2010.3

24. A speaker begins his presentation by reaching into his pocket, holds up a twenty-dollar bill, and says, “This twenty is for sale for exactly one dollar. Who wants to buy it?” Would you leap to your feet to get his attention? Or would you wait a few seconds, and after a hand or two goes up, timidly raise your own? If you’re one of the hesitaters, you’re normal. Once someone else is willing to take a chance, then our greedy little hands pop up, and we tend to go along. The faster others’ hands are raised, the greater the desire, and the more likely we are to be part of it. Our sense of the value of an object is reinforced by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that has been created for that object.

① demand ② design ③ brand

④ criticism ⑤ investment

25. Women have a more sensitive touch than men because of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A professor in McMaster University in Ontario, Canada and his team measured the surface areas of index fingers in 100 students and then asked them to feel surfaces marked with progressively finer grooves. When the grooves get too narrow for someone’s sense of touch, the surface feels smooth. On average, men could detect grooves down to 1.59mm wide, whereas women detected grooves at 1.41mm. The ability to discriminate the grooves on the surfaces fell by 0.25mm for every square-centimeter increase in finger area. The team found that sweat pores and the skin’s touch receptors are more densely packed as finger size decreases. \* groove: 가늘고 긴 홈

① smoother skin ② larger pores

③ cleaner hands ④ thinner bones

⑤ smaller fingers

26. When you are taking an essay test, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Some experts or teachers must have spent quite a long time deciding them. Notice the key words. The words in them have been chosen with great care and mean precisely what they say. For example, if it asks you to ‘prove’ something, you should not ‘describe’ or ‘explain’ it. You might get a few marks even if your answers don’t focus on the word ‘prove’, but you certainly wouldn’t get full marks. Also, notice especially where the words are used in the singular and where they are used in the plural. If a question asks for ‘reasons’, one reason isn’t going to be enough. If it asks for ‘problems’, again one problem isn’t going to be adequate.

① read the questions carefully

② watch out for spelling mistakes

③ use your experience and knowledge

④ distinguish between facts and opinions

⑤ avoid the words used in the given text

27. During the Middle Ages, the Rhine River was a great European trade route protected by the Holy Roman Empire. Merchant ships paid a modest toll to safeguard their transit. However, after the Empire weakened during the thirteenth century, many freelance barons built castles on the Rhine and began collecting their own illegal tolls. Each argued that he had the rights to collect tolls. The growing number of these “robber baron” tollbooths made shipping unmanageable. Eventually, the merchants couldn’t afford the tolls. The river continued to flow, but boatmen would no longer bother making the journey. Because of the decreased trade, the European economic pie shrank. Wealth disappeared. As \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, everybody lost, even the barons themselves.

\* 독립적인 지방 호족 freelance baron

① collecting tolls was prohibited

② technology innovation did not occur

③ all power was concentrated in one person

④ too many people owned pieces of one thing

⑤ merchant groups gained power over the Empire

28.

For the first year of sound film, it seemed that audiences would see any film that “talked.” When audience attendance dropped by 20 percent in the early part of 1929, however, film producers had to reexamine their product. Sound had made almost useless the techniques that directors had acquired through years of silent films. In effect, sound \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For example, because the noise of the camera could be picked up by the sound system, the camera had to be encased in a large heavy soundproof box, which made the camera stationary. In addition, the actors had to use the microphones hidden on the set (in telephones, flower vases, etc.); they could never move away from the microphones. They often appeared rather odd as they stood speaking into a vase of flower. [3 ] 점

① increased the cost of producing a movie

② attracted more people to movie theaters

③ forced movie actors to practice a lot more

④ undermined the motion of the motion picture

⑤ led producers to cast actors based on their voice

2010. 4

24. One difference between winners and losers is their

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ toward the problems. Achievers never see a problem as being overwhelming. That is, they don’t think one problem controls their whole life. They always see it as, “Well, it’s just a little challenge with my eating pattern.” They don’t see it as, “I’m the problem. Because I overeat, my whole life is destroyed.” Conversely, failures have developed a belief that because they ruined in one area, they lost everything! They believe that because they have financial challenges, their whole life is now destroyed: their kids won’t be taken care of, their spouses will leave them, and so on. Pretty soon they generalize that things are out of control and feel completely helpless.

① dependence ② attitude ③ hatred

④ effort ⑤ aim

25. The language barrier cannot be regarded as a defect though it may present problems to the conversationalists. To overcome this, the people conversing should be considerate towards one another. It is both improper and impolite for persons in a group

to engage themselves in conversation with one another in any language not known to all present. However, situations sometimes arise when communication is difficult, as is the case when we have foreigners in our midst. We do not understand them nor they us. But if the will to communicate is strong enough, language will not be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We always have, as a standby, communication by sign language,

though it cannot really be called conversation.

① necessary evil ② cultural tradition

③ impolite interaction ④ monitoring system

⑤ unconquerable obstacle

26. Read the following two lines to yourself:

(A,11) (13,12) (C,13), (D,14), (E,15), (F,16), (G,17), (H,18)

Did you read the first line as a set of letters? Did you read the second line as a set of numbers? Look closely now at the letter B and the number 13. The actual marks on the paper are the same. What accounts for the fact that most people read letters in the first line and numbers in the second? If you say it has something to do with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you are correct. What words or sentences mean has a lot to do with what goes before or after them. We often think that meaning comes from the marks on the page, but meaning also has a lot to do with what is in our heads. We see what we expect to see.

① the conflicts between numbers

② the ability to read between the lines

③ the literacy level of writers and readers

④ the information around the written symbols

⑤ the writer’s statements about the dramatic effects

27. There are times when having a pessimistic view is beneficial. For example, if you are driving in thick fog, it might be good to be focused on the fact that a car could be coming in the opposite direction! Many studies have found that pessimists were more accurate in their assessments than optimists. For example, in one test researchers asked the participants to predict how much they could control over a certain task that was given for the test. The result was that optimists thought they had a high degree of control over the task even when they had no control over it. However, pessimists accurately predicted how much or little control they had over the task. So in business it can be good to have some pessimists attached to your team, as they will often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the optimists.

① possess better physical ability

② appreciate career guidelines better

③ use various ways to achieve things

④ create a more pleasant atmosphere

⑤ have a stronger control over reality

28. Consumer advertising shows an unrealistic ideal of the female body shape. The vast majority of advertising uses female models whose key features such as thinness and pure skin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This can create false expectations on the part of women and their partners, as well as society at large. The portrayal of women in advertising is also highly stylized. It can significantly distort the connection viewers make between what they see in an advertisement and what women actually look like. Through its excessive focus on ideal body-type models, advertising also pressures women into conforming to a perfect body. This increases the likelihood of eating disorders, as well as the pursuit of unnecessary cosmetic surgery, anti-aging treatments, etc.

① undermine their intellectual capacity

② highlight the internal beauty of women

③ do not correspond to many women’s bodies

④ are the improper response to market demand

⑤ encourage women to enjoy their circumstances

2010. 7.

24. How sweet is it not to do work? Recently, researchers have identified the four key factors that stood out as the most strongly linked with \_\_\_\_\_\_: how confident a person is of completing a particular task successfully; how easily distracted an individual is; how boring or unpleasant the task is; and how immediate the reward for completion will be. The more uncertain of success or easily sidetracked you are, the more likely it is that you will do an assignment or chore later. Similarly, the less pleasant the task and the less immediate its payback, the greater the chance you will pencil the task into the following day or week in the diary again and again. These factors help explain why people leave things till the last minute.

① delay ② doubt ③ complaint ④ punishment

⑤competition

25. Do you take your possessions for granted? Apart from a few exceptions, we don’t appreciate everyday things enough, thinks James Pierce from Indiana University. He believes we discard the old for the new too frequently and without thought. To make us think twice about tossing, he has designed ways for objects to be more engaging and meaningful. For example, a table with a digital counter displaying the number of heavy objects placed on it during its lifetime; a lamp that dims if you leave it on for too long; or a clock that occasionally grows bored of showing the right time, so deviates briefly, only to correct itself and display the message “Haha” to tell you it was just joking. According to Pierce, these objects \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can help people become materially aware and pay more attention to their ordinary life. \* deviate 빗나가다

① with their own names

② with unintended defects

③ of great external beauty

④ with extraordinary functions

⑤ of an enormous volume and size

26. No location on Earth is in greater need of environmental improvement than Africa. One might think that the best way to preserve Africa is for tourists to simply stay away. However, a system that removes people from the landscape and puts a fence around it often fails. Humans are but another organism on this planet. The land needs people to heal it, and the people need the land to sustain their

livelihoods. In this sense, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be an answer to the preservation of Africa. For example, a gorilla’s natural habitat can be protected through tourism, because, in order to run the business, the area shouldn’t be destroyed. Or you can also have another environmentally conscious trip by visiting a zone preserving endangered vegetation since the

tourist revenue goes toward accomplishing the goal.

① strict separation ② eco-friendly tourism

③ environmental education ④ biological modification

⑤ construction assistance

27. Whether going to picnic tables or underneath a flower petal, bees always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Using sugar water, scientists trained honeybees to fly to a platform. Footage of the bees showed that however flat or steep the surface, bees slow to a hover at 13 millimeters away from wherever they are going to settle. If the surface was flat, bees simply touched down their back legs first. If the platform was anywhere between vertical and upside-down, on the other hand, the insects made contact with their antennae first. Then, the bees hauled their front legs up and finished with a flip-like maneuver to get their mid-legs and rear legs onto the surface. Despite the small size of the brain, bees manage to perform complicated tasks, including smooth upside-down touchdowns.

① dance to inform other bees of food sources

② leave marks to keep their territories

③ land with their own strategies

④ use their eyes to measure the distance

⑤ remember the way to go back to their home

28. CCTV is designed to provide reassurance to the public. However, a study led by Dave Williams demonstrates that in certain contexts CCTV can rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His research team presented 120 participants with pictures of a fictional street scene. When the scene contained both a wild-looking man and a CCTV camera, the participants reported raised concern about walking in the scene, compared with when the same scene was either empty, contained a smartly dressed woman with or without a CCTV camera, or a wild-looking man without a camera. In other words, it was specifically the combination of the man and CCTV that provoked fear. “Protecting cities from crimes with visible technological measures may not always reduce fear of crime,” the researchers said. [3점]

① cue the perception of a threat

② violate privacy and human rights

③ be useless due to its poor recording

④ be misused for various kinds of crimes

⑤ cost much for its installation and maintenance

2011.3

24. Years ago, I was involved in planning a police operation that was to take place in Lakeland, Florida. As the mission planner was describing the operation order, he seemed to have everything covered. His arms were outstretched over two chairs as he confidently explained the very detailed arrest plan. Suddenly someone asked, “Have you contacted the Lakeland ambulance crew?” Instantly the mission planner withdrew his arms and dropped them between his knees, palms together. He went from dominating a large space to being as narrow as possible, all because he had not made the necessary arrangements. He suddenly lost the initiative. This is a striking example of how quickly our behaviors ebb and flow depending on our level of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

① confidence ② intelligence ③ morality

④ patience ⑤ imagination

25. A “pot‑stirrer” is someone who brings up emotional issues

that have already been resolved. Pot‑stirrers want to feed

the emotional fire and keep it burning for the excitement of

the conflict. They can be subtle; they often even appear to

be the “helpful” friend or “caring” listener. Let’s say you’ve

just let go of a minor conflict with your neighbor, when

your other neighbor continues to bring up how annoying this

person is, encouraging you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The same applies at work. A coworker keeps reminding you that it was you, not Gail, who really deserved the credit for that great idea. Every time he or she says it, it upsets you and opens your wound again.

① to cooperate with your competitors

② to find the virtues of your neighbor

③ not to lose your inner peace of mind

④ to hold on to your irritation with the person

⑤ not to be involved in your neighbor’s business

26. Aristotle distinguished between essential and accidental

properties. Essential properties are those without which a thing wouldn’t’t be what it is, and accidental properties are those that determine how a thing is, but not what it is. For example, Aristotle thought rationality was essential to being a human being. Socrates’ rationality was essential to his being Socrates. On the other hand, Aristotle thought Socrates’ property of being snub‑nosed was merely accidental; being snub‑nosed was part of how Socrates was, but it wasn’t essential to what or who he was. In other words, take away Socrates’ rationality, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , but give him plastic surgery, and he’s Socrates with a nose job.

① he becomes freer ② it removes how he is

③ he’s no longer Socrates ④ it explains why he lives

⑤ his essential being remains

27. A team of researchers found out the alarming low death rate of a small village of Roseto and started to investigate it. While investigating, they realized that the secret of Roseto wasn’t diet or exercise or genes or location. They looked at how the Rosetans visited one another. They learned about the extended family clans that underlay the town’s social structure. They saw how many homes had three generations living under one roof, and how much respect grandparents commanded. They noticed the particular belief in equality of the community, which discouraged the wealthy from boasting about their success and helped the unsuccessful obscure their failures. These findings suggested the Rosetans had created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

① a unique and effective farming method

② a healthy, well‑balanced diet for the old

③ an education system to maintain their culture

④ a closely connected and protective social structure

⑤ an economic policy increasing the income of the village

28. In a study, hundreds of participants were asked to watch a short film and then discuss it with another participant. Half the participants were given an “impression management goal” to appear outgoing, smart, or happy. After the discussions, participants rated themselves and the person they had chatted with across several personality traits. Those with an impression management goal rated their conversation partner significantly lower on the trait they were trying to show in themselves, but not on other personality traits. This seems to happen because when we focus on exaggerating a particular trait in ourselves, we unconsciously increase the standard for that trait in others ― and they usually fall short. So just because someone you’re trying to impress doesn’t seem as active, friendly or positive as you are,

don’t assume that they truly aren’t. It could just be that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has changed the game. [3점]

① how many partners you have to rate

② what kind of movie you’d like to see

③ what personality traits your partner possesses

④ how different your opinions about the movie are

⑤ what impression you are trying to give to others

29. Farmers plant more seeds than are necessary to ensure full breeding. If more plants sprout than are necessary, the extra plants should be pulled out, before they choke out the most promising sprout. It can be difficult for farmers to kill their own offspring, even though they know it’s for the best. Writers sometimes face the same dilemma. You are faced with tough choices where certain scenes you love and worked hard on just don’t fit into the story. Maybe there is a character you adore, but he does nothing to move the story along. If you are getting good sound advice from all around you that certain materials don’t work, think about being flexible in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

① find a way to make your story more complex

② gather as many details as possible for your work

③ make sure you don’t choke out the story with them

④ conceal the place you want to go with your readers

⑤ have a good opportunity to analyze other people’s works

2011. 7.

24. Many arguments have been advanced to justify a monolinguistic approach to international business. For example, it has been suggested that Western businesspeople can avoid the time and energy needed to learn another language by hiring in-country nationals who are well grounded in the local language and culture. Despite this and other arguments, the simple fact remains that a fundamental precondition of any successful international business enterprise is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Whether dealing with international sales or management, the businessperson who must rely on translators is at a marked disadvantage. International business, like any business, must be grounded in trust and mutual respect. What better way to gain that trust and respect than by taking the time and energy to learn someone else’s language?

① devoted employees ② employer leadership

③ technical advancement ④ effective communication

⑤ financial stability

25. Smudge pots and heaters are two ways of fighting frost. But now there is a new way. As odd as it sounds, growers use ice to fight freezing! Some spray their crops with water on a frosty night. The water freezes quickly, and then a strange thing happens. As long as ice stays wet, it cannot get colder than 0〫C. Trees and oranges can stand this temperature. If the ice ever became entirely frozen and dry, it might drop many degrees and ruin the crop. The trick is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. That keeps the temperature from going below 0〫C even if the air is much colder. Jack Frost may be disappointed, but the oranges and trees are saved.

① cover the crops with plastic

② sprinkle water on the ice continually

③ brush away ice and snow frequently

④ control the temperature with heaters

⑤ keep the surroundings free of moisture

26. New research into deafness has revealed that the parts of the brain usually used for hearing do not go unused just because a person cannot hear. Instead, those parts of the brain are put to use in other ways. Researchers from Canada developed the theory that the brain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and then tested it out on deaf cats. They discovered that the area of the brain usually used for peripheral hearing was instead used to improve peripheral vision. The tests included flashing lights at the very edge of the cats’ normal vision. They discovered that the part of the deaf cats’ brain that allowed them to detect the lights was the same part that allowed them to detect peripheral sounds. “The brain is very efficient and doesn’t let space go to waste,” said Dr. Stephen Lomber, who led the research project.

① reacts to sight and sound respectively

② controls excessive responses to stimuli

③ shuts down its unused areas completely

④ filters out unnecessary sounds effectively

⑤ compensates for absent senses with enhancement

27. Developmental psychologists have found that infants even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before they fully realize that they exist apart from other people. Even a few months after birth, infants react to a disturbance in those around them as though it were their own, crying when they see another child’s tears. By one year or so, they start to realize the misery is not their own but someone else’s, though they still seem confused over what to do about it. In research by Martin L. Hoffman, for example, a one-year-old brought his own mother over to comfort a crying friend, ignoring the friend’s mother, who was also in the room. This confusion is also seen when one-year-olds imitate the pain of someone else, possibly to better comprehend what they are feeling. For example, if another baby hurts her fingers, a one-year-old might put her own fingers in her mouth to see if she hurts, too.

① often behave aggressively

② feel sympathetic distress

③ stick to their care-givers

④ imitate parents’ behaviors

⑤ sometimes experience loneliness

28. Do you ever wonder why customers leave retail stores empty-handed? It may have something to do with the design of the space. If we consider how people shop, it may tell us something about how retail environments need to be designed to maximize sales. Each customer has an area of personal space. This is an area that, when invaded, causes customers to feel uncomfortable. Personal space translated into a retail environment suggests that when shoppers are bumped or pushed while looking at merchandise, they may become uncomfortable, lose interest, and leave the area. Irritated shoppers do not continue shopping; in fact, they frequently leave before buying what they came for. Creating maneuvering room for customers eliminates or greatly reduces this problem. Providing more maneuvering room for customers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

① confuses their sense of direction

② allows them to save more money

③ encourages them to compare prices

④ increases the probability of purchase

⑤ reduces the number of customers in the store

29. Experts in education recommend that teachers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The position of the teacher carries with it an authority that might influence some students to accept the teacher’s opinion without question―thus missing the point of the activity. There also is a danger that the discussion could develop into an indoctrination of a particular value position rather than an exploration of several positions. If your students ask what you think, respond with “My personal opinion is not important here. We want to consider your

views.” Make sure you consider alternative points of view, so that your students are able to define the relevant arguments and counter arguments. Allow students to freely express their own perspectives.

① offer students equal time to express their opinions

② withhold their personal opinions in classroom discussions

③ encourage students to reach a reasonable agreement

④ praise students who give a creative argument

⑤ teach students the difference between right and wrong

2012. 10

24. Reading seems to be an important activity that helps teenagers secure a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Some researchers from Oxford University studied 17,000 people all born in the same week in May, 1970. They are now grown up and in their early 40s and the sociological study has tracked their progress through time. At the age of 16, in 1986, they were asked which activities they did in their spare time for pleasure. These answers were then checked against what they were engaged in at the age of 33, in 2003. The researchers found that there was a 39 percent probability that girls would be in professional or managerial posts at 33 if they had read books at 16, but only a 25 percent chance if they had not. For boys the figures rose from 48 percent to 58 percent if they read books.

① job ② habit ③ attitude

④ education ⑤ relationship

25. Nowadays, travelers who want a visual record of their vacations pack a camera. But before 1900, when George

Eastman first introduced the Brownie camera, travelers recorded their impressions of the places they visited in a notebook with ink, pencils, or watercolors. Think of Charles Darwin, who might not have come up with his theory of evolution if it had not been for the thousands of sketches he made of his trip to the Galápagos Islands. The advantage is that sketchbook travelers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They are forced to look with different eyes. Let’s take the famous lone cypress tree overlooking Pebble Beach near Carmel, California, as an example. Today’s camera‑carrying tourists generally think, “Ooh, that’s pretty,” and proceed to snap a quick digital photo. But a travel sketcher would take the time to notice its trunk’s subtle shading, its lengthening shadow, the yelping Pekingese that just ran circles around it. \*Pekingese: 페키니즈(애완용 작은 개)

① develop fantastic drawing skills

② deeply see the places they visit

③ travel faster than camera carriers

④ understand the theory of evolution

⑤ have more pictures of the scenery

26. In a study, researchers observed a small industrial community in Austria called Marienthal at a time when the entire community was out of work. They noted that before the economic depression, people in the community were active in leisure as well as work. They participated in political organizations, frequented the public library, and enjoyed organizing various social events. After the town factory closed and everyone was out of work, the citizens showed no concern. The citizens, cut off from their work, lost the material and moral incentives to make use of their time. Marienthal’s citizens not only lost their work, but they lost their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Clearly, they had no free time because they had no constrained time. The researchers summed up the problem this way: “The trouble with unemployment is that you never get a day off.”

① interest in history

② ability to enjoy leisure

③ willingness to help others

④ means to get justice done

⑤ opportunities to learn more skills

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Igor Stravinsky wrote the score for his ballet Apollo Musagetes in six parts for a string orchestra. The first time it was performed, there were sixteen first and fourteen second violins, ten violas, four first and four second cellos, and six double basses. Stravinsky was horrified: “I was struck by both the confusion of sound and the excessive resonance.... Everything seemed drowned in indistinct buzzing.” He pared the orchestra down to eight first and eight second violins, six violas, four first and four second cellos, and four double basses, and “everything became sharp and clear.” As Stravinsky found out the hard way, scaling is a major issue in orchestrating music.

①　Variety is the spice of life

②　Larger is not necessarily better

③　Music is recreated by the audience

④　Good music has to be listened to loud

⑤　Composers should do more than entertain audience

28. What’s interesting about animals being afraid is that

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A fearful prey animal like a deer ought to just get out of there whenever it sees something strange and different that it doesn’t understand. But that’s not what happens. The more fearful the animal, the more likely he is to investigate. Indians used this principle to hunt antelope. They’d lie down on the ground holding a flag, and when the antelope came up to investigate they’d kill it. I’ve never heard of Indians lying down on the ground holding a flag to catch buffalo. I don’t think a buffalo is going to be as compelled to investigate a flag flying in the middle of the prairie. He’s a great big strong buffalo; what does he have to worry about? But a delicate little antelope has a lot to worry about, and that’s why he’s always looking into things.

① fear seems to be related with intelligence

② prior experience helps avoid danger later in life

③ their fear is directly connected to their survival

④ fear is the strongest drive to make them migrate

⑤ the most fearful animals are also the most curious

2013.3

31. When we are children, our bodies grow automatically. A year goes by, and we become taller, stronger, more capable of doing new things and facing new challenges. I think many people carry into adulthood a subconscious belief that mental, spiritual, and emotional growth follows a similar pattern. Time goes by, and we simply get better. We’re like Charlie Brown in Charles Schulz’s Peanuts comic strip, who once said, “I think I’ve discovered the secret of life ― you just hang around until you get used to it.” The problem is that we don’t improve by simply living. We have to be about it. Musician Bruce Springsteen commented, “A time comes when you need to stop waiting for the man you want to become and start being the man you want to be.” No one improves by accident. Personal growth doesn’t just happen on its own.

① content ② defensive ③ intentional

④ thankful ⑤ self-confident

32. Table manners help us to see that politeness is not, after all, a disadvantage. Although the ill-mannered person can grab more of the food, he will receive less of the affection; and fellowship is the real meaning of the meal. Next time, he will not be invited. Politeness makes you a part of things and so gives you an enduring edge over those who never acquired it. And this gives us a clue to the real nature of rudeness: to be rude is not just to be selfish, in the way that children (until taught otherwise) and animals are instinctively selfish; it is to be \_\_\_\_. Even in the friendliest gathering, the rude person will reveal, by some word or gesture, that he is not really part of it. Of course he is there, a living organism, with wants and needs. But he does not belong in the conversation. [3점]

① clever ② alone ③ talkative

④ impatient ⑤ curious

33. Can you recall what you bought for your dinner on the same day last month? Probably not. How about this then: herdsmen of the Swazi tribe of East Africa are able to remember in great detail each cow or bull bought a year ago, including who sold the animal, whether it was a bull, a cow, or a calf, its age and appearance, and what it was bartered for. Impressive, huh? Cattle have tremendous social and economic importance in the Swazi tribe. When the psychologist Barlett tested these same men on other kinds of detail, their memory wasn’t better than the average person’s. The conclusion we can draw from this is that we tend to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* barter: 물물교환하다

① follow others’ opinions

② stick to what we believe

③ expect our future positively

④ learn better by imitating others

⑤ remember what matters most to us

34. Aristotle learned a lesson in wisdom in fourth-century

B.C Athens, watching the carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and boat pilots. Their work was not governed by systematically applying rules or following rigid procedures. The materials they worked with were too irregular, and each task posed new problems. Aristotle thought the choices craftsmen made in acting on the material world provided clues to the kind of knowhow citizens needed to make moral choices in the social world. Aristotle was particularly fascinated with how the masons on the Isle of Lesbos used rulers. A normal, straight-edged ruler was of little use to the masons who were carving round columns from slabs of stone and needed to measure the circumference of the columns. Unless you bent the ruler. Which is exactly what the masons did. They fashioned a flexible ruler out of lead, a forerunner of today’s tape measure. For Aristotle, knowing was exactly what practical wisdom was all about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

\* circumference: 원의 둘레

① how to bend the rule to fit the circumstance

② what to do to relieve stress from work

③ when to stop and when to begin

④ where to apply rigid procedures

⑤ whom to help with one’s skills

2013. 4.

***31.*** Imagine that you are lying on a bed in a dental clinic. If you were told “only two times more” versus “only ten times more,” wouldn’t you use different mental strategies to try to cope? With either scenario, you would pull out the comforting thought of “only one more and then it’s the last one” at different times; you would save your most distracting fantasy for a different point. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information lets us know what internal coping strategy is likely to work best during a stressor. A simple example: you have some minor surgery. You are told that on the first post-surgical day there is going to be a lot of pain, whereas by the second day, you will just feel a bit achy. Armed with that information, you are more likely to plan on watching distracting videos on the first day and to devote day two to writing poems.

① Tentative ② Deceptive ③ Predictive

④ Subjective ⑤ Alternative

***32.*** Dozens of studies have demonstrated the \_\_\_\_\_\_ nature of self-supervision. For instance, people who were asked to make tricky choices and trade-offs ―such as setting up a wedding registry or ordering a new computer ― were worse at focusing and solving problems than others who had not made the tough choices. In one study, some people were asked to restrain their emotions while watching a sad movie about sick animals. Afterward, they exhibited less physical endurance than others who had let the tears flow freely. The research shows that we burn up self-control in a wide variety of situations: managing the impression we are making on others; coping with fears; controlling our spending; trying to focus on simple instructions such as “Don’t think of a white bear”; and many, many others. [3점]

① nurturing ② hesitating ③ rewarding

④ misleading ⑤ exhausting

***33.*** Our health is certainly a matter of how we feel, but it is a lot more besides. We must always factor in \_\_\_\_\_\_. An individual may feel fine, but if significant others in his or her community keep saying things like, “You don’t seem like yourself,” or “Is there something wrong?” that person may feel impelled to go to the doctor to get checked out. The doctor, in turn, may perform various tests that indicate that there is, indeed, something wrong even if the person is as yet experiencing no overt symptoms. Once the doctor has confirmed one’s friends’ evaluation that something is wrong, the person is very likely to start feeling a lot less lively.

① what the people around us think

② how doctors react to our thoughts

③ the clear symptoms we often have

④ results of regular medical checkups

⑤ when others feel they are unhealthy

***34.*** Contentment is not supposed to be the same thing as apathy. Contentment is emotionally accepting your present as being what it is, without being filled with resentment, frustration, or irritation at anything you are undergoing. But that is thoroughly compatible with \_\_\_\_\_\_. You aspire to be better or to accomplish more. You are not satisfied to stay where you are existentially, with no further growth and no further effects for good on your world. You want to be and do more. This is the dissatisfaction of aspiration. It can be a very healthy goad to personal growth and fulfillment. As Saint Augustine put it, “Be always displeased at what you are, if you desire to attain to what you are not.” [3점]

\*goad: 자극

①　refusing to let negative emotions out

②　acknowledging what you have achieved

③　wanting the future to be quite different

④　abandoning our efforts to make progress

⑤　recalling a pleasant moment from the past

***35.*** If you stand still in vertical rain, you will only get wet on top of your head, but once you start to move, your front starts getting wet as well. But, crucially, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

Think about it this way: in every volume of space, there is a certain density of raindrops. Your front will meet that density of drops when you get to it no matter what your speed, so going more slowly does not help. It turns out that real-world effects do give runners a small increase in dampness―maybe the air currents caused by running suck in more rain than they repel, or heavier footsteps cause more splashing― but that is a drop in the bucket, so to speak, compared to the wetness you will prevent by getting to shelter quicker. [3점]

① there is no way for you to get to shelter

② you have to consider the direction of the wind

④ the density of raindrops affects walking speed

you don’t hit fewer raindrops by moving slower

⑤ wetness will be prevented by careful footsteps

***36.*** We naturally think in terms of cause and effect. And this helps organize our experience of the world. We think of ourselves as seeing some things cause other things to happen, but in terms of our raw sense experience, we just see certain things happen before other things, and remember having seen such before-and-after sequences at earlier times. For example, a rock hits a window, and then the window breaks. We don’t see a third thing called *causation*. But we believe it has happened. The rock hitting the window caused it to break. But this is not experienced like the flight of the rock or the shattering of the glass. Experience does not seem to force the concept of causation on us. We just use it to interpret what we experience. Cause and effect are categories that could\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ never be read out of our experience and must therefore be to attribute such a connection. [3점]

① learned from the accumulated knowledge of humankind

② made use of as compensation for our lack of imagination

③ clearly distinguished from each other as separate entities

④ brought to that experience by our prior mental disposition

⑤ considered as independent sensory experiences themselves

2013. 7.

31. The relationship between physical products and individual ownership is undergoing a profound evolution. We don’t want the CD; we want the music it plays. We don’t want the disc; we want the storage it holds. We don’t want the answering machine; we want the messages it saves. We don’t want the DVD; we want the movie it carries. In other words, we want not the stuff but the needs or experiences it fulfills. As our possessions “dematerialize” into the intangible, our preconceptions of ownership are changing, creating a dotted line between “what’s mine,” “what’s yours,” and “what’s ours.” This shift is fueling a world where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has more value than possession, and as Kevin Kelly, a founder of Wired magazine, puts it, where “access is better than ownership.”

① disposal ② donation ③ usage

④ cooperation ⑤ intelligence

32. Scientists and educators have long sought to understand the emergence of expertise, artistic and otherwise. Many researchers have argued that exceptional achievement can simply come down to \_\_\_\_\_\_. Studies of eminent scientists in the 1950s supported this view by underscoring the individuals’ capacity for endurance, concentration and commitment to effortful practice. Benjamin Bloom, an education psychologist, wrote in 1985 that none of his subjects achieved expertise without a supportive environment and a long and intensive period of training. This education came first from encouraging instructors and later from demanding master teachers. A few years later psychologist K. Anders Ericsson of Florida State University conducted studies of experts in piano, violin, chess, or athletics. The investigations revealed that a person’s level of achievement correlated strongly with the amount of practice put in.

① hard work

② deep insight

③ physical strength

④ emotional stability

⑤ extraordinary talent

33. In the command and control management model, plans were considered destiny. Top management formulated exacting plans for every aspect of operations and then kept everything under tight control to “meet the plan.” All too often, however, plans were derailed by unanticipated events. Planning is no longer the exclusive domain of top management; it now typically involves those who carry out the plans because they are closer to the customer. Planning experts, who recommend strategic agility, say managers need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to take advantage of opportunities. A good analogy of this would be an improvisational comedy act. The standup comic has a plan for the introduction, structure of the act, some tried and true jokes, and closing remarks. Within this planned framework, the comic will play off the audience’s input and improvise as necessary.

[3점]

① analyze the latest market trends

② share their plans with coworkers

③ make the workplace more enjoyable

④ develop a detailed manual in advance

⑤ balance planned action with flexibility

34. Let’s think about flipping a coin. If you get ten heads in a row, what is the likelihood that the next flip will be heads? Don’t be fooled ― it’s 50 percent, the same as it is on any single coin flip. Most people think the chances of getting heads will actually be lower than 50 percent ― the opposite of momentum. They know they should see roughly the same number of heads as tails (50-50), so they feel that if they have seen ten heads in a row, they are due for a tails. A tails has to emerge. But it doesn’t. There is no law of averages. If the process is random, there is no predictability. This is also what drives the “gambler’s fallacy.” Gamblers on losing streaks erroneously believe they are due for a win and keep gambling, thinking that their luck \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But if the whole thing is random, you

aren’t due for anything. Your chances haven’t changed at all.

[3점] \* streak: (성공이나 실패의) 연속

① is running out

② has to even out

③ is a coincidence

④ rouses others’ jealousy

⑤ breaks the law of averages

35. If you have ever had a sip of the “bitters,” you would probably frown just thinking about it. According to a study from researchers at Brooklyn College, the horrible taste does more than that. Researchers had fifty-seven students rate their moral distaste for several morally dubious acts, such as politicians taking bribes, students cheating on tests, and the like. Before they started rating the acts, the students drank shots of one of three drinks: bitter tasting liquid, sweet beverage, or water. On a 100 point scale, with 100 being the worst rating for a morally reprehensible act, the students who drank the bitter liquid gave the acts an average rating of 78; those who drank the sweet beverage gave an average of 60; and the water group gave an average of 62. The ratings of the sweet beverage and water groups were statistically the same, but the bitter liquid group rating was significantly higher. This study suggests that the bad taste \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

.

① reminds the eaters of awful memories

② increases people’s moral disapproval

③ stimulates people’s thirst for drinks

④ helps people produce creative ideas

⑤ makes someone learn to be patient

36. When a certain word which is to be defined crops up in its own definition, we call it a circular definition. The point of defining a term is to explain its meaning; this obviously cannot be achieved if you need already to understand the meaning of the term in order to understand the definition. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For example, to define “stress” as “the physiological and psychological responses to stressful situations” would be to give a circular definition. This is because stressful situations are presumably only recognizable from the fact that they tend to produce stress: but the meaning of “stress” is the very thing which someone requesting the definition is seeking to understand, and so should not be presupposed in the definition. To define “philosophy” as “the activity carried out by philosophers” would be another example of a circular definition. [3점]

① Words out of circulation lose their meanings

② Words should be defined depending on context

③ Circular definitions, then, miss the point of definition

④ To explain words effectively, make use of examples

⑤ Evolution of languages, however, occurs along with time

2014. 3.

33. Languages evolve differences because different groups of people independently develop different words and different pronunciations over the course of time. But the question remains why those diverged languages don’t merge again when formerly separated people spread out and re-contact each other at speech boundaries. For instance, at the modern boundary between Germany and Poland, there are Polish villages near German villages, but the villagers still speak a local variety of either German or of Polish, rather than a mix of German and Polish. Why is that so? Probably the main disadvantage of speaking a mixed language involves a basic function of human language: as soon as you start to speak to someone else, your language serves as an instantly recognizable badge of your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . It’s much easier for wartime spies to wear the enemy’s uniform than to imitate convincingly the enemy’s language and pronunciation. People who speak your language are your people, whereas someone speaking a different language is apt to be regarded as a potentially dangerous stranger.

① artistic taste

② group identity

③ intellectual power

④ personal character

⑤ educational background

34. Our craving for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is illustrated by a study of religious Israeli women, carried out by anthropologists Richard Sosis and W. Penn Handwerker. During the 2006 Lebanon War the town of Tzfat and its environs in the Galilee region of northern Israel were hit by dozens of rockets daily. Although siren warnings alerted Tzfat residents to protect their own lives by taking refuge in bomb shelters, they could do nothing to protect their houses. Realistically, that threat from the rockets was unpredictable and uncontrollable. Nevertheless, about two-thirds of the women interviewed by Sosis and Handwerker recited psalms every day to cope with the stress of the rocket attacks. When they were asked why they did so, a common reply was that they felt compelled “to do something” as opposed to doing nothing at all. Although reciting psalms does not actually deflect rockets, it did provide the women with a sense of control as they took action in their own way. \* deflect: 빗나가게 하다

① knowledge of the future

② relief from feeling helpless

③ exploring the unknown world

④ being accepted by our peers

⑤ freedom from social convention

35. Risk management professionals look in the past for information on the so-called worst-case scenario and use it to estimate future risks ―this method is called “stress testing.” They take the worst historical recession, the worst war, or the worst point in unemployment as an exact estimate for the worst future outcome. But they never notice the following inconsistency: this so-called worst-case event, when it happened, exceeded the worst case at the time. I have called this mental defect the Lucretius problem, after the Latin poetic philosopher who wrote that the fool believes that the tallest mountain in the world will be equal to the tallest one he has observed. The same can be seen in the Fukushima nuclear reactor, which experienced a huge failure in 2011 when a tsunami struck. It had been built to endure the worst past historical earthquake, with the builders not imagining much worse —and not thinking that the worst past event had to be a surprise, as it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

① had no precedent

② matched their prediction

③ led to better preparation

④ repeated itself over time

⑤ came earlier than expected

36. Think of how you developed your style of using the brakes on your car. As you were mastering the skill of taking curves, you gradually learned when to let go of the accelerator and when and how hard to use the brakes. Curves differ, and the variability you experienced while learning ensures that you are now ready to brake at the right time and strength for any curve you encounter. The conditions for learning this skill are ideal, because you receive immediate and unambiguous feedback every time you go around a bend: the mild reward of a comfortable turn or the mild punishment of some difficulty in handling the car if you brake either too hard or not quite hard enough. The situations that face a harbor pilot maneuvering large ships are no less regular, but skill is much more difficult to acquire by sheer experience because of the long delay between actions and their noticeable outcomes. Whether professionals have a chance to develop intuitive expertise depends essentially on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as well as on sufficient opportunity to practice. [3점]

① the ability to control emotions

② the assistance from instructors

③ the discovery of hidden talents

④ the desire to beat the opponents

⑤ the quality and speed of feedback

2014. 7.

32. In a penalty situation in soccer, the ball takes less than 0.3 seconds to travel from the player who kicks the ball to the goal. There is not enough time for the goalkeeper to watch the ball’s trajectory. He must make a decision before the ball is kicked. Soccer players who take penalty kicks shoot one third of the time at the middle of the goal, one third of the time at the left, and one third of the time at the right. Surely goalkeepers have spotted this, but what do they do? They dive either to the left or to the right. Rarely do they stay standing in the middle― even though roughly a third of all balls land there. Why would they jeopardize saving these penalties? The simple answer:\_\_\_\_\_\_. It looks more impressive and feels less embarrassing to dive to the wrong side than to freeze on the spot and watch the ball sail past. [3점]

① agility ② appearance ③ indecision

④ accuracy ⑤ impatience

33. Recalling childhood memories can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, according to a study published in April in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. In a series of experiments done by Francesca Gino and Sreedhari Desai of Harvard University, participants were more likely to help the experimenters with an extra task, judge immoral behavior harshly, and donate money to charity when they had actively remembered their childhood. The effect held

whether the memories were positive or negative ―although, notably, the study subjects did not have traumatic histories. These recollections seem to summon a heightened sense of moral purity. Youngsters may or may not behave especially ethically, but childhood tends to connote innocence ―a frame of mind that affects behavior. “It’s promising research in thinking about ways in which people are following their moral compass with very simple interventions,” Gino says.

① lessen separation anxiety effectively

② lead people to behave more ethically

③ help people overcome behavioral disorder

④ be accompanied by feelings of uncertainty

⑤ boost one’s sense of happiness temporarily

2015. 3.

31. When the navigation app on your smartphone is telling you the best route to the airport based on current traffic patterns, how does it know where the traffic is? Navigation systems are tracking your cell phone and the cell phones of thousands of other users of the applications to see how quickly those cell phones move through traffic. If you’re stuck in a traffic jam, your cell phone reports the same GPS coordinates for several minutes; if traffic is moving swiftly, your cell phone moves as quickly as your car and these apps can recommend routes based on that. The quality of the overall system depends crucially on there being a large number of users. In this respect they’re similar to telephones, fax machines, and email: If only one or two people have them, they are not much good ―their utility increases with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* coordinate: 좌표

① inventors’ ideas

② the number of users

③ the design of devices

④ the cost of production

⑤ geographical conditions

32. When scientists describe tool use by human beings, it is usually in terms of mechanical tools. This may apply to tools such as a sharpened flint blade or an electric drill. The key point is that the tool is thought of as passive and with a small number of predetermined uses. The digital revolution has begun to change this landscape in a significant way. Tools are now being developed with a general function in mind, but they are not predetermined in their operations. As a result, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For example, the personal computer is designed for the general function of handling and processing information, but exactly how the PC is used is not predetermined. Therefore, for some, it may offer a means of communication; for others, a sophisticated means of managing accounts; and for yet others, an entertainment platform. [3점]

\* flint: 부싯돌

① you should find the merits of old inventions

② it is not possible to predict the outcome of their use

③ individual digital devices have grown smaller and cheaper

④ you should follow ethical rules when designing tools

⑤ they are not associated with mutual communication

33. The human brain cannot completely comprehend or appreciate all that it encounters in its lifespan. Even if a music lover kept his headphones on for every minute of

every day for an entire year, he wouldn’t be able to listen to more than an eighth of all the albums that are released just in the United States in one year. Because we do not possess the capacity to give equal time to every artistic product that might come our way, we must rely on shortcuts. We may look for reviews and ratings of the latest movies before we decide which ones we’d like to see. We often let personal relationships guide our decisions about what art we allow into our lives. Also, we continually rely on the distribution systems through which we experience art ―museums, galleries, radio stations, television networks, etc. ―to narrow the field of possibilities for us so that we don’t have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

① spend all of our energy searching for the next great thing

② know how to turn our artistic talents into profits

③ create artistic products to learn about art

④ satisfy our deeply rooted hunger for art

⑤ avoid buying musical instruments online

2015.7.

31. Customers’ needs are usually expressed as high‒level descriptions of the overall quality of a product or service. They are typically stated as adjectives and inherently do not imply a specific benefit to the customer. For instance, customers commonly say they want a product or service to

be “reliable,” “effective,” “robust,” “dependable,” or “resilient.” Razor users may want the product to be “durable and strong.” Although these simple statements provide some indication as to what customers are looking for, they have one major drawback. They are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and present designers, developers, and engineers with the impossible task of figuring out just what customers really mean by “durable” or “strong.” If engineers faced the task of making a razor more “durable,” would they try to make the blade last longer, resist bending, or withstand constant moisture? Would any of these actions satisfy the customer’s true measure of “durable?” [3점]

① not appealing to female customers

② irrelevant to customers making purchases

③ preferable feedback for manufacturers only

④ ineffective in drawing consumers’ attention

⑤ imprecise statements open to interpretation

32. Many political scientists used to assume that people vote selfishly, choosing the candidate or policy that will benefit them the most. But decades of research on public opinion have led to the conclusion that self‒interest is a weak predictor of policy preferences. Parents of children in public school are not more supportive of government aid to schools than other citizens, and young men subject to the draft are not more opposed to military escalation than men too old to be drafted. Rather, people care about their groups, whether those be racial, regional, or political. The political scientist Don Kinder summarizes the findings like this: “In matters of public opinion, citizens seem to be asking themselves not ‘What’s in it for me?’ but rather ‘What’s in it for my group?’” Political opinions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

They’re like the array of bumper stickers people put on their cars showing the political causes, universities, and sports teams they support. Our politics is groupish, not selfish.

① continue to change over time

② correlate with parental concerns

③ serve as a means of self‒display

④ function as badges of social membership

⑤ are just pie in the sky to ordinary people

33. In a study of complimenting behavior in American English, researchers discovered that one of the most striking features of compliments in American English is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. An initial examination of a large corpus revealed surprising repetitiveness in both the object of the compliments and the lexical items used to describe them. On closer investigation, it was discovered that regularities exist on all levels and that compliments are in fact formulas. We may categorize 80% of all compliments in the data as adjectival in that they depend on an adjective for their positive semantic value. In all, some seventy‒two positive adjectives occur in the data. What is striking, however, is that of these seventy‒two adjectives only five

(nice, good, beautiful, pretty and great) are used with any frequency. While most adjectives occur only once or twice in the data, these five adjectives occur with such frequency that of all adjectival compliments in the corpus two thirds make use of only five adjectives. [3점]

\* corpus: 언어 자료

① the foreign sounding qualities

② frequently misused adjectives

③ repetition of pitch patterns

④ an inherent ambiguity in meaning

⑤ the almost total lack of originality

2016.3

31. It takes time for water to soften a sponge. When you are telling an employee, lawn service worker, your teenager, or anyone else, what it is that you want them to do, you may just have to repeat the order and instructions several times before the receiver really gets what it is you want done. That’s not bad. That’s normal communication lag. Be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When you are asking someone a question, in an effort to learn a fact that you feel is important for you to know, but they just don’t seem to be willing to give you an answer, take it as a signal that you need to rephrase your question a little and repeat it again, and again, and again, until finally you are heard and answered.

①　patient ②　honest ③　critical

④　thankful ⑤　curious

32. History is a discipline. It is the art of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. As historian John Tosh writes, “All the resources of scholarship and all the historian’s powers of imagination must be harnessed to the task of bringing the past to life — or resurrecting it.” The past is messy, but historians make sense of the mess by collecting evidence, making meaning of it, and organizing it into some kind of discernible pattern. History is an exciting act of interpretation — taking the facts of the past and weaving them into a compelling narrative. The historian works closely with the stuff that has been left behind — documents, oral testimony, objects — to make the past come alive. As John Arnold has noted, “The sources do

not ‘speak for themselves’ and never have done so. . . . They come alive when the historian reanimates them.” [3점]

\* discernible: 식별할 수 있는

① predicting the future

② enlightening the youth

③ reconstructing the past

④ analyzing the present

⑤ improving humanity

33. While there is no denying that exceptional players like

Emmitt Smith can put points on the board and enhance team success, new research suggests there is a limit to the benefit top talents bring to a team. Researchers compared

the amount of individual talent on teams with the teams’ success, and they found striking examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The researchers looked at three sports: basketball, soccer, and baseball. In each sport, they calculated both the percentage of top talent on each team and the teams’ success over several years. For both basketball and soccer, they found that top talent did in fact predict team success, but only up to a point. Furthermore, there was not simply a point of diminishing returns with respect to top talent; there was in fact a cost. Basketball and soccer teams with the greatest proportion of elite athletes performed worse than those with more moderate proportions of top level players. [3점]

\* diminishing returns: 수확 체감

① more talent hurting the team

② practice leading to perfection

③ top players being more cooperative

④ coaches being the key to team management

⑤ supporters interrupting the flow of the game

2016.4

31. If we can’t have everything we want today, what do we do? We are forced to make choices. We must choose some goods and services and not others. Sometimes this kind of choosing can be visibly painful. Have you ever watched children in a toy store with a gift certificate in hand? It can take them all day before they make a choice. And instead of bubbling with excitement over the toy they bought, they usually appear frustrated over not being able to walk away with everything! Life is like that. \_\_\_\_\_\_ governs us. Because we cannot have everything all at once, we are forever forced to make choices. We can use our resources to satisfy only some of our

wants, leaving many others unsatisfied. [3점]

① Scarcity ② Morality ③ Knowledge

④ Reputation ⑤ Compassion

32. Establishing protected areas with intact ecosystems is essential for species conservation. It is, however, shortsighted to rely solely on protected areas to preserve biodiversity. Such reliance can create a paradoxical situation in which species and ecosystems inside the protected areas are preserved while the same species and ecosystems outside are allowed to be damaged, which in turn results in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.This is due in part to the fact that many species must migrate across protected area boundaries to access resources that the protected area itself cannot provide. In India, for example, tigers leave their protected areas to hunt in the surrounding human-dominated landscape. In general, the smaller the protected area, the more it depends on unprotected neighboring lands for the long-term maintenance of biodiversity. Unprotected areas, including those immediately outside protected areas, are thus crucial to an overall conservation strategy. [3점]

① the decline of biodiversity within the protected areas

② the fall in migration of species to the unprotected areas

③ the increase of predators’ migration to the protected areas

④ the balance and harmony between humanity and biodiversity

⑤ the improvement in preserving human-dominated landscapes

33. Our kitchens owe much to the brilliance of science, and a cook experimenting with mixtures at the stove is often not very different from a chemist in the lab: we add vinegar to red cabbage to fix the color and use baking soda to counteract the acidity of lemon in the cake. It is wrong to suppose, however, that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is something more basic and older than this. Not every culture has had formal science ―a form of organized knowledge about the universe that starts with Aristotle in the fourth century BC. The modern scientific method, in which experiments form part of a structured system of hypothesis, experimentation, and analysis is as recent as the seventeenth-century; the problem-solving technology of cooking goes back thousands of years. Since the earliest Stone Age humans cut raw food with sharpened flints, we have always used invention to devise better ways to feed ourselves. [3점]

① science has nothing to do with philosophy

② a hypothesis can be proved by a single experiment

③ technology is just the appliance of scientific thought

④ cooking has always been independent from formal science

⑤ food is cooked only through the problem-solving technology

2016.7

31. If you increase people’s awareness of time —by placing a big clock in front of them— they do more stuff. Think about how much work you get done on the day before vacation. It makes sense that by getting more done, we’d feel more in control. More than that, it’s one of the great fantasies of time management: If you get more organized, you will get on top. However, that works only in a finite world. We haven’t lived in that world for quite a while. In our infinite world, we will never be able to get on top of everything. When we complete more tasks, more take their place — send more emails, get more replies. If we do more as a result of better managing our time, we just become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

\* finite: 유한한, 제한된

① safer ② wiser ③ busier ④ greedier ⑤ happier

32. With the invention of typography, spacing and punctuation solidified from gap and gesture to physical artifact. Punctuation marks, which were used differently from one scribe to another in the manuscript era, became part of the standardized, rule-bound system of the printed page. The communications scholar Walter Ong has shown how printing converted the word into a visual object precisely located in space: “Alphabet letterpress printing, in which each letter was cast on a separate piece of metal, or type, marked a psychological breakthrough of the first order.... Writing moves words from the sound world to the world of visual space, but print \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” Typography made text into a thing, a material object with known dimensions and fixed locations. [3점] \* scribe: 필기사

① moves words away from their association with sound

② offers unrestricted dimension to this space

③ locks words into position in this space

④ enhances the inherent concept of words

⑤ confines words to limited meanings

33. Adolescents, adults, and old people all report that their worst experiences have taken place in solitude. Almost every activity is more enjoyable with another person around. People are more happy, alert, and cheerful if there are others present, compared to how they feel alone, whether they are working on an assembly line or watching television. But the most depressing condition is not that of working or watching TV alone; the worst moods are reported when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For people in our studies who live by themselves, Sunday mornings are the lowest part of the week, because with no demands on attention, they are unable to decide what to do. The rest of the week psychic energy is directed by external routines.

But what is one to do Sunday morning after breakfast, after having browsed through the papers? For many, the lack of structure of those hours is devastating. [3점]

① one’s mind is driven by work on demand

② one is tired of repeated routines at work

③ one’s mind is unable to keep away negative thoughts

④ one is alone and there is nothing that needs to be done

⑤ one has many acquaintances but doesn’t have true friends

정답 읽는 법: 3번->12345354321

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