

**1 빈칸추론 수특 1-1**

The health of cities like New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco represents an astonishing turnaround from the past, when density too often meant death. Throughout most of human history, proximity enabled the spread of infectious diseases that struck down those humans who had the boldness to risk living near one another. Huge investments in massive waterworks were needed to curb the spread of cholera and yellow fever, just as huge investments in policing were needed to reduce crime in the 1990s. The massing of millions in small land areas requires a vigorous public sector to combat crime and illness. This perhaps explains why people in New York are so much fonder of \_\_\_\_\_ than people in rural Kansas.

- ① less authority
- ② cultural diversity
- ③ full dictatorship
- ④ big governments
- ⑤ small investments

**2 빈칸추론 수특 1-3**

People overestimate their ability to understand why they are making certain decisions. They make up stories to explain their own actions, even when they have no clue about what is happening inside. After they've made a decision, they lie to themselves about why they made the decision and about whether it was the right one in the circumstances. Daniel Gilbert of Harvard argues that we have \_\_\_\_\_ that exaggerates information that confirms our good qualities and ignores information that casts doubt upon them. In one study, people who were told they had just performed poorly on an IQ test spent a lot more time reading newspaper articles on the shortcomings of IQ tests. People who had been given a glowing report from a supervisor developed an increased interest in reading reports about how smart and wise that supervisor was.

- ① a great information filter
- ② a deadly shortcoming
- ③ a morally biased view
- ④ an inner eye for perfection
- ⑤ a psychological immune system





### 3 순서 수특 1-4

Did agriculture improve or hurt human nutrition? The conventional wisdom has always been that agriculture provided more food and a more secure livelihood and that this was the reason for its adoption.

(A) As numbers increased, people turned more and more to starchy foods - not adequate nutrition in themselves. Only very recently, with the rise of refrigerated transport and other modern means of shipping and storing, has agriculture fulfilled its promise of providing really adequate diets to a huge population.

(B) Even today, billions of people live on unbalanced diets, too starchy and too thin on the nutrients that hunter-gatherer diets provide in abundance.

(C) This idea was challenged and tested in a major research agenda some years ago. The results were stunning and clear. Skeletal evidence showed that, everywhere in the world, hunters and gatherers were reasonably well nourished, but agriculture led to a slow increase in population and a slow deterioration in nutrition.

### 4 연결어 수특 1-5

Many sayings contain germs of truth, and some are indeed profound, but they aren't reliable sources of knowledge and can be misleading. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, take the saying 'You can't teach an old dog new tricks'. This isn't true of all dogs, and certainly isn't true of all human beings: there are many older people who are capable of making radical leaps in their ability. This is not to deny the effects of ageing. The point is that what is roughly true, that as we get older it becomes harder to learn new behaviour, is not true for everyone in every respect. At most the saying captures the idea that it may be difficult to change the ways of an older person. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, the saying implies that you can never teach any older person anything new, which is a hasty generalization and one which is fairly obviously false.

- | (A)           | (B)         |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① Therefore   | Likewise    |
| ② Therefore   | However     |
| ③ Instead     | In fact     |
| ④ For example | However     |
| ⑤ For example | As a result |

**5 순서 수특 1-6**

A classic example of a rule-based error occurred in 1986 with the disastrous decision to launch the Space Shuttle Challenger, even when the engineers warned against it.

(A) Putting off the launch, they felt, would be bad PR, and might have adverse consequences on funding. As it happened, however, ignoring the engineers' warnings was even worse. It meant that the Shuttle exploded, killing everyone on board.

(B) The decision was taken, against technical advice, because the management team concerned were applying rules which focused on building up public interest and attention. The fact that the Shuttle was about to carry the first civilian into space was an important part of that.

(C) The rule of avoiding bad PR isn't a bad one, but in this case it was applied in exactly the wrong situation. And the negative consequences for the space programme as a whole, not to mention the families of those killed, were far more serious than a delayed launch would have been.

**6 빈칸추론 수특 1-7**

If there is to be toleration in the world, one of the things taught in schools must be the habit of weighing evidence, and the practice of not giving full consent to propositions which there is no reason to believe true. For example, the art of reading newspapers should be taught. The schoolmaster should select some incident which happened a good many years ago, and roused political passions in its day. He should then read to the schoolchildren what was said by the newspapers on one side, what was said by those on the other, and some neutral account of what really happened. He should make them understand that everything in newspapers is more or less untrue. The critical skepticism which would result from this teaching would make the children free from \_\_\_\_\_ in later life.

- ① a preference for violent method
- ② overly naive appeals to idealism
- ③ a clear analysis of social realities
- ④ useless information of newspapers
- ⑤ misleading political passions



**7 순서 수특 1-8**

To most people, the difference between mathematics and literature is apparent simply from comparing the appearance of a mathematics text with a literary one.

(A) With mathematics, the situation is quite different: we could even say that mathematics is concerned precisely with those things that are invariant under linguistic translation. In that sense there is not really a "language" of mathematics; rather, mathematics is an abstraction of whatever can be said equally well in any natural language.

(B) There is a "language" of mathematics with its own symbols and terminology, mysterious to nonspecialists, while most literary works are written in language which, if not always of the "everyday" kind, is at least familiar.

(C) In artistic texts, such as novels or poetry, we find that the particular words a writer uses are of great importance to the aesthetic effect: it is often remarked that poetry, in particular, loses something in translation.

**8 어휘 수특 2-1**

When people ask, "What's wrong with the way we're doing it now?" what they're really asking is why they should start moving when they've been ① motionless for so long, or why they should chart a new course after so much time on their old course. An individual or an organization that makes daily sacrifices to the status quo is fighting ② nature. A good rule of thumb: If it's been done one way for two years, there's an 80-percent chance there's a ③ better way of doing it. You can't expect to get anywhere by ④ forgetting yesterday in a world that doesn't. The world of business in particular is increasingly intolerant of dull performance and resistance to change. Fortunes are being lost or, more appropriately, swept away by a flood of new thinking and initiative. The old maxim, "He who ⑤ hesitates is lost," has taken on renewed meaning.





### 9 어휘 수특 2-2

The problems with our talking together do not stem from an absence of words. We have an ① excessive multitude of words: more words, less and less meaning. Five-hundred-channel television services, millions of Web sites, and an endless stream of opinion from every media source about the latest political or social scandal race their way to you in a wild contest for your attention. Given so many ② identical perspectives, we lose sight of any "common sense" we might make of it all. As a result, whatever "gold standard" of commonly held and deeply ③ shared meaning that might have lain beneath our words is scattered and lost. Our world is filled with piles of words, many of which are full of sound and fury, signifying ④ nothing. Perhaps more critically, we find it very hard to say what the gold standard of meaning is, or how we might ⑤ restore it.

### 10 제목 수특 2-5

Darwin realized that change in nature is very slow. But, he argued, we know that change can be much quicker when human beings are in charge of the process, selecting the traits they desire in their plants and animals. He called this artificial selection, and humans have been doing it for thousands of years. Darwin bred pigeons, and exchanged many letters with his fellow pigeon fanciers. He knew just how quickly the shapes and behaviour of their show pigeons could change, when the breeders carefully selected pigeons with certain traits for breeding chicks. Farmers had been doing the same thing with their cows, lambs and pigs. So had plant breeders when they tried to improve their crops, or produce more beautiful flowers. You know how very different a sheepdog is from a bulldog. It is easy to create variety in animals if the breeders select the traits they desire.

- ① The Arrogance Done by Human beings
- ② Selection: It's Not Only for Nature
- ③ Endless Human Greed for More
- ④ Animals' Infinite Ability to Adapt
- ⑤ Why Should It Be Only Pigeons

**11 무관한 문장 수특 2-6**

Many parents and pediatricians do not consider the occasional consumption of junk foods or fast foods to be harmful. It is harmful, however, when these foods are eaten regularly and replace nutritional foods in the child's diet. ① The problem is that children are exposed to many more commercials for junk foods and fast foods than for more healthy or nutritious foods. ② In 2004, for instance, food, beverage, candy, and restaurant advertising expenditures hit \$11.26 billion, while advertising for healthy foods was less than \$10 million. ③ Healthy foods industry has recorded a remarkable increase in profit in every part of the developed countries. ④ It is believed that such advertising of foods high in calories, high in fat, high in salt, and low in nutrition has contributed to childhood overweight. ⑤ As eating habits formed during childhood often persist throughout life, such advertising may well contribute to adult overweight as well.

**12 주장 수특 2-7**

For too long scientists have denied the existence of positive sensory experiences in other species because we cannot know for certain what another being feels. But in the absence of compelling evidence to the contrary, it is more reasonable to assume that other creatures, who share so much in common with us through our shared evolutionary origins, do, in fact, experience pleasure. We cannot feel the hummingbird's response to a trumpet flower's nectar or the dog's anticipation of chasing a ball, but we can imagine those feelings based on our own experiences of similar situations. What we can observe in animals, combined with our capacity to empathize from our own experience, leaves little doubt that the animal kingdom is a rich repository of pleasure. And as we grow to acknowledge the pleasure that attends animals' lives, evidence for it will grow rapidly, for we are more likely to find something when we are looking for the emotion.

- ① 인간은 동물과 좀 더 공감하며 동물을 보호해야 한다.
- ② 동물들은 인간과 같은 진화상의 기원을 가지므로 지능을 가지고 있다.
- ③ 동물들이 긍정적인 감정을 느낄 수 있다는 것이 명백히 입증되었다.
- ④ 동물들이 긍정적인 감정을 느낄 수도 있다고 전제하고 그것을 연구해야 한다.
- ⑤ 인간과 같은 기원을 가진 동물들은 우리에게 좀 더 각별한 애착을 준다.

**13 순서 수특 2-8**

A shoebox-sized device called MOBILTRAK has been developed to detect the radio station that your receiver in your car is tuned to as you arrive at a shopping center, concert parking lot, or mall.

(A) Some people have criticized the technology as an invasion of privacy. It does not record your conversations or any other automobile or personal information, however, just the station to which you have tuned in.

(B) Such information is valuable to broadcasters who want to convince advertisers that they have a large market share and are providing the content that people desire.

(C) Such monitoring systems are already in use in a number of major cities. The information provided is a kind of ratings system by which stations in the area can tell which has the largest audience at a particular time and what kind of music or programs people are listening to at any particular moment.

**14 빈칸추론 수특 3-1**

What we do know definitely about email is that \_\_\_\_\_. In response to parental pressure, a reluctant ten-year-old sends Grandma an email, thanking her for a Christmas present, while a trial lawyer puts opposing counsel on notice, by email, that his client refuses to settle. After dispatching a hastily written email to a friend, saying I'll be late for our luncheon meeting today, I turn around and carefully edit my email requesting a larger budget next year. Trying to characterize email style with a "one size fits all" definition is about as meaningless as describing an "average" American meal: Meatloaf or minestrone? Potato pancakes or pad thai? Cola or cappuccino? By now, email has become so domesticated, at least in the United States, that its style and content are as various as the people using it.

- ① it shows incredible diversity in both form and function
- ② we write one to smooth out necessary human relationships
- ③ everyone uses it as a miraculous therapy to every problem
- ④ email gives the user an image of being a very stylistic person
- ⑤ we use email because we are afraid of being regarded as a non-average person



**15 어휘 수특 3-2**

Suppose we need to measure the temperature in a vineyard. If we have only one temperature sensor for the whole plot of land, we must make sure it is ① accurate and working at all times; no messiness allowed. In contrast, if we have a sensor for every one of the hundreds of vines, we can use ② cheaper, less sophisticated sensors (as long as they do not introduce a systematic bias). Probably, at some points, a few sensors may report incorrect data, creating a less exact, or ③ "messier," dataset than the one from a single precise sensor. Any particular reading may be ④ incorrect, but the collection of many readings will provide a more ⑤ detailed picture. Because this dataset consists of more data points, it offers far greater value that likely compensates for its messiness.

**16 무관한 문장 수특 3-3**

Although the nature and range of agricultural products found in most American communities are shaped by the decisions made by large multinational firms, important environmental, social, political, and economic reasons justify the re-emergence of a smaller-scale, more locally controlled food system. ① A new *civic agriculture* is emerging and taking hold in every region of the country. ② Community Supported Agriculture, farmer's markets, specialized agricultural districts, alternative food stores, and consumer cooperatives represent important manifestations of the movement toward a civic agriculture. ③ The supporters of a civic agriculture admit that its products sometimes have a problem of hygienic management compared to major food firms. ④ These new organizational forms have the potential to nurture local economic development, maintain diversity and quality in products, and provide forums where producers and consumers can come together to strengthen bonds of local identity and solidarity. ⑤ By rebuilding the linkages between farmers and consumers wherever possible, communities throughout the United States will establish a foundation for a more socially and environmentally integrated food system.



**17 순서 수특 3-4**

Cattle are born with the ability to convert grasses that we humans cannot digest into flesh that we can digest.

(A) They can do this because, unlike humans who possess only one stomach, they are ruminants. They possess a second stomach called a rumen - a roughly forty-five-gallon tank in which resident bacteria convert cellulose into protein and fats.

(B) It's a protein factory in reverse. And we do this on a massive scale, while nearly a billion people on our planet do not have enough to eat.

(C) In today's feedyards, however, cows fed corn and other grains are eating food that humans can eat, and they are quite inefficiently converting it into meat. Since it takes anywhere from seven to sixteen pounds of grain to make one pound of beef, we actually get far less food out than we put in.

**18 문장삽입 수특 3-5**

Thus species diversity is maintained by interchanging periods of flooding and normal flow.

Although we normally think of floods as destructive events, flood plain ecosystems depend on floods. For example, cottonwood tree seeds only develop after a flood, and waterfowl depend on flood plain wetlands. ① Many species of fish gradually lose out to stronger competitors during normal flows but have adapted better to floods, so their populations increase as a result of flooding. ② Deltas are created and expanded by floods. ③ At normal times, when rivers are confined within their banks, the flowing water transports sediment out to sea and deposits it on the ocean floor. ④ But during floods, river water rises above the stream banks and covers the delta land. ⑤ When the flood waters slow down, they deposit sediment, thus expanding the delta.



**19 순서 수특 3-6**

Disaster response is becoming increasingly complex with each new event. Whereas dozens of agencies used to converge upon the scene of an earthquake or flood, there are now hundreds, and occasionally thousands.

(A) Studies have found that despite coordination attempts these responding agencies still tend to work independently and in an uncoordinated manner, resulting in unnecessary delays and inefficiencies in the distribution and provision of relief.

(B) In response to the December 2004 tsunami events, for example, over 200 organizations addressed the single issue of water quality, while thousands more provided food aid, shelter, medical assistance, and many other victim and rehabilitation needs.

(C) Lags, gaps, and inaccuracies persist in the vital information upon which coordination depends. Even when the nonorganizations and local community organizations involved in response would like to work together, they are often left out of the coordination planning processes before and during disaster response.

**20 문장삽입 수특 3-7**

For example, traditional television is integrated as it contains images, sound and text, but it is not interactive or based on digital code.

We can say that the new media can be defined by all four characteristics simultaneously: they are media at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries which are both integrated and interactive and use digital code and hypertext as technical means. ① It follows that their most common alternative names are multimedia, interactive media and digital media. ② By using this definition it is easy to identify media as old or new. ③ The plain old telephone was interactive, but not integrated as it only transmitted speech and sounds and it did not work with digital code. ④ In contrast, the new medium of interactive television adds interactivity and digital code. ⑤ Additionally, the new generations of mobile or fixed telephony are fully digitized and integrated as they add text, pictures or video and they are connected to the Internet.

**21 문장삽입 수특 3-8**

They are less convenient than the major airports, but they have been able to attract cost-conscious traffic by offering lower charges.

Competition between a major city airport and a secondary airport is becoming a common feature in Europe and, to an extent, in North America and elsewhere. ① Major city airports tend to be located within the city boundaries, and they are convenient for passengers. ② Until recently, they handled all or nearly all of the traffic for the city. ③ In recent years, secondary airports, located at some distance from the city, have entered the market for airport services. ④ These airports may have been small regional airports, or they may have been military airports. ⑤ These have particularly appealed to low-cost carriers (LCCs), whose passengers are price sensitive but willing to put up with inconvenience to save money. They also offer the LCC an opportunity to fly passengers to or from a city without entering head-to-head competition with full-service carriers.

**22 순서 수특 4-1**

Illustrations are useful for understanding abstract lecture material, and so are practical applications. Think of how principles in a lecture can be applied to real-life situations.

(A) For example, watching the effects of various reinforcement schedules on animals in a Skinner box (an experimental box used in labs to monitor the frequency of pigeons' key-pecking or rats' lever-pressing responses to food or liquid reinforcement) may seem a million miles away from the real world.

(B) If you can, however, see how some of these schedules can be applied to child-rearing practices or help explain gambling behaviours then you are more likely to remember the principles.

(C) Students sometimes discourage themselves by asserting that they will never have any practical use for the academic material they accumulate. An important aspect of learning is to imagine how principles on a chalkboard can be applied at a workshop.



**23 빈칸추론 수특 4-2**

As long as children are reading, they might as well read \_\_\_\_\_. The other day a mother thanked the good Lord that her oldest son had been forced to read every single word of Silas Marner and Lorna Doone when he was in school under the strict guidance of Ms. Fidditch, because he hasn't read a single book since. We think that because great books are hard to read children will not like them. Whether they like them or not, they need to learn what real reading is. Otherwise, they will not be exposed to their cultural heritage, for unless the classics are read in school, chances are they won't be read at all. Witness how few people read Silas Marner and Lorna Doone today. Those who have missed this experience will probably never know what it is like and will thus be condemned to journey through life never fully literate.

- ① according to their own tastes
- ② the materials related to their academic level
- ③ something worth remembering
- ④ regardless of the difficulty of reading
- ⑤ in order to seek the real pleasure

**24 문장삽입 수특 4-3**

Therefore, power must be spread throughout the system so that it is not embodied in any one individual or institution.

Democracy today is complex. Defining democracy as a majority rule that benefits all people is too simplistic to be useful. ① Rather, democracy is best understood as a system that spreads power through its institutions and procedures so that the domination of one person, group, or interest can be kept to a minimum. ② Domination, an unethical form of power, can be political, economic, or social in nature. Power, or domination, cannot be extinguished. ③ A democratic system includes incentives so that people will voluntarily and collectively participate in politics in an thoughtful and deliberative manner. ④ Because everyone participates in shaping the political regime and its institutions, no one is able to overly impose his or her power on another. ⑤ This definition of democracy admits that people individually or in groups are not to be trusted; however, collectively, people can create rules, institutions, and values that benefit everyone.





### 25 연결어 수특 4-4

Before "the market" took on the sense of an impersonal, global mechanism by which supply meets demand at some equilibrium price, the market was a physical place where buyers and sellers meet face to face to exchange goods. Shopping is, at its best, both an end and a means. It is a means for people to acquire the goods needed (or wanted) for living. Unless we were in a society where people produced everything for themselves, some form of specialization and trading is necessary. Shopping in some form is thus a necessary activity. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, we can say more than that. Meeting in the marketplace to exchange goods can be a healthy and humane activity that is valuable for its own sake. That is, shopping is not just a means toward meeting needs. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, it is a social activity, whereby people meet and interact. Shopping can help meet the need for human sociability.

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

### 26 어법 수특 4-5

In his book, Joachim-Ernst Berendt points out that the ear is the only sense that ① fuses an ability to measure with an ability to judge. We can discern different colours, but we can give a precise number to different sounds. Our eyes do not let us perceive with this kind of precision. An unmusical person can recognise an octave and, perhaps once ② instructing, a quality of tone, that is a C or an F-sharp. Berendt points out that there are ③ few 'acoustical illusions' – something sounding like something ④ that in fact it is not – while there are many optical illusions. The ears do not lie. The sense of hearing gives us a remarkable connection with the invisible, underlying order of things. Through our ears we gain access to vibration, ⑤ which underlies everything around us. The sense of tone and music in another's voice gives us an enormous amount of information about that person, about their stance toward life, about their intentions.



### 27 빈칸추론 수특 4-6

Through evolution, nature came up with effective solutions to its challenges, and they were improved over millions of years. Nature is effectively a giant laboratory where trial-and-error experiments are conducted, and through evolution the results are implemented, self-maintained, and continually evolving to address the changing challenges. These experiments involve all fields of science and engineering, and they led to an enormous pool of "inventions." The evolution process ranged in scale from nano and micro to macro and mega sizes . Although there is still uncertainty about the cause of the extinction of the giant terrestrial creatures, it can be argued that \_\_\_\_\_ . Namely, as opposed to the large marine creatures (e.g., whales) that survived to live in our time, the extinct mega creatures can now be found only at excavation sites and natural history museums.

- ① the experiments on them must be implemented further
- ② they must have flourished at their time given from nature
- ③ the reason for the extinction will be soon discovered
- ④ the evolution experiments with the terrestrial mega scale failed
- ⑤ they are a kind of inventions the evolution process gave birth to

### 28 연결어 수특 4-7

We often hear that people change only when a crisis compels them to, which implies that we need to create a sense of fear or anxiety or misfortune. Two professors at Harvard Business School, writing about organizational change, say that change is hard because people are reluctant to alter habits that have been successful in the past. "In the absence of a dire threat, employees will keep doing what they've always done." \_\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_\_, the professors emphasize the importance of crisis: "Turnaround leaders must convince people that the organization is truly on its deathbed - or, at the very least, that radical changes are required if the organization is to survive and thrive." \_\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_\_, if necessary, we need to create a crisis to convince people they're facing a disaster and have no choice but to move.

- | (A)           | (B)               |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① However     | For example       |
| ② As a result | On the other hand |
| ③ As a result | In other words    |
| ④ However     | In other words    |
| ⑤ Moreover    | On the contrary   |



**29 어휘 수특 4-8**

There is a widely held notion that does plenty of ① damage, the notion of 'scientifically proved.' It is nearly an oxymoron. The very foundation of science is to keep the door open to ② doubt. Precisely because we keep questioning everything, especially our own ③ premises, we are always ready to improve our knowledge. Therefore a good scientist is never 'certain.' ④ Lack of certainty is precisely what makes conclusions more reliable than the conclusions of those who are certain, because the good scientist will be ready to ⑤ cling to a different point of view if better evidence or novel arguments emerge. Therefore certainty is not only something of not use but is also in fact damaging, if we value reliability.

**30 문장 삽입 수특 4-9**

For example, most ramps were simply added to comply with laws governing the handicapped.

A few decades ago, people in wheelchairs, as well as many on crutches and with strollers, couldn't use pay telephones or revolving doors or buy articles of their choice in a supermarket, where many shelves were placed too high or too low to be reached with ease. ① Stairways needed to be replaced by ramps. ② In recent years, this picture has changed greatly. ③ Pay telephones have been placed in lower positions, many ramps have been built to accommodate those in wheelchairs, and other important control areas such as light switches and elevator controls have also been lowered. ④ But much else needs to be done. ⑤ Both the materials selected for these ramps and their angle of incline frequently lead to their icing up or becoming slippery during the winter.

**31 빈칸추론 수특 4-10**

It is worth noting that the weight attached to the significance of individual differences among children risks obscuring the common features of their development. There is a body of educational theory that argues that 'in general terms, the process of learning among human beings is similar across the human species as a whole'. No system of education can work effectively unless it is based on general principles that are capable of engaging with the needs of a group of children. An effective teaching method must involve starting 'from what children have in common as members of the human species to establish general principles of teaching and, in the light of these, to determine what modifications of practice are necessary to \_\_\_\_\_.'

- ① include all the students within the education
- ② realize a perfect educational equality
- ③ cultivate the atmosphere for more mature society
- ④ meet specific individual needs
- ⑤ equalize all unique characteristics of students

**32 어법 수특 4-11**

We can learn nearly as much from an experiment that doesn't work as from one that ① does. Failure is not something to be avoided but something to be cultivated. That's a lesson from science that ② benefits not only laboratory research but design, sport, engineering, art, and even daily life itself. All creative avenues yield the maximum when failures are embraced. A great graphic designer will generate lots of ideas, ③ known that most will be thrown away. A great dancer realizes that most new moves will not succeed. The same is true for any architect, electrical engineer, sculptor, marathoner, or microbiologist. What all these suggest ④ is that you should aim for success while being prepared to learn from a series of failures. Moreover, you should carefully but deliberately press your successful projects or accomplishments to the point ⑤ where they break, stall, crash, or fail.



**33 순서 수특 4-12**

After two centuries of opposing Native American languages, the U.S. government in 1990 passed an act to encourage their use, and then allocated a small amount of money (about \$2,000,000 per year) to Native American language studies.

(A) I'm all in favor of spending money for condors, and I wouldn't want to see money transferred from condor programs to endangered language programs. Instead, I mention this comparison to illustrate a gross inconsistency in our priorities.

(B) If we value endangered birds, why don't we assign at least as much value to endangered languages, whose importance would be easier for us humans to understand?

(C) As that number illustrates, though, governmental support for endangered languages has a long way to go. The money that the government spends to preserve endangered species dwarfs its expenditure to preserve endangered languages, and the money spent on one bird species alone (the Californian condor) exceeds that spent on all of our 100-plus endangered Native American languages combined.

**34 순서 수특 5-1**

Many people believe that if they stop exercising, their muscle will turn to fat. This is simply not true; neither muscle nor fat will turn into the other.

(A) The reason muscle grows or gets smaller is that training increases the size of muscle fibers, whereas stopping exercise reduces the size of these fibers. Fat cells, in contrast, grow in size as they store more fat due to excessive calorie intake.

(B) Both are highly specialized kinds of tissue that play specific roles in your body. Muscles consist of spaghetti-like fibers that contain contractile proteins designed to exert force. Fat cells are round containers designed to store fat.

(C) If, on the other hand, you use more calories than you take in, fat cells shrink. But in no case do your long, thin muscle fibers change into round masses of fat, or vice versa.



**35 어휘 수특 5-2**

Difference in degree of interest-in-the-problem creates the fundamental division of all mankind: between those who believe in *getting things done*, on the one hand, and those who believe in *doing things right*, on the other. Most of the complex problems we've got in this country today are the result of ① thoughtless, "can-do" men attempting to solve once-simple problems in ② careless ways that left a mess, left nasty half-solved problems, like wounded lions, in all our streets. Simple solutions and easy ways seem very ③ seductive, but when you go to repair something for the third or fourth time, you realize it would have been truly ④ easier to have done the job carefully in the first place. "The right way is the hard way" sounds like one of life's cruel truths, but a reasonable man wouldn't have it otherwise. For the hard way to be the wrong way too would be completely ⑤ justified ; it's bad enough the way it is.

**36 무관한 문장 수특 5-7**

The pioneers of ethical travel have been those small specialist tour operators, often founded by one person with a passion for a place and desire to share that knowledge and experience with others. ① Often they were practising responsible tourism before the term had been thought of. ② Now, however, there is a coherent vocabulary to express the philosophy behind ethical tourism, a clearer set of objectives to work towards and a greater will to make it happen. ③ Look on the websites of many specialist tour operators and you will see a clear mission statement – the vision and responsibility of the company – and also the responsibilities of the traveller. ④ The traveller often has a certain kind of responsibility, which is well defined in the old saying, "Do as Romans do." ⑤ The prize-winning Rainbow Tours, for example, which works in Africa, states: 'We aim to turn the rhetoric of "ecotourism" into reality through our code of practice'. That code of practice emphasizes the local: working with local partners, encouraging development in marginalised economic communities, and promoting less well-known destinations.

**37 어법 수특 5-8**

Man's control of fire produced the first transformation in human life. Early man was now no longer a predator: control of fire enabled him to breed animals and to clear land. Without this, agriculture – the second transformation – would not ① be possible. Control over fire also introduced the possibility of cooking, which distinguished man from the animals and may ② be regarded as the origins of science. (The use of smoke may also have been the first form of communication.) Control over fire, of course, also led to ③ baking, ceramics and smelting, which enabled metal daggers and then swords ④ to be constructed. But the third great transformation, and the most important, after agriculture, was industrialization, the union of fire with water. The use of fire to heat water and produce steam, a new form of energy, ⑤ enabled machines of unprecedented size and power to perform certain routine skills much better and much faster than was possible by hand.

**38 어휘 수특 6-1**

The great eighteenth century Scottish philosopher, Hume, set out one day to clear up the ① mistaken problem which has puzzled many people: why not all women, but only a small minority, are pretty. He had no difficulty in showing that the question means ② nothing at all. If all women were at least as pretty as the most beautiful woman of our acquaintance, we should think they were all ordinary and should reserve the adjective for the small minority who ③ approximated the average. Similarly, when we are interested in a certain type of progress, we ④ restrict the term "progressive" to those cultures which are at the forefront in that type of development, and pay little attention to the others. Progress thus never represents anything more than the ⑤ maximum progress in a given direction, pre-determined by the interests of the observer.



**39 주제 수특 6-2**

We all know from experience that some of our dreams seem to be related to daily problems, some are vague and incoherent, and some are anxiety dreams that occur when we are worried or depressed. But whatever the source of the images in our sleeping brains may be, we need to be cautious about interpreting our own dreams or anyone else's. A recent study of people showed that individuals are biased and self-serving in their dream interpretations, accepting those that fit in with their pre-existing beliefs or needs and rejecting those that do not. For example, they will give more weight to a dream in which God commands them to take a year off to travel the world than one in which God commands them to take a year off to work in a relief camp. Our biased interpretations may tell us more about ourselves than do our actual dreams.

- ① the relationship between the source and interpretation of dreams
- ② the problem caused by biased dream interpretation
- ③ the subjectivity of interpreting dreams
- ④ the need for dreaming a good dream
- ⑤ the danger of good dreams

**40 주제 수특 6-3**

Health is the outcome of a process that involves patients and health professionals working together mutual trust and confidence contribute greatly to the effectiveness of that process. However desirable it might be in other markets, considering special characteristics of health and medical care, an arm's length, adversarial relationship between buyer and seller should not be the goal of health care policy. It is one thing for a healthy individual to choose among competing health plans, and another to expect a sick patient to shop among competing physicians and hospitals. Not only is cooperation between patient and physician often essential in the production of health, but cooperation among physicians is also valuable. Thus, the "perfect" competition that economists set as the ideal market structure for producing and distributing most goods and services is far from ideal for health and medical care.

- ① ideal condition of perfect competitive market
- ② great efficiency of fusing cooperation with competition
- ③ problems of regarding health care as a market
- ④ special characteristic of health care market
- ⑤ difference between perfect competition and monopoly

**41 어휘 수특 6-4**

University serves in a sense as a place where people — whether students or faculty — pursue knowledge for the sake of learning. Depending on whose opinion you ask, this can be the majority of what universities do even today, or it can be a minor function left over from (A) more/less productive days before universities really got down to the business of producing employable units. I believe that, while few students in university today are occupied in the pursuit of knowledge (B) exclusive/inclusive of other goals, this activity still forms a background priority in the purposes of many other students. The majority of those whose goals are purely job-oriented have not turned their backs entirely on the established wisdom of finding a job that (C) interests/needs them, and any student that is interested in his or her subject is engaged, to some extent, in learning for its own sake. So this aspect of university is certainly not gone; it's just tangled up with a lot of other priorities, much like the institution itself.



#### 42 문단요약 수특 6-5

Business, as well as government when it is in line with business interests, uses a classic uncertainty campaign to delay taking action on a problem that would cost business money. According to David Michaels, a famous professor of public health, "Industry and its consultants are well aware that their use of uncertainty to challenge science exploits the very nature of science, in which knowledge is accumulated over a long period of time and the understanding of that knowledge also evolves." Michaels sees a growing trend that demands proof of a scientific finding over precaution in the area of public health. Business always disputes scientific conclusions that might support regulation of a particular substance or activity. Animal data are considered not relevant to humans, human data are not representative of the population as a whole, and exposure data are not reliable enough to support regulation. There are many ways to create doubt when it comes to scientific findings.

Businesses use a very \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ strategy, uncertainty, to get over \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ imposed by scientific finding.

- | (A)          | (B)        |
|--------------|------------|
| ① ironic     | bias       |
| ② ironic     | regulation |
| ③ logical    | bias       |
| ④ irrational | regulation |
| ⑤ irrational | burden     |

#### 43 어법 수특 6-8

In 1974 the brilliant CalTech physicist and teacher Richard Feynman gave an address to his university's graduating class (A) in which/which he unveiled his First Principle of Science: "You must not fool yourself — and you are the easiest person for you to fool!" As Feynman well knew, any scientist would be elated to make a breakthrough discovery, (B) to unearth/unearthing the Rosetta Stone of his or her field. For most, the motivation is not money, not fame, not the short-lived glory that comes with a major new find — it is to make a difference to human knowledge, to contribute new and lasting insight about things not understood before. And therein lies the rub, for so strong is the desire to make a breakthrough (C) that/which it's easy to become fascinated by a notion that is later shown to be dead wrong. Recent examples include polywater, cold fusion, and perhaps even the claims of ancient life on Mars.



**44 어법 수특 6-9**

Mastering the technologies of iron and steel, of glass and concrete, engineers in the late eighteenth century inspired awe with their bridges, railway stations, or docks. More novel than their abilities ① was the fact that they completed these projects without asking themselves what style would be best to adopt. ② Charged with erecting a bridge, they tried to design the lightest frame that could stretch over the widest span. When they built a railway station, they aimed for a hall that would allow steam to disperse safely, ③ let in a large amount of natural light, and accommodate a constant crowd of travelers. They demanded that steamships ④ carried cargoes of impatient passengers punctually across heavy seas. But they did not appear to give much thought to whether there should be a Corinthian or a Doric set of capitals gracing the upper galleries of a ship, whether a Chinese dragon might look ⑤ pleasing at the end of a locomotive or whether suburban gas works would be done up in a Tuscan or Islamic style.

**45 순서 수특 6-11**

It's amazing how little it takes to spark the imitation instinct.

(A) But they altered one key detail on some of the sheets. In half the cases, the researchers made sure Jackson's birthday matched that of the student who was reading the biography. Then Cohen and Walton gave all the students some math problems to solve.

(B) A few years ago, two researchers, Geoff Cohen and Greg Walton, gave Yale students a short biography of a man named Nathan Jackson, who had become a successful mathematician.

(C) The students who had read the essays with the matching birthdays worked on the problem 65 percent longer than the students without the matching birthdays. These students felt a sudden sense of kinship with Jackson, and were motivated to follow his success.



**46 순서 수특 6-12**

Rats are smart and often cooperate with each other. At a poultry market in Greenwich Village, pest control authorities could not understand how rats were stealing eggs without breaking them, so one night an exterminator sat in hiding to watch.

(A) What he saw was that one rat would embrace an egg with all four legs, and then roll over on his back. A second rat would then drag the first rat by its tail to their tunnel, where they could share their prize.

(B) It then climbed to the top of the side of meat and gnawed its way through it around the hook until the meat dropped to the floor, at which point hundreds of waiting rats fell upon it.

(C) In a similar manner workers at a packing plant discovered how sides of meat, hanging from hooks, were knocked to the floor and devoured night after night. An exterminator named Irving Billig watched, and found that a swarm of rats formed a pyramid underneath a side of meat, and one rat scrambled to the top of the heap and leaped onto the meat.

**47 문장삽입 수특 6-13**

Then you can go back to revise and polish your writing.

One reason many people keep delaying things they should do is that they fear they will do them wrong or poorly, so they just don't do them at all. ① For example, one of the best ways to write a book is to write it as quickly as you can, getting onto paper the thoughts that come to you without regard to style and edition. ② If I only wrote when I knew it would be perfect, I'm still be working on my first book! ③ Do you have a hard time relaxing if your house is a mess or if things are out of order? Do you beat yourself up for making mistakes? ④ I've got a simple message for you today: It's time to let go of your perfectionism. ⑤ It becomes a stumbling block that keeps you stuck.



**48 순서 수특 6-14**

Recently, researchers have suggested that the purpose of laughter is not just to communicate that one is in a playful state, but to actually induce this state in others as well.

(A) In this way, laughter may serve an important biosocial function of coupling together the positive emotions of members of a group and thereby coordinating their activities. This would explain why laughter is so infectious: when we hear someone laughing, it is almost impossible not to feel cheerful and begin laughing too.

(B) Yet another potential social function of laughter is to motivate others to behave in particular ways. For example, laughter can be a method of positively reinforcing others for desirable behavior ("laughing with"), as well as a potent form of punishment directed at undesirable behaviors ("laughing at").

(C) According to this view, the peculiar sounds of laughter have a direct effect on the listener, inducing positive emotional arousal that mirrors the emotional state of the laugher, perhaps by activating certain specialized brain circuits.

**49 문장삽입 수특 6-15**

What gets lost in this speedy information environment is context and understanding.

Speed is infectious. Slower media, such as magazines and newspapers, imitate the fastest media, such as the Internet and television. Articles become shorter and shorter with clearer messages and less analysis. ① Super-brief news items get updated continuously. ② Everyone has 10 seconds to spare, but who has a few minutes to spare? ③ Concern to simplify and speed up information gives the edge to the fastest and most compact media. ④ Time pressure compels consumers of information to scan multiple channels, scooping up and filtering large amounts of data in search of what is interesting or important. ⑤ But they do not necessarily remember much of what they scanned; the last bit of data pushes out from consciousness the bit of data previous to it.



**50 문장삽입 수특 6-16**

The problem is that words in the amino acid alphabet are often exceedingly long.

Proteins are what you get when you string amino acids together, and we need a lot of them. No one really knows, but there may be as many as a million types of proteins in the human body, and each one is a little miracle. ① By all the laws of probability proteins shouldn't exist. ② To make a protein you need to assemble amino acids in a particular order, in much the same way that you assemble letters in a particular order to spell a word. ③ To spell collagen, the name of a common type of protein, you need to arrange eight letters in the right order. ④ But to make collagen, you need to arrange 1,055 amino acids in precisely the right sequence. ⑤ But — and here's an obvious but crucial point — you don't make it. It makes itself, spontaneously, without direction, and this is where the unlikelihoods come in.

**51 순서 수특 7-1**

When we talk about young people not caring about politics, not knowing about anything beyond their own lives, we are often wrong.

(A) Alienation, or the feeling of disconnection from others and from society, is a central adult fear, but is a condition that the youth-blaming discourse itself often serves to create. There is no evidence that young people today are any more alienated than previous generations were, nor that they are more likely to turn alienation into violence.

(B) Low voter-turnout rates are often taken as indicators of indifference, as proof that young people care only about themselves, but perhaps it is politics that fails young people and creates distance.

(C) Youth culture does not create alienation. On the contrary, it frequently creates connections for those who feel outside of the mainstream. It is adult-run institutions, like politics, that exclude and caricature youth and fail to meet the needs of many young people.



**52 순서 수특 7-2**

Many budding physicians undergo extremely hard training because they are interested in the intellectual challenges of medicine, or because they want to ease pain and suffering and cure the sick, or both.

(A) But the financial pressure hits home early. Medical school education, though heavily supported by various types of federal granting agencies, is still incredibly expensive.

(B) Medical associations estimate that in order to meet debt payments and various overhead expenses, many doctors will have to be earning more than \$200,000 a year within five years of starting practice. Such pressure can't help but shift moneymaking to a more central place in a doctor's decision-making.

(C) The average private medical school bill was about \$50,000 in 2009. The typical medical school graduate begins practice with a six-figure debt. The annual cost of malpractice insurance can exceed \$100,000.

**53 문장삽입 수특 7-3**

Thus each group member cooperates not only with members of other groups but also within the group.

The programs that most successfully bring groups together involve person-to-person interaction. A good example is Eliot Aronson's jigsaw classroom. In this program, students work together in mixed-race groups where each member of the group is an expert on one aspect of the assignment. ① For instance, when studying Mexico, one group member might study its geography, another its history, and so on. ② The geography experts from each group get together and master the material. ③ They then return to their own groups and teach the material to team members. ④ Studies of the jigsaw classroom have demonstrated that it leads to more positive attitudes toward other racial groups and that students learn the material better and perform at higher levels. ⑤ According to Aronson, children in jigsaw classrooms grow to like each other more and develop higher self-esteem than do children in traditional classrooms.

**54 어휘 수특 7-5**

In a study of junior high school students and their parents, two University of Michigan psychologists investigated how parents perceived their child's math performance. In general, parents were fairly ① accurate in their assessment of the level of their children's math achievement. However, parents gave significantly ② different explanations for the performance of sons and daughters. For example, parents credited a son's success more than a daughter's to talent; parents attributed a daughter's success more than a son's to ③ effort. In this way, well-meaning parents may ④ intentionally discourage their talented daughters from pursuing the study of math by indirectly communicating that the girl is hardworking rather than ⑤ gifted. A study conducted by a group of Finnish psychologists discovered that a similar pattern existed in the evaluations parents in Finland gave for their first-grade child's performance in both math and reading.

**55 문장삽입 수특 7-6**

Yet Poe always prided himself on his analytic powers.

In 1845 Edgar Allan Poe published *The Raven*. One year later, Poe published the critical essay *The Philosophy of Composition*, which described the process by which this poem emerged. ① We might have expected Poe, as a poet in the Romantic age, to describe the flash of inspiration by which the entire poem appeared at once. ② As Poe put it, "Most writers — poets in especial — prefer having it understood that they compose by a species of fine frenzy — an ecstatic intuition." ③ As a result, Poe chose to present the origination of *The Raven* in a contrary light. ④ "It is my design to render it manifest that no one point in its composition is referable either to accident or intuition — that the work proceeded, step by step, to its completion with the precision and rigid consequence of a mathematical problem." ⑤ He emphasized that logic dictated every choice, from the poem's length and themes down to single words and images.



**56 순서 수특 8-2**

Because natural family groups are not common in domestic settings, most people do not have the opportunity to see how horses in such groups behave with each other. They will not see how little aggression there is, or how much friendly interaction occurs.

(A) In addition, many domestic horses have concentrated feed given to them out in the field or paddock, and because of the feed's attractiveness to the animals it may increase aggression within a group.

(B) This may be personal space, especially in small paddocks, or when passing through gateways where they may be crowded. Water buckets or troughs may be too small to accommodate all the horses comfortably, or they may be sited in places where horses have to push and shove in order to get near them.

(C) However, aggression is certainly more common in domestic groups of horses because they are often put in situations where they have to compete for some resource.

**57 문장삽입 수특 8-4**

Nevertheless, the use of imperatives is still far more forceful, more striking, and often shorter than a politely worded request or an indirect speech act that avoids imposing on the other.

Web ads very frequently instruct users to click here. In online advertising, the imperative is an indicator of direct user addressing. As a matter of language use, these directive speech acts are not strict commands, which would be too offensive an addressing in the advertising context. ① Instead, they function as a kind of polite request with a reduced impact on interactants. ② The illocutionary force of the advertising message gives the users some space to act. ③ In their implicit communication, it is initially the advertiser who wants something from the user, and not vice versa. ④ Online advertising needs to initiate an action, and for this reason, imperatives are employed. ⑤ According to DoubleClick.com, the instruction click here tends to increase click rates by 15 percent.

**58 순서 수특 8-5**

When you watch a theatrical production, you engage in something called the “willing suspension of disbelief.”

(A) If the actors are doing their job well, you may, for a time, actually believe that what is taking place before you is real and that the events and interactions you are seeing are only just now taking place for the first time.

(B) That is, you know very well in your conscious mind that everything that is happening on the stage is not real. Yet you willingly suspend your disbelief of the action onstage in order to allow yourself to be drawn into the production and to experience the story with all of your emotions.

(C) But if, on the other hand, the actors have become complacent and the action is boring, you will not be able to fully suspend your disbelief, and you will have the uncomfortable awareness of watching actors who are merely reciting memorized lines.

**59 빈칸추론 수특 8-6**

As big businesses, TV networks are tied to other powerful business organizations through interlocking boards of directors. For example, the board that runs CBS includes members of the boards of IBM, AT&T, and so forth. In the same way, the networks are tied to the government. Former top officials hold board positions in major media, and well-known journalists alternate between working for the White House, the State Department or other government agencies and reporting on those agencies. On the surface, the media and the government, the media and big business, may appear to be adversaries. In fact, they are more like tennis players who, after battling for a championship, go out for dinner together. The collaboration between the media and the government is most obvious during coverage of U.S. military actions. TV news anchors regularly use the pronouns “we” and “us,” as if they were \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① not aware of the reasons for the military actions
- ② innocent with the crime caused by the collaboration
- ③ being ridiculous about the unjust actions of the government
- ④ playing an important role in forming the true public opinion
- ⑤ part of the invading force, not detached, objective reporters



**60 어휘 수특 8-7**

It has been argued that the literate merchants and wealthy elites of Europe were attracted to new science because it offered new ways to exploit resources for ① profit. Some of the early scientists made it easier for these groups to accept the new ideas by demonstrating how the ideas could be applied ② directly to specific industrial and technological needs. Galileo, for example, consciously sought a close connection between science and the material interests of the educated elite when he assured his listeners that the science of mechanics would be quite useful “When it becomes necessary to build bridges or other structures over water, something occurring mainly in affairs of great ③ importance.” At the same time, Galileo stressed that science was fit for the “minds of the wise” and not for “the ④ deep minds of the common people.” This made science part of the high culture of Europe’s wealthy elites at a time when that culture was being increasingly separated from the popular culture of the ⑤ lower classes.

**61 순서 수특 8-8**

In advanced industrial countries, negotiations between multiple countries worked fairly well to promote substantial reduction of tariffs. In addition, revolutionary progress in transportation and communications has reduced transaction costs in international trade.

(A) These promoted globalization, which has dramatically increased international trade. Accordingly, the opportunity costs of insulating a country from the world economy have risen.

(B) Thus, import restrictions deprived domestic industries of advantageous opportunities, strategic perspective and, consequently, international competitiveness.

(C) Businesses in a country with high tariffs and other restrictions cannot take advantage of less expensive products in world markets. Nor can they transfer stages of their production processes overseas, because high trade barriers make inter- and intra-firm transactions very costly.



정답

- 1 ④
- 2 ⑤
- 3 C - A - B
- 4 ④
- 5 B - A - C
- 6 ②
- 7 B - C - A
- 8 ④
- 9 ②
- 10 ②
- 11 ③
- 12 ④
- 13 A - C - B
- 14 ①
- 15 ⑤
- 16 ③
- 17 A - C - B
- 18 ②
- 19 B - A - C
- 20 ③
- 21 ⑤
- 22 C - A - B
- 23 ③
- 24 ③
- 25 ②
- 26 ②
- 27 ④
- 28 ③
- 29 ⑤
- 30 ⑤
- 31 ④
- 32 ③
- 33 C - A - B
- 34 B - A - C
- 35 ⑤
- 36 ④
- 37 ①
- 38 ③





- 39 ③
- 40 ④
- 41 less, exclusive, interests
- 42 ②
- 43 in which, to unearth, that
- 44 ④
- 45 (B) - (A) - (C)
- 46 (A) - (C) - (B)
- 47 ②
- 48 (C) - (A) - (B)
- 49 ④
- 50 ③
- 51 (B) - (A) - (C)
- 52 (A) - (C) - (B)
- 53 ④
- 54 ④
- 55 ③
- 56 (C) - (B) - (A)
- 57 ④
- 58 (B) - (A) - (C)
- 59 ⑤
- 60 ④
- 61 (A) - (C) - (B)

