize in searching for specific details, even cryptically colored prey can seem obvious. But there is also a cost to paying too close attention, since you can become blind to the alternatives. When a bird searches intently for caterpillars that look like twigs, it misses nearby moths that look like bark. The benefit of concealing coloration is not that it provides a solid guarantee of survival, but that it consistently \_\_\_\_\_ through each successive threatening encounter. At a minimum, even a tiny delay between the approach of a predator and its subsequent attack can help a prey animal escape. And at best, the prey will be completely overlooked.

- ① guarantees survival of group members      ② give them a chance to be exposed  
③ attract predators' attention      ④ provides the signal that predators have appeared  
⑤ yields a small edge in the chance of living

48. 순서 [14강 13번]

**People who believe that individual differences in intelligence can be traced back to sheer speed of information processing have tended to use simple reaction time and related tasks.**

(A) This paradigm has been widely used since the days of Francis Galton, the father of psychometrics, as a measure of intelligence. Despite such early support, the levels of correlation obtained between measures of simple reaction time and various standard measures of intelligence have been weak. There seems to be much more to intelligence than pure speed.

(B) In a simple *reaction-time* paradigm, the individual is required simply to make a single response as quickly as possible following the presentation of a stimulus.

(C) For example, we might tell you to press the space bar on your keyboard whenever a picture of a frog showed up. Then we might show you a penguin, a fish, a frog, a giraffe, and a frog. Your reaction time would be measured by how quickly you hit the space bar after the frog was shown each time.

49. 순서 [14강 14번]

**Neuroscientist Dr. Giacomo Rizzolati and his team were conducting experiments in motor neurons and were being helped by some monkeys whose brain activity was being monitored.**

(A) This included making the physical movements required, for example lifting its arms to raise the ice cream to its mouth despite the fact that the monkey was not eating but only watching. Rizzolati's interest was aroused, and his team developed a series of studies.

(B) One day a lab assistant returned from a break eating an ice cream. A monkey who was also taking a break from participating in experiments was just sitting in a relaxed manner. As the monkey observed the ice cream being consumed, electrical activity in its brain was triggered as though it was actually consuming the ice cream.

(C) In one study, when a monkey saw a human eat a peanut, the neurons in the monkey's brain fired as if it was also eating the peanut. Time after time, neurons in the prefrontal cortex reacted to the *perception* of the actions that were observed.

50. 순서 [15강 3번]

Some songwriters flout customary principles, and this itself can become a memory aid. When Paul McCartney sings "Hey Jude/Don't make it bad/Take a sad song ...," each word falls right on a melody note in perfect time, just as you would expect.

(A) But on the final line of that first verse, he makes a "mistake," one that sounds odd, singing: "... and make it bet-ter-er-er," stretching the sound syllable of the word "better" out over four notes. On first listening, it is jarring.

(B) Given the semantic constraints of the text before, there just aren't that many words that can fit in that final slot. (Paul uses the same technique later in the song, of course, stretching out the word "be-gi-in" to three syllables.)

(C) But we remember it for its distinctiveness. Even if you forget the word "better," you can re-create the word just by remembering that there was something funny going on there, a two-syllable word stretched out to four syllables.

51. 빈칸 [15강 4번]

Now, economic growth should be a value-neutral means toward the real goals: meeting everyone's basic needs and creating healthier communities, greater equality, cleaner energy, sturdier infrastructure, more vibrant culture, etc. For a long time, growth did contribute to those fundamental goals, although it's important to remember that growth in some places has too often required the exploitation of others. A century ago, when we still had vast stretches of open land, the growth model brought roads and houses and central heating and full bellies. Now, in much of the world, we have those things. In fact, we do have enough stuff to meet the basic needs of everyone in the world; it's just not \_\_\_\_\_ well enough. We have a shortage of sharing rather than a lack of enough.

- ① produced      ② recognized      ③ distributed      ④ sophisticated      ⑤ saved

52. 문장삽입 [16강 9번]

**However, electronic data storage has become very sophisticated , and the sharing or release of personal information is becoming much easier and more widespread.**

In the past, personal information that a business collected about a customer was kept on paper records. (①) Retrieving and using the information was laborious, even for the business that collected the information. (②) Even the idea of dealing with mountains of paper records discouraged sharing much of this information beyond the immediate needs of each business. (③) Record keeping was fragmented, information became quickly outdated, and businesses seldom used the information beyond the original purpose of gathering it. (④) As long as this information remained within the control of the business that originally collected the information, most customers continued to trust that the business was using the information in a limited and responsible way. (⑤) Consumers hear horror stories of companies accidentally releasing computer files of information or computer hackers breaking into company systems and stealing information such as credit card numbers.

53. 빈칸 [16강 10번]

Students become involved in disruptive talk for several reasons. Even though these reasons are both numerous and varied, the teacher can control the environment to the extent that much of what can be viewed as the causes for such talk is eliminated . Disruptive talk often takes place because students do not understand the instruction or directions of their teacher. When teachers are not clear in their communications, students are likely to become confused and ask one another for clarification. Teachers should observe this type of student behavior and determine the need for further \_\_\_\_\_. Unfortunately, teachers frequently punish students when they are asking one another for help because the teachers erroneously assume the talk is not related to the instruction. Another cause for idle, disruptive talk is unmotivating lessons. Teachers will be able to diminish much unwanted talking by developing motivating, participatory instruction which holds the interest of the students.

- ① punishment      ② forgiveness      ③ generosity      ④ elaboration      ⑤ curiosity

54. 연결사 [16강 14번]

Reliance on monetary statistics to convey well-being renders one liable to accept and even encourage destruction in order to increase production. The paradox was pointed out by nineteenth-century French economist Frédéric Bastiat in his parable of the broken window. In the parable, Bastiat describes a scene in which a boy breaks the window of a town shop. The crowd that gathers naturally pities the shopkeeper and admonishes the vandal. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ almost instantly the crowd has a change of heart. They realize that the broken glass means the shopkeeper must spend some six francs to have the window replaced. Six francs to the glazier means that business has been conducted where it would not have been otherwise. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, the vandal, crude and thoughtless as he seems, has actually helped to generate trade and stimulate the economy.

(A) [ But / Thus ]

(B) [ In short / Similarly ]

## 수능완성 유형편 변형문제

### 1. 순서 [1강 2번]

**One of the prerequisites for anyone applying for a job as a receptionist used to be ‘a good telephone manner.’**

(A) In my view this is not the way any company should deal with its customers and clients, and it has led to the modern phenomenon of ‘telephone rage,’ because people cannot get the answers and information they require from these recorded voices.

(B) This is quite simply unacceptable, and any company that values its customers and wants to conduct its affairs in an efficient and businesslike manner should have a switchboard operator answering calls.

(C) Sadly this is becoming less applicable in the modern world of communications; more and more organizations in the public and the private sector are confronting their callers with a recorded voice that gives them options and instructions to press certain buttons for the services they require.

### 2. 빈칸 [1강 3번]

In one experiment, a set of children making paper flowers were told theirs would be judged. Another group was simply left to create. Who made the more creative patterns? The children who did not expect they would be externally evaluated. In another experiment, preschoolers who were promised a “good player award” if they played with a magic marker to complete a task shifted from playing with the marker creatively to playing only as a means toward the reward. Similarly, in several studies of employees, those given task-based financial incentives (beyond their salary) made less creative decisions than those whose compensation was not linked to achieving specific tasks. If employers are trying to increase productivity, task-based incentives are useful. If they are trying to encourage innovation, money \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① is still important
- ② makes more money
- ③ is not what speaks
- ④ enables people to be creative
- ⑤ is the only reason for my life

### 3. 어휘 [1강 5번]

One of the biggest failures of contemporary journalism education has been in defining its mission as the cultivation of interest in the profession, focusing on developing young people's interests in careers in journalism. This goal is far too ①narrow, considering the imminent danger of losing the next generation of news consumers. Journalism educators must begin to carve out a ②larger and more ③productive goal, one that reaches all our children: helping young people develop citizenship skills to be effective, skillful and critical news readers and viewers. Such skills are essential for full participation in a democratic society, yet they are skills that ④few young people get the opportunity to develop. When newspapers are used in classrooms, too often they are used for vocabulary practice and reading comprehension, and not to ⑤undermine students' critical understanding of newsgathering practices, their reasoning or analytic skills.

### 4. 문장삽입 [2강 Let's check it out]

**Self-monitoring usually makes people more competent communicators because it enables them to see how their behavior fits or doesn't fit in a given social setting.**

Good communicators are aware of their own behavior and its effects on others. (①) Researchers call that awareness self-monitoring. (②) People who are “high self-monitors” pay close attention to the way they look, sound, and act in social situations. (③) **In contrast**, people who are “low self-monitors” often seem oblivious to both their own behaviors and other people's reactions to them. (④) For instance, you may know someone who never seems to notice that he dominates the conversation or who seems unaware that she speaks louder than anyone around her. (⑤) **In addition**, high self-monitors often have the ability to understand people's emotions and social behaviors accurately.

5. 어휘 [2강 1번]

The public and donors expect charities to be “run by highly motivated but relatively modestly paid people.” And charity workers have come to accept this. There are two reasons for this state of affairs. The first is that in meeting the goal of operating at minimum costs, staff costs also have to be kept [ low / high ]. The second is that charity workers are asked to be aligned, and show their alignment, with the charitable nature of the organization they are working for by taking a wage [ more / less ] than what they might have been offered elsewhere. The wage subsidy is thus a partial donation to the cause. Interestingly, this moral argument of contributing to the cause [ ignores / respects ] the morality of paying a man less than he is worth; even if, at times, he is paid below-subsistence rates.

6. 연결사 [2강 2번]

Children born in the United States to non-U.S. citizen immigrant mothers automatically are granted U.S. citizenship at birth; (A), some governmental officials are critics of readily providing health care benefits to these so-called anchor babies (babies that provide a reason for noncitizen parents to remain in the United States). These critics have created federal policies that involve lengthy bureaucratic red tape that often prevents these infants from rapidly receiving Medicaid coverage for health care. Although these children are “known to” the Medicaid program because the program pays the hospital bills generated from their births, the government requires additional paperwork for continued Medicaid coverage. This additional paperwork often frightens parents who fear deportation. (B), many of these so-called anchor babies, who are U.S. citizens and qualified for health care programs, do not receive immunizations and other primary and secondary preventive services.

(A) [ however / thus ]

(B) [ However / Consequently ]



## 7. 어휘 [2강 3번]

Gratitude opens your heart and carries the urge to give back — to do something good in return, either for the person who helped you or for someone else. Gratitude, though, has an evil twin: indebtedness. If you feel you have to pay someone back, then you're not feeling grateful, you're feeling indebted, which often feels distinctly unpleasant. Indebtedness pays back unwillingly, as part of the economy of favors. In contrast, gratitude gives back freely and [ creatively / regularly ]. It's a truly pleasant feeling intermixed with joy and heartfelt appreciation. And gratitude doesn't play by the rules. It's not the etiquette we teach our kids. Too often I find myself prodding my kids with “What do you say?” when they're silent upon receiving a gift or an act of kindness. When they push out a [ monotone / heartfelt ] “Thanks,” they're only being polite, not grateful. Gratitude is not mindless manners or “You scratch my back, I'll scratch yours.” True gratitude is heartfelt and [ written / unscripted ].

## 8. 문장삽입 [4강 1번]

**It was in a zoo setting, for instance, that the facial expressions of wolves were first studied in detail.**

As the zoo world repairs its reputation, a wonderful resource is being taken out of its curtain. (①) For years, scientists studied the remains of dead animals at museums, examined lab animals closely, but simply overlooked the opportunities at their local zoos. (②) Here they had a chance to study live animals at close range — being born, growing, learning, resolving conflicts, building a home, winning a mate, parenting, and aging. (③) Those who did take advantage of zoo studies laid legendary groundwork in the field of animal behavior. (④) Given the skittish nature of wolves, this subtle “language” would have been nearly impossible to decode in the wild. (⑤) The panda was equally difficult to study in the wild. Its solitary habits and remote, forested habitats kept researchers from learning about reproduction — until the first panda cubs were born in zoos.

9. 빈칸 [4강 2번]

When asked about the most crucial skill for a senior executive, Bill Campbell, a most respected director and mentor in Silicon Valley, said it was the rare ability to make sure that the short-term stuff gets done well, while never losing sight of the big picture. This is a tricky balance for us human beings. Research by New York University's Yaacov Trope and his colleagues shows that thinking about distant events is good because we focus on long-term goals — and it is bad because we manufacture unrealistic fantasies. We don't think enough about the steps required to achieve those ends. But thinking only about deadlines and short-term goals is a mixed bag as well. We focus on what is achievable, on the steps to take right now, but we forget or downplay long-term goals. So we direct our efforts toward achievable milestones even when they undermine our ability to reach our ultimate destination. We should link the \_\_\_\_\_ to the sweet dreams we hope to realize later.

- ① unrealistic fantasies
- ② never-ending now
- ③ big picture
- ④ ultimate destination
- ⑤ distant events

10. 빈칸 [4강 4번]

Arachnophobia, or fear of spiders, seems to be a universal human dread, especially in children. The biologist Tim Flannery asks, “Why do so many of us react so strongly, and with such primal fear, to spiders? The world is full of far more dangerous creatures that appear to barely worry most people.” Flannery guesses that a Darwinian story connects human arachnophobia to our African prehistory. Homo sapiens emerged in Africa. Africa is the place where the human mind acquired many of its useful instincts. If humans evolved in an environment with poisonous spiders, a phobia could have been \_\_\_\_\_ and could be expected to gain greater frequency in the larger human population. The six-eyed sand spider of western and southern Africa actually fits that guess very well. It is a crab-like spider that hides in the sand and leaps out to capture prey; its poison is extremely harmful to children. One can see how a fear of spiders would have been highly advantageous in this context.

- ① made by human-self
- ② a demerit for spider
- ③ exaggerated beyond its influence
- ④ suneung daebak naseyo
- ⑤ advantageous for human survival

11. 문장삽입 [5강 Let's check it out]

**Many animals, however, need that oxygen in their muscles much faster than the circulatory system can deliver it.**

The bright red juice that one sees dripping out of uncooked meat and steaks cooked very rare is not blood — although it's a close relative. The explanation for this requires that the reader endure a quick lesson in high-school biology. (①) Oxygen is conveyed through the body by the bloodstream in a chemical called hemoglobin, an iron-based compound that is responsible for blood being red. (②) So they store another iron-based compound called myoglobin in their muscles. (③) When a very fast reaction is needed by muscle tissue, the muscles utilize the myoglobin while the “real stuff,” the hemoglobin, is en route. (④) It is this myoglobin that drips out of the meat we eat and not blood. (⑤) There is actually almost no blood in a very rare steak.

12. 문장삽입 [5강 1번]

**If, instead, a single person executes the checklist and then, later, a second person checks the items, the results are not as robust.**

Checklists are powerful tools, proven to increase the accuracy of behavior and to reduce errors. They are especially important in situations with multiple, complex requirements, and even more so where there are interruptions. (①) With multiple people involved in a task, it is essential that the lines of responsibility be clearly spelled out. (②) It is always better to have two people do checklists together as a team: one to read the instruction, the other to execute it. (③) The person following the checklist, feeling confident that any errors would be caught, might do the steps too quickly. (④) But the same bias affects the checker. (⑤) Confident in the ability of the first person, the checker often does a quick, less than thorough job.

13. 빈칸 [5강 4번]

We have a strange belief in the power of signals. If a visitor from a planet without cars were to visit Earth, he might be truly puzzled by the strange daubs of paint on the street. Do you remember the children’s game Red Light, Green Light? The person acting as the stoplight would stand with his back to the other players and announce, “Green light.” The players would move forward. Then he would say, “Red light” and spin around. If you didn’t stop before he saw you, you were “out.” What makes the game work is that \_\_\_\_\_. Nor do adults in real life, which is even more complicated, because we have things like yellow lights — do I stop or do I go? A line on the street or a light in the air may keep cities from getting sued, but it does nothing to prevent a driver from misbehaving, perhaps even killing someone.

- ① they often ignore the rule of signal
- ② it gives children the lesson for life
- ③ children do not always stop in time
- ④ nobody knows whether they actually saw them moving
- ⑤ children make errors again and again because it thrills them

14. 어휘 [11강 Let's check it out]

John Keats, the nineteenth century Romantic poet, coined the term “negative capability” to describe the feeling of ①surrender to the words of the poet, whereby one must ② express altogether one’s own interpretation and clear the mind so that it is open completely to the poet’s inventive poetic use of language such that one’s sensibilities are ③possessed. Audiences in nineteenth century England and America who flocked to hear Charles Dickens reading extracts from his novels ④abandoned their identities, much in the manner advocated by Keats, to be possessed by the world Dickens describes in his novels. They wept at the death of Little Nell, and grew angry at the brutal behavior of Wackford Squeers as though they were ⑤alive and the audience members were actually playing a part in the activities.

15. 빈칸 [11강 1번]

A detailed examination of the world's greatest inventions highlights the perpetuation of the myth about the instant Big Idea, \_\_\_\_\_ . Ask who invented the steam engine, and you will most likely get the answer of James Watt, with the image of the young James sitting in his mother's kitchen being inspired by watching a kettle boil. Yet the reality was of Watt cleverly adapting wider applications for the steam pump, which had been invented earlier by Newcombe; Watt's inspiration came from extending the use of a machine used for pumping water out of coal mines, not from the vision supplied by a steaming kettle.

- ① respecting the real story about inventions
- ② obscuring the truth of drastic progress to invention
- ③ looking upon the previous achievement by step by step
- ④ masking the reality of the gradual process at work
- ⑤ confirming incremental process rather than immediate invention

16. 어휘 [11강 2번]

Observations are not always undertaken with a clear sense of what data may be [ negligible / relevant ]. On a long and rough sea voyage in 1882, many of the ship's passengers were afflicted with seasickness. One who was not was the American philosopher and psychologist, William James. James had the great good fortune to notice that 15 of the passengers, all of whom were deaf and mute, were completely [ unaffected / threatened]. James speculated that seasickness must be due to some temporary disturbance of the inner ear, a problem to which the deaf mutes were not sensitive at all. Later experimentation, some carried out by James, confirmed this suspicion. This crucial clue about the causes of seasickness came thanks to James' ability to see the importance of something interesting that others had [ overlooked / speculated ].

17. 빈칸 [12강 1번]

Try to keep the pace of your meals slow and relaxed. It takes about twenty minutes for your stomach to communicate the “I’m full” message to your brain for processing. It takes another moment or two for your brain to send a message to your hand that you've had enough to eat, and it’s time to put the fork down. If you have a family of fast eaters who like to scarf down the entire meal in five minutes flat, they'll probably end up eating more than their bodies need. Before their brains get the signal that their stomachs are full, they'll probably \_\_\_\_\_. If your kids need help slowing down while they’re eating, serve plenty of fiber-rich foods. Because they require more chewing, they take longer to eat than low-fiber foods. When your kids slow down the pace, they’ll be able to focus more fully on the foods that they’re eating. This higher level of awareness will help them eat less at each meal.

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| ① stop eating             | ② throw up           |
| ③ be losing calories      | ④ smile with satiety |
| ⑤ be reaching for seconds |                      |

18. 어휘 [12강 2번]

Richard Dufour shared that principals lead through shared vision and collective commitments rather than through rules and authority. Contracts are important, but results are more important. Don’t become too [ obsessed / released ] with enforcing every policy and rule. If teachers, staff, and principals [ ignored / followed ] the contract to the letter, we might not get anything done as well as when we allow a few rules to be occasionally waived. For example, letting employees leave a few minutes early on an occasional Friday after an evening program the night before helps to build a [ positive / negative ] relationship with staff. It sends a message to employees that you appreciate their participation the night before and will let them leave after the students are gone for the day. Most employees are giving above and beyond what the contract states. Principals need to be aware and occasionally reciprocate in return.

19. 빈칸 [12강 4번]

In the early 1950s a theory was suggested that men or animals that have been exposed for some time to a particular sensory stimulus respond with pleasure to minor variations from that stimulus. And confirmatory evidence has come from a number of studies. For instance, human babies who have been made familiar with a particular 'abstract' visual pattern take pleasure in seeing new patterns which are minor transformations of the original. Among animals, it has been shown, for instance, that chicks who have been 'imprinted' early in life on an artificial stimulus soon come to prefer new stimuli which are slightly different from the one they are familiar with. Neither babies nor chicks are attracted to stimuli which are wholly \_\_\_\_\_ to what they have already seen.

- ① same          ② familiar          ③ similar          ④ contrary          ⑤ unrelated

20. 문장삽입 [12강 5번]

**Other immigrant groups have similar experiences.**

Experiences of family members during the immigration influence patterns of gender socialization. For example, Mexican married couples who migrate to the United States tend to adopt more egalitarian family roles. (①) This is not simply the result of living in a different culture, as many would believe, but is an adaptation to migration itself. Families are often separated during the early phases of their migration. (②) Men may live in bachelor communities for a time, where they often learn to cook and clean for themselves. (③) Once the family is reunited, the men do not necessarily discard these newly learned behaviors. (④) In China, women have historically had low rates of labor force participation, but when they migrated to the United States, like other immigrant groups, women's work was necessary to support families. (⑤) Cultural norms about the desirability of women working then change as the result of actual experience.

21. 순서 [13강 Let's check it out]

**Public policy for consumers is the establishment of laws and regulations that govern business practices in order to protect consumers. Those interested in shaping public policy study consumer behavior to understand the public needs and wants, and at the same time, to protect the public from unfair, unethical, or dangerous business practices.**

(A) In response, consumers have become increasingly concerned about the ingredients in processed food products because of their potential health risks and the nutritional consequences of synthetic additives.

(B) For example, in the packaged foods industry, the use of chemicals and preservatives has steadily increased as manufacturers have developed longer-lasting and more convenient forms of packaged food.

(C) As a result, U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations now require marketers of food products to supply nutritional information on product packages in the form of “nutrition facts label.”

22. 문장삽입 [13강 1번]

**Films must also frame complicated social relationships within two hours and on a two-dimensional canvas.**

To the casual viewer, a film about high school may be nothing more than simple entertainment. (①) When the films are viewed collectively, however, the high school film genre reveals patterns that go beyond entertainment and teach deeper lessons about American culture. (②) Motion pictures do not necessarily reflect the high school experience accurately. (③) Hollywood routinely twists and shapes reality to maximize dramatic or comic effects. (④) Nevertheless, even if they are not precise social documents of real high schools and real adolescents, these high school films are still culturally meaningful. (⑤) That is, they have something to teach us about how Americans make sense of education, adolescence, and class inequality.



### 23. 빈칸 [13강 3번]

When two cultures come into contact, they do not exchange every cultural item. If that were the case, there would be no cultural differences in the world today. Instead, only a small number of cultural elements are ever diffused from one culture to another. Which cultural item is accepted depends largely on the item's use and compatibility with already existing cultural traits. For example, it is not likely that men's hair dyes designed to "get out the gray" will diffuse into parts of rural Africa where a person's status is elevated with advancing years. Even when an innovation is \_\_\_\_\_, there is still no guarantee that it will be accepted. For example, most people in the United States using US customary units (e.g., inch, foot, yard, mile, etc.) have resisted adopting the metric system even though making such a change would enable US citizens to interface with the rest of the world more efficiently.

- ① compatible with cultural items
- ② surprising people within a society
- ③ consistent with a society's needs
- ④ preceding the existing cultural traits
- ⑤ not what speaks

### 24. 문장삽입 [13강 4번]

**However, much of our aesthetic appreciation is not confined to art, but directed toward the world at large.**

Aesthetics is the area of philosophy that concerns our appreciation of things as they affect our senses, and especially as they affect them in a pleasing way. (①) As such, it frequently focuses primarily on the fine arts, the products of which are traditionally designed to please our senses. (②) We appreciate not only art, but also nature: broad horizons, fiery sunsets, and towering mountains. (③) Moreover, our appreciation reaches beyond pristine nature to our more mundane surroundings: the solitude of a neighborhood park on a rainy evening, the chaos of a busy morning marketplace, the view from the road. (④) Thus, there is a need for an aesthetics of the environment, for in such cases our aesthetic appreciation includes our surroundings: our environment. (⑤)

25. 빈칸 [15강 Let's check it out]

Natural selection \_\_\_\_\_ the costs and benefits of social behaviors. Most social interactions can be dissected into a series of behavioral acts by one individual, the donor of the behavior, directed toward another, the recipient of the behavior. One individual delivers food, the other receives it; one threatens, the other is threatened. When one individual attacks another, the attacker may be thought of as the donor of a behavior. The attacked individual (the recipient in this case) may respond by standing its ground or by fleeing; in either case, it becomes the donor of a subsequent behavior. The donor-recipient distinction is useful because each act has the potential to affect the fitness of both the donor and the recipient.

- ① separates      ② changes      ③ influences      ④ balances      ⑤ destroys

26. 빈칸 [15강 1번]

When you study economic growth, jobs, and interest rates you have to keep in mind that globalization is exerting an often \_\_\_\_\_ influence, the way a distant planet's gravitational pull alters another planet's orbit. Local businesses and consumers could be doing fine, but if the global economy is sickly then U.S. exports will be weak, affecting jobs, incomes, and growth at home. Americans' wages will be tugged up or down by what workers making the same thing earn in other countries. The price of gasoline is subject to how much oil China and India consume. And policies Congress wants for favored industries may be dropped because they violate world trade rules.

- ① eating      ② surprising      ③ compatible      ④hidden      ⑤ negligible

27. 빈칸 [15강 3번]

Each geographical region and each cultural group of persons has its own pottery fashions that rapidly go through short-lived generations. Pottery is easily broken but the resulting fragments are nearly indestructible and leave valuable clues for archaeologists. Fragments enable them to determine the time, place, and size of cultural areas and the changes in these areas. There are hundreds of volumes describing the \_\_\_\_\_ of pottery styles throughout the world, including both the location and date at which each existed. For example, if a farming village was occupied for just a generation or two then its pottery would allow the village site to be dated because it would consist of styles from that period in time.

- ① shapes            ② value            ③ places            ④ sequences            ⑤ meaning

28. 문장삽입 [16강 Let's check it out]

**There will be gaps in the reader's knowledge — words that have never been seen before, sentences that need to be explained, books whose meanings have to be puzzled out.**

While learning to speak, at a certain point children no longer need to struggle with words and sounds and sentence forms and begin to speak easily with their own voices. (①) That doesn't mean that they never make mistakes or don't have more to learn about speaking. (②) It is more that the basic structure of the language has been mastered and speaking has become a habit. (③) The same holds true with reading — at a certain point most materials can be read right off without thinking. (④) However, the reader will be free to concentrate on these specific gaps in his or her experience with the printed word without having at the same time to worry about every word or sentence. (⑤)

29. 빈칸 [16강 2번]

A couple moved to an older neighborhood in Louisville, Kentucky. They shocked traditionalist neighbors by building a high-style contemporary house with an exterior of plastic, metal and concrete tiling. Trying to address neighbors' concerns, the home owners changed some exterior colors, but tastes differed so greatly that a satisfactory compromise wasn't possible. Neighbors decided to take legal steps. They sued, charging that the house violated deed restrictions. "Neighbors want us essentially to tear the house down or dramatically change the exterior. I don't see there's a middle ground," said the couple's lawyer. The couple won the case in court. The judge ruled that the neighbors couldn't pick and choose when to apply design rules that had been disregarded for decades. That the house "is not in keeping with their neighborhood's traditional standards cannot be a basis to \_\_\_\_\_ enforce the deed restrictions," he said.

- ① definitely      ② ultimately      ③ largely      ④ selectively      ⑤ confirmatively

30. 어휘 [16강 3번]

Snakebite can be cured if we obtain medical assistance in time. Besides, we become rapidly aware of a snake's bite, because we feel the effects right away. But the human tongue can lead to far more devastating outcomes, which are not always ①apparent, in the first instance. We may, in some cases, never know who assaulted us, because they act as if they are your best friends. Especially when you perform in a leadership position, you will encounter people who behave very friendly around you and ②agree with everything you say. However, these same individuals may engage in badmouthing and backstabbing as soon as they are out of sight. It is, therefore, wise to be friendly with everyone and yet practice healthy detachment by ③refraining from telling people your innermost secrets. By practicing this method, you can ④avoid making yourself a potential victim of others' jealousy and hatred. The more people know about you, the more ⑤immunized you become to their negativity.

31. 문장삽입 [16강 4번]

**The worker-owners have also decided that they want to work reasonable hours (e.g., to stop work at 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays).**

In 2002 the Bed and Bath factory in Bangkok suddenly closed when its Thai owners left the country. (①) Nine hundred workers were left without jobs. Workers protested for three months outside the Ministry of Labor Building until they received the compensation guaranteed to them under Thai Law. (②) After the protests ended, a small group of forty workers decided to start their own garment factory and label, Dignity Returns. (③) They formed a cooperative factory, the Solidarity Group Cooperative, where all workers are owners and decisions are made by all worker-owners. (④) Initially the worker-owners decided to pay themselves only a small survival payment so that they could repay the loans that had helped them start the cooperative. With the debt repaid, the survival payment has increased. (⑤) This means that the worker-owners generate less surplus and receive less income than if they worked longer hours, but they have time for other activities.

32. 순서 [17강 3번]

**To appreciate the relationship between parts and wholes in living systems, we do not need to study nature at the microscopic level. If you gaze up at the nighttime sky, you see all of the sky visible from where you stand.**

(A) This holographic image can be cut in half indefinitely, and each piece, no matter how small, will still contain the entire image. This reveals what is perhaps the most mysterious aspect of parts and wholes: as physicist Henri Bortoft says, “Everything is in everything.”

(B) Yet the pupil of your eye, fully open, is less than a centimeter across. Somehow, light from the whole of the sky must be present in the small space of your eye. And if your pupil were only half as large, or only one quarter as large, this would still be so.

(C) Light from the entirety of the nighttime sky is present in every space — no matter how small. This is exactly the same phenomenon evident in the three-dimensional image created by interacting laser beams.

33. 어휘 [17강 4번]

Although the extent of human influence on climate change is still being debated, our cars, homes, and factories warm the atmosphere, and these human impacts have ① increased the pace of climate change. Based on today's scientific knowledge, greenhouse gases need to be reduced in order to prevent the planet's temperature from increasing further. Two recent studies that measure for the first time the ② quantity of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) that plants absorb from the atmosphere suggest that global warming does not have as dramatic an effect on the existing ecosystem as previously thought. Plants can apparently still absorb much CO<sub>2</sub> when the temperature increases, but less CO<sub>2</sub> is absorbed when plants do not receive as much water. The ③ availability of water is thus thought to be more important than minimizing changes in temperature. Models to date that focus on CO<sub>2</sub> targets and measures, which largely strive to limit the rise in the global temperature, may thus be ④ right. Perhaps a greater focus needs to be directed towards ⑤ safeguarding the world's water resources.

34. 순서 [18강 3번]

**Traditional measures of development have been largely economic. People have looked at the capacity of a national economy to generate and sustain increases in gross national income (GNI) that exceed population growth rates.**

(A) This is, of course, a narrow definition; it has become clear over time that nations could achieve growth targets in GNI without the quality of life for the majority of people improving at all.

(B) Economists have also regarded development in terms of changes in the structures of production and employment. As agriculture's share of production and employment has declined and that of industry, manufacturing, and services increased, development is said to be taking place.

(C) Many scholars, philosophers, policymakers, and development practitioners — not to mention ordinary citizens around the world — are aware that reductions of poverty, inequality, and unemployment, among other things, are essential ingredients in a “development process.”

35. 어휘 [18강 4번]

In wolves, the belly-up display is much rarer than the affiliation display in which a wolf approaches with a low posture, holding its tail low and its ears pulled slightly back. The belly-up display is ①more commonly seen in captive wolves than in the wild. When observed in zoos, it is most likely to be performed by wolves that are on the outer edges of the captive “packs,” are often involved in fights, and rarely participate in group-ho<sup>w</sup>ls. These are the very wolves that would almost certainly have ②gone off on their own if the fence surrounding their enclosure hadn't been there. Continually stressed by being forced to remain in close quarters with other wolves that threaten to attack them at every turn, these wolves will try any tactic that might ③face aggression. In cases where the affiliation display fails, behaving like a helpless young evidently works, so they learn to use it when they are in ④desperation. Thus in wolves this display may be a result of ⑤captivity.

## 수능완성 실전편 변형문제

### 1. 빈칸 [1회 21번]

We always need to ask ourselves, and reflect very carefully about, what we want and why we want it. Knowledge appears to be a good thing, but too much knowledge, or perhaps pursuing that knowledge with too much determination, may very well make our lives pretty miserable. One reason for this is that pursuing knowledge beyond certain limits might be nothing but a fool's errand. We are somehow assuming that we can know everything, that our minds are powerful enough. But why should we assume that? We are ourselves a work of nature, and if nature is powerful enough to create something that is capable of understanding all its workings, then it must also be powerful enough to conceal things from us. There is no guarantee, and in fact it is very unlikely, that we are actually capable of \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① caring everything in nature
- ② using the knowledge about the universe
- ③ concealing nature about the universe
- ④ understanding more than a tiny fraction of the universe
- ⑤ revealing what nature knows

### 2. 문장삽입 [1회 27번]

**Pan Am, the now-defunct American airline, was intent on developing the lake as a tourist destination for fishermen.**

The Atitlan Giant Grebe was a large, flightless bird that had evolved from the much more widespread and smaller Pied-billed Grebe. By 1965 there were only around 80 birds left on Lake Atitlan. One immediate reason was easy enough to spot: the local human population was cutting down the reed beds (in which the species nested) at a furious rate. (①) This destruction was driven by the needs of a fast growing mat-making industry. But there were other problems. (②) However, there was a major problem with this idea; the lake lacked any suitable sporting fish! (③) To compensate for this rather glaring defect, a specially selected species of fish called the Large-mouthed Bass was introduced. (④) The introduced individuals immediately turned their attention to the crabs and small fish that lived in the lake, thus competing with the few remaining grebes for food. (⑤) There is also little doubt that they sometimes gobbled up the zebra-striped Atitlan Giant Grebe's chicks.



### 3. 연결사 [1강 29번]

Balconies are generally constructed to support the weight of people, so a few pots are usually not going to be a problem. If you're worried, though, use lightweight pots, such as plastic liners hidden by woven willow baskets, and site them nearer to the house or over load-bearing supports. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, roof terraces will also have been designed to withstand large loads and should have no trouble holding up the number of potted plants you'd expect in an average domestic setting. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, if you're thinking of more ambitious projects, such as raised beds, or laying soil over the whole roof, it's a good idea to consult a surveyor or structural engineer first. Obviously, if you're planning to create an "unofficial" roof terrace — customizing a flat roof that wasn't built to have people and plants on it — you will need to seek the relevant planning permissions first as well as advice from a structural engineer to find out if the roof will need to be reinforced.

(A) [ Similarly / However ]

(B) [ Similarly / However ]

### 4. 빈칸 [1회 31번]

If you were to ask most cosmologists to give a summary of where we stand right now in the field, they would tell you that we live in a very special period in human history where, thanks to a whole host of advances in technology, we can suddenly view the very distant and very early universe in ways we haven't been able to do ever before. For example, we can get a snapshot of what the universe looked like in its infancy, when the first atoms were forming. We can get a snapshot of what the universe looked like in its adolescence, when the first stars and galaxies were forming. And we are now getting a full detail, three-dimensional image of what the local universe looks like today. When you put together this different information, which we're getting for the first time in human history, you obtain a very tight series of \_\_\_\_\_ on any model of cosmic evolution.

① freedoms      ② realizations      ③ equalities      ④ constraints      ⑤ friendships

5. 어휘 [1회 32번]

Humans have copied nature for thousands of years, with varying degrees of accuracy and understanding. Our early human ancestors ①borrowed solutions from the animals and plants they saw around them. Seals swimming below Arctic ice create and maintain holes through which they can surface to breathe; Inuit hunters ②mimicked the way polar bears lie in wait beside those breathing holes to catch a rich dinner. Polynesian outrigger canoes' design ③echoed that of floating seed pods. Aboriginal Australians even copied bird wings with their boomerangs. Certain shapes and tools ④vanished around the world, created by people who were separated by vast geographical distances yet simultaneously ⑤immersed in and observing nature's problem-solving strategies.

6. 어휘 [1회 34번]

Carbon emissions from fossil-fuel burning (ignoring agriculture, deforestation and cement production), which already total about 32 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year, on average rose by 676 million tons annually from 2000 to 2010. This is equivalent to almost twice the emissions that Brazil added to the global total during each twelve-month period. Although this massive [ increase / decrease ] in fossil-fuel burning has caused disastrous pollution and health impacts in China and elsewhere, the dramatic rise in global CO<sub>2</sub> is actually a [ good / destructive ] thing in one respect, because it shows that developing countries are expanding their energy consumption in order to free themselves from centuries of famine and misery. In other words, we are losing the war on carbon because we are winning the war on [ poverty / prosperity ].

## 7. 문장삽입 [1회 36번]

**Doubts have also been expressed about the long-term sustainability of chemically intensive farming.**

The introduction of chemical fertilizers and high-yield seed varieties into the developing world, starting in the 1960s, is known today as the “green revolution.” (①) This revolution has had far-reaching consequences. (②) As well as causing a population boom, it helped to lift hundreds of millions of people out of poverty and supported the historic revival of the Asian economies and the rapid industrialization of China and India — developments that are transforming geopolitics. (③) But the green revolution’s many other social and environmental side effects have made it hugely controversial. (④) Its critics argue that it has caused massive environmental damage, destroyed traditional farming practices, increased inequality, and made farmers dependent on expensive seeds and chemicals provided by Western companies. (⑤) But for better or worse, there is no question that the green revolution did more than just transform the world’s food supply in the second half of the twentieth century; it transformed the world.

## 8. 어휘 [1회 38번]

Imagine a population of organisms in which each individual, when confronted by strangers, either randomly cooperates or not. If strangers meet and initially cooperate, then it is up, up, and away towards establishing a pattern of behavior in which cooperation becomes increasingly likely. My cooperating with you makes it more likely that you will cooperate with me, which makes it more [ likely / unlikely ] that I will cooperate with you, and so on. This is the behavioral infrastructure that makes social institutions possible. Compare this with organisms that do not have the tendency to [ ignore / reciprocate]. They may experience random incidents of cooperation, but since these will not increase the probability of cooperation, these organisms will not [ reap / reject ] the benefits of sustained, mutually reinforcing cooperation. Those who behave only in immediately self-interested ways will do even worse. They will be stuck in the state of nature in which life is “nasty, brutish, and short.”

9. 어휘 [1회 40번]

When the curtain closes at any stage theater, the audience bursts into applause. It's usually a few clappers who ①hesitantly start on their own, and then others join in. Applause is a funny thing in which each person tries to give credit to the performers, but also tries to ②blend into the crowd; you don't want to clap before everyone else, or to go on after others have stopped. In fact, if you study it, you'll discover there is a pronounced pattern in the way an audience goes from silence to full volume of applause. Recordings at theaters around the world show that the pattern transcends different cultural habits and that different crowds all follow one ③universal curve showing how the sound rises over several seconds. Even more remarkably, this curve is absolutely ④identical to a curve known from physics that describes how a group of atoms or molecules ⑤individually go from one kind of behavior to another, rapidly and abruptly, because what one does depends very strongly on what others nearby do.

10. 어휘 [2회 19번]

By “scarcity,” most of us mean that goods are in short supply: there isn't enough of something to go around. While there often is no clear-cut understanding of what constitutes “enough,” the simple fact is that there is more than [ sufficient / insufficient ] food to sustain everyone on the planet. The same is true of land and renewable energy. The important question, then, is why the staples of life are so [ equally / unequally ] distributed — why, for example, the United States, with a little more than 5 percent of the world's population, uses approximately 40 percent of the world's resources. What appears to be a problem of scarcity usually turns out, on closer inspection, to be a problem of distribution. But mainstream economists are notably [ concerned / unconcerned ] with distributional issues: they talk only about whether a given system is productive or efficient, and it is up to us to ask, “For whom?”

11. 순서 [2회 20번]

**When I took the bread out of the oven twenty-five minutes later, it smelled better than it looked, but it didn't look too bad.**

(A) It was. I held the loaf up to my cheek to feel its radiating warmth. The bread gave off a pleasing low sound as it cooled. The sense of accomplishment surprised me. I hadn't done much, after all, except mix together some flour, water, and a little sourdough starter, and then treated it like a baby for several hours.

(B) A roasty aroma filled the kitchen. Still wearing oven mitts, I tapped on the bottom of the loaf and listened for the hollow, woody timbre indicating the bread was cooked through.

(C) And yet — here was this substantial thing that hadn't existed before, this fragrant risen form. I might as well have pulled a rabbit out of a hat, and indeed my family, whose expectations for this latest project of mine were modest, reacted as if I had. *Something from nothing.*

12. 어휘 [2회 21번]

Our traditions encourage us to think of justice as a matter of equal opportunities for every individual to pursue whatever he or she understands by happiness. Equal opportunities are guaranteed by fair laws and political procedures — laws and procedures applied in the same way to everyone. **But** this way of thinking about justice does not in itself [ contain / exclude ] a vision of what the distribution of goods in a society would end up looking like if individuals had an equal chance to pursue their interests. **Thus**, there could be great [ equities / disparities ] in the income given to people in different occupations in a just society so long as everyone had an equal chance of getting a well-paid job. But if, as is now becoming painfully apparent, there are [ more / less ] qualified applicants than openings for the interesting jobs, is equal opportunity enough to assure justice? What of the socially disadvantaged for whom a fair race is beyond reach since they are left well short of the starting line?

13. 어휘 [2회 22번]

The inventor of the first written tablets may have realized the ①advantage these pieces of clay had over holding memories in the brain: first, the amount of information storable on tablets was ②endless — one could go on producing tablets again and again in the same way, while the brain’s remembering capacity is limited; second, tablets did not require the presence of the memory-holder to retrieve information. Suddenly, something intangible — a number, an item of news, a thought, an order — could be ③acquired without the physical presence of the message-giver; magically, it could be imagined, noted and passed on across space and beyond time. Since the earliest phases of prehistoric civilization, human society had tried to ④overcome the obstacles of geography, the finality of death, the erosion of oblivion. With a single act — the incision of a figure on a clay tablet — that first anonymous writer suddenly ⑤failed in all these seemingly impossible feats.

14. 순서 [2회 23번]

**Watching lionesses hunt a gazelle on the plains of Africa is a savage and beautiful event. Lionesses don’t just mindlessly chase after a gazelle; rather, the hunt is a masterpiece of coordinated action aimed at one result — a gazelle meal.**

(A) Often one lioness will flush the gazelle and one or more of the others will chase it, or each hunter will come at the prey from a different angle, limiting moving and turning room for the gazelle.

(B) In fact, this type of cooperation, one in which joint action is based only on the self-interest of all parties involved, may be the most common type of animal cooperation.

(C) Such coordinated hunting is seen in other animals as well. But is it cooperation? Might it not be the case that each lioness strictly has her own interest, and that alone, at heart? Yes, but this does not detract from the fact that the hunt is clearly a coordinated action set to accomplish a particular goal.

15. 연결사 [2회 28번]

The process of job advancement in the field of sports is often said to be shaped like a pyramid: at the wide base are many jobs with youth or high school athletic teams, while at the narrow tip are the few, highly coveted jobs with professional organizations. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ there are many sports jobs altogether, but the competition becomes increasingly tough as one works his or her way up. The salaries of various positions reflect this pyramid model. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, high school football and basketball coaches are typically teachers who get paid a little extra for their after-class work. But coaches of the same sports at big universities can become national celebrities who earn more than \$1 million a year, exceeding the salaries of college presidents. One level higher up are the National Football League and the National Basketball Association, where head coaches can earn many times more than their best-paid campus counterparts.

(A) [ Thus / But ]

(B) [ For example / Thus ]

16. [2회 29번]

**In 11th-century London the stench of waste forced the development of a new technology in waste treatment, the cesspit. The cesspits were built into the ground near houses and received a daily deposit of household garbage and human waste.**

(A) Burying helped dispose of wastes a bit, but buried wastes leaked into underground water that supplied wells. Today's waste management struggles with almost the same set of problems, that is, waste streams are still threatened by accidents and leaks.

(B) Waste managers work to prevent the unintended pollution of clean water and soil with waste, and they also continue to find better ways for removing waste from people's lives.

(C) Builders intended to make the cesspits leakproof, but sadly they did leak, leading to contaminated waters, orchards, and vegetable and herb gardens.

17. 어휘 [2회 31번]

Humans have the goal to feel as if they belong. Goals explain behavior. When children want to help or to contribute constructively, they are striving to belong and they somehow realize that constructive cooperation is the ①correct way to achieve belonging. When children behave defiantly and are consequently punished, they do this because they feel like they do not belong and do not believe that they can reach the goal of belonging by any valuable means. The ②discouraged child who feels as if she does not belong will do almost anything to feel like she is acknowledged and worthy of notice and companionship. For this child, it is ③worse to be ignored and left out than to be punished. Even a power struggle or an act of revenge could ④deny her the feeling of belonging. Feeling totally excluded by those about them is an almost ⑤unbearable situation for most children.

18. 문장삽입 [2회 32번]

**Also, a great deal of your time will be spent generating additional messages to the reader trying to explain what should have been clear the first time.**

Mark Twain observed, “We are all ignorant, but about different things.” One mistake technical professionals make when writing for non-technical readers is assuming their readers are as knowledgeable as they are about the subject. (①) This is a fatal assumption that will only result in confusion and frustration for your reader. (②) Just because it’s clear to you does not make it clear to your reader. (③) If you are an engineer or accountant writing to others in your field, then perhaps there will be less need to explain all aspects of your message. (④) If you’re writing to the senior vice president of marketing, who is not familiar with software applications, then you will need to “walk” that reader through your message. (⑤) Remember that when it comes to technical knowledge, writers and readers are hardly equal.



19. 연결사 [2회 33번]

Throughout the centuries, immigrant groups coming to America have attempted to re-create the dishes of their homelands. Often, **however**, the needed ingredients are unavailable or too expensive. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, in the early-20th century, dietitians and reformers frequently looked upon the food choices and dishes of immigrants with alarm and disdain. Dietitian Bertha M. Wood wrote a cookbook that conveyed many of the then-prominent beliefs and stereotypes about immigrants to the United States. **Yet** she also expressed some sympathy toward the various groups of people who arrived, often penniless, in America. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, in contrast to the opinion often given by other Americans that immigrants “should learn to eat American food if they are to live here,” she countered, “When a person is ill and needs a special diet, it is no time to teach him to eat new foods. It is like hitting a person when he is down. Our milk soups are nutritious, but so are theirs; why not learn what they are and prescribe them? The same is true of other foods.”

(A) [ Thus / Moreover ]

(B) [ However / For example ]

20. 순서 [2회 34번]

**Globes provide the most accurate depiction of surface features on Earth; they are the only true representation of distance, area, direction, and proximity. However, you can't fold up a globe and put it into your pocket.**

(A) This is the reason flat maps were developed — three-dimensional Earth is projected onto a two-dimensional map. You can fold up a flat map and carry it almost anywhere.

(B) Moreover, if you need to locate a particular city street in a specific city, you would need a very large globe. You could, of course, make a huge globe and then just cut the sections you need from the globe. I think you get my point. Globes are accurate but not easy to transport from place to place.

(C) However, even though these flat maps are convenient and do display spatial information, they give a distorted view. At present, there is no flat map that does not have some type of distortion.

21. 빈칸 [2회 35번]

To what extent is the human brain programmed for speech? The answer is unclear. Our brain is heavier than that of other animals. Of course, size alone is not particularly important. Elephants have bigger brains than humans, but they do not talk. But elephants also have bigger bodies, so some people have suggested that it is the brain-body ratio which matters. At first sight, this seems a promising approach. It appears quite reasonable to suggest that a high brain-body ratio means high intelligence, which in turn might be a prerequisite for language, especially when we find that the brain of an adult human is more than 2 percent of his or her total weight, while that of an adult chimp is less than 1 percent. But such ratios can be very misleading. Some animals are designed to carry around large reserves of energy, making their bodies enormously heavy. Camels, for example, are not necessarily more stupid than horses just because \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① they have a smaller brain
- ② they do not have their own language
- ③ they came from same ancestor
- ④ they have huge hump
- ⑤ the ratio of brain to body is high

22. 순서 [2회 40번]

One barrier to any type of research, but especially to research with children, is that the participant (or parent of the participant) has concerns with the study.

(A) There should also be a thorough verbal explanation of the study, its purpose, the amount of effort required from the participant, and possible risks and benefits. Participants should be aware (and reminded) that withdrawal from the study is an option at any point in time and without penalty.

(B) Participation in research is a novel experience for many, and there may be unrealistic expectations of what is involved. The best solution to this barrier is related to informed consent.

(C) Detailed informed consent for the parent and informed assent for the child is necessary. Although the child's assent is not necessary for participation, it helps build a good relationship with the child, and lets her feel part of the process.

### 23. 어휘 [3회 23번]

I once talked to a layman in a very successful church. The pastor who had led that congregation for more than 20 years had some glaring faults, but the people seemed to love him and the church had [ prospered / minimized ]. I asked the man how he accounted for this, and here is the very wise thing he said. “Our minister has some strong suits and he has some weaknesses. So we have tried to specialize in the areas where he is strong and [ emphasize / forget ] about his weaknesses.” By taking such an attitude, the congregation had avoided the backbiting and complaining atmosphere which often exists in a church or a business where there is continual criticism. With such a [ generous / restricted ] spirit, they had also doubtlessly motivated their pastor to do everything in his power to produce at full capacity.

### 24. 문장삽입 [3회 29번]

#### **Kids don't do that anymore.**

Playing has become so rare in our society that some people, such as engineer Henry Petroski and neurobiologist Arthur Yuwiler, worry that the art of it will be lost. (①) Both men have noted that many of their professional skills were developed by taking apart watches, fixing old bicycles and radios, and generally making things just for the fun of it when they were young. (②) When something breaks, we replace it. (③) Electronic devices don't reveal their inner workings even when taken apart. (④) As a result, many universities have had to institute “remedial play courses” for engineers and scientists, in which students, for the first time in their life, take apart and reassemble a bike, a laser printer, or some other common object to find out how it works. (⑤) The need for such courses shows that both our home environments and our schools have failed to foster basic curiosity.

25. 연결사 [3회 31번]

In the 1980s, John Riskind decided to examine the effect of posture on persistence. Riskind placed participants in one of two positions. Half of the participants were placed in a slumped position, such that their backs were stooped and hunched over, and heads dropped down. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, the other participants were made to sit upright, with their shoulders pulled back and heads held high. After sitting stooped or upright for about three minutes, each participant was sent to another room and asked to try and solve several puzzles that involved tracing over a diagram without lifting their pencil off the page. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, many of the puzzles were impossible to solve and Riskind was only interested in how long the participants kept going in the face of failure. Describing his findings in a paper entitled ‘They Stoop to Conquer’, Riskind noted how the participants who had previously been sitting up straight endured for almost twice as long as the slouchers.

(A) [ In contrast / Thus ]

(B) [ In fact / As a result ]

26. 연결사 [3회 32번]

Believing in what you desire to be true and then seeking evidence to justify it doesn't seem to be the best approach to everyday decisions. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, if you're at the races, it is rational to bet on the horse you believe is fastest, but it doesn't make sense to believe a horse is fastest because you bet on it. **Similarly**, it makes sense to choose a job you believe is appealing, but it's irrational to believe a job is appealing because you've accepted the offer. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, even though in each case the latter approach doesn't make rational sense, it is the irrational choice that would probably make you happier. And the mind generally seems to opt for happiness. In both these instances, the research indicates, it is the latter choice that people are likely to make. The “causal arrow” in human thought processes consistently tends to point from belief to evidence, not vice versa.

(A) [ Thus / For example ]

(B) [ Still / Therefore ]

27. 어휘 [3회 33번]

Maybe you find yourself asking, “What if I am diagnosed with cancer?” A realistic and studied response to the question might take into account that, for certain types of cancer, the cure rate is 80 percent, and for other types it’s 100 percent. A realistic response might also recognize that great strides are being made in research into treating the disease, so that, in fact, this diagnosis is not nearly as [ blessing / catastrophic ] as it might have been even a few years ago. In other words, the more comprehensive, realistic answer turns out to be [ manageable / desperate ], while the indefinite “nonanswer” is so scary as to be debilitating. You can ask the questions, but you must be willing to [ answer / ignore ] them, as well. If you play the “what if?” game, play it all the way to the answer.

28. 어휘 [3회 34번]

We are programmed to be ①together. Even when we think we are being most individual in the way we present ourselves through the fashions we wear and the way we cut our hair, we are conforming to this truth. Exactitudes is an ongoing photo project started by Dutch photographer Arie Versluis and stylist Elly Yttenbroek in 1995. The two tour the world taking pictures of individuals from social groups wherever they are to be found and get individuals to pose in ②identical poses. They then display shots of these individuals in grids of 4x3, so that the ③similarities are clear. The tattoo section shows that even when we think of the most individualist of fashions — having someone draw on your body — the individuals are clearly doing what other individuals are doing and not being ‘④different’ and unique. Our efforts to be ⑤together are ultimately in vain.

29. 빈칸 [3회 35번]

One key to understanding traffic culture is that laws themselves can \_\_\_\_\_. As important, if not more so, are the cultural norms, or the accepted behavior of a place. Indeed, laws are often just norms that have been codified. Take the example of the laws that say that in the United States, one must drive on the right side of the road, while in the United Kingdom, one must drive on the left side of the road. These emerged not from careful scientific study or lengthy legislative debate about the relative safety of each approach but from cultural norms that existed long before the car.

- ① tell anything with cultural norms
- ② explain only so much
- ③ follow the norms
- ④ precede the culture
- ⑤ help to survive

30. 빈칸 [3회 37번]

Have you ever noticed how the worst part of someone's personality is often also the best? You may know a detail-oriented accountant who never tells a joke, nor understands any, but this is in fact what makes him the perfect accountant. Or you may have an aunt who constantly embarrasses everyone with her big mouth, yet is the life of every party. The same \_\_\_\_\_ applies to our species. We certainly don't like our aggressiveness, but would it be such a great idea to create a society without it? Our sports teams wouldn't care about winning or losing, entrepreneurs would be impossible to find, and pop stars would sing only boring songs. I'm not saying that aggressiveness is good, but it enters into everything we do, not just murder and mayhem. Removing human aggression is thus something to consider with care.

- ① duality
- ② generality
- ③ reality
- ④ consistency
- ⑤ relevance

31. 문장삽입 [3회 38번]

**Then, they were asked at the end whether there were more men or women in the list.**

We spend our lives spotting patterns and picking out exceptional and interesting things. You don't waste cognitive effort, every time you walk into your house, noticing and analyzing all the many features in the visually dense environment of your kitchen. (①) But you do notice the broken window and the missing television. (②) When information is made more "available," as psychologists call it, it becomes very prominent. (③) There are a number of ways this can happen, and you can pick up a picture of them from a few famous psychology experiments into the phenomenon. (④) In one, subjects were read a list of male and female names, in equal number. (⑤) When the men in the list had names like Ronald Reagan, but the women were unheard of, people tended to answer that there were more men than women, and vice versa.

32. 어휘 [3회 39번]

Many scientists in the physical world are subject to foolishness, misreading statistics. One obvious example is in the global warming debate. Many scientists [ led / failed ] to notice it in its early stages as they removed from their sample the spikes in temperature, under the belief that these were not likely to recur. It may be a [ good / bad ] idea to take out the extremes when computing the average temperatures for vacation scheduling. But it does not work when we study the physical properties of the weather — particularly when one cares about a cumulative effect. These scientists initially ignored the fact that these spikes, although rare, had the effect of adding disproportionately to the cumulative melting of the ice cap. An event, although rare, that brings large consequences cannot just be [ accepted / ignored ].

33. 어휘 [3회 40번]

In the eyes of Plato, the “production” of artists was not only useless and unimportant, but also extremely *unrealistic*. When painters or sculptors imitate a person, they merely supply us with an *image* of that person. The image of a person belongs to another order than that of a real human being. In spite of the ①similarities, the image has other properties. Plato was acutely aware of the ②illusionary nature of the image. And so he distinguished two important aspects of “mimesis,” or ③imitation: first, the artist creates an image of the sensibly perceptible reality, and second, this image is unreal! And from this viewpoint, Plato once again ④contrasts the craftsman with the artist, the “productive” with the “imitative” arts. While craftsmen produce things, artists only create images and phantasms that are ⑤real.

34. 연결사 [4회 21번]

People define themselves to the rest of the world by the things they wear, the objects they use, and the things they do. Clothing, jewelry, makeup, and hairstyles help to define the self. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, jobs, houses, cars, and recreational and other activities play a role in creating the persona that the world sees. As people go about defining themselves and the world around them, shopping plays a huge role. The things we wear, the goods we use, and the activities in which we engage are all part of our personalities. All of these involve shopping. From this perspective, shopping becomes much more than an activity we carry out in order to acquire goods and services. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, it becomes the most central event in people’s efforts to define themselves as human beings. Self-definition is one of the most pivotal functions of shopping.

(A) [ Thus / In addition ]

(B) [ Moreover / In fact ]



35. 순서 [4회 22번]

**Here are a few interesting points about the brain and learning. A key idea behind exercise is getting the right amount of oxygen to the brain.**

(A) This is why it's often a good idea to have your child get some exercise before leaping into homework. Chewing gum is another way to exercise your brain.

(B) Studies also show that like exercise, chewing improves blood circulation in the brain, increases memory, and decreases anxiety — as long as the gum doesn't contain a high percentage of sugar. For this reason, some kids with attention issues are given an accommodation to chew gum during school.

(C) This can also be done through breathing exercises. Just taking the time to breathe deeply and slowly for a few minutes before taking a test or before starting homework can have a positive impact on concentration and motivation.

36. 연결사 [4회 23번]

To some degree, biology is destiny when it comes to communication style. Studies of identical and fraternal twins suggest that traits including sociability, anger, and relaxation seem to be partially a function of our genetic makeup. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, biology isn't the only factor that shapes how we communicate: Communication is a set of skills that anyone can learn. As children grow, their ability to communicate effectively develops. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, older children can produce more sophisticated persuasive attempts than can younger ones. Along with maturity, systematic education (such as the class in which you are now enrolled) can boost communicative competence. Even a modest amount of training can produce dramatic results. After only thirty minutes of instruction, one group of observers became significantly more effective in detecting deception in interviews.

(A) [ In addition / Fortunately ]

(B) [ For example / However ]

37. 빈칸 [4회 28번]

According to one traditional definition, aesthetics is the branch of philosophy that deals with beauty, especially beauty in the arts. Examining the pleasing features of the *Mona Lisa* or a snow-capped mountain, for example, would come under aesthetics. That definition seems too narrow, however, since works of art and natural objects may \_\_\_\_\_ us in other ways than by being beautiful. Instead of evoking admiration of beauty, artists may evoke puzzlement, shock, and even disgust. Consider Picasso's *Guernica*, a huge (11-ft.×25.6-ft.) painting in black, white, and grey that he made in response to the slaughter of Spanish civilians by German and Italian warplanes during the Spanish Civil War. Images of disjointed corpses and people screaming dominated the canvas. This work is widely \_\_\_\_\_ but not for being beautiful. So a better definition of aesthetics would be that it is the branch of philosophy that deals with the ways things please people in being experienced.

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| ① attract - despised | ② detract - admired |
| ③ detract - despised | ④ attract - blended |
| ⑤ interest - admired |                     |

38. 빈칸 [4회 31번]

We can tell our dreams to someone else and, if we are lucky, his imaginative response to them may \_\_\_\_\_ of a shared experience. But if the person we tell a dream to turns out to be a sceptic, we have no means of convincing him that we really did have the dream we have told him. If he asks for proof that we had that precise dream and no other one, that we have remembered it correctly, we cannot give it. We cannot ask the people who appeared in the dream to confirm our story. Unlike the events of everyday life, which can, in principle, be confirmed or otherwise by the laws of evidence, dream experiences have a peculiar privacy about them, which can only be partially and often only self-deceptively reduced by recounting them to others.

- |                          |                                      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ① give us the illusion   | ② confirm us the reality             |
| ③ take us the impression | ④ discourage us to believe the thing |
| ⑤ satisfy us with answer |                                      |

39. 연결사 [4회 32번]

The sooner you start financial planning, the better prepared you'll be to adapt your plans to changing personal circumstances, such as changing or losing a job, relocating to a new state, getting married, having children, or losing a spouse through divorce or death. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, it is important not to rush to make major financial decision at these times, when you're most vulnerable. Postpone any action until you have had time to recover from the event and evaluate all your options carefully. This can be difficult because some financial salespeople will rush to contact you in these circumstances. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, when you have a child, you will find that insurance agents, financial planners, and stockbrokers actively encourage you to buy insurance and start investing in a college fund. Although these are valid objectives, don't be pushed into any expensive decisions.

(A) [ Thus / However ]

(B) [ For example / However]

40. 빈칸 [4회 33번]

To understand the arbitrary nature of any evaluation, we have to understand the concept of value. Value (or worth) is perceived utility or usefulness. Anything that has value has some perceived usefulness. Thus, value is an *opinion* of usefulness that is \_\_\_\_\_ to a given mind. Just like beauty, value is in the mind's eye of the beholder. But if value is nothing more than an opinion, if value is fundamentally subjective, then it is also beyond objective proof. As an opinion, value isn't a fact. Since value isn't a fact, it cannot prove anything factual or objective. What is valuable to one mind may be trash to another. To one person, a Beanie Baby is a collector's item; to another, it's something to be thrown away. To some, a thought of approval from somebody else is a gold coin; to others, somebody's approval is Monopoly money.

- ① objective      ② contrary      ③ specific      ④ unrelated      ⑤ controversial

41. 어휘 [4회 34번]

It is important to recognize that countries are at different stages of economic development, and thus their needs for dams also ①vary. Also, an industrialized country like the United States has developed nearly all of its best and most economic dam sites. In contrast, most potential sites in sub-Saharan Africa (with the exception of South Africa) have yet to be ②developed. A country like Nepal has a ③similar amount of hydropower potential to that already developed in the United States. However, Nepal has developed only about 4% of its hydro ④potential. Thus, what may appear to be a logical and efficient solution for the United States at present is ⑤likely to be the best and most suitable solution for conditions in Nepal.

42. 문장삽입 [4회 35번]

**At first it may feel silly to state over and over the exact opposite of what you are feeling.**

Affirmations are a way of turning negative self-talk, which leads to stress, into positive, life-affirming statements. They are always stated in the present tense — *I am, I have, I choose* — and they reflect what you wish to experience, not what you *should or could*. Think back to what you say when you might be getting sick or feeling tired: “I don’t feel sick” or “I don’t have time to be sick.” What do both of these statements have in common? ① They are negative and focus on what you do not want to happen. ② More positive and effective statements are, “I feel energetic and healthy,” or “I am relaxed and have plenty of time to do what needs to be done.” ③ But with regular practice, you will notice a change. ④ The inner world of your thoughts and feelings will be in line with the outer world of your experience. ⑤ Your mind and body will work together to produce a positive result.

43. 빈칸 [4회 36번]

A 5-year-old doing addition problems by counting up makes the same error repeatedly, with responses such as:  $7+3=9$ ,  $6+5=10$  and  $8+4=11$ . The teacher asks the pupil to show how these answers were obtained and notices that in doing the addition of 3 to 7, the pupil counts ‘seven, eight, nine’, while turning up three fingers in turn. The pupil is ‘counting up 3 from 7’ but incorrectly starting at 7. The teacher recalls similar errors that some pupils made when doing addition problems by \_\_\_\_\_ . Analysis of the errors leads the teacher to modify the teaching of these procedures, using the language ‘seven and three more’ rather than ‘seven, count up three’. This is immediately effective, so the teacher reinforces this particular language pattern in subsequent oral work with the whole class.

- ① subtracting the number instead of adding
- ② equating adding process with subtracting
- ③ counting along a number line
- ④ being confused by the number system
- ⑤ analysing the number

44. 연결사 [4회 37번]

Flattery involves excessive compliments or praise designed to make someone feel good about him- or herself. Flattery does not have to be insincere. **In fact**, effective flattery should be targeted at important attributes where people feel uncertain about their abilities or performance. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, if a friend expresses anxiety about his performance on an important and recently delivered speech, an earnest comment such as, “I appreciate that you spoke slowly and clearly,” is likely to gain favor for the ingratiation. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, when a salesperson flatters a potential customer regarding an important but uncertain attribute, the customer is likely to respond favorably. **For example**, a consumer may have reservations about his weight and expresses those concerns while trying on business suits. A clever salesperson may flatter the customer by remarking that he is “in better shape than most men his age.”

- (A) [ However / For example ]
- (B) [ Similarly / Therefore ]

45. 연결사 [4회 38번]

Both the English and German settlers in America suffered from nutritional diseases. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, the latter experienced far higher mortality rates. The diets of the two groups were similar, but the English arrived in better health. Their journey across the Atlantic was shorter, and they were provided with a satisfactory diet aboard ship. By the time the symptoms of the nutritional diseases appeared, the first crops were being harvested, thus inhibiting a major outbreak among the English settlers. The Germans, \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, had a much longer and tiring voyage. Their diet was inadequate, and conditions aboard ship proved less than satisfactory. Given their more problematic health status upon arrival, it is not surprising that the characteristic symptoms of the nutritional diseases appeared relatively early. Within a brief span, 18 of the original 47 settlers died from nutritional diseases or secondary infections.

(A) [ Similarly / Nevertheless ]

(B) [ for example / by contrast ]

46. 순서 [5회 19번]

It probably goes without saying that the middle of the fight is where emotional clutter gets in the way.

(A) But knowing and doing are very different. What if you actually stopped long enough to inhale deeply and exhale completely? Would it change the argument? There's only one way to find out. In the mid-fight moment that you create, I want you to summon your priorities.

(B) How important is this fight to you? Can the discussion be had in a calm, loving manner? Can you elevate the fight from accusation and blame to explanation and understanding? If you can, you'll be doing good work that will benefit your relationship in the long run.

(C) In the heat of the moment, anger, defensiveness, and a lot of other emotions interfere with your ability to see clearly and act based on your priorities. Everyone knows that when you see red the best thing to do is to stop and take a deep breath.

47. 문장삽입 [5회 21번]

There are also publications and websites that focus entirely on a growing nonprofit audience.

As an advocate, mass media can promote the work of the nonprofit sector. (①) Quite apart from sensational reports that amplify charity scandals, the media often does share on the positive aspects of the sector as well. (②) The wide-ranging reach of nonprofit sector work has opened up new segments in the media industry. (③) No longer confined to just the local news sections of the newspapers, there are magazines, such as Good and Ode to tell the stories of individuals, teams, and organizations that seek to do good in this world. (④) Examples include *The Chronicle of Philanthropy*, *Stanford Social Innovation Review*, and *Beyond Profit*. (⑤)

48. 순서 [5회 23번]

**As a culture, we're coming to care a lot about the foods we eat. If we don't want to ingest unnecessary toxins, we buy organic produce. If we want to avoid unhealthy fats, we read ingredient labels.**

(A) Was all the negativity you felt necessary? Was some of it unnecessary? How could you alter your media diet to cut out the saturated fats — the needless negativity? One solution I've found is to get my news online.

(B) This enables me to scan headlines and be choosier about what I "eat." Your media diet is double-edged: it informs and entertains you, but often at a price of lowering your positivity ratio.

(C) Yet we ingest toxic messages without a thought. As you study the recurrent activities in your life that inflate your levels of unnecessary negativity, pay close attention to how you feel ingesting media, both during and after.

49. 어휘 [5회 28번]

Some of us are pessimists, and some of us are realists, but most of us are optimists. With respect to risks, most of us believe that we are above average, meaning that we think that we are less [ immunized / vulnerable ] than most people. Odds are that you believe that you are less likely than others to suffer from life's misfortunes, including automobile accidents, heart attacks, and divorce. Though most people are aware that about 50 percent of marriages end in divorce, brides and grooms typically believe that the chance that they will get divorced is far [ higher / lower ] than that. (Even divorce lawyers, who really should know better, greatly underestimate their chances of getting divorced.) Perhaps more surprisingly, one study found that smokers do not [ overestimate / underestimate ] the statistical risks faced by the population of smokers, but they nonetheless believe that their personal risk is less than that of the average nonsmoker.

50. 문장삽입 [5회 29번]

**Perhaps monsters are also part of our furnished mind.**

In recent cognitive science debates, fears of snakes, spiders, and other creatures have been held up as examples of preset mental circuits in the human brain. (①) Though it is a controversial idea, a growing number of theorists argue that our brains come hard-wired with some belief content, such as “snakes = bad.” (②) The fact that phobias seem so resistant to revision in light of new experiences suggests that they are closed information systems. (③) Even after a phobic person is told that a snake is not poisonous, he or she still dreads handling the reptile. (④) The phobia stays like a stubborn piece of old furniture in the architecture of the mind. (⑤) As cultural and psychological realities, monsters certainly seem unwilling to go away, no matter how much light we shine in their direction.



51. 순서 [5회 31번]

**If you walk into a store looking for a new computer and the first salesperson you meet immediately points to a group of computers and says, “Any of those are good,” and then walks away, there is a good chance you will walk away, too, and with good reason. Why?**

(A) Just as it would come as no surprise to learn the salesperson who was indifferent to a potential customer’s needs was soon out of a job, the same holds true for writers who ignore their readers.

(B) You were never asked what you were seeking, how much you could spend, or if the computer would be used for business or pleasure or your child’s homework assignments. In brief, the salesperson never considered or asked about your needs and preferences.

(C) The reader is the writer’s “customer” and one whose business or approval is one we need to seek. The more you know about your reader, the greater the chances you will meet his or her needs and expectations.

52. 순서 [5회 32번]

**It is important to understand the impact of wide-scale implementation of digital tools because many of the systems are adopted by many people.**

(A) For example, an institution might decide to offer special cell phones to all of its employees, so it must spend some time contemplating who would use the phones, and for what purpose.

(B) This is why organizations must spend some amount of time preparing and researching the process of technology implementation before deciding to add new tools to a system. A good starting point for the implementation of new digital technologies is to anticipate who the users will be and to understand the specific needs of the users.

(C) If the phones are to be used only to stay in touch with the main office, then the phones do not require a built-in camera. The expected use of the technology needs to be the most important criteria before introducing new digital tools.

53. 문장삽입 [5회 33번]

**Young people also increasingly access social networking websites.**

The Internet and communication technologies play an ever-increasing role in the social lives of young people in developed societies. Adolescents have been quick to immerse themselves in technology with most using the Internet to communicate. (①) Young people treat the mobile phone as an essential necessity of life and often prefer to use text messages to communicate with their friends. (②) As technology and the Internet are a familiar resource for young people, it is logical that they would seek assistance from this source. (③) This has been shown by the increase in websites that provide therapeutic information for young people. (④) A number of ‘youth friendly’ mental health websites have been developed. (⑤) The information presented often takes the form of Frequently Asked Questions, fact sheets and suggested links. It would seem therefore logical to provide online counselling for young people.

54. 순서 [5회 34번]

**Any time you use another writer’s words or even a close paraphrase of his or her words, you must give that writer credit. If you don’t, you’ve committed the crime of plagiarism.**

(A) On the other hand, if you write a research paper stating that 16.5 percent of all merchant marines get seasick, chances are some poor researcher spent months of his or her life to determine that fact. In this case, the researcher deserves the credit.

(B) Simply put, *plagiarism* is using somebody else’s words and claiming or pretending that the words are your own. A simple rule of thumb for avoiding plagiarism is: When in doubt, give the original writer credit.

(C) If you’re applying common information, you do not have to worry about plagiarism. If you say the Earth is round, nobody will accuse you of plagiarism.

55. 순서 [5회 36번]

**Recent research has begun to shed light on important functions that do not at first glance seem associated with sleep.**

(A) For example, if healthy 30-year-olds are sleep-deprived for six days, parts of their body chemistry soon turn to that of a 60-year-old. And if they are allowed to recover, it will take them almost a week to get back to their 30-year-old systems.

(B) When people become sleep-deprived, for example, their ability to utilize the food they are consuming falls by about one-third. The ability to make insulin and to extract energy from the brain's favorite dessert, glucose, begins to fail miserably.

(C) At the same time, you find a marked need to have more insulin because the body's stress hormone levels begin to rise in an increasingly deregulated fashion. If you keep up the sleep-depriving behavior, you appear to accelerate parts of the aging process.

56. 순서 [5회 37번]

**A naturalist named Syevertsoff documented nearly a dozen white-tailed eagles acting as a survey team. Spread across the sky at a considerable distance apart, they were together scanning an estimated twenty-five square miles.**

(A) For a good half hour, individuals held their respective posts, tracing wide circles in silence, until one finally let out a piercing shriek. Its cry was soon answered by another eagle approaching, followed by a third, a fourth, and so on, till nine or ten eagles came together and soon disappeared.

(B) Later that afternoon, Syevertsoff arrived at the place where he had seen the group descend into the gently rolling grasslands hours earlier.

(C) There he discovered the birds gathered around the corpse of a horse. Some of the eagles, probably the older ones, who had eaten first, were perched nearby keeping watch while the youngsters dined in safety, surrounded by bands of crows.

57. 연결사 [5회 38번]

By the time children reach school age, there are some with full social calendars, while others spend their days shooting spitballs at the ceiling. One of the major factors in social success, even at an early age, is a child's sense of nonverbal cues. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, in a study of sixty kindergartners, the children were asked to identify which of their classmates they'd prefer to sit with at storytime, play a game with, or work with on a painting. The same children were judged on their ability to name the emotions exhibited in twelve photographs of adults and children with differing facial expressions. The two measures proved to be related. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, the researchers found a strong correlation between a child's popularity and his or her ability to read others.

(A) [ For example / However ]

(B) [ That is / Similarly ]

58. 순서 [5회 39번]

People name their children using all sorts of rules and approaches.

(A) Meanwhile, the name Donald fell from favor when Donald Duck appeared in the 1930s, and parents stopped naming their sons Ebenezer in the 1840s when Charles Dickens's newly published book, *A Christmas Carol*, featured the miserly Ebenezer Scrooge.

(B) Sometimes they borrow names from historical or literary heroes, sometimes they follow ancestral naming traditions, and sometimes they just like how a name sounds. In all cases, though, the otherwise meaningless name acquires meaning because it's associated with other concepts that are themselves meaningful.

(C) The power of association explains why Adolf, a common boy's name once associated with Swedish and Luxembourger kings, declined in popularity during and after World War II. Most people have a tendency to trust individuals with names that they could easily pronounce.

59. 문장삽입 [5회 40번]

**We disagreed. We had a hunch that even the most unfashionable male chose what he chose because of the influence of others.**

Years ago, I was involved in a research project to understand whether and how middle-of-the-road men bought shoes. (①) The client was convinced that such men were concerned only with function, unlike women; after all, this is what research groups told him again and again. (②) And indeed, with a more anthropological approach to research design than the usual focus group format, we discovered the strange phenomenon of ‘checking out’ among the mass market. (③) When we got close enough to the participants in the study, they were happy to admit that they checked out what other men in their social circle were wearing and followed what they saw around them. (④) Many women are happy to discuss the same behavior in themselves — the curious thing was to find men doing so. (⑤)

60. 읽기 [5회 41번]

Some teachers consistently make the correct answer-option longer than the other answer-options. Typically, the extra length results from teachers’ incorporating qualifiers to ensure that the correct answer is absolutely correct. Whatever the reason, if you routinely make your correct answers longer than your incorrect answers, all but your truly oblivious students will figure out what’s going on.

Another fairly common flaw in teacher-written multiple-choice items occurs when there is a grammatical hint regarding which answer-option is the right answer-option. Consider the following example dealing with biological terminology and you’ll see what I mean.

The commonly recognized example of a pachyderm is an

*a. elephant. b. turtle. c. lion. d. pigeon.*

The use of the article “an” in the first part of the item makes it clear that the first letter of the correct answer needs to be a vowel. And because “elephant” is the only answer-choice that fills the bill, it is embarrassingly obvious that choice a is the correct answer.

Another common instance of unintentional clue dispensing occurs when teachers toss a “never” or “always” into the false statements of True-False items. Most students will choose a “false” response for any items containing “never,” “always,” or “absolutely.”

Accidental clues spoil the accuracy of score-based inferences by making it appear that some students have mastered a given curricular aim when, in reality, they haven’t. The more careless clues that you allow to creep into your classroom tests, the more “false positives” you will have on your hands. Prior to administering a test, review all items carefully to see if there are any aspects of an item that tip off the correct response.