

제 3 교시

영어 영역

1.<영어 4강 3번>

When a young police officer puts on a uniform for the first time, it almost certainly feels strange and foreign.

(A) They are very powerful statements to other people about what to expect from us. Equally, they are powerful statements to ourselves about what to expect of ourselves. This, together with the way other people react to our appearance, powerfully shapes how we feel, think and behave.

(B) This is the point of uniforms: they help people think themselves into a particular way of behaving, and communicate clearly to other people what function that person is expected to perform. Our dress and appearance are a sort of uniform as well, whether we like it or not.

(C) Yet other people react to that uniform in a range of more or less predictable ways — just as they do to a priest or to a white-coated doctor. These reactions help to make the police officer feel a part of the uniform and more comfortable with the role that goes with it.

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2.<영어 4강 6번>

The term statistical significance is an unfortunate choice of words. But it's part of our research vocabulary, and it will continue to appear in reports.

(A) But too many people hear the phrase "statistically significant" and assume it also suggests that the results are significantly important. That may or may not be true.

(B) It refers to the fact that the results discovered, or differences between two sets of data, could reliably be expected to occur again if another study was conducted in a similar manner.

(C) Instead, think of the term as suggesting that you would expect to find the same results 95 out of 100 times if a study is replicated in a similar manner or 90 out of 100 times, depending on what measure of reliability is used. True significance lies in interpreting the data correctly to ensure that it has meaning or importance for the organization you represent.

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3.<영어 4강 7번>

The survival of wilderness — of places that we do not change, where we allow the existence even of creatures we perceive as dangerous — is necessary.

(A) These places function, I think, whether we intend them to or not, as sacred groves — places we respect and leave alone, not because we understand well what goes on there, but because we do not.

(B) Our sanity probably requires it. Whether we go to those places or not, we need to know that they exist. And I would argue that we do not need just the great public wildernesses, but millions of small private or semiprivate ones.

(C) Every farm should have one; wildernesses can occupy corners of factory grounds and city lots — places where nature is given a free hand, where no human work is done, where people go only as guests.

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4.<영어 6강 2번>

During the 1890s Richard Henry was caretaker of Resolution Island in remote Fiordland on the west coast of New Zealand's South Island.

(A) Nevertheless, the technique of isolating species in danger on predator-free islands that may or may not have been occupied by the species in the past became a vital tool to prevent extinctions from predation by introduced predators in New Zealand.

(B) Unfortunately, Resolution was too close to the mainland and stoats invaded in 1900. Thus, Henry's efforts were in vain.

(C) A keen naturalist, he noted with concern the impact on native birds of the arrival of recently introduced stoats as they invaded this last corner of New Zealand. In a desperate attempt to protect populations of the flightless kakapo and little spotted kiwi between 1894 and 1900 he translocated hundreds of individuals from the mainland on to Resolution Island.

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5.<영어 6강 3번>

Genes give us the foundation of our models. Experiences give us individual identities. Behaviors express our individual needs, desires, urges, attitudes, beliefs, and so on.

(A) This does not mean that we should view violent behavior as resourceful; rather, we can enlist the core of violent behavior as a positive resource (e.g., Violent behavior may exemplify an eagerness to take control, an ability to respond authoritatively, or a refusal to be victimized). Ask yourself in what context or situation the core of a particular behavior would signify value.

(B) In this way, all behaviors are purposeful. It is our job as supportive adults to find a constructive purpose.

(C) For example, "Your refusal to be victimized will help you grow more tolerant with people as you mature." This comment orients the child toward a more fulfilling future because it validates the child's world view and enlists the core of the behavior as a positive resource.

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6.<영어 9강 3번>

We must understand that busyness does not necessarily equal productivity, and in order to accomplish anything in life, we must prioritize.

(A) We do so much in a day, yet wonder where all of our time went. Once we get honest about how we're actually spending our days, we can begin to prioritize what's most important to us, and start taking back our time.

(B) We waste our extra time watching TV, complaining, or sleeping our lives away. We mindlessly scroll through social media and spend hours talking on the phone, and we don't make good use of our time traveling to and from work.

(C) What we put at the top of our list determines how we spend our time and how much value we get out of each and every day. The truth is, most of us are unconscious about how we truly spend our time, prioritizing things that we say don't really matter to us.

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7.<영어 10강 2번>

The temperature of 54°F appears to be a magic threshold for several species.

(A) Their body movements become faster with rising temperatures, resulting in ever more rapid vibrations of the legs and wings, which produce the chirping sound, depending on the type. 8. This also changes the frequency of the tone produced: the warmer it is, the higher the pitch.

(B) Because to really make a decent sound, the air temperature must be at least 54°F. If it is cooler, you'll barely hear a squeak from these tiny musicians. As cold-blooded creatures, grasshoppers can't regulate their own body temperature, and only really get going when it's warm enough.

(C) For example, at the height of summer, billowing meadows full of grasses and herbs are the habitat for grasshoppers and crickets, which provide an orchestral backdrop with their chirping. However, this soundscape is by no means constant.

*threshold 문턱, 한계점 *billow 물결치다 *chirp 짹짹거리다

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8.<영어 10강 4번>

Unfortunately, there are some social scientists who refuse to admit the limitations of their field of study. They push hard to make social science imitate physical science.

(A) We cannot really quantify prejudice or love, for instance. When all is said and done, such attempted quantification is in vain. What is often forgotten, even in the physical sciences, is that science is not primarily a matter of quantification.

(B) This is usually done by the use of all sorts of numbers, tables, charts, and graphs in order to give the impression of a profound quantification of the subject matter. Now, as a matter of fact, some things can be quantified and some things cannot.

(C) The use of mathematical techniques is not an end in itself but only a means to an end, namely, the discovery of what's true about the material world. The use of numbers is one way to be more precise in our effort to rationally understand causes.

*quantification 수량화

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9.<영어 10강 6번>

There is the question of the innate musicality of humans.

(A) In some rural societies, most people are considered about equally good at singing, and everyone participates in music-making at public events. In many urban societies, musical participation is largely limited to listening to live music and even more to recordings, whereas performance is left to professionals.

(B) Yet it seems likely that all humans can learn to sing minimally, to beat rhythms accurately, and to recognize simple pieces. Not all can attain professional proficiency; but then, although all humans can learn to speak, not all can become great orators. The world's societies differ in the degree to which they encourage individuals to participate in music.

(C) We know that all normal humans inherit the ability to learn language — it is somehow "hardwired" in the human brain — but whether the same is true of music, whether all humans are basically musical is not clear, in part because cultures differ so much in their conception of "singing."

*orator 연설가

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10.<영어 10강 7번>

Graham Allison intriguingly laid out his ideas about the Thucydides Trap, tensions between an established power and a rising one, in an essay for The Atlantic. As part of the Thucydides Trap Project, a team under Allison's direction examined sixteen cases where a rising power challenged an established one and determined the outcome of such challenges.

(A) In the case of Athens and Sparta, it was the actions of smaller allies that drew them closer to war. This can easily happen in East Asia. Both Taiwan and Japan have the potential to draw the US closer to war with China.

(B) The results are disturbing. Fourteen out of sixteen cases resulted in war. The worrying factor, according to Allison, is the fact that normal events or 'standard crises' that can otherwise be resolved, nevertheless trigger war.

(C) Arguably, the US's allies might play a bigger role in the Thucydides Trap than fear of a rising power. This results in a situation where a great deal of effort is required to escape the Thucydides Trap.

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11.<영어 10강 8번>

Mummification in Ancient Egypt was developed in response to a gradual change in the burial preferences of its deceased. The artificial preservation of bodies, both human and animal, was practised in Egypt from about 2686 BC until the beginning of the Christian era.

(A) However, as belief in the afterlife and rebirth was fundamental to Egyptian burial practices, mummification was developed to artificially preserve the body in readiness for the journey to the underworld and to be judged by Osiris.

(B) The earliest Egyptians were buried in the sand, typically in the foetal position to reduce the size of the hole that would need to be dug, and the hot, dry climate would dehydrate the body. The physical features of the body would be retained, and this lifelike appearance of the corpse may have supported the belief of an afterlife.

(C) As burial practices became more sophisticated, with the construction of elaborate tombs and monuments to the dead, the bodies of the deceased were no longer buried in the desert sand.

*the deceased 고인(故人) **foetal 태아의

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12.<영어 12강 1번>

You may have noticed that people differ in the schemas they tend to use when evaluating others.

(A) As these examples illustrate, the role of the evaluator or the context in which a target person is encountered often influences which traits or schemas are used. But sometimes the schema is simply determined by habit: if a person uses a particular schema frequently, it may become chronically accessible and therefore likely to be used still more frequently in the future.

(B) College professors are often concerned with whether someone is smart, sales managers with whether someone is persuasive, and those involved in the entertainment business with whether someone has charisma.

(C) A frequently activated schema functions much like a recently activated one: its heightened accessibility increases the likelihood that it will be applied to understanding a new stimulus.

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13.<영어 12강 3번>

There is a widespread belief that creativity is best served through inner peace, stillness, and calmness.

(A) The way she put it to me was, "I have ninety minutes when Sam is napping, and I run to the computer and write like crazy. I'm totally focused." Turns out, my colleague is onto something. In fact, it is better to be aroused when attempting to think creatively.

(B) Shortly thereafter, her first baby was born and her schedule went from long, open, peaceful, unstructured days to tightly orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots tightly orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots, punctuated by extreme activity. The result? She became prolifically productive. In her words, she was "wired."

(C) One of my colleagues was convinced that her own creative writing was best when she had no distractions, quietly sipping tea in a peaceful setting. However, after three months of such languid writing days, she produced nothing that she was proud of.

*languid 나른한 **punctuate 간간이 끼어들다 ***prolifically 다작 면에서

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13.<영어 12강 5번>

According to Greek mythology, the Oracle at Delphi was consulted to gauge the risk of waging a war.

(A) The opinions of everyone surveyed are summarized in a report and returned to the respondents, who then have the opportunity to modify their opinions. Because the written responses are kept anonymous, no one feels pressured to conform to anyone else's opinion.

(B) In modern times, the term Delphi refers to a group survey technique for combining the opinions of several people to develop a collective judgment. The technique comprises a series of structured questions and feedback reports. Each respondent is given a series of questions (e.g., what are the five most significant risks in this project?), to which he writes his opinions and reasons.

(C) If people change their opinions, they must explain the reasons why; if they don't, they must also explain why. The process continues until the group reaches a collective opinion. Studies have proven the technique to be an effective way of reaching consensus.

*oracle 신탁(神託), 신의 말씀

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15.<영어 12강 6번>

What is the basic idea of sociology? It is this: *Social structure pushes people around, influences their careers, and even affects how they think.* My Tougaloo College students readily understood that social structure pushed people around.

(A) Then, too, neighbors of theirs — white children — had been their friends when they were four and five years old, but by the time they were fourteen and fifteen a barrier had gone up between them.

(B) Not one of their parents was an architect, for example, because no school in the Deep South in their parents' generation both taught architecture and admitted African Americans. So my Tougaloo students knew how social structure might influence careers.

(C) My black undergraduates could see that this racial bias was hardly innate; rather, it showed that social structure affects how people think. Hence they were open to the sociological perspective.

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16.<영어 12강 10번>

The cyclical nature of success and failure has been well established in the field of modern bridge design and engineering, in which experience spans about two centuries.

(A) What this means, in part, is that the same cognitive mistakes that were made three thousand, three hundred, or thirty years ago can be made again today, and can be expected to be made indefinitely into the future. Failures are part of the technological condition.

(B) This masks the underlying fact that the design process now is fundamentally the same as the design process thirty, three hundred, even three thousand years ago. The creative and inherently human process of design, upon which all technological development depends, is in effect timeless.

(C) Unfortunately, the lessons learned from failures are too often forgotten in the course of the renewed period of success that takes place in the context of technological advance.

*timeless 시대를 초월하는

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17.<영어 12강 11번>

The popular press deems reshoring to be "bringing manufacturing back home..." from a current location that is not home.

(A) GE, for example, reshored its appliance manufacturing from its production facility in China to the U.S. in its own plant to meet the U.S. demand, whereas the U.S.-based Vaniman Manufacturing decided to no longer buy sheet metal fabrication from an overseas supplier and to instead source from a local supplier to meet demand in the U.S.

(B) The term is agnostic as to whether the manufacturing being brought home occurred in a wholly owned facility in an offshore location or in the factory of an offshore supplier.

(C) Both would be considered reshoring more precisely, reshoring back to the U.S.. Reshoring is fundamentally concerned with where manufacturing activities are to be performed, independent of who is performing the manufacturing activities in question — a location decision only, as opposed to a decision regarding location and ownership.

*agnostic 관련이 없는

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18.<영어 12강 12번>

Mark Leary and his colleagues led participants to believe that they were to perform a group task.

(A) Participants in the work-alone condition, who believed they had been excluded, reported lower levels of self-esteem than those involved by the group. Our momentary feelings of self-worth strongly depend on the extent to which others approve of us and include us.

(B) The experimenter ignored the participants' actual preferences and randomly assigned some participants to a condition in which they had supposedly been passed over by the others and had to work alone, and other participants to a condition in which they were in high demand by others and worked with a group.

(C) Before the task, each participant was asked to write an essay about "what it means to be me" and "the kind of person I would most like to be." The experimenter then gave each person's essay to other participants (in another location) who were asked to indicate who they would like to work with in the group setting.

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19.<영어 15강 1번>

Several studies have shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or rejected by others behave in ways that will increase their chances of eventually becoming accepted.

(A) Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi observed that ostracized individuals were more likely than others to conform to the opinions of other people. Thus, these studies show that in response to social rejection, people seek to reconnect themselves found with their social worlds.

(B) These behaviors range from working harder in group settings, to conforming to group perceptions, or being more sensitive to information about others. For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by increasing their efforts on a subsequent group task.

(C) In addition, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social rejection are more likely to remember socially relevant information that is consistent with one's motive. Thus, belongingness needs appear to guide the processing and retention of information that is consistent with one's motive.

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20.<영어 15강 2번>

David Rock, author of Your Brain at Work, has described in fascinating detail the intricate mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress. We know, for example, that self-described happy people have more new ideas. We now know that stress decreases our cognitive resources, whereas mindfulness induces what is called a toward state in the brain, an openness to possibilities.

(A) Though the introduction of laptop computers, high-speed Internet, mobile technology, and social media have wonderful advantages in how we connect, they also reinforce behaviors that shut down the toward state and set us on autopilot.

(B) In this condition, we feel curious, open-minded, and interested in what we are doing — all excellent qualities for thriving on the job. Neuroscience tells us that creativity and engagement are essential to making people happier.

(C) But the technological onslaught of today's world can also become highly stressful. Long hours, hard work, and high pressure are made worse by our being permanently plugged in.

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21.<15강 3번>

For sea squirts, a two-part life cycle provides a quite obvious advantage. Adult sea squirts live very nicely, attached to the sea bottom.

(A) But then, if the young sea squirts immediately settled down to the bottom, the sea squirt colony would soon be so crowded that they would have to grow on top of each other. There would not be enough food to feed the huge crowds of sea squirts, all jammed into a small area.

(B) So instead, the tadpole-like swimming larvae of the sea squirts do not settle down immediately. They swim and drift with the ocean currents. By the time they are ready to change to adults and take up a place on the ocean bottom, they have been scattered over a wide area

(C) All the food they need comes drifting to them in the ocean currents, and they never have to move. They have even solved the problem of getting together to mate by shooting their sperms and eggs out into the water.

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22.<영어 15강 5번>

Divers working at high pressures underwater usually breathe "air" that is a mixture of oxygen and helium.

(A) If a diver returns to the surface too quickly after a dive, the relatively lower pressure at the surface than deep underwater causes dissolved gases to bubble out of solution in the blood. The effect is similar to the frothing in a bottle of soda water when the cap is removed.

(B) Helium is substituted for nitrogen in this mixture because it is less soluble than nitrogen and therefore less likely to dissolve in the bloodstream. This offers better protection against one of the major hazards of diving, called the "bends."

(C) In human bodies, the gas bubbles released in this way often get trapped in the joints, causing extreme pain for the diver. This pain often makes it impossible for the diver to straighten up, which is why this condition is aptly named the bends.

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23.<영어 15강 6번>

In England in the early 1900s property owners whose land was being eroded by wave action clamored for the Government to take preventive action.

(A) It must be admitted, however, that the land lost probably was good cliffland on the open coast which disappeared in a spectacular way, whereas the land gained was low, sandy and not particularly valuable. Non-geologists are usually not aware that the very existence of a cliff is warning that erosional processes are at work, even though the changes seem to be very slow.

(B) After making a careful survey, the commission reported that over a period of thirty-five years England and Wales lost 4,692 acres and gained 35,444 acres, giving a net gain of nearly nine hundred acres a year. This finding seemed to prove that people whose land disappeared complained more loudly than those whose land was increasing.

(C) Their island was disappearing beneath the sea! They argued so loudly that a Royal Commission was appointed to study the matter.

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24.<영어 15강 7번>

Solid objects cohere as wholes. While their shapes can be distorted to some degree to the extent that they are elastic, in the main they accelerate or tend to move as wholes in the direction of an applied force.

(A) Bodies of liquid differ in this respect. They freely adapt their shape to a containing vessel or an immersed solid and will simply give way to a solid object moving slowly through them.

(B) Water will tend to leak from a pipe with equal facility in any direction and not just in the direction of the weight of the head of water bearing down on it.

(C) If a liquid body is subject to a force it will not tend to move as a whole in the direction of that force. Rather, the applied force is converted by the liquid into an isotropic one that will urge the liquid to move in any direction open to it, unconstrained by any tendency for the liquid body to cohere.

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25.<영어 15강 8번>

Subjectivity is an integral part of all art, and sometimes, even where it seems the least likely, one finds a comprehensive communication between the artist and the audience very difficult.

(A) Therefore, an audience can never be sure exactly what the artist had in mind. This holds true on all levels, and thus, perfect communication cannot occur between most artists and their audiences through their art alone.

(B) No one mistakes that this painting is the portrait of a woman; that much we know. However, the intriguing smile in this painting is interpreted in so many different ways, in terms of what state of the mind this smile depicts.

(C) For example, not just in abstract painting, but in the most straightforward painting. Just take one of the best-known paintings, the Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo da Vinci.

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26.<영어 16강 1번>

Recent research has shown that trees are not as passive as we long supposed. To investigate this further, European scientists simulated attacks on small beeches and maples.

(A) Whenever a roe deer takes a bite out of the top growth of a young tree, it leaves a little saliva behind in the wound, and it soon became clear that wounded trees can clearly detect the presence of this saliva. To simulate browsing by roe deer, the researchers cut off buds or leaves and dripped roe deer saliva onto the damaged areas.

(B) However, when the scientists simply broke off new growth without applying any saliva, all the beeches and maples produced were hormones to heal the damage as quickly as possible.

(C) What they noticed was that in response the little trees produced salicylic acid, which in turn led to an increased production of bad-tasting defensive compounds, which discouraged the roe deer from eating them.

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27.<영어 16강 4번>

Because scientific research is so often conducted in the interests of national defense or under the sponsorship of private firms that hope to profit from applications of the findings, the norms of common ownership and publication are often suspended.

(A) In 2001, two rival groups raced to be the first to complete the research, one in the private sector, the Celera Genomics Corporation, led by J. Craig Venter, and the other a government-funded laboratory headed by Francis Collins. An argument raged over whether the private corporation was trying to establish patents on human genetic sequences, a violation of the norm of openness.

(B) The public laboratory had, or claimed to have, no such business interest. Eventually the competing teams compromised and issued a joint publication of the map, but the controversy and legal battles over issuing patents for genetic material have continued.

(C) Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. An outstanding example is the race to publish the complete map and inventory of the human genome — all the sequences of human DNA that constitute our genes.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

28.<17강 1~2번>

A schema is a familiar pattern of relationships stored in your memory. That way they form memories so strongly linked that they are recalled more or less as a single unit.

(A) The masters and ordinary players were pretty similar in being able to remember the places of only 6 pieces. Yet if the pieces were arranged in the form of a game(unknown to anyone), the grandmasters and masters could suddenly remember all the positions, while the ordinary players could still manage only 6.

(B) It was clear that this was not simply a memory feat — it was due to the grandmasters' and masters' ability to see the positions as a single chunk or schema. It is clear that the more you develop schema, or patterns, the better you'll remember things.

(C) This is so powerful that it doesn't just influence your way of remembering lists, it actually affects your entire way of thinking. In one experiment, chess grandmasters and masters were tested against ordinary chess players to see how accurately they could remember the position of 20 to 25 chess pieces placed randomly on a board after glancing at the board for 5 to 10 seconds.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

29.<영어 19강 2번>

The first tunnel built under the Thames was designed by Marc Isambard Brunei (1769-1849).

(A) When it opened, it was at first targeted by thieves who would lie in wait in the shadows for unsuspecting pedestrians. The East London Railway took over the tunnel in 1869, and it now carries the East London Underground line across the river.

(B) Once released, Brunei worked on his observation, and eventually constructed a huge drill with corkscrew blades that passed dug-up material down its length as it moved forward, which was used to bore a tunnel from Wapping to Rotherhithe. The tunnel took 18 years to build, and 10 men died during its construction.

(C) Brunel fled the French Revolution for New York and then London, and at one point found himself in debtor's prison. While in prison, he watched a shipworm bore a hole through a piece of wood by passing the chewed-up wood pulp through its body and excreting it as it progressed.

*bore 파다, 뚫다 **excrete 배설하다

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

30.<영어 20강 1번>

For over a million years humans lived in small, mobile groups gathering their food from the wild and hunting animals. When resources permitted, they came together in larger groups and occasionally, when they could rely on particularly rich sources of food, they became semi-sedentary.

(A) In less than ten thousand years this new, agricultural way of life had spread around the globe. Hunting and gathering groups survived but they were increasingly pushed into more marginal areas and those that the farmers could not utilize.

(B) Then, in a relatively short period of time after the end of the last ice age, about 10,000 BCE, this stable and well-balanced way of life began to change. Across the world humans slowly began to settle in one location and replace gathered plants with ones grown on special plots of land while a few animals were also domesticated.

(C) By the twentieth century only a few groups of such people survived to be studied by anthropologists. The adoption of farming was the most fundamental change in human history and led on to all that we call civilization and recorded human history.

*semi-sedentary 반정착민의 **anthropologist 인류학자

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

31.<영어 20강 3번>

Fashions and social pressures shift. Throughout almost the first three-quarters of the 20th century, log houses in the United States, as in Norway, were considered to be rough, primitive, and low-class housing.

(A) These changes encouraged persons who wished to ride the crest of changing fashion, to seek out hidden log buildings, to remove the siding, and to enjoy the glow of their visual confirmation of society's rediscovery of its heritage.

(B) Needless to say, this was not a widely pursued innovation, but enough affluent people did do so in their quest to maintain their position as societal leaders. As a result, the log house reasserted its position as an American icon, regardless of the ethnic background of its original builders.

(C) As a consequence, weatherboards were widely used to mask earlier log construction. However, in the prosperous 1960s, when many individuals were seeking a challenge to the status quo, fashions changed and social pressure relaxed.

*the status quo 현재 상태

ride the crest of ~으로 성공을 구가하다 *quest 추구

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

32.<영어 20강 4번>

A suitable way to describe how geologists perceive rocks and landscapes is the metaphor of a palimpsest the term used by medieval scholars to describe a parchment that was used more than once, with old ink scraped off to allow a new document to be inscribed.

(A) To think geologically is to hold in the mind's eye what is not only visible at the surface but also present in the subsurface, what has been and will be.

(B) In the same way, everywhere on Earth, traces of earlier eras persist in the contours of landforms and the rocks beneath, even as new chapters are being written. The discipline of geology is similar to an optical device for seeing the Earth text in all its dimensions.

(C) Invariably, the erasure was imperfect, and traces of the earlier text survived. These remnants can be read using X-rays and various illumination techniques, and in some cases are the only sources of very ancient documents (including several of the most important writings of Archimedes).

*parchment 양피지 **remnant (주로 복수로) 남은 부분, 잔존물

***contour 윤곽, 등고선

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

33.<영어 21강 3번>

Sixty-five million years ago a meteor the size of New York slammed into the Earth. The environmental chaos that ensued is widely believed to have put paid to the dinosaurs.

(A) The upper ocean became acidified for a brief moment, perhaps only one or two years. But that was enough. More or less every sea creature that built shells or skeletons out of calcium carbonate became either rare or extinct.

(B) But it also had a less well-known effect. According to Ken Caldeira at the Carnegie Institution of Washington in California, the meteor also threw up vast amounts of sulfur, which then rained down on the ocean as sulfuric acid.

(C) A handful of corals must have survived, or we would not still have them on Earth today. But they were nonetheless too scarce to leave their imprint; they did not reappear in the fossil record for a full two million years.

*ensue 뒤따르다 **put paid to ~을 멸종시키다

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

34.<영어 21강 4번>

It is not common for both sides of a noise barrier to look identical because it is usually only one side of the barrier that is required to reflect or absorb noise.

(A) Most barrier types can be designed with this in mind with the obvious exceptions of transparent barriers and many bio-barriers. Planting on either side of the barrier should also be designed with each separate identity in mind.

(B) Thus, the face of the barrier that may be facing a road corridor may include a pattern or have a bright colour whereas the other face which could stand opposite housing, may be treated in a more discreet fashion. Here, the façade may be plain and designed to merge in with neighbouring planting.

(C) The difference between the two sides of a barrier should be determined on aesthetic as well as acoustic grounds each side of the barrier should be designed to integrate with the landscape character and the backdrop against which it is to be viewed.

*corridor 회랑 지대(주요 도로나 강을 따라 나 있는 좁고 긴 땅)

discreet 조심스러운, 신중한 * façade 정면

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

35.<영어 22강 1번>

The people who came before you invented science because your natural way of understanding and explaining what you experience is terrible. When you have zero evidence, every assumption is basically equal.

(A) Scientists work to remove the narrative, to boil it away, leaving behind only the raw facts. Those data sit there, naked and exposed, so they can be reflected upon and rearranged by each new visitor.

(B) You prefer to see causes rather than effects, signals in the noise, patterns in the randomness. You prefer easy-to-understand stories, and thus turn everything in life into a narrative so that complicated problems become easy.

(C) Scientists and laypeople will conjure up new stories using the data, and they will argue, but the data will not budge. They may not even make sense for a hundred years or more, but thanks to the scientific method, the stories, full of biases and fallacies, will crash against the facts and recede into history.

*conjure up ~을 생각해 내다 **budge 조금 움직이다

***recede (서서히) 물러나다

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

36.<영어 23강 1번>

Today zoo managers recognize the need to provide a place for privacy for their charges. Most species need the opportunity to be free from the peering faces.

(A) It is unnatural to provide a wild animal with unearned food — thereby depriving it of one of its predominant activities in the wild — so every effort must be made to replicate that activity. Unfortunately, that can never be done for the large carnivores.

(B) Even if, say, one were to introduce a live zebra into a lion's area there would be no hunt — merely a short chase. And this would be as distasteful as it would be unnatural. There is no means of replicating the hunt for the large carnivores in captivity.

(C) The animal's 'flight distance' — the distance at which it will flee an approaching human — must be respected. Since animals spend much of their time foraging, wherever possible food must be hidden so that it is sought.

*forage (동물이)먹이를 찾다 **carnivore 육식 동물

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

37.<영어 24강 4번>

Music tourism sites and attractions generally attract two kinds of visitors: those particularly drawn for whatever reason to the memory or music of a particular performer, composer or genre (most obvious for festivals), and those who are there because the place fits into an itinerary devised for other reasons or because the visit is likely to be enjoyable.

(A) New Orleans and the Cajun region are popular with French tourists. For French tourists, travel to New Orleans in part allows an experience of Francophone identities in the New World, just as it is more likely to be Americans who visit Jim Morrison's grave in Paris.

(B) Particular links to music sites are, however, much more idiosyncratic and dependent on personal musical taste. Wider cultural and national links may also be evident.

(C) Thus, at Abbey Road, a place identified in many general guidebooks, most visitors were there because they had some appreciation of the Beatles' music, but others were there simply because it was part of an agenda that included a range of obvious London landmarks.

*idiosyncratic (개인에게)특유한

**Francophone 프랑스어를 주 언어로 사용하는

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

38.<영어 25강 2번>

A professor sent his sociology class to a school in a slum to record case histories of 200 young boys.

(A) Of the 180 still surviving in that neighborhood, all of these men had achieved extraordinary success as doctors, lawyers, and productive members of the community. The professor, determined to find out how these men had beaten seemingly overwhelming odds, followed up with interviews.

(B) Each of the men credited the same particular teacher; someone who had seen great potential in each of them. This teacher's expectations, held with conviction, drove her to actively nurture and support imminent success in all her students.

(C) The sociology students concluded that each boy appeared doomed to a bleak future. More than two decades later, another sociology professor sent his class out to find out what had happened to these 200 boys.

*bleak 암울한 **imminent 절박한

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

39.<영어 25강 3번>

Samuel and Pearl Oliner found large differences between European Gentiles who harbored Jews from the Nazis and those who did not: Rescuers reported close childhood associations with more people of different social classes and religions.

(A) Moreover, while growing up, they felt a sense of similarity to a wider and more varied group of people than did nonrescuers.

(B) All this suggests a piece of advice for prospective parents who want their children to develop a broadly charitable nature: Give them positive contact in the home with individuals from a wide spectrum of backgrounds.

(C) Not only was this expanded sense of "we" related to their decisions to aid people different from themselves during the war but also, when interviewed half a century later, rescuers were still helping a greater variety of people and causes.

*Gentile 비(非)유대인

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

40.<영어 27강 4번>

With so many people sharing the most intimate details of their lives with the world, something was bound to disrupt the trajectory of online sharing.

(A) For example, app developers have created a photo messaging app that enables users to send a photo or video with text to a specific group of people and control the time limit for how long they can view the sent message from one to ten seconds.

(B) When the time limit ends, the message is no longer available and is deleted from the app's servers. In this way users can control their digital footprints.

(C) The year 2013 saw NSA (National Security Agency) leaks, hackers targeting consumer credit cards, and blanket inquiries into individuals' personal lives through their online connections, to name a few. These invasions of privacy and more have inspired whole new platforms based on giving the user a digital experience that can be anonymous, deleted, and secure.

*trajectory 진행 과정 **anonymous 익명의

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

41.<영어 29강 1번>

In the United States, the coming of the railroads opened up local and regional markets to competition.

(A) These butchers had counted on their customers' appreciation of the quality and flavor of their meats, but shoppers readily gave up locally butchered beef and pork for cheaper cuts shipped from the Midwest.

(B) The shipment of dressed beef from the Midwest to eastern cities, for instance, all but eliminated local slaughterhouses and reduced the number of butchers. In 1860, New York City had more than 2,000 butchers only a few hundred survived in 1900.

(C) Local producers had difficulty competing with large manufacturers, and many local companies went out of business or merged with other firms producing similar foods.

*dressed 요리용으로 준비된

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

42.<영어 30강 4번>

As early as 1907, one prominent Russian zoologist, Ilya Metchnikoff, began to question if the "all bacteria are bad" orthodoxy might be flawed.

(A) He observed that the oldest villagers were drinking fermented yogurt containing the bacteria *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*. Metchnikoff suggested that one secret to longevity is consuming healthy bacteria. History would prove him right.

(B) During the cholera epidemic of 1892 in France, Metchnikoff mixed bacteria together in a petri dish and found that some bacteria could stimulate cholera growth, but to his surprise found that other bacteria hindered it. This led him to speculate whether swallowing some types of helpful bacteria might be useful for preventing deadly diseases.

(C) He was also struck by the fact that some people lived to a ripe old age despite harsh rural conditions and poor hygiene associated with poverty. In Bulgaria, he noted, there were peasants in the Caucasus Mountains who lived beyond one hundred years.

*orthodoxy 정설 **petri dish 페트리[세균 배양용]접시

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

43.<영어 Test 1 3번>

People are distracted. They are distracted because information is everywhere and the selection of the relevant messages becomes increasingly difficult.

(A) And the purpose is clear: ensuring the reception of that message or piece of information. It's best to repeat messages in different channels, even if it seems a redundant exercise.

(B) But only multi-channel information can somehow guarantee that a piece of information really reaches the audience. So, do not hesitate to repeat your content in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on. At some point It will reach the minds of your people and stick in their memory.

(C) So, even if a piece of information was successfully delivered, it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered. It may just be forgotten or neglected. This is why Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said ' Repetita iuvant'(repetitions help).

*ponder 신중히 고려하다

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

44. <영어 Test1 5번>

People or firms that purchase services come in contact with other consumers as well as the service employees.

(A) Therefore, service firms must manage consumer interactions to the best of their abilities to ensure customer satisfaction. For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to book group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military veterans.

(B) For example, a hotel guest waits in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests. In addition, the guests share facilities such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center.

(C) The two groups are significantly different in behavior, and the expectation is that they would not mix well within the facilities at the same time. Similarly, restaurants separate smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to separate other patrons that show some potential for conflict.

*concierge 안내법

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

45.<영어 Test 1 6번>

Great coaches know that they can get their athletes to perform well by drumming certain ideas into their heads.

(A) In short, if athletes define themselves as winners, they are more likely to win. By the same token, if athletes define themselves as losers, they will very likely lose.

(B) This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, used to enhance his performance. Before every shot, he formed a mental picture in which he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself using the appropriate swing for that particular shot.

(C) Foremost is the idea that the players are winners, so that they will think only of winning and never about the possibility of losing. Chances are high that they indeed will win because the image of themselves as winners will force them to concentrate only on the moves that ensure winning. * foremost 가장 중요한

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

46.<영어 Test 1 7번>

A lichen is an organism consisting of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an interdependent relationship.

(A) An area with moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens. In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens. Some lichen species are sensitive to specific air-polluting chemicals. Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant originates far away.

(B) These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually absorb air as a source of nourishment. A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all.

(C) For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island where no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed. They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

*lichen 이끼, 지의류 *alga 조류, 말

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

47.<영어 Test 1 12번>

We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles should be performed (e.g. daughter or son, mother or father, etc): this is known as role-taking.

(A) As we try to guess the intentions of the other, the other is impacting our behavior. For example, if you smile at someone while at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance.

(B) We also assume that others we encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, that they will conform to a community standard or model. By adapting our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us.

(C) If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is that he or she has the same intentions as you — to make your acquaintance. Your behavior then may be to initiate a conversation with the person based on the smile being an assumed symbol or sign of cordiality.

* cordiality 친근함

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

48.<영어 Test 1 13번>

Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house?. I advise my clients to choose the site first.

(A) Developments of tract houses are fertile ground for examples of house designs that were poorly fitted to their sites. These mismatches of house to site are akin to wearing a tuxedo with tennis shoes.

(B) This allows you to design a house to fit the land. You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out what room it fits in later on. I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look like it has been imported and dropped there haphazardly. If you have already selected your architect, bring him along to offer his opinion on the sites you are considering.

(C) He may well see things about a site that you may not see. The site you have in mind might not be appropriate for the house you desire. How many times have we seen houses placed awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site?. *haphazardly 아무렇게나 **tract house 규격형 주택

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

49.<영어 Test 1 15번>

It is very important in the information age to understand the difference between knowledge and information. What is accessible by computer and, indeed, what is published in the journals is information. Knowledge is something that has to be constructed in the mind of the expert reader.

(A) To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects?. They talk to the experts rather than trying to read the journals. Quite rightly, as that is the only place that knowledge is to be found — inside the heads of the scholars.

(B) How long would it take to reconstruct expertise in the field so that research could once again progress?. It would probably take many years, despite the fact that their research was all published.

(C) This is what scholarship is about. Information is, these days, instantly accessible, but knowledge still takes years of dedicated study to acquire. Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference.

*freak 아주 이상한

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

50.<영어 Test 1 17번>

Popular participation in conflict in the nineteenth century cannot be understood without examining the role of empire. Individuals had always gone to the colonies for profit or the settle.

(A) She was correct that colonial functionaries were often from marginal populations — Cecil Rhodes, after all, would advocate imperialism "to settle surplus population" and thus "avoid civil war" — but these marginalized individuals increasingly used their participation in colonial conflicts to make claims to membership in the home nation.

(B) But individuals also participated in nineteenth-century imperial campaigns for a novel reason. Hannah Arendt later dismissively characterized imperialism as "the export of superfluous men and superfluous capital".

(C) Scots, for example, were excluded from membership of the English community, but by participating in the wars against France and the empire in India, they became part of the British nation, increasing the war-fighting capacity of the latter. Empire was a crucial mechanism in constructing the exchange in the nineteenth century.

*functionary 공무원,직원 **surplus 잉여의 ***Scot 스코틀랜드 사람

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

51.<영어 Test 1 21번>

One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with is avoiding the use of masculine pronouns to refer to both men and women.

(A) Instead of saying "Man cannot live without water," you could say "One cannot live without water" or "People cannot live without water". Avoiding sexist language isn't all that difficult, but it may take conscious effort; the pay-off is more effective interpersonal communication.

(B) Students often argue that using "he" or "his" is less cumbersome than writing "he or she" or "his or her". As an alternative, you can rephrase a sentence to use a gender-neutral plural pronoun.

(C) The sentence "A doctor should be polite to his patients" excludes the possibility of female doctors, but "Doctors should be polite to their patients" makes the same point without the gender bias. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives.

*cumbersome (어구가) 길고 복잡한 **sexist 성차별적인

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

52.<영어 Test 1 22번>

The need for distinctiveness is a basic human need to which sport fandom can contribute. Although humans want to feel a sense of belonging with those around them, they simultaneously have a need to be different and unique.

(A) For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness by identifying with a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

(B) These goals are best satisfied "through identification with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously". Given that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems reasonable that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for distinction by selectively choosing to follow non-mainstream sports or less popular teams.

(C) The fundamental need for uniqueness is best understood through Brewer's Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes opposing social goals: inclusion and differentiation.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

53.<영어 Test 1 23번>

Chunking is vital for cognition of music.

(A) It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retreading it. When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

(B) But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made possible by remembering the musical process, not the individual notes as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any arbitrary point.

(C) If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place.

*bar (악보의) 마디 ** reel off ~을 술술 말하다 *** retread 되밟아가다

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

54.<영어 Test 2 4번>

The freedom to choose one's identity is critical, since the sources of identity are shifting from "belonging" to "achievement". Speaking for many, Kymlicka says that "identification is more secure, less liable to be threatened, if it does not depend on accomplishment".

(A) But more and more, people in rich countries achieve many of their identities. They choose their careers, friendships, allies, mixing and matching pieces and styles. Even their ethnic, racial and national affiliations are forged in various ways, despite the fact that a person's self-image depends partly on how he's viewed by others.

(B) But this is absurd. Achievement increasingly is the basis for a satisfying life. To be sure, some people want unconditional acceptance by their "in" group.

(C) Indeed, the ability to make one's own self is the essence of freedom. A good society recognizes and does not pit roots and wings against one another. If roots are the necessary condition for happiness, then wings are the sufficient condition. A good life is not possible without both.

*pit 싸움 붙이다 **affiliation 소속, 가입, 입회 ***forge 구축하다

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

55.<영어 Test 2 6번>

Once you have firmly established the habit of placing a pair of commas around a nonessential element that interrupts or changes the normal order of the English sentence, you can consider a few situations in which this mark of punctuation may safely be omitted. You are doubtless aware that the tendency of modern writers is to make considerably less use of punctuation than their predecessors did.

(A) A more important reason for the diminishing amount of punctuation in modern writing] is that our writers are learning to construct their sentences in such a way that the word-symbols themselves communicate the meaning clearly.

(B) These marks were never marks of actual punctuation, in the sense that they clarified meaning, and today they have almost disappeared from printing.

(C) One reason for this, of course, is that we have ceased to use the "musical notation" that was once fashionable, probably because most modern prose is designed to be read silently, to be taken in by the eye and not by the ear.

*punctuation 구두점 **prose 산문

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

56.<영어 Test 2 12번>

Vagueness is an obstacle to efficient communication. Sometimes people who want to avoid committing themselves to a particular course of action] use vagueness as a ploy.

(A) Or someone who was late for an appointment but didn't want to admit that this was because he'd stopped for a drink on the way might say 'Sorry I'm late, I had something I needed to do on the way here and it took slightly longer than I expected', deliberately leaving the cause of the delay vague, and exercising a particular kind of economy with the truth.

(B) For instance, a politician asked how precisely he intends to save money in the public sector might make vague generalisations about the need for improved efficiency, which, while true, don't commit him to any particular way of achieving this.

(C) A good journalist would then press for further information about precisely how this efficiency was to be achieved, forcing him to come out from behind this veil of vagueness.

*ploy 책략

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
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 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

57.<영어 Test 2 16번>

When asked, "what was one of your best days at work?" very few of us recount the time everything went smoothly and the big project we were working on came in on time and under budget.

(A) Those are the experiences we remember as some of our best days at work. It was not because of the hardship, per se, but because the hardship was shared. It is not the work we remember with fondness, but the fellowship, how the group came together to get things done.

(B) For most of us, we have warmer feelings for the projects we worked on where everything seemed to go wrong. We remember how the group stayed at work until 3 a.m, ate cold pizza and barely made the deadline.

(C) Considering how we work so hard to make things go well, that example should count as a pretty good day at work. But strangely, the days everything goes smoothly and as planned are not the ones we remember with fondness.

*per se 그 자체(로)

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

58.<영어 Test 2 17번>

If you're a small herbivore, it's a bad idea to run in the face of danger. Wolves could easily follow you and attack, so it's better for you to hide.

(A) A herd of deer would have to cover a lot of territory to find sufficient food. Travelling long distances, however, increases the risk of coming across a pack of wolves. And so the single life is better.

(B) Roe deer don't run very far before they turn around and try to return to their original location, and when they do, they cross their own tracks, which confuses their pursuers — which trail should they follow.

(C) Once they're safely back on home grass, roe deer hide in groups of small trees. And because herds are easier to spot than single animals, roe deer live alone. But another reason for their solitary existence is the lack of food in ancient undisturbed forests.

*herbivore 초식동물

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
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- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

59.<영어 Test 2 18번>

It was not until the advent of the Industrial Revolution — the historical period beginning in the late 1700s when the economies of the United States and many nations in Europe shifted from manual labor and hand tools to machines and factory manufacturing — that human-produced garbage became a critical issue.

(A) This economic change produced many more products for people to purchase, and it also created jobs that helped to increase wealth that could be used to purchase products.

(B) The full effect of the Industrial Revolution, however, I was not felt until around the turn of the twentieth century, when systems of mass production and mass distribution were developed.

(C) As people were able to buy more and more new things, they stopped seeing value in broken and used items and began seeing these old items as trash. New forms of colorful advertising and packaging encouraged this burgeoning consumer culture.

*burgeoning 싹트기 시작하는, 급증하는

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

60.<영어 Test 2 22번>

The bigger the group, the greater the benefits — up to a point. Communities of humans tend to be relatively stable up to around 150 people.

(A) Our capacity to sustain larger cooperative groups/than any other primate probably stems from our ability to learn not just from our own personal experience, but also from other people's experiences. Even with the benefit of gossip to circulate information about other people's reputations, to boost our social capacities, if a group of humans has more than 150 members, we end up losing track of who's who.

(B) That makes the maintenance of social harmony within the group much more challenging. For human cooperatives to remain stable across populations larger than 150 people, we needed to invent God (or gods).

(C) This appears to be the optimal size for a cooperative group of humans both across the world and throughout history. It is thought to reflect limitations in how much social information a human brain can keep track of, not just regarding their own relationships, but other people's too.

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- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

61.<영어 Test 2 24~25번>

Recent research on solutions to social dilemmas provides an example of the positive value of regulatory authorities. In a social dilemma, a society must prevent citizens from engaging in actions that are individually beneficial in the short term but that hurt society in the long term.

(A) Similarly, groups develop rules governing members' conduct to preserve valuable social relationships. These informal rules are the precursors of formalized law.

(B) Studies suggest that one solution that groups voluntarily adopt when faced with social dilemmas is to designate formal leaders who are empowered to control the behavior of the group's members.

(C) It is also important to recognize the potential dangers of giving authorities the power to affect public behavior. Authorities may use that power to advance their own interest, or the interest of a particular group or individual, over the interest of others.

*precursor 선행물, 효시, 전신

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

62.<영어 Test 3 3번>

Globalization and technological innovation are key drivers of socio-economic transformations.

(A) Quite to the contrary, the particular ways in which globalization and innovation unfold can be shaped by policies and it is important to steer them in the direction of social inclusion.

(B) Experts not always decision-makers, unfortunately know the virtues and dangers of the former, but there is much uncertainty about how the latter will affect quality of life and social inequalities. An important point is that globalization and technological innovation are not natural processes that societies must either endure or stop.

(C) Therefore, not only should we make sure to support those who lose from the globalized economy and technological disruptions and ease their adaptation and transition to the new opportunities offered by these developments, but we can work to make the changes themselves occur in a way that generates less loss and more gain for all.

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 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

63.<영어 Test 3 4번>

Firms in the same industry may be able to imitate and copy one another more readily if they are located together.

(A) Furthermore, a firm that copies two changes is in a better position to innovate additional changes by combining or modifying changes that were taken from other firms. Thus, particularly in fast-changing industries, economies from industrial imitation, modification, and innovation tend to be important sources of localization economies.

(B) However, managers may not know which firm will develop leading innovations. On average, the "sharing" of information may benefit the group. In industries with numerous and scattered innovations, such as fashion or computer games, all firms may be better off if they have locations that allow them to imitate quickly.

(C) Therefore, they may be able to respond to changes in their industry more quickly than if they were isolated from their competitors. Of course, the firm that is copied may be harmed, so in this instance, it would be better off in an isolated location, where copying would be more difficult.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

64.<영어 Test 3 6번>

As Marshall McLuhan famously said in the 1960s, we are now a post-literate society. Our culture has returned to a kind of medieval attitude toward print. Extended reading and writing is something small elite groups do.

(A) If a book sells five thousand copies in Canada it is considered a bestseller. The Kony 2012 video now stands at over 96 million views — a shocking statistic for a thirty-minute video!

(B) Secondary schools and universities are trying desperately to keep these activities at the centre of schooling, but even some of the most conservative Ivy League schools have replaced listening to lectures and writing essays with field work, role-playing games, online discussion, and other forms of experiential, interactive "e-learning".

(C) Having a book published was once seen as the ultimate way of getting your message out to a wide audience. Today, a blogger can get millions of hits a day or an online video can have millions of views.

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 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

65.<영어 Test 3 11번>

Some scientists compare the brain to a relay station that merely coordinates incoming signals and outgoing responses, whereas others see it as an immense computer that processes information and then arrives at an appropriate response.

(A) In this way, a narrative reveals more than just what happened; it explains why. When the mind selects and orders incoming information into meaning, it is telling itself a story.

(B) In other words, the brain creates a narrative, with a beginning, a middle and an end — a temporal sequence that makes sense of events. The brain selects and discards information to be used in the narrative, constructing connections and relationships that create a web of meaning.

(C) Francois Jacob, the French molecular biologist and Nobel laureate, suggests that the human mind is far more; it has a built-in need to create order out of the constant flow of information coming from its sensory organs.

*molecular 분자의 **laureate 수상자 ***temporal 시간의

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

66.<영어 Test 3 12번>

In general, searching online for health information can be valid, eye-opening, educational, and even useful. While many doctors roll their eyes when they hear, "I did my research," from a patient, sometimes that research can be sound.

(A) People also run into trouble when looking for information online based on preconceived notions. Here comes the Curse of the Original Belief. If you believe that megadosing on vitamin C will prevent colds, you will seek out and easily find sites promoting this notion.

(B) If a patient has a rare disease and presents articles about it, many of us will be grateful that we were saved some extra work. But the Web becomes entangled when sites angled with opinions, personal anecdotes, exaggeration, and false claims manipulate the navigator to believe what is posted.

(C) If you think that juice cleanses are the way to better health and well-being, it's easy to find websites supporting this. If delaying vaccines is your cup of tea, online sources abound. If you're debating whether to eat only organic food, plenty of available information will support this.

*entangle 뒤얽히게 하다 **angle 왜곡하다 ***juice cleanse 해독주스

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

67.<영어 Test 3 14번>

It appears that Internet customers rarely secure the lowest price. According to a popular price comparison website, 80 percent of Internet customers pay more than they have to.

(A) It seems that use of the Internet to obtain better value is restrained by loyalty to particular websites. Once they are familiar with a site, consumers may return to it later because it is easy to use and saves time.

(B) Similarly, buyers normally use one online grocer because of the trouble of getting to know another site. In short, habits take over.

(C) A consumer might agree that a book might be cheaper elsewhere but still use the online bookstore they're familiar with because of convenience — this convenience can be seen as considerable, as often customers allow trusted sites to store their credit card and delivery details, so purchasing really is a single click.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

68.<영어 Test 3 16번>

Leonardo da Vinci had a keen interest in the reality and the wonders of nature as a broad and dynamic whole.

(A) This can be readily seen both in his drawings of anatomical structures in biology and his refined representations of mechanical structures in physics. He published amazingly detailed drawings of human anatomy, where, as one biographer noted, he paid "attention to the forms of even very small organs and hidden parts of the skeleton".

(B) The subject matter of his inspired paintings was almost more wondrous than reality. Da Vinci was also deeply curious about the small details that might be able to explain the human-perceived wonders he painted.

(C) Da Vinci is even credited with being the first in the modern world to introduce the idea of controlled experimentation — the core concept of science — and, for this, he has been considered by some writers to be the Father of Science. Probably more than any other scholastic luminary of that time, he recognized the relationship between the whole and its parts.

*anatomical 해부의 **luminary 전문가

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
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69.<영어 Test 3 17번>

Many traditional sports remain important elements of contemporary national sporting cultures.

(A) In many cases, however, what are commonly assumed to be traditional sporting practices actually represent hybrid amalgamations of traditional games and imported sporting values and practices. Judo, for instance, dates from only 1882 and was developed as a modernization of traditional styles of jujitsu.

(B) Similarly, muay thai adopted the ring, system of rounds, gloves, and weight divisions after concerns about thigh levels of death and injuries during the early 20th century, while sepak takraw took its current form in the 1930s, with the addition of a net and court adopted from badminton to the traditional pastime of kicking a rattan ball.

(C) Sumo, despite recent image problems, remains immensely popular and important in Japan. Similarly, sepak takraw and combat sports like muay thai, silat, and arnis remain permanent fixtures of Southeast Asia's sporting landscape.

*amalgamation 융합체 **rattan 등나무

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70.<영어 Test 3 21번>

On his long journey home after the Trojan War, the hero Odysseus came to an island where the goddess Circe advised him to avoid the Sirens, beautiful winged monsters whose irresistible song lured mariners to their death.

(A) Forewarned but undaunted, Odysseus sailed into peril anyway. His plan: He would listen but not give in. The cunning hero packed his men's ears with beeswax and commanded them to tie him to the ship's mast.

(B) He shouted at his men, ordered, then begged them to set him free, but the mast was strong, the rope held fast, and his men couldn't hear his pleas. And so Odysseus did not perish, but emerged on the other side of the Siren song wiser, more sensible, and prepared to complete his journey home.

(C) There he stood as they sailed into dangerous waters; the Sirens called to him, and he heard their song. As Circe had predicted, he longed to go to them, to cast away everything he held dear.

*undaunted 의연한 **beeswax 밀랍 ***mast 돛대

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71.<영어 Test 3 22번>

The concentration of large-scale economic activity has resulted in the formation of multinational companies multinational companies.

(A) Such multinational companies possess considerable influence over the operations of the government of the countries in which they invest, thereby undermining the economic and political independence of such countries. In return for providing jobs and revenue derived from taxing their operations, multinational companies may demand concessions from governments as the price for their investment in that country.

(B) These have their headquarters in one country but their commercial activities are conducted throughout the world. Incentives for them to do this include access to raw materials and in the case of firms locating in the third world the availability of cheap labour.

(C) They may seek direct or indirect control over a country's political system to ensure that government policy is compatible with the needs of the company. If these conflict, the government may suffer: in Guatemala, for example, President Jacobo Arbenz's quarrels with the American United Fruit Company resulted in his replacement by an American-backed military government in 1954.

*concession 이권이나 혜택 **compatible 합치하는

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72.<영어 Test 3 23번>

Although from very early on infants show discrimination of their mother's voice and scent, they do not exhibit a clear preference for any particular caregiver.

(A) The infant uses characteristic reflexive responses in his behavioral repertoire (e.g. crying, head-turning, reaching, grasping when interacting with others. These behaviors typically have as a consequence to increase the time the baby is in proximity with those around him.

(B) Yet, from the beginning, babies contribute to their interactions and exchanges with others. Built-in bias to orient toward, look at, and listen to certain stimuli will contribute to paying attention to and eventually developing preference for those who interact with him and provide care on a regular basis.

(C) Infants are not attached to their caregivers at birth. Any caregiver responding to their needs would be as effective; infants tend to respond similarly to any individual who tends to their signals or interacts with them.

*in proximity 가까이, 근접하여

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