

Low Person's Horse

우리의 목표는 2017수능특강을 완벽암기하는 것이 아니라,
진정한 영어학습을 위해 수특을 완전히 활용하는 것이다.

1~50페이지까지 의미단위로 줄바꿈을 하였다.

문법원칙을 쉽게 익히고 좀더 쉬운 읽기를 위해서..

Times New Roman 폰트를 사용하였다. 수능공식폰트다.

학습에 유의미한 단원만 발췌하였다.

진심을 다하여 열심히 읽고 읽고 또 읽자.

2017 KSAT is Yours.

W임희재, 연구실에서..



2강. 주제추론

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Adventures ^{of} Tom Sawyer is regarded as one of the great American novels, but at one point its author ^을 단념하다 despaired of finishing it.

In his Autobiography, Mark Twain describes reaching a point in the story where he felt unable to go on: "My tank had run dry."

He abandoned it for two years and turned his mind to other things.

When he eventually picked up the manuscript again, he made the "great discovery" that the "tank" of his imagination had refilled itself in the meantime, and he was able to complete the story.

This discovery was a turning point in Twain's writing career: he learned to watch out for the point in each subsequent book when his tank ran dry, and to take a break before finishing it.

- ① the necessity of endless writing practice
- ② the way Mark Twain overcame his creative block
- ③ inspiring elements of The Adventures of Tom Sawyer
- ④ Mark Twain's ability to involve his readers in his stories
- ⑤ the reason Mark Twain started writing his Autobiography

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? -오해주의

The most popular travel book ~~책~~— The Travels of Sir John Mandeville — appeared in about 1356 and immediately became astonishingly popular.

This was the only travel book that Leonardo da Vinci possessed, and Christopher Columbus consulted it as he took his voyages.

Scholars doubt whether there even was anyone named Mandeville, or whether the author of this account ever traveled further than his local library.

His work is fanciful and entertaining and preserved many global misconceptions from the ancient world.

When real travelers came back from abroad, if their experiences did not match those of the fictional Mandeville, they did not trust their own eyes.

Thus, global misunderstandings persisted throughout the Middle Ages in spite of a good deal of global interaction.

- ① the popularity of travel books in the Middle Ages
- ② the driving force of tourism growth in the Middle Ages
- ③ reasons John Mandeville failed to visit foreign countries
- ④ the value of The Travels of Sir John Mandeville as a literary work
- ⑤ the contribution of Mandeville's book to medieval misunderstandings

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a recent study led by Andy Baron at Harvard University, three- to five-year-olds were shown pictures of two groups of cartoon characters, one colored purple, the other red.

One group did rotten things such as break toys and cause car crashes, while the other did nice things such as help others.

If the children merely saw these differently colored and differently behaving characters, they didn't seem to assign them a group identity.

But if they were given names for the two groups ("These are the Nifs," "These are the Lups") they quickly figured out who were the good guys and who were the bad guys.

In other words, at that age, the differences in the appearance of the two sets of characters (purple versus red) were not automatically seen as cues to group membership.

But once the groups had names, the children became aware of the differences between them and understood that they belonged in different categories.

- ① the impact of group size on perception
- ② our tendency to make stories out of everything
- ③ the role of physical appearance in making a judgment
- ④ our natural ability to distinguish the good from the bad
- ⑤ the effect of naming on children's identity establishment

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people lack a clear image of their bodies
and do not take very good care of themselves.

You'd think people would have a fairly accurate picture of their own bodies.
After all, who is more familiar with our bodies than ourselves?

Each day, we spend an enormous amount of time
receiving messages from our bodies, bathing and grooming ourselves.

But we have blind spots as well,

so that our body image only approximates rather than coincides with reality.

A major reason is

that our bodies are constantly changing,

and there is a time delay in bringing our body images up to date.

Each of us tends to hold on to more or less outdated body images,
such as the aging man

who has difficulty recognizing the wrinkles in his face, his thinning hair, or his sagging waistline.

- ① practical ways of reducing health risks
- ② effective strategies for maintaining mental health
- ③ photography skills to create accurate body images
- ④ differences between health care and other industries
- ⑤ difficulties in recognizing an accurate image of our body

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Oil and gas resources are not likely to be impacted by climate change because they result from a process that takes millions of years and are geologically trapped. On the other hand, climate change may not only force the shutting down of oil- and gas-producing areas, but increase the feasibility of exploration in areas of the Arctic through the reduction in ice cover. Thus, while climate change may not impact these resources, oil and gas reserves and known or contingent resources could be affected by new climate conditions, since climate change may affect access to these resources. In Siberia, for instance, the actual exploration challenge is the time required to access, produce, and deliver oil under extreme environmental conditions, where temperatures in January range from -20°C to -35°C . Warming may ease extreme environmental conditions, expanding the production frontier.

- ① future trends in energy consumption
- ② various methods for drilling oil wells
- ③ oil exploration and production industry
- ④ climatic impacts on oil and gas exploration
- ⑤ energy-saving as a solution for global warming

7. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 함축-예시 (이해안되면 읽고 돌아와)

Employers have devised some strategies to accommodate family responsibilities mainly in order to improve recruitment and to reduce turnover among women workers.

Employers with the most far-reaching programs are those , such as hospitals, that depend on a female workforce.

When Kaiser Shipbuilding Company sought to recruit women workers during the labor shortage which brought on by World War II, it provided on-site, around-the-clock childcare, facilities for sick children, and even cheap carryout dinners for working mothers to take home.

But at the war's end, when Kaiser no longer needed to retain women, it put an end to these programs.

Almost half a century later, a few employers provide benefits which similar to those that Kaiser provided.

For example, Riverside Hospital in Columbus, Ohio, which has a female chief executive officer, provides on-site childcare (including care for sick children) and eldercare.

- ① fields of jobs that women have steadily favored
- ② measures to improve the status of women workers
- ③ effects of wars on working conditions for women workers
- ④ ways to relieve women workers' stress and anxiety at work
- ⑤ efforts employers have made to recruit and retain women workers

8. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

A restaurant is a destination in itself as a place to eat, rather than (as with an inn) a place of local gathering or traveler's shelter that also offers food.

Within the restricted opening hours of the establishment, a restaurant offers a variety of dishes, more so than is the case with an inn.

Thus most restaurants do not open for breakfast and those 술that do, outside of hotels or modern-day inns, specialize to some extent in this meal, but the meals 술they do serve have more options than traditional inns could provide.

At a restaurant one eats what one desires from an often extensive menu.

During most of its history, the restaurant has offered meals served by a waiter whose job is limited to this.

Rather than gathering with the other 하숙인lodgers at an inn or guesthouse, the customers of a restaurant come with their friends, sit apart from others, and pay for a specific meal when they are finished.

- ① benefits of a menu based on local produce
- ② what makes restaurants different from lodgings
- ③ roles of restaurants in the changing food culture
- ④ background of the decline of the lodging industry
- ⑤ factors influencing customers' choice of restaurants

9. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Throughout the 20th century, science was seen as the solution to the problems of land degradation and pollution resulting from agricultural and industrial activities. As a result, there is now an increasing focus on funding for science being linked to providing practical solutions to environmental problems. This creates a dilemma, for while excellent science can be conducted, science alone will not create widespread change, mainly because the channels 를 to use this information and create change are poorly developed. In order to create changes in behavior and beliefs of the general public, broader and more effective communication of the new scientific insights 를 being gained is required. Even where the solutions to environmental problems are clear, management, political, and ultimately public support are needed to 실행하다 implement the (usually) expensive solutions. Therefore, utilizing our current research effectively will require new tools to facilitate effective communication, not only to scientists, but also to managers, governments, and ultimately, the general public.

- ① usefulness of practical scientific knowledge
- ② new trends in research on environmental management
- ③ policies for protecting and conserving the environment
- ④ guiding principles for conducting scientific experiments
- ⑤ need for effective tools to share environmental research results

3강. 요지 추론

10. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

'No man is an island' is a phrase

I grew up with.

Poet John Donne wrote these words nearly 400 years ago,

but they are more relevant today

than they have ever been.

We lead increasingly connected lives,

and the sooner we realize the truth in this matter,

the easier life becomes.

We are all interdependent.

We may think we live independent lives,

especially if we live away from our families,

but the reality is we depend entirely on our community for our health, wealth and mobility.

Our ability to grow and succeed is complicatedly linked to the mindset and behaviours of others

— perhaps more so than ever before.

It is undoubtedly true

that we need to have self-belief and the courage for our convictions,

but if we are to be successful at anything,

then our ability to get on with people is critical.

- ① 자신에 대한 확고한 신념이 성공에 있어 필수적이다.
- ② 사회적 지지를 많이 받을수록 삶의 만족감이 높아진다.
- ③ 자아 존중감이 대인 관계 형성에 긍정적인 영향을 미친다.
- ④ 상호 존중은 다른 사람과의 교류를 강화하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 상호 의존적인 삶에서는 다른 사람과 잘 지내는 것이 중요하다.

11. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The dominant paradigms in academic computer science do not **help** technical professionals **comprehend** the social complexities of computerization, since they focus on computability, **rather than** usability.

For example, the ACM Task Force on the Core of Computer Science **claims** that all the analyses of computer science are mathematical. I find this view much too narrow-minded to be helpful, and in fact it does not **withstand** much **정밀조사**scrutiny.

The lines of **inquiry** where it might hold are those where mathematics can provide all the necessary analysis.

But there **are** whole subfields of computer science, such as artificial intelligence, computer-human interaction, social impacts studies, and parts of software,

where mathematics cannot provide all the necessary analysis.

The social sciences provide a **complementary theoretical** base for studies of computing that examine or make assumptions about human behavior.

- ① 컴퓨터 과학 학습은 수학적 사고력을 토대로 한다.
- ② 컴퓨터 과학의 연구 대상은 무한히 확대될 수 있다.
- ③ 컴퓨팅 시대를 주도하려면 사람을 이해하는 것이 중요하다.
- ④ 컴퓨터 과학의 연구 성과를 효과적으로 관리할 필요가 있다.
- ⑤ 인간 행동과 관련된 컴퓨팅 연구는 사회과학으로 보완되어야 한다.

12. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

As the game proceeds,
your strength becomes a matter of great importance.
You may be a very good player,
but if you are not able to sustain yourself throughout the match,
even the initial victory will have no meaning.

For this energy has to be **optimally** used.

At times it may be useful to lose a point or game in order to win the match.

In life too, the resources are to be used in an optimal manner.

For this at times failures are to be accepted gladly.

Those **설** who fail to do so end up becoming laughing stocks,
while those **설** who do have the last laugh.

Life has to be taken as a whole like a match of tennis.

Victory in one or two games or sets has no meaning
if you lose the match.

Similarly one has to be victorious in life as a whole.

- ① 현재의 행복은 미래의 행복만큼 중요하다.
- ② 동일한 실수를 반복하는 것은 바람직하지 않다.
- ③ 승리에 집착하면 자신의 능력을 제대로 발휘할 수 없다.
- ④ 작은 성공의 경험을 토대로 결국 큰 성공을 거두게 된다.
- ⑤ 인생의 부분적인 성과보다는 전체적인 결과가 중요하다.

13. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although the case for freedom is strong,
this goal cannot be pursued without limit.

Almost everyone admits that some restrictions are necessary
when the exercise of individual freedom endangers others
or imposes large external costs.

A more subtle but more pervasive limit to freedom **arises**
when it conflicts with the individual's desire for security.

In the face of the complexities and uncertainties of modern life,
many people willingly vote for programs

that restrict freedom — their own and that of others — in exchange for the promise of greater security.

For instance, numerous laws deny consumers the freedom to buy products
that have been judged **to be dangerous**.

But not everyone makes the same evaluation of the **거래** tradeoff.

Rational individuals will seek a perfect balance between freedom and security,
but this balance varies among individuals,

depending upon their ability to benefit from freedom and to bear the cost of insecurity.

This variation is the major reason

why it is so difficult to reach agreement on this issue.

- ① 현대사회의 불확실성은 안전에 대한 불안감을 가중시킨다.
- ② 오늘날의 자유는 많은 사람들의 희생과 노력의 결과물이다.
- ③ 국가 안보를 이유로 시민의 자유와 권리를 침해하는 것은 부당하다.
- ④ 개인 간의 차이로 인해 안전을 위한 자유 제한 수위에 대한 합의가 어렵다.
- ⑤ 사회 불안 요소를 사전에 제거하기 위한 정부의 다각적인 노력이 필요하다.

14. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (apposition)

The right of autonomy, as I see it, is not rooted in any idea
 that rational decision making is intrinsically valuable or in the self-confident faith
 that people will use their opportunity to make the best possible choices.
 All the more ^{Rather,} I would not want to say
 that people have a right of autonomy only to the extent
 that we expect they will make rational choices.
 Within limits, people should be allowed to make their own choices
 even if the choices are likely to be foolish.
 Questions about the justification and limits of the right of autonomy are difficult;
 but I hope that, on reflection, most would agree
 that we are not entitled to interfere with others' crucial life choices
 just because we believe they are likely to be nonrational or unwise.

- ① 집단 의사 결정 시 절차의 정당성과 합리성을 중시해야 한다.
- ② 잘못된 선택의 합리화를 지양하고 현실을 그대로 직시해야 한다.
- ③ 중대한 결정을 내리기 전에 주변 사람들의 조언을 귀담아 들어야 한다.
- ④ 개인의 선택이 비합리적일지라도 선택의 자율성은 가급적 용인돼야 한다.
- ⑤ 건설적 갈등 해결을 위해 당사자 간의 자율적인 협상 환경이 조성돼야 한다.

15. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In an organizational culture

that creates a climate for success,

it is useful to recognize teams of workers for their accomplishments,

and this can be done in a group setting.

Usually, group accomplishment **is worthy of recognition** can be documented for public review.

Because individual responsibility **is spread out** over the group,

there is minimal risk of individual embarrassment or later peer **괴롭힘** harassment.

However, it is important to realize

that group achievement is **rarely** the result of equal input from all team members.

Some take the lead and work harder,

while others do less and count on the group effort to make them **look good**.

Thus, it is important to deliver personal and private recognition to those individuals

who went beyond the call of duty for the sake of their team.

- ① 팀원이 범한 실수는 팀 전체가 공동으로 책임져야 한다.
- ② 각 팀원의 업무량이 공정하고 균등하게 할당되어야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 몫 이상을 해낸 팀원의 공로를 인정해 주어야 한다.
- ④ 팀의 단합을 위해 팀원들 사이의 지나친 경쟁을 막아야 한다.
- ⑤ 팀을 원활하게 운영하기 위해 명확한 위계질서를 세워야 한다.

16. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes one's job can become so repetitive and boring that one feels that he is left with no option but to stop doing it.

Giving up under this circumstance is not the best option.

Reverse your thoughts and think positively and renew your enthusiasm and effort.

In his book *Become a Better You: 7 Keys to Improving Your Life Every Day*,

Joel Osteen emphasizes

that we should always be reaching for greater heights in our abilities, spiritual walk, finances, careers and personal relationships.

We may have achieved a certain level of success,

but there are always new challenges to meet or other mountains to climb.

Nelson Mandela is reported to have discovered the secret

that after climbing a great hill,

one only finds that there are many more hills to climb.

Sometimes when you are enjoying your life,

it is easy to become self-satisfied.

The best is yet to come.

Don't allow your life to become dull.

- ① 반복의 지루함을 이겨 내고 연습에 매진하라.
- ② 다가오는 도전을 파하지 말고 적극적으로 맞서라.
- ③ 목표를 규칙적으로 점검하여 활동 계획을 수정하라.
- ④ 큰일을 이루려면 사소해 보이는 일에도 최선을 다하라.
- ⑤ 현재의 성취에 만족하지 말고 더 큰 목표를 향해 나아가라.

17. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Famous professional football coach Vince Lombardi used the power movie technique to prepare his Green Bay Packers for a game against the Detroit Lions.

He used a highlight film of the Packers' best running plays against the Lions in previous games. Everything in the film was successful.

The linemen made their blocks, the running backs ran hard and held onto the ball — every player did his job.

He used this technique to reinforce the positive behaviors that he wanted his team to demonstrate during the next game.

The entire focus was on the desired outcome: a successful running game.

Everyone on the team got the message!

The Packers defeated the Lions easily that day and had one of their most successful games of the season.

When you are in a slump about some aspect of your personal or professional life, take some positive action.

Go to a quiet spot, relax, and play some power movies in your mind of you at your best. It's powerful and it works.

- ① 꾸준한 체력 관리를 통해 활력을 유지하라.
- ② 끊임없는 자기 성찰을 통해 경직된 사고를 극복하라.
- ③ 폭넓은 지식을 습득하기 위해 다양한 경험을 쌓으라.
- ④ 목표에 이르는 과정을 명료하고 구체적이게 설정하라.
- ⑤ 자신의 최고의 순간을 돌아보고 어려움에 긍정적으로 임하라.

4강. 제목 추론

18. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I learned to drive an automobile at the age of fourteen in the wide-open spaces of the midwestern United States. Today, consequently, I prefer driving cars to taking subways, buses, and other forms of mass transportation, because I still fondly recall the emotional associations ~~is~~ connected with "taking drives" (on a Sunday afternoon, for instance); in other words, I find driving to be relaxing. A lifelong New Yorker, however, might have different tastes — and might not even have a driver's license. This last, to me, calls forth the initial emotional reaction: "He's crazy." However, when I calmly examine the rational standard of mental health (and ethics), I have to admit that the New Yorker's tastes are not twisted. His tastes can be explained — to be sure, tastes have causes — but my tastes do not have to be adopted by everyone.

- ① Every Man to His Taste
- ② Our Tastes: Not to Be Explained
- ③ Tastes: Inborn Rather Than Cultivated
- ④ Leading an Average Life Is Hard Enough
- ⑤ Interaction Begins with Mutual Acknowledgement

19. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Negotiators **실**who are planning on bargaining with a friend or valued business associate may feel reluctant to drive a hard **거래**bargain for fear of damaging that important relationship.

By engaging an **중개인**agent,

such individuals can put some distance between themselves and the other party, thereby avoiding some (but not all) relationship complications.

예시Consider the case of Veronica, **실** an office manager **실**who is considering buying a new home **실**closer to her office to reduce the length of her commute.

The home is being sold by Tony, a colleague.

To avoid **긴장**straining her relationship with Tony,

Veronica engages a real-estate agent to represent her in the upcoming negotiations.

Because the agent is not a friend of Tony's,

he'll be eager to press for the best possible deal for Veronica

and will handle all the details of the negotiation with Tony's agent.

By using agents, Veronica and Tony won't have to deal directly with one another on the many details of the sale.

- ① Get More by Yielding Less to the Other Party
- ② How to Manage Your Emotions When Negotiating
- ③ Use Your Negotiation Skills for the Right Decisions
- ④ Inform Your Negotiation Agent of What You Really Want
- ⑤ What to Do When Negotiating with Someone Close to You

20. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 주설동!

People born without the ability to feel pain suffer more injuries than the average person.

For instance, some people with this misfortune try to walk on a broken leg because they can't feel the pain from the break.

Others have suffered burns without knowing.

The infection and damage associated with such injuries can lead to extreme disability and death.

Fortunately, the majority of us are born with the ability to feel pain.

So the next time we break a bone

we will go to the doctor and start the process of repair.

When we touch a stove,

we pull our hand away

before experiencing further damage.

Knowing that we are being harmed or have been harmed is critically important.

It allows us to take some course of action to stop being harmed, which then allows us to start the healing process.

- ① Examine the Source of Pain
- ② Get Regular Health Checkups
- ③ Avoid Pain as Quickly as Possible
- ④ Appreciate the Ability to Feel Pain
- ⑤ Always Be Careful Not to Get Injured

21. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some anxious teens feel
as if they rely too much on friends and family to help them cope with anxiety.
But these teens do not rely on friends and family enough!
They are unwilling to ask for help
because they worry that they will put others off or upset them
if they request their help.
Teens who do not want to bother other people may think
that asking parents or friends for help will burden them with their problems
or that their anxiety is so extreme
that it will overwhelm them.
However, nothing could be farther from the truth.
Most parents and friends often feel honored
when asked to help a teen learn and apply tools to manage anxiety.
Parents and friends much prefer helping in this way
rather than providing a lot of reassurance to calm the anxious teen
or doing all the things he is unable to do because of his anxiety.

- ① Parents Can Be of Greater Help Than Friends
- ② Distinguish Extreme Anxiety from Common Anxiety
- ③ Consult with Experts When You Have Anxiety Issues
- ④ Being Confident Doesn't Mean You Never Listen to Others
- ⑤ Turn to Your Parents and Friends, and You'll Be Welcomed

22. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

There's a greater than 50 percent chance that when you look through your window, what you see is a landscape of concrete, asphalt, and cars. More than half the world's population lives in cities, and the proportion is increasing. As we move further into the twenty-first century, urbanization will gradually draw to a close after two centuries that transformed the human population from an agricultural society scattered over the surface of the earth to the highly compressed life of the city. The growth of urban living is one of the greatest contradictions of our age. New technologies offer companies and individuals an unheard-of degree of locational freedom and mobility. We are increasingly able to see, hear, and sense one another, even when we are thousands of kilometers apart. More than ever people choose to live in close quarters with each other, as if there were no other possibility to communicate.

- ① Benefits That Urban Open Space Offers Us
- ② Technological Innovations: The Power of the Crowd
- ③ Building Materials Are Getting Greener and Smarter
- ④ Urbanization: An Irony in Our Age of Technological Innovation
- ⑤ How Technology Has Contributed to Human Population Growth

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Crowdsourcing is the technique

by which thousands or even millions of people help to solve problems that would be difficult or impossible to solve any other way.

It has been used for all kinds of things, including wildlife and bird counts, providing usage examples and quotes to the editors of the Oxford English Dictionary, and helping to translate ancient scripts.

The U.S. military and law enforcement have taken an interest in it

because it potentially increases the amount of data

they get by turning a large number of civilians into team members in information gathering.

Crowdsourcing is just one example of organizing our social networks

to utilize the energy, knowledge, and physical presence of many individuals for the benefit of all.

In a sense, it represents another form of externalizing the human brain,

a way of linking the activities, perceptions, and cognitions of a large number of brains to a joint activity for the collective good.

- ① To Succeed in Crowdsourcing, Forget the Crowd
- ② Knowledge Is What Sets Experts Apart from Others
- ③ High-Quality Information Leads to Better Judgments
- ④ Barriers to Crowdsourcing That Should Be Overcome
- ⑤ Crowdsourcing: Large-Scale Collective Intelligence in Action

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The stories that keep appearing in the mainstream media about unhappy customers taking to the Internet have woken up many companies to the angry masses that are sometimes right outside their gates.

In 2009, a musician whose guitar was mishandled by United Airlines did not get much response from the company

when he complained through regular channels.

So he took to YouTube

and did a short, clever, well-produced music video called "United Breaks Guitars."

It spread rapidly and the company had to work extra hard to repair the damage, not only to the musician's guitar, but also to its reputation.

And in 2010, film director Kevin Smith famously tweeted about being thrown off a Southwest Airlines flight

because he was too large for just one seat.

He had more than 1 million followers,

and Southwest responded with Twitter apologies, as well as apologies in the mainstream media.

- ① You Have a Bigger Voice Online
- ② Consumer Unions Are Losing Power
- ③ Advertising Products on Mass Media
- ④ Commercial Opportunities for Bloggers
- ⑤ Tightened Policies of Airline Companies

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

While I do believe that with practice we can improve our looking skills, I am not a great believer in attempts to teach art theory to otherwise reasonably well-educated adults. It is far more important and enjoyable to just get out and look at art. From a social point of view, however, there may be virtue in attending lectures and panel discussions at your local museum, or even perhaps joining a guided tour. If there is an annual art fair where you live, there will definitely be organized tours for the public and often additional educational efforts. You will be in the company of like-minded people. I don't entirely exclude the possibility of thus finding a life partner, but the odds of simply making friends are better than on a subway platform. All types of educational institutions offer opportunities to visit works of art with other people, whether recreationally or as part of a study course that can be **청강하다** audited by nondegree students of any age.

- ① Art Museums Sharpen Their Focus on Visitors
- ② Discover Treasures Hidden in Your Art Textbook
- ③ Hobbies Provide You with Many Mental Rewards
- ④ Enjoy the Opportunities of Socializing Through Art
- ⑤ Take Art Classes to Appreciate the True Value of Art

06강. 문맥 속 어휘 추론

26. 다음 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말은?

Let's face a difficult and painful truth:

most of us don't know how to live an authentic, effective, healthy, and fulfilling life.

This fact is obvious,

but we (A) [anticipate / resist] seeing it and facing it.

We don't want to see our limitations.

We don't want to face our shortcomings

because that means we'll have to do something about them.

We'll have to work at getting and learning new information.

We'll have to ask for help.

We are not skillful

when it comes to knowing how to live a balanced and satisfying life.

Our (B) [realistic / unreasonable] expectations create a false pride

that prohibits us from letting others know

that we do not have the answers — that we need help.

Some of us try to become wantless.

When our false pride is in charge,

ignorance becomes something of which to be (C) [ashamed / proud].

Being ignorant doesn't fit with our self-image,

so we deny it.

We become more concerned with "saving face rather than saving our behinds."

(A) (B) (C)

① anticipate unreasonable proud

② anticipate realistic ashamed

③ rest realistic proud

④ rest unreasonable ashamed

⑤ rest unreasonable proud

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Traditional medical and public health approaches to illness and health are among the successes of modern science.

However, society today is faced with the increasing incidence of various forms of poor health related to ① modern lifestyles.

Contributing factors include a large sedentary population, high levels of psychological stress related to urban living, and contemporary work practices.

In addition, people with disabilities and chronic illness ② demand a transition from institutional care to care in society.

These problems ③ encourage thinking about alternative ways to prevent disease and promote health.

Lack of physical activity and stress have led to increased occurrence of certain diseases where medication is perhaps only reducing the symptoms rather than ④ neglecting the true causes of illness.

Efforts to promote public health and well-being have thus become increasingly ⑤ complex.

28. 다음 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말은?

Increasing commercialisation is the main cause of changing social structures.

Most traditional rice growing communities organise their society and festivals around the annual cycle of rice growing.

Farmers **㉠** who are growing rice for profit rather than for lifestyle are less (A) [inclined / unwilling] to spend resources such as time, money and rice to celebrate traditional religious beliefs.

Traditional farmers see rice as a gift from the gods and the very support of life.

Commercialisation (B) [builds up / breaks down] this traditional culture bit by bit.

Eventually, farmers adopt the same attitude as many farmers in industrialised nations who see producing food simply as a means to make money, lacking any religious significance.

They come to see a successful rice crop as being the (C) [risk / result] of spending money on fertilizers, pesticides, machinery or irrigation

— manipulating and controlling the ecosystem rather than working within its confines.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① inclined builds up risk
- ② inclined breaks down result
- ③ inclined breaks down risk
- ④ unwilling breaks down result
- ⑤ unwilling builds up risk

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Sometimes new technology — even that encouraged by law — brings with it new ① risks, and we are forced to face the unthought of consequences of a seemingly good idea.

In recent years, the increased use of crops such like corn in the manufacture of biofuels intended to ease our dependence on foreign oil ② increased the food supply and caused prices to rise.

To avoid this problem, nonfood crops have increasingly been proposed for making ③ second-generation green fuels.

But biologists have ④ warned

that certain reeds and wild grasses well known to naturalists as "invasive species" and to gardeners as "weeds" would have a high likelihood of taking over nearby fields, presenting serious threats to the ecology and economy of a region.

Investors in the fast-growing worldwide biofuels industry naturally ⑤ reject such horrible scenarios, but the risk is a real one.

30. 다음 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말은?

The memories ^{we} we need to solve a problem do not necessarily appear in a particular sequence.

One reason for this is that we do not attend to our experiences in an (A) [arbitrary / organized] way.

The brain evolved to scan the world, not to attend to just one aspect of it.

Each new scan may gather cues for memories.

This is how we survived throughout evolution,
and it makes a satisfying explanation

for why we are so (B) [exposed / attracted] to novel events or objects.

Anything ^{that} that is not part of our former experience can be a danger or an opportunity.

It is important to constantly examine the world for the new.

In fact, we look forward to these interruptions and discoveries, so we scan and remember. If what we see is not in our memory — if it is novel — it (C) [gains / loses] special significance.

We identify the new by discovering that we don't remember it!

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|-----------|-------|
| ① | arbitrary | attracted | loses |
| ② | arbitrary | exposed | loses |
| ③ | organized | attracted | gains |
| ④ | organized | exposed | gains |
| ⑤ | organized | attracted | loses |

31. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The emergence of a primitive hunting technology including simple tools was the first great technological advance.

This was followed by agricultural developments that led to plant ① cultivation,

which had far-reaching social consequences, since now food could be stored and refilled.

Thus, population size was no longer partially ② controlled by the lack of food resources.

Because hunting and gathering societies required physical ③ mobility, it was inefficient to have large numbers of children to take along in the search for food.

As a result of the agricultural revolution, however, agriculturists, living in settled communities, found additional children being ④ worthless in helping with chores.

Moreover, some members of agricultural societies were now free to engage in pursuits other than food gathering,

resulting in a more elaborate social structure with a division of labor that allowed for ⑤ occupational specialization.

32. 다음 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말은?

Growing up as "technology natives" has profoundly affected what young people expect from life and how they relate to it.

The intensity and extent of (A) [barriers / exposure] to technology has had a major impact on how people perceive work as well as when, where, and how it can be done.

It permits a round-the-clock connection to others, but especially to work.

As such, this round-the-clock connectivity (B) [enforces / removes] the traditional restrictions of office hours and location.

Technology encourages networks and a lack of boundaries that makes operating in hierarchies problematic and challenges traditional ways of doing and managing work.

At first, this difference appears to be generational, but it is not solely that.

It is the difference between those 사람 who view technology as a tool or a toy and those 사람 who see it

as the way they interact with the world

— a(n) (C) [extension / restriction] of them or, as it has been said, their oxygen.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|----------|-------------|
| ① barriers | enforces | restriction |
| ② exposure | enforces | extension |
| ③ exposure | removes | restriction |
| ④ exposure | removes | extension |
| ⑤ barriers | removes | restriction |

33. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Injuries sometimes occur

when people do not take ① adequate precautions with everyday activities.

Although some such injuries occur because of pure carelessness or misfortune, others happen

because the person did not want others to ② perceive him or her as too careful.

For example, many people seem to avoid wearing seat belts in automobiles, helmets on bicycles and motorcycles, and life preservers in boats

because such devices convey an impression of ③ excessive cautiousness.

In addition, many people seem reluctant to wear protective gear (e.g., safety goggles, gloves, and helmets)

when ④ operating power tools or dangerous machinery

because they will be viewed as nervous or extremely careful.

This concern emerges at a young age;

anecdotally, children as young as 6 or 7 years old are sometimes ⑤ willing to wear knee pads and helmets

when rollerskating because of what other children will think of them.

07강. 문맥 속 문법성 판단

34. 다음 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현은?

With the rise of an urban middle class in the nineteenth century, many cats no longer had to serve as full-time mousers.

Increasingly, they were kept by owners

who simply liked having (A) [them / themselves] around for their beauty, grace, and the affection that they could offer.

A phenomenon called the "cat fancy" followed.

The pets of "fanciers" competed for ribbons at cat shows,

and breeders began to refine existing breeds

and (B) [develop / developing] new ones.

The first recorded cat show with 170 cats on exhibit was held in 1871 at London's Crystal Palace.

Just eighteen years later, more than three times as many cats were shown, and 20,000 cat fanciers attended.

American cat lovers soon followed suit with a show of their own, at New York's Madison Square Garden in 1895.

Perhaps not surprisingly, a Maine Coon, a breed of Yankee ancestry,

(C) [winning / won] that first best-in-show award.

Today the cat fancy is alive and well,

and hundreds of clubs worldwide sponsor cat shows.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|------------|---------|
| ① | them | develop | winning |
| ② | them | developing | winning |
| ③ | them | develop | won |
| ④ | themselves | develop | won |
| ⑤ | themselves | developing | winning |

35. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Every situation, properly ① perceived, becomes an opportunity.

But you have to act on it

if you're going to be successful.

Distant pastures always look greener than ② those close at hand,

but real opportunities are right where you are.

You must take advantage of them

when they appear.

Success is not in your environment, in luck or chance, or in the help of others.

Success is in yourself alone.

Take a second look at ③ what appears to be someone's "good luck."

You'll find not luck but preparation, planning and success-producing thinking.

When you're prepared for opportunity, your chance for success is sure to come.

The season of failure is the best time for ④ sowing the seeds of success.

Decide that this year will be your year for success and prepare for it ⑤ happens.

36. 다음 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현은?

An individual driven by companionship is motivated by the opportunity to get things done as a member of a group.

The key factor here is not the capability of being a team player,

(A) [nor / or] is it the team spirit itself.

It is how much somebody is motivated to follow through

and achieve a peak result by the fact

that he is working together with others to achieve the desired result.

Think of exercise bikes, for example.

Some people have no problem (B) [being disciplined / disciplining] and riding them in the gym, where there are others doing the same.

But if they have one at home,

it collects dust and is never used.

The reason is not lack of character or missing discipline;

the reason is

(C) [that / what] the powerful companionship motivator of these individuals is not activated when alone at home.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------|-------------------|------|
| ① nor | being disciplined | that |
| ② nor | disciplining | what |
| ③ nor | being disciplined | what |
| ④ or | disciplining | what |
| ⑤ or | being disciplined | that |

37. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Some of the skills and abilities that are ① encouraged in video games are useful for many different purposes.

Most of all, video games are excellent for developing visual awareness.

For example, recent studies show

that they can ② significantly improve a surgeon's skill in using her hands when performing operations.

Also, playing video games has been shown ③ to increase short-term memory of people in test groups.

The reason for this is

that most games require players to spread their attention over the screen quickly in order to detect and react to ④ change events.

In fact, playing video games may trigger previously inactive genes

that are important for developing neural pathways necessary for spatial attention.

Research is now suggesting

that playing video games could even increase attention spans rather than reduce ⑤ them.

38. 다음 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현은?

Seasonal weather conditions are always a concern for greenhouse gardeners.

Not only can the climate (A) [determine / determines] what type of greenhouse to build, it can play a critical role in determining how a greenhouse will function after it is built from one season to the next.

For example, in a cold-weather climate that frequently experiences heavy snowfall, a high-pitched roof might be ideal

because it can prevent the build-up of ice and snow by (B) [efficient / efficiently] helping them to slide off.

In a location that sees less snowfall but gets cold, strong winds, a sun-heated pit, which is a greenhouse with the majority of the structure (C) [housed/housing] below ground, might be the best choice, because it is naturally 단열처리insulated and requires less heat to operate.

The same type of roof might not be practical for a more temperate area.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|-------------|---------|
| ① determine | efficient | housing |
| ② determine | efficiently | housing |
| ③ determines | efficiently | housing |
| ④ determine | efficiently | housed |
| ⑤ determines | efficient | housed |

39. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Learn to express

what you want rather than putting the emphasis on what you don't want
when ① speaking with a child.

Children are highly responsive to the messages that they receive.

If an adult says, "Don't slam the door,"

the child listening hears the phrase slam the door,

with the word don't in front of ② it.

The child must figure out ③ what slamming the door is the undesirable thing to do,
which is difficult to comprehend, especially for young children.

The chances for a successful response from a child ④ increase dramatically
when an adult says, "Please close the door gently."

Now the child has a visual image to follow.

The words spoken fit together well with the request,

⑤ which makes it much easier to understand.

40. 다음 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현은?

Closely related to the debate over readers' conceptions of fictional characters

(A) [are / is]

the question of the nature of the emotions
that readers experience.

Many of the philosophers and literary scholars

who allow for the possibility of significant emotional response to fiction

do so with qualifications and reservations about the nature of the types of emotions

(B) [that / where] fiction can generate.

Indeed, this has led some theorists to draw sharp distinctions between readers' responses to fiction and fictional characters, on the one hand, and non-fiction and real-life individuals on the other.

Kendall Walton, an American philosopher, calls fiction-induced emotions quasi-emotions,

(C) [implies / implying] that they are of an entirely different nature from our experiences in real life.

Yet, this division is less obvious than it would appear.

(A) (B) (C)

① are that implies

② is that implying

③ are that implying

④ is where implying

⑤ are where implies

41. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The Greek philosopher Aristotle cites the archer as his favorite example in ① describing moral wisdom.

An archer comprehends his task
if firstly he knows what his target is and secondly
if he is aware of all circumstances (the means)
that determine the situation

② what he has to shoot.

He has assessed the strength and direction of the wind, the characteristics of the arrow and the tension of the bow.

Aristotle sees the wise person as ③ such an archer,
someone with knowledge of the target (the goal) and of the means to reach the goal (the pathways).

The archer is more likely to hit the right mark
if he has a target ④ to aim at.

Aristotle stated
that striving for excellence is important
but ⑤ that knowledge of the goal is only useful
if there is a striving to attain that goal (agency).

11강. 빈칸 채우기

42. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Checking a relationship from time to time can help prevent serious difficulties from arising.

Too often with a relationship, as with our health,

we assume everything is fine

until something goes wrong.

Just as visiting a doctor for a regular checkup can help maintain the health of our bodies,

so an occasional reflective "checkup" can help maintain the well-being of an important relationship.

It can be useful to think in general terms about the implicit goal of a relationship and the strategy for reaching that goal.

_____ each element — with the relationship partner,

if possible — we can identify areas that require attention.

Sitting side by side, recalling recent encounters, and listing specific questions for discussion can stimulate fresh ideas for improving our pattern of interaction.

① Creating

② Quantifying

③ Changing

④ Reviewing

⑤ Simplifying

45. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The intellect cannot command the emotions,
but it can channel currently existing emotional energy.

If, for example, the emotions want X,
the intellect might talk them into wanting to do Y
by pointing out that doing it will get them X.

As soon as the emotions are convinced that doing Y will get them X,
the anxiety they felt with respect to X will transfer to Y.

The intellect can then point out to the emotions
that by doing Z, they can get Y;
again, the anxiety will transfer.

In this manner, anxiety flows down the chains of desire _____.

We thereby become motivated to fulfill the instrumental desires in these chains,
even though doing so won't itself feel good

— indeed, even though doing so will feel bad.

- ① altered in comparison ② formed by the intellect
- ③ strengthened by rewards ④ diminished over the transfer
- ⑤ met by the inflated emotions

46. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Suppose you've created a scenario in which a character pilots an airplane from Los Angeles to Las Vegas. Getting to Las Vegas is his objective. When he climbs into the **조종실** cockpit, he'll check the fuel instrument panel, the brakes, and the controls. His actions have a purpose toward his objective of flying to Las Vegas. Everything else is in support of that. His objective informs his actions. His actions speak of his objectives. And if he's flying to Las Vegas to get married, the way **실**he checks the fuel instrument panel will be affected. If the weather forecast calls for thunderstorms along the flight route, a **구경꾼** bystander **실**watching him in the cockpit might notice that he seems nervous. No one would know he is bound for Las Vegas, but they can tell by his energy whether he is just **정돈**tidying the cockpit, or if he is preparing the plane for a trip. If he has an objective, there will be _____.

And his feeling about his upcoming trip will also affect his body movement.

- ① a time plan for every action
- ② purposefulness in his movement
- ③ a physical setting where he acts
- ④ interaction with other characters
- ⑤ an explanation given by other actors

47. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Like a muscle, willpower has limited capacity,
and when exercised extensively
it can become worn out.

Also like a muscle, the primary fuel your brain uses to exercise willpower is sugar from your blood.

So when your blood sugar is low (i.e., when you're hungry, which when you're dieting is pretty much all the time),
your willpower is weaker than ever,
and the only way to fix it is to eat.

You can see the difficulty this can cause
when you're making food decisions.

Throwing exercise into the equation

 — something dieters use to intentionally burn more calories (i.e., use more blood sugar) —
only makes things more problematic.

Baumeister and Tierney call it a nutritional catch-22:

the less you eat and the more you exercise,
the less likely you will be to _____ in the end
and maintain your weight loss.

- ① build muscles fast
- ② lower blood sugar levels
- ③ burn calories efficiently
- ④ make good food decisions
- ⑤ circulate blood through the body

48. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Combining information from product labels and packaging with your mental maps represents advanced geographic thinking.

You can practice this in stores, at school, and at home by reading the labels and packaging on products to find out

where the raw materials used to make them came from and who made them.

For example, many computers are manufactured in China from European and Japanese components.

They carry a U.S.A. label and are packaged in boxes made in Mexico.

Most toys are manufactured in China.

Much of our clothing is sewn in Mexico, Central America, or Asia.

Many books are printed in Singapore.

After much practice, you will find it easier to predict which country names will appear on boxes and labels.

This is great evidence that _____.

- ① international trade leads to conflict
- ② your reading skills are getting better
- ③ prices are set by supply and demand
- ④ labels teach you the importance of resources
- ⑤ your mental maps are becoming more detailed

49. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

***I have ^{VITA} found it interesting ^o to compare the electronic equipment ^{sell} sold to consumers with the equipment ^{sell} sold to professionals.

Although much more expensive,

the professional equipment tends to be simpler and easier to use.

Video recorders for the home market have numerous flashing lights, many buttons and settings, and complex menus

for setting the time and programming future recordings.

The recorders for the professionals just have the essentials

and are therefore easier to use

while functioning better.

This difference arises, in part,

because the designers will be _____,

so they know just what is important and what is not.

Tools ^{sell} made by artisans for themselves all have this property.

Designers of hiking or mountain climbing equipment may one day find their lives depending upon the quality and behavior of their own designs.

- ① working closely with buyers
- ② using the products themselves
- ③ encouraged to create their own work
- ④ manufacturing various styles of products
- ⑤ able to identify new demands and opportunities

50. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Traditionally, law schools have tended to keep their distance from other schools at a university — they usually have their own buildings. The law library is separate from other university libraries and contains little other than legal literature, a situation that promotes informational distance between law and other bodies of knowledge. The segregation of students has been nearly total. Undergraduate programs in law are rare. Law courses are peopled nearly exclusively by law students, who in turn take nothing outside of law school. In my own institution at least, law courses are listed in a separate timetable, and the law school even follows a different academic calendar from the rest of the university. Little wonder that lawyers, immersed for three years in this separate world, go forth with the belief that the law _____.

- ① is a domain unto itself ② should always be certain
- ③ requires people to act right ④ is in accordance with justice
- ⑤ is made for the benefit of all

51. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Today we often find ourselves disappointed by the moral character of leaders. As humans, leaders are subject to the same flaws and weaknesses as everyone else. Yet we want our leaders to transcend them and live up to higher moral standards. Some people turn longingly to the past and wonder where all the leaders and heroes have gone. But when you think about it, ordinary people did not know as much about the personal behavior of their leaders in the past as we do today. It is difficult to have heroes in the information age where every aspect, good or bad, of a leader's life can be, and often is, made public. Ironically, the increase in information that we have about leaders has also increased our concern about their ethics. The more defects our leaders have, the more we long for ethical leaders. _____ and we're not sure we like it.

- ① We have demystified our leaders
- ② We have stood up for our leaders
- ③ Leaders are shaped by their experiences
- ④ Followers cover up leaders' private lives
- ⑤ People no longer want to become leaders

52. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Regarding morality as an informal public system that applies to all rational persons explains many of the features of morality that almost everyone agrees upon. Normal adults are regarded as ____ (A) ____ what morality requires, prohibits, encourages, and allows, and this explains why ignorance of morality is not normally allowed as an excuse. It also explains why it is not considered irrational for any person to adopt morality as a guide, even as the ultimate guide, for her own conduct. The account of morality as a public system that applies to all rational persons also explains why morality is regarded as ____ (B) ____ . No one can simply decide to withdraw from it; others will continue to judge a person morally regardless of her claim that she is above it or outside of it.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|------------|-------|---------------|
| ① doubting | ..... | inescapable |
| ② doubting | ..... | controversial |
| ③ opposing | ..... | controversial |
| ④ knowing | ..... | inescapable |
| ⑤ knowing | ..... | flexible |

53. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The changing nature of holidays was reflected in the social groups taking holidays, and in the distances which people were prepared to travel to holiday destinations. One of the major demand changes was the increased availability of leisure for a wider group in society. Rising real incomes, paid holidays and growing tendency to demand foreign holidays, or a combination of these, were important and continuing factors ____ (A) ____ international tourism demand. These factors were not simply economic determinants but also social. As the world recovered from the Second World War there was growing evidence to indicate that people were spending more time on leisure activities and on travel. These tendencies were reflected in the ____ (B) ____ that many people gave to holiday expenditures, these expenditures being the last thing to give up in the face of income changes.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| ① stimulating | ..... | protection |
| ② stimulating | ..... | reduction |
| ③ sustaining | ..... | reduction |
| ④ minimizing | ..... | protection |
| ⑤ minimizing | ..... | flexibility |

12강. 연결어구 넣기

54. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Cultural messages shape many communication behaviors, and listening is no exception. In particular, listening behavior appears to be affected by how people in a given culture think about the importance of time. In individualistic cultures, people often think of time as a resource. Americans, ____ (A) ____, commonly say that "time is money," and they think of time as a commodity that can be saved, spent, and wasted. People in such cultures typically place a high value on efficiency, and they expect others to do the same. They value direct, straightforward communication, and listeners become impatient with speakers who don't "get to the point." ____ (B) ____, collectivistic cultures such as Korea emphasize social harmony over efficiency. As part of their listening behavior, people in these cultures often pay close attention to nonverbal behaviors and contextual cues to determine the meaning of a speaker's message.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|----------------|
| ① moreover | In contrast |
| ② moreover | Consequently |
| ③ therefore | In other words |
| ④ for instance | In contrast |
| ⑤ for instance | In other words |

55. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Different media accumulate their audiences in different ways. In print media, such as newspapers and magazines, one measure of success is the actual number of publications distributed, or circulation. ____ (A) ____, more than one person usually reads each copy of a publication; for example, most newspapers average two readers per copy, while certain magazines, such as People, may have upwards of eight readers per copy. So the total audience is the circulation multiplied by the readers per copy. ____ (B) ____, in print media, the circulation is the number of copies printed, while the audience is the number of persons who read those copies of the publication. Because you want to attract more than one reader per copy of the publication, the number for the audience will usually be larger than the number for circulation.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|-------------|
| ① However | Thus |
| ② However | Furthermore |
| ③ As a result | Similarly |
| ④ As a result | Thus |
| ⑤ In other words | Similarly |

56. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

To provide meaningful feedback, a coach must somehow observe and evaluate performance. Traditional coaching intervention often involves subjective observations and conclusions based on the coach's perceptions, biases and own previous experiences. ____ (A) ____, a number of studies have revealed that subjective observations are potentially both unreliable and inaccurate. Human memory systems have limitations, and it is almost impossible to remember accurately all the meaningful events that take place during an entire competition. Studies have shown international-level soccer coaches could only recollect 30 per cent of the key factors that determined successful soccer performance and were less than 45 per cent correct in the post-game assessment of what occurred during a game. Another study found no difference between novice and experienced gymnastics coaches in distinguishing differences between two performances. ____ (B) ____, the experienced coaches were more likely to report a difference in performance when none existed, and were very confident in their decisions, even when incorrect.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① For example | By contrast |
| ② However | In fact |
| ③ However | By contrast |
| ④ Moreover | In fact |
| ⑤ For example | That is |

57. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Since animals lose body heat through surfaces, a higher surface-to-volume ratio would result in greater loss of body heat. This is why smaller animals lose more body heat. ____ (A) ____, a mouse or a hummingbird must burn a lot of calories to maintain a constant body temperature. This is the main reason that, among warm-blooded animals, metabolic rate declines with increasing body size. Small mammals have evolved to produce relatively more body heat. Their faster metabolic rate means that they do not live as long. Small animals tend to have shorter lives than large animals, and warm-blooded animals shorter lives than cold-blooded animals. ____ (B) ____, large animals can have warm bodies just because they are large. Large dinosaurs, for example, were probably warm-blooded simply because of their low surface-to-volume ratio.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|--------------|
| ① In contrast | Conversely |
| ② In contrast | To conclude |
| ③ For instance | To conclude |
| ④ As a result | Additionally |
| ⑤ As a result | Conversely |

o13강. 무관한 문장 찾기

58. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In 1866, Americans had just been through the Civil War. In the war, almost 750,000 people died and two-thirds of these deaths were due to diseases. ① These shocking statistics demanded that the federal government take a more active role in managing cholera. ② Thus, while it was an opportunity to produce medical knowledge and further train American physicians, cholera was above all a social problem. ③ The military, along with local health associations, aimed to minimize any further threat to the population. ④ To restore order after the war, the military believed they must control the economy and set up direct and indirect mechanisms to do so. ⑤ The objective in this effort, then, was both to better understand the nature of cholera and to develop a preventative strategy.

59. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

There is a reason why certain schemas are more available to us. ① If certain examples of categorizations are easier to remember, schemas consistent with those examples are more likely to be called up and used. ② Suppose you were asked whether there are more words in the English language that begin with the letter r or if there are more words in which the third letter is an r. ③ Most people find it much easier to think of examples of words that begin with r, and thus, the ease of producing examples makes it seem as if there are more words that begin with r. ④ What people really need to focus on are two other words that begin with r — reconsider and refuse. ⑤ These words are more easily available to us, and thus, they cause us to overestimate their frequency of occurrence.

60. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The art market is the result of complex interactions that can usually not be explained by economic theory. ① The name of an artist, recent exhibitions, new books, rediscoveries, reactions of dealers, critics, museum directors, art historians, collectors and investors often influence tastes, aesthetic values and prices. ② Artists have sometimes been rated explicitly by art historians. ③ Implicit ratings can also be computed by using, for instance, the length of entries in art history books, encyclopedias or dictionaries. ④ The arts are among the most desirable products of civilization — they are among the most worthy of the outputs of the economy. ⑤ Economists believe that prices can be taken as integrating all these effects and their dynamic interactions across artists and media may reveal some common patterns or, on the contrary, call attention to divergent behaviors.

61. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A portion of the power of maps comes from their long association with power. ① Maps have generally expressed knowledge about places from the viewpoint of the elite. ② The production of maps — certainly the useful ones — demands, and seems always to have demanded, considerable amounts of capital in the form of training, time, field and archival research, materials, and even health and lives. ③ Indeed the map has become so influential that it has at once become a taken-for-granted daily companion and a subtle yet powerful shaper of our understanding of the world. ④ Few have been the merchants and leaders either able to afford such an investment or possessed of the imagination to understand its value. ⑤ The information to be found on the most useful maps produced throughout history has been, consequently, privileged, restricted, and thus tied to social and political power.

62. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Transport is an exciting and rapidly evolving field. ① The main drivers of change are technological progress and societal evolution. ② In recent years, new technologies of information and communication have emerged that are leading to major innovations in applications such as traveler information services and pricing of infrastructure usage. ③ Generally people seem to value a reduction in waiting time more than a reduction in the journey time of the main type of transport. ④ These technologies have also profoundly transformed logistics for firms, and they are beginning to have noticeable impacts on the daily activity and travel patterns of households. ⑤ The volume of travel is affected by two opposing forces: economic growth which tends to boost mobility and concerns about the environment and energy supply which tend to restrain it.

63. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The instinct of curiosity greatly contributes to humans' individual and collective progress.

① It urges people to seek the unknown and to find answers to things not yet understood. ② Thus, in more serious fields, it drives humans to explore and to conquer new frontiers in all dimensions. ③ For example, sparkling objects in the night sky have fascinated the human instinct of curiosity to the point that humans have found a way to land on the moon and reach beyond it. ④ The point is that too much persistence can prevent us from finding new approaches, and too much curiosity may prevent a thoroughness that is also needed for a new invention. ⑤ And as curiosity leads humans to experiment with various things, they often produce incredible discoveries, inventions and achievements.

64. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

We live in an age of expertise, when earnings and knowledge are closely linked. ① For each worker, an extra year of schooling typically leads to about 8 percent higher earnings. ② On average, an extra year of schooling for a country's entire population is associated with a more than 30 percent increase in gross domestic product per person. ③ The technology makes it possible to perform basic tasks at home, but working alone makes it hard to actually accumulate the most valuable forms of human capital. ④ The striking correlation between education and a country's GDP may reflect what economists call human capital externalities, a term for the idea that people become more productive when they work around other skilled people. ⑤ When a country gets more educated, people experience both the direct effect of their own extra learning plus the benefits that come from everyone around them being more skilled.

65. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Stories are significant in the evolution of our species and the creation of culture. ① Before the invention of writing, stories and legends were handed down from generation to generation in the form of rituals and oral traditions that contained both education and the foundations of wisdom. ② Just as new learning adds something new to what we already know, so a new story adds to our existing stock. ③ When we make stories out of everything, we use language artistically to develop all of the critical components involved in the communication process. ④ The appearance of certain themes across cultures and times — death and resurrection, for instance — establishes their importance to the species as a whole. ⑤ Such stories are used to pass down group identity, wisdom and experience for the next generation to build on, as well as giving them ways of self-soothing and facing death.

14강. 문단 내 글의 순서 정하기

66. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tucson is a city in the desert. Its population has grown rapidly over the last twenty years, putting stress on one vital resource: water.

(A) A quick review of water use indicated landscaping consumed too much water, accounting for over half the total water used by the city. The new policies encouraged residents to tear out trees and bushes and replace them with rocks, sand, and other nonliving landscape.

(B) For the last decade a strong water conservation ethic has developed, and city leaders took some extraordinary steps to encourage conservation when they created landscaping policies.

(C) This helped reinforce the so-called xeriscape philosophy (landscaping that uses little water). The policies were expressed as landscape ordinances. Additional encouragement included recommendations via public service announcements and consumer publications.

① (A) - (B) - (C) ② (A) - (C) - (B)

③ (B) - (A) - (C) ④ (B) - (C) - (A)

⑤ (C) - (A) - (B)

67. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

By the time you start your literature review, you will probably have decided upon the main theme for your investigation, and also upon the key research objectives.

(A) However, if you have selected a fairly uncommon subject on which little has been written, then it may be difficult to find sufficient material to review. You may have to consider including a discussion of material which only exists on the periphery of the subject chosen.

(B) If that is the case, it should not be difficult to find writing and research to review. In fact, the main difficulty may be in selecting what you want to include, and what you wish to exclude.

(C) To some extent, therefore, the essential task has been predetermined. You may have selected a research topic or theme around which a great deal of research has been previously conducted.

① (A) - (B) - (C)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

68. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Someone hands you a piece of paper bearing a fine grid — as in a school exercise book. The person tells you that he is thinking of just one of the small squares.

(A) If the answer is 'no' then the box must be in B — there is nowhere else it could be. So you now forget about A and proceed to divide B in half, lettering each half as before.

(B) He wants you to locate that square by asking questions which will only get a 'yes' or 'no' answer. So you divide the sheet in half with a line and call one half A and the other half B. You ask: 'Is the desired box in A?'

(C) Again you ask the question. In the end you must come to the chosen box. The point about this simple strategy is that at every moment the desired box must lie in A or not-A (which is B). There is nowhere else. Nor can the box lie in both A and B.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

69. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Obviously, when two forms of speech are so different that it is completely impossible to establish communication, as is the case with English and Chinese, for example, they are regarded as different languages by everyone.

(A) On the other hand, many Americans from the Midwest do not understand Londoners, and vice versa, but they are supposed to be using the same English language. This is why it is necessary to rely on the speakers themselves in dubious cases.

(B) But here, there are many exceptions. For example, Swedes and Norwegians usually understand each other without difficulty, but Swedish and Norwegian are regarded as different languages.

(C) Further, people who understand each other are usually regarded as speaking the same language, and those who speak the same language are supposed to understand each other.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

70. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine that you are out walking with a friend and you find two lottery tickets. You decide to take one ticket each. Your friend kindly says that you can decide which of the two tickets you want to keep.

(A) So it doesn't matter which ticket you choose because they both have the same chance of winning. However, many people would choose the second ticket over the first. Why is this?

(B) One ticket has the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The other ticket has the numbers 5, 18, 19, 31, 35, 45. Which ticket would you choose to keep? Statistically, both tickets have an equal probability of winning.

(C) One suggestion is that we view the second ticket to be more representative of a winning lottery ticket. That is, you ignore the fact that they both have an equal chance and instead make the decision based on how similar you think it is to a winning ticket.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

71. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

To a large degree our fears are projections of our own minds. Let's say, for example, you're sitting on a park bench on a warm spring day reading a book.

(A) Suddenly, for no reason at all, you're afraid of this poor guy who's just trying to enjoy the day the same way you were until he got there. This is what happens with most panic attacks.

(B) If you were afraid of riding in an elevator, you'd begin to anticipate what might happen once you got into the elevator — I'm going to be trapped in there for hours, and no one's going to get me out — and on and on until you're paralyzed by a fear that is entirely a creation of your own imagination.

(C) You're relaxed and content until someone sits down next to you and distracts you. At that point you might begin to wonder who he is, why he's chosen to sit there, whether he has some hidden motive.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

72. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

My good friends Dr. Paul Odland and his wife Barb travel frequently to South America, where he provides free medical treatment for disabled children of poor families.

(A) The pace increased so fast Barb could not keep up with the back-and-forth interpretation until — suddenly — all three parties realized that Paul had gone above the vendor's last stated price, and the vendor had gone below Paul's last offer. After a moment of embarrassment, they compromised, laughed, and settled the deal.

(B) One day, while buying souvenirs in a local marketplace, Paul spotted a carving that he liked and wanted to purchase. The non-English speaking vendor was asking 500 pesos for the carving.

(C) With Barb acting as interpreter, Paul offered 300 and the vendor proposed 450. The bargaining in the noisy market became spirited, even intense, with Paul stepping up his price slightly and the seller retreating slowly.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

73. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Typically children talk about (or should I say, complain about) chores as something to get done so they can do something else.

(A) If my husband wanted me to add some bit of work to my schedule and announced, "Honey, I have a new chore for you!" I'm sure my response would not be enthusiastic. I'm not sure I would do my best work on something that was introduced as a chore.

(B) In looking at the definition of the word chore, I found that it can mean "an unpleasant task." Certainly all of us can relate to unpleasant tasks that are a part of our work routine.

(C) They are not all unpleasant, though. I believe that the word chore is a poor one to use when describing the work we must do. Chore has a negative implied meaning and does not encourage cheerful, willing compliance.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

15강. 문단 속에 문장 넣기

74. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?

Therefore, a family can reduce its carbon footprint by eating less processed foods whenever possible.

After being picked, an apple requires only the energy it takes to get from farm to market. (①) When an apple goes into a jar of applesauce before reaching the market, however, much more energy is necessary. (②) This energy includes the fuel to transport the apples to a factory and the electricity to run the machines that cook the apples, puree them, and pack the sauce into jars. (③) Creating the jars that hold the applesauce also requires energy. (④) And, of course, the jars must eventually be transported to the supermarket. (⑤) If you have a choice between an apple and applesauce, choose the apple.

75. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

When calm conditions return, the small waves rebuild the berm at the expense of the bar.

There are two major beach forms created by waves: berms and bars. (①) Berms are flat, above-water features that make up the familiar part of a beach. (②) Bars are underwater ridges of sand that parallel the shoreline and are seldom seen except at unusually low tides. (③) On most beaches there is a constant exchange of sand between these two features, the direction of the transport depending on the character of the waves. (④) When the waves are large and follow close upon each other as they do under storm conditions, the berm is worn down and the bar builds up. (⑤) For this reason the above-water part of a beach is generally much narrower in the stormy winter months than in the summer.

76. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Military spending was still high, but the resources of the empire allowed for significant public expenditures on other things.

The geographic importance of the Roman Empire was that it created an environment under which trade could thrive. Areas of conflict were on the borders of the empire. (①) Away from those areas of conflict, the empire was secure and well regulated. (②) Tax revenues paid for the development of extensive road systems and ports that facilitated trade, helping to create more wealth. (③) More wealth meant more money to spend on consumer goods, including wine. (④) Moreover, wine was subject to taxation, and thus important to the health of the Roman economy. (⑤) As a consequence, we see in the Romans some of the first governmental efforts to control and regulate crops, precursors of modern-day agricultural regulation.

77. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

On the other hand, it was free publicity for their new songs, so the protests were often faint, as negotiations between the record companies and radio stations regarding the payment of rights fees would ultimately show.

Recorded music and radio suffered through a love-hate relationship. On the one hand, they competed against one another for the entertainment time and dollar of the American public. (①) Early radio broadcasts were most likely to be live performances. (②) This, however, was an expensive pursuit and, as the availability and quality of recorded music improved, recorded music became more widespread. (③) This occasionally led to legal disputes. (④) Record companies objected to radio stations playing their discs on the air, which they clearly labeled "not licensed for radio broadcast." (⑤) The industry would learn to see radio as a strong complement, eventually going so far as to pay radio stations to play their music.

78. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In Thailand, people greet each other by placing the palms of their hands together in front of their bodies and slightly bowing their heads.

Norms make our interactions with others reasonably predictable. Americans expect that when they extend a hand to another person, that person will grasp it and a brief handshake will follow. They would be shocked if they held out their hand and the other person grabbed it and spit on it or wouldn't let go. (①) In contrast, people in some societies commonly embrace or kiss each other's cheek as a form of greeting, even when involved in a formal business relationship. (②) A hearty handshake in those societies may be interpreted as an insult. (③) This greeting is governed by strict norms. (④) Slight differences in the placement of one's hands reflect the social position of the other person — the higher the hands, the higher the position of the person being greeted. (⑤) Norms like these make it easier to "live with others" in a relatively harmonious way.

79. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Then, in cottage industry and later in factory industry, employers returned to women.

Although paid work has always been segregated by gender, over time some tasks have switched back and forth between the sexes. (①) Consider the production of cloth. (②) Textiles were produced in women's workshops during the Middle Ages; these workshops were disappearing by the thirteenth century, although in some parts of Europe women continued to weave silk. (③) By the sixteenth century, men had begun to take over the production of cloth. (④) Women spun thread and wove cloth for the families, but through their guilds, men gained control of commercial weaving. (⑤) By the 1840s, factory needlework and cottage industry — usually involving textiles — were among the most common kinds of employment for English women.

80. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The problem is perhaps not only a problem in our educational system, but it may also be that because people are oblivious to the Sun's position and path in the sky, it has ceased to have meaning in their lives.

You might think that most people know why it's cold in the winter and warm in the summer, but you'd be surprised. (①) In 1987, filmmakers interviewed a group of twenty-three graduating Harvard seniors and professors. (②) Twenty-one of the twenty-three gave the wrong answer. (③) Most offered up the explanation that the Earth is closer to the Sun in the summer (it is a little closer in January). (④) The producers of the film suggested that these misconceptions point to significant flaws in the way science is taught. (⑤) If it is presented as a separate fact, there is no reason to link the passage of the Sun to the seasons.

81. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

This fact largely explains the rapid rise in the consumption of sugar.

During the 16th and 17th centuries, from a rare and high-priced luxury item sugar became an ordinary consumer product. (㉠) In Europe before the 16th century, for example, a kilogram of sugar cost the equivalent of 30 to 40 days' wages paid to an urban manual laborer. (㉡) During the first half of the 18th century in England, on the other hand, the same amount of sugar cost less than one day's wages — wages that had not greatly increased in the interval. (㉢) In commercial countries, and especially in the cities of commercial countries, consumption had reached considerable levels by the beginning of the 18th century. (㉣) Thus in 1730 the average European consumed less than half a kilogram of sugar a year, while the average Englishman went through nearly 5 kilograms a year. (㉤) But the average citizen of one of the commercial cities would probably have consumed some 10 to 15 kilograms a year, that is, enough to cover 7-9% of his annual caloric needs.

16강. 문단 요약

82. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 내용으로 적절한 것은?

Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves in terms of their work or by what they spend time on. These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive. There is nothing criminal in doing this, but psychologically, we become what we believe. People who follow this practice tend to lose their individuality and begin to live with the notion that they are recognized by the job they do. However, jobs may not be permanent, and you may lose your job for a countless number of reasons, some of which you may not even be responsible for. In such cases, these people suffer from an inevitable social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been disassociated from what once was their identity.

Those who choose to present themselves in terms of what they ____ (A) ____ end up losing their ____ (B) ____ when they are no longer recognized that way.

(A) (B)

- ① do ability
- ② feel ability
- ③ do identity
- ④ feel identity
- ⑤ support goal

83. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 내용으로 적절한 것은?

Without being musical, a person misses the opportunity to know a part of himself. Studying music is one of the few things children learn from what Charles Fowler calls inside out rather than outside in. Children are taught that "2+2=4," "C-A-T spells cat," and the capital of the United States is Washington, D.C. This type of learning takes facts on the "outside" and inserts them into the "inside" of the child. In music, two children, even very young children, performing the same simple piano piece will make it sound different in ways that reflect who they are. These children are developing their musicality on the inside and reflecting it out to the world. Unlike learning the correct spelling of "school," the correct answer in music is constantly changing as it interacts with, and is re-created by, the child. It is through this process that children will learn something very meaningful about themselves as well.

Studying music, involving learning from the inside out, enables children to have better ____ (A) ____ by helping them to express themselves through the interaction with and ____ (B) ____ of musical truth.

(A) (B)

- ① self-awareness confirmation
- ② self-awareness re-creation
- ③ social skills confirmation
- ④ academic performance reflection
- ⑤ academic performance re-creation

84. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 내용으로 적절한 것은?

Hiring practices vary between individual-oriented and group-oriented cultures, and this may cause a problem in multinational corporations. Rade, an engineer who had immigrated to Germany from Serbia, worked for a German engineering firm. His daughter Lana had recently graduated from a well-known German university. Rade considered it his duty to find his daughter a job, and he wanted his German boss to hire Lana. Although the boss felt Lana was well qualified for the position, his individualistic orientation led him to refuse to have a father and daughter working in the same office. Seeing his boss's actions from the perspective of a contrasting culture, Rade thought it was unfair — he saw no problem in his daughter working with him in the same office. The unfortunate outcome was that Lana was neither considered nor hired, and the positive working relationship between Rade and his boss ended.

When Rade's request that his German boss hire his daughter was ____ (A) ____, the conflict caused by a fundamental difference between their ____ (B) ____ led to a sour ending to their otherwise good working relationship.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|------------|
| ① grantedcareer | paths |
| ② grantedvalue | systems |
| ③ retriedfamily | traditions |
| ④ rejectedvalue | systems |
| ⑤ rejectedfamily | traditions |

85. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 내용으로 적절한 것은?

Imagine that after studying word pairs such as red/blood and food/radish, you are given red as a cue and recall that blood went with it. This act of recall strengthens your memory of the two words appearing together, so that next time you are given red, it will be easier for you to recall blood. Remarkably, however, recalling that blood went with red will also make it more difficult later to recall radish when given food! When practicing red/blood, it is necessary to suppress retrieval of recently encountered "red things" other than blood, so that your mind is not littered with irrelevancies that could interfere with the recall of the word you seek. But there is a cost to suppressing retrieval of unwanted items such as radish: they are less accessible for future recall, even to a cue (food) that would seem to have nothing to do with "redness."

*radish 적환무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 됨) **suppress 억누르다

Recalling words based on cue words with which they were paired ____ (A) ____ suppressing retrieval of unwanted items, but this makes it more difficult to ____ (B) ____ those unwanted items when it is necessary.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① hinders | describe |
| ② hinders | recall |
| ③ strengthens | neglect |
| ④ requires | neglect |
| ⑤ requires | recall |