

【문 1】 다음 밑줄 친 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It's tempting to identify knowledge with facts, but not every fact is an item of knowledge. Imagine shaking a sealed cardboard box containing a single coin. As you put the box down, the coin inside the box has landed either heads or tails: let's say that's a fact. But as long as no one looks into the box, this fact remains unknown; it is not yet within the realm of (A)[fact / knowledge]. Nor do facts become knowledge simply by being written down. If you write the sentence 'The coin has landed heads' on one slip of paper and 'The coin has landed tails' on another, then you will have written down a fact on one of the slips, but you still won't have gained knowledge of the outcome of the coin toss. Knowledge demands some kind of access to a fact on the part of some living subject. (B)[With / Without] a mind to access it, whatever is stored in libraries and databases won't be knowledge, but just ink marks and electronic traces. In any given case of knowledge, this access may or may not be unique to an individual: the same fact may be known by one person and not by others. Common knowledge might be shared by many people, but there is no knowledge that dangles (C)[attached / unattached] to any subject.

- |   |           |         |            |
|---|-----------|---------|------------|
|   | (A)       | (B)     | (C)        |
| ① | fact      | with    | unattached |
| ② | knowledge | without | unattached |
| ③ | knowledge | with    | attached   |
| ④ | fact      | without | attached   |

【문 2】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Impressionable youth are not the only ones subject to \_\_\_\_\_. Most of us have probably had an experience of being pressured by a salesman. Have you ever had a sales rep try to sell you some "office solution" by telling you that 70 percent of your competitors are using their service, so why aren't you? But what if 70 percent of your competitors are idiots? Or what if that 70 percent were given so much value added or offered such a low price that they couldn't resist the opportunity? The practice is designed to do one thing and one thing only—to pressure you to buy. To make you feel you might be missing out on something or that everyone else knows but you.

- ① peer pressure
- ② impulse buying
- ③ bullying tactics
- ④ keen competition

【문 3】 다음 밑줄 친 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

People with high self-esteem have confidence in their skills and competence and enjoy facing the challenges that life offers them. They (A)[willingly / unwillingly] work in teams because they are sure of themselves and enjoy taking the opportunity to contribute. However, those who have low self-esteem tend to feel awkward, shy, and unable to express themselves. Often they compound their problems by opting for avoidance strategies because they (B)[deny / hold] the belief that whatever they do will result in failure. Conversely, they may compensate for their lack of self-esteem by exhibiting boastful and arrogant behavior to cover up their sense of unworthiness. Furthermore, such individuals account for their successes by finding reasons that are outside of themselves, while those with high self-esteem (C)[attempt / attribute] their success to internal characteristics.

- |   |             |      |           |
|---|-------------|------|-----------|
|   | (A)         | (B)  | (C)       |
| ① | willingly   | deny | attempt   |
| ② | willingly   | hold | attribute |
| ③ | unwillingly | hold | attempt   |
| ④ | unwillingly | deny | attribute |

【문 4】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To be sure, no other species can lay claim to our capacity to devise something new and original, from the sublime to the sublimely ridiculous. Other animals do build things—birds assemble their intricate nests, beavers construct dams, and ants dig elaborate networks of tunnels. "But airplanes, strangely tilted skyscrapers and Chia Pets, well, they're pretty impressive," Fuentes says, adding that from an evolutionary standpoint, "creativity is as much a part of our tool kit as walking on two legs, having a big brain and really good hands for manipulating things." For a physically unprepossessing primate, without great fangs or claws or wings or other obvious physical advantages, creativity has been the great equalizer—and more—ensuring, for now, at least, the survival of Homo sapiens.

\*sublime 황당한, (터무니없이) 극단적인  
\*Chia Pets 잔디가 머리털처럼 자라나는 피규어

- ① Where Does Human Creativity Come From?
- ② What Are the Physical Characteristics of Primates?
- ③ Physical Advantages of Homo Sapiens over Other Species
- ④ Creativity: a Unique Trait Human Species Have For Survival

【문 5】 다음 글의 요지를 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

“Most of bird identification is based on a sort of subjective impression—the way a bird moves and little instantaneous appearances at different angles and sequences of different appearances, and as it turns its head and as it flies and as it turns around, you see sequences of different shapes and angles,” Sibley says, “All that combines to create a unique impression of a bird that can’t really be taken apart and described in words. When it comes down to being in the fieldland looking at a bird, you don’t take time to analyze it and say it shows this, this, and this; therefore it must be this species. It’s more natural and instinctive. After a lot of practice, you look at the bird, and it triggers little switches in your brain. It looks right. You know what it is at a glance.”

According to Sibley, bird identification is based on (A)\_\_\_\_\_ rather than (B)\_\_\_\_\_.

- ① instinctive impression - discrete analysis
- ② objective research - subjective judgements
- ③ physical appearances - behavioral traits
- ④ close observation - distant observation

【문 6】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

As cars are becoming less dependent on people, the means and circumstances in which the product is used by consumers are also likely to undergo significant changes, with higher rates of participation in car sharing and short-term leasing programs.

- (A) In the not-too-distant future, a driverless car could come to you when you need it, and when you are done with it, it could then drive away without any need for a parking space. Increases in car sharing and short-term leasing are also likely to be associated with a corresponding decrease in the importance of exterior car design.
- (B) As a result, the symbolic meanings derived from cars and their relationship to consumer self-identity and status are likely to change in turn.
- (C) Rather than serving as a medium for personalization and self-identity, car exteriors might increasingly come to represent a channel for advertising and other promotional activities, including brand ambassador programs, such as those offered by Free Car Media.

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

【문 7】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a wonderful story of a group of American car executives who went to Japan to see a Japanese assembly line. At the end of the line, the doors were put on the hinges, the same as in America.

- (A) But something was missing. In the United States, a line worker would take a rubber mallet and tap the edges of the door to ensure that it fit perfectly. In Japan, that job didn’t seem to exist.
- (B) Confused, the American auto executives asked at what point they made sure the door fit perfectly. Their Japanese guide looked at them and smiled sheepishly. “We make sure it fits when we design it.”
- (C) In the Japanese auto plant, they didn’t examine the problem and accumulate data to figure out the best solution – they engineered the outcome they wanted from the beginning. If they didn’t achieve their desired outcome, they understood it was because of a decision they made at the start of the process.

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

【문 8】 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There has been much research on nonverbal cues to deception dating back to the work of Ekman and his idea of leakage. It is well documented that people use others’ nonverbal behaviors as a way to detect lies. My research and that of many others has strongly supported people’s reliance on observations of others’ nonverbal behaviors when assessing honesty. (A)\_\_\_\_\_, social scientific research on the link between various nonverbal behaviors and the act of lying suggests that the link is typically not very strong or consistent. In my research, I have observed that the nonverbal signals that seem to give one liar away are different than those given by a second liar. (B)\_\_\_\_\_, the scientific evidence linking nonverbal behaviors and deception has grown weaker over time. People infer honesty based on how others nonverbally present themselves, but that has very limited utility and validity.

- ① However - What’s more
- ② As a result - On the contrary
- ③ However - Nevertheless
- ④ As a result - For instance

【문 9】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

As soon as the start-up is incorporated it will need a bank account, and the need for a payroll account will follow quickly. The banks are very competitive in services to do payroll and related tax bookkeeping, ①starting with even the smallest of businesses. These are areas ②where a business wants the best quality service and the most “free” accounting help it can get. The changing payroll tax legislation is a headache to keep up with, especially when a sales force will be operating in many of the fifty states. And the ③requiring reports are a burden on a company’s add administrative staff. Such services are often provided best by the banker. The banks’ references in this area should be compared with the payroll service alternatives such as ADP, but the future and the long-term relationship should be kept in mind when a decision is ④being made.

【문10】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many people refuse to visit animal shelters because they find it too sad or ①depressed. They shouldn’t feel so bad because so many lucky animals are saved from a dangerous life on the streets, ②where they’re at risk of traffic accidents, attack by other animals or humans, and subject to the elements. Many lost pets likewise ③are found and reclaimed by distraught owners simply because they were brought into animal shelters. Most importantly, ④adoptable pets find homes, and sick or dangerous animals are humanely relieved of their suffering.

【문11】 다음 밑줄 친 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

EQ testing, when performed with reliable testing methods, can provide you with very useful information about yourself. I’ve found, having tested thousands of people, that many are a bit surprised by their results. For example, one person who believed she was very socially responsible and often concerned about others came out with an (A)[average / extraordinary] score in that area. She was quite disappointed in her score. It turned out that she had very high standards for social responsibility and therefore was extremely (B)[easy / hard] on herself when she performed her assessment. In reality, she was (C)[more / less] socially responsible than most people, but she believed that she could be much better than she was.

- |   |               |      |      |
|---|---------------|------|------|
|   | (A)           | (B)  | (C)  |
| ① | average       | easy | less |
| ② | average       | hard | more |
| ③ | extraordinary | hard | less |
| ④ | extraordinary | easy | more |

【문12】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A person may try to \_\_\_\_\_ by using evidence to his advantage. A mother asks her son, “How are you doing in English this term?” He responds cheerfully, “Oh, I just got a ninety-five on a quiz.” The statement conceals the fact that he has failed every other quiz and that his actual average is 55. Yet, if she pursues the matter no further, the mother may be delighted that her son is doing so well. Linda asks Susan, “Have you read much Dickens?” Susan responds, “Oh, *Pickwick Papers* is one of my favorite novels.” The statement may disguise the fact that *Pickwick Papers* is the only novel by Dickens that she has read, and it may give Linda the impression that Susan is a great Dickens enthusiast.

- ① earn extra money
- ② effect a certain belief
- ③ hide memory problems
- ④ make other people feel guilty

【문13】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Whether we are complimented for our appearance, our garden, a dinner we prepared, or an assignment at the office, it is always satisfying to receive recognition for a job well done. Certainly, reinforcement theory sees occasional praise as an aid to learning a new skill. However, some evidence cautions against making sweeping generalizations regarding the use of praise in improving performance. It seems that while praise improves performance on certain tasks, on others it can instead prove harmful. Imagine the situation in which the enthusiastic support of hometown fans expecting victory brings about the downfall of their team. In this situation, it seems that praise creates pressure on athletes, disrupting their performance.



Whether (A) helps or hurts a performance depends on (B).

- |   |             |     |                     |
|---|-------------|-----|---------------------|
|   | (A)         |     | (B)                 |
| ① | praise      | ... | task types          |
| ② | competition | ... | quality of teamwork |
| ③ | praise      | ... | quality of teamwork |
| ④ | competition | ... | task types          |



【문14】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

As we consider media consumption in the context of anonymous social relations, we mean all of those occasions that involve the presence of strangers, such as viewing television in public places like bars, ①going to concerts or dance clubs, or reading a newspaper on a bus or subway. Typically, there are social rules that ②govern how we interact with those around us and with the media product. For instance, it is considered rude in our culture, or at least aggressive, ③read over another person's shoulder or to get up and change TV channels in a public setting. Any music fan knows what is appropriate at a particular kind of concert. The presence of other people is often crucial to defining the setting and hence the activity of media consumption, ④despite the fact that the relationships are totally impersonal.

【문15】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many of us believe that amnesia, or sudden memory loss, results in the inability to recall one's name and identity. This belief may reflect the way amnesia is usually ①portrayed in movies, television, and literature. For example, when we meet Matt Damon's character in the movie *The Bourne Identity*, we learn that he has no memory for who he is, why he has the skills he does, or where he is from. He spends much of the movie ②trying to answer these questions. However, the inability to remember your name and identity ③are exceedingly rare in reality. Amnesia most often results from a brain injury that leaves the victim unable to form new memories, but with most memories of the past ④intact. Some movies do accurately portray this more common syndrome; our favorite *Memento*.

【문16】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Much is now known about natural hazards and the negative impacts they have on people and their property. It would seem obvious that any logical person would avoid such potential impacts or at least modify their behavior or their property to minimize such impacts. However, humans are not always rational. Until someone has a personal experience or knows someone who has such an experience, most people subconsciously believe "It won't happen here" or "It won't happen to me." Even knowledgeable scientists who are aware of the hazards, the odds of their occurrence, and the costs of an event \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① refuse to remain silent
- ② do not always act appropriately
- ③ put the genetic factor at the top end
- ④ have difficulty in defining natural hazards

【문17】 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The rise of cities and kingdoms and the improvement in transport infrastructure brought about new opportunities for specialization. Densely populated cities provided full-time employment not just for professional shoemakers and doctors, but also for carpenters, priests, soldiers and lawyers. Villages that gained a reputation for producing really good wine, olive oil or ceramics discovered that it was worth their while to specialize nearly exclusively in that product and trade it with other settlements for all the other goods they needed. This made a lot of sense. Climates and soils differ, so why drink mediocre wine from your backyard if you can buy a smoother variety from a place whose soil and climate is much better suited to grape vines? If the clay in your backyard makes stronger and prettier pots, then you can make an exchange.

- ① how climates and soils influence the local products
- ② ways to gain a good reputation for local specialties
- ③ what made people engage in specialization and trade
- ④ the rise of cities and full-time employment for professionals

【문18】 밑줄 친 the issue가 가리키는 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nine-year-old Ryan Kyote was eating breakfast at home in Napa, California, when he saw the news: an Indiana school had taken a 6-year-old's meal when her lunch account didn't have enough money. Kyote asked if that could happen to his friends. When his mom contacted the school district to find out, she learned that students at schools in their district had, all told, as much as \$25,000 in lunch debt. Although the district says it never penalized students who owed, Kyote decided to use his saved allowance to pay off his grade's debt, about \$74—becoming the face of a movement to end lunch-money debt. When California Governor Gavin Newsom signed a bill in October that banned "lunch shaming," or giving worse food to students with debt, he thanked Kyote for his "empathy and his courage" in raising awareness of the issue. "Heroes," Kyote points out, "come in all ages."

- ① The governor signed a bill to decline lunch items to students with lunch debt.
- ② Kyote's lunch was taken away because he ran out of money in his lunch account.
- ③ The school district with financial burden cut the budget failing to serve quality meals.
- ④ Many students in the district who could not afford lunch were burdened with lunch debt.



【문19】 청고래에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The biggest heart in the world is inside the blue whale. It weighs more than seven tons. It's as big as a room. When this creature is born it is 20 feet long and weighs four tons. It is way bigger than your car. It drinks a hundred gallons of milk from its mama every day and gains 200 pounds a day, and when it is seven or eight years old it endures an unimaginable puberty and then it essentially disappears from human ken, for next to nothing is known of the mating habits, travel patterns, diet, social life, language, social structure and diseases. There are perhaps 10,000 blue whales in the world, living in every ocean on earth, and of the largest animal who ever lived we know nearly nothing. But we know this: the animals with the largest hearts in the world generally travel in pairs, and their penetrating moaning cries, their piercing yearning tongue, can be heard underwater for miles and miles.

- ① 아기 청고래는 매일 100갤런의 모유를 마시고, 하루에 200 파운드씩 체중이 증가한다.
- ② 청고래는 사춘기를 지나면서 인간의 시야에서 사라져서 청고래에 대해 알려진 것이 많지 않다.
- ③ 세계에서 가장 큰 심장을 지닌 동물이면서, 몸집이 가장 큰 동물이다.
- ④ 청고래는 일반적으로 혼자서 이동하고, 청고래의 소리는 물속을 관통하여 수 마일까지 전달될 수 있다.

【문20】 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In addition to controlling temperatures when handling fresh produce, control of the atmosphere is important. Some moisture is needed in the air to prevent dehydration during storage, but too much moisture can encourage growth of molds. Some commercial storage units have controlled atmospheres, with the levels of both carbon dioxide and moisture being regulated carefully. Sometimes other gases, such as ethylene gas, may be introduced at controlled levels to help achieve optimal quality of bananas and other fresh produce. Related to the control of gases and moisture is the need for some circulation of air among the stored foods.

- ① The necessity of controlling harmful gases in atmosphere
- ② The best way to control levels of moisture in growing plants and fruits
- ③ The seriousness of increasing carbon footprints every year around the world
- ④ The importance of controlling certain levels of gases and moisture in storing foods

【문21】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 가장 적절하지 않은 것은?

Even if lying doesn't have any harmful effects in a particular case, it is still morally wrong because, if discovered, lying weakens the general practice of truth telling on which human communication relies. For instance, if I were to lie about my age on grounds of vanity, and my lying were discovered, even though no serious harm would have been done, I would have ①undermined your trust generally. In that case you would be far less likely to believe anything I might say in the future. Thus all lying, when discovered, has indirect ②harmful effects. However, very occasionally, these harmful effects might possibly be outweighed by the ③benefits which arise from a lie. For example, if someone is seriously ill, lying to them about their life expectancy might probably give them a chance of living longer. On the other hand, telling them the truth could possibly ④prevent a depression that would accelerate their physical decline.

【문22】 글의 흐름으로 보아 아래 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Water is also the medium for most chemical reactions needed to sustain life.

Several common properties of seawater are crucial to the survival and well-being of the ocean's inhabitants. Water accounts for 80-90% of the volume of most marine organisms. ( ① ) It provides buoyancy and body support for swimming and floating organisms and reduces the need for heavy skeletal structures. ( ② ) The life processes of marine organisms in turn alter many fundamental physical and chemical properties of seawater, including its transparency and chemical makeup, making organisms an integral part of the total marine environment. ( ③ ) Understanding the interactions between organisms and their marine environment requires a brief examination of some of the more important physical and chemical attributes of seawater. ( ④ ) The characteristics of pure water and sea water differ in some respects, so we consider first the basic properties of pure water and then examine how those properties differ in seawater.



【문23】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Here's the even more surprising part: The advent of AI didn't (A) diminish / increase the performance of purely human chess players. Quite the opposite. Cheap, supersmart chess programs (B) discouraged / inspired more people than ever to play chess, at more tournaments than ever, and the players got better than ever. There are more than twice as many grand masters now as there were when Deep Blue first beat Kasparov. The top-ranked human chess player today, Magnus Carlsen, trained with AIs and has been deemed the most computerlike of all human chess players. He also has the (C) highest / lowest human grand master rating of all time.

- |   |          |     |             |     |         |
|---|----------|-----|-------------|-----|---------|
|   | (A)      |     | (B)         |     | (C)     |
| ① | diminish | ... | discouraged | ... | highest |
| ② | increase | ... | discouraged | ... | lowest  |
| ③ | diminish | ... | inspired    | ... | highest |
| ④ | increase | ... | inspired    | ... | lowest  |

【문24】 다음 글의 내용을 요약할 때 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Aesthetic value in fashion objects, like aesthetic value in fine art objects, is self-oriented. Consumers have the need to be attracted and to surround themselves with other people who are attractive. However, unlike aesthetic value in the fine arts, aesthetic value in fashion is also other-oriented. Attractiveness of appearance is a way of eliciting the reaction of others and facilitating social interaction.

↓

Aesthetic value in fashion objects is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① inherently only self-oriented
- ② just other-oriented unlike the other
- ③ both self-oriented and other-oriented
- ④ hard to define regardless of its nature

【문25】 글의 흐름으로 보아 아래 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The great news is that this is true whether or not we remember our dreams.

Some believe there is no value to dreams, but it is wrong to dismiss these nocturnal dramas as irrelevant. There is something to be gained in remembering. ( ① ) We can feel more connected, more complete, and more on track. We can receive inspiration, information, and comfort. Albert Einstein stated that his theory of relativity was inspired by a dream. ( ② ) In fact, he claimed that dreams were responsible for many of his discoveries. ( ③ ) Asking why we dream makes as much sense as questioning why we breathe. Dreaming is an integral part of a healthy life. ( ④ ) Many people report being inspired with a new approach for a problem upon awakening, even though they don't remember the specific dream.

