



## 1 인수1 2-2

In craftwork, visual display often counts for more than verbal instruction. Though visual thinking often can't be translated into words, it is indeed thinking — as when we rotate objects mentally, ① judging the importance of near and far bodies or assessing a volume. This sort of mental-visual work allows us to learn from the displays other people ② make to us when gesturing. In a carpentry shop, the correct way to hold a saw can be conveyed by showing the beginner ③ how a saw should sit in the hand and arm so that it cuts with just its own weight. Do-it-yourself instructions inevitably prove ④ annoying when they fail to show the gesture required to take each step; we need to see the bodily gesture to understand the act. In learning, 'show rather than tell' is seldom entirely voiceless, since the person ⑤ showing a gesture is likely to ask questions, but showing comes before explaining.

## 2 인수1 2-5

Feelings are unavoidable. Healthy emotions give a person a sense of well-being, even during difficult situations. Positive emotions feel (A) great/greatly! And feelings, even bad ones, are preferable to a life without any feelings. The primary reason, however, that love is not to be based on emotions (B) is/are because feelings fluctuate; they are unreliable. Feelings may be good servants, but are bad masters. Emotions may provide a fantastic spark, but they are short on fuel. If you doubt me, did you know that the national divorce rate still hovers around fifty percent? Need further proof? How many people want the benefits of being married, but without the long-term sacrifice and commitment? Still not (C) convincing/convincing? Why did you not marry the first person you were attracted to? The answer is that your feelings changed, and this is the main point here. Feelings alone will cause us to love short.



### 3 인수1 3-3

The fact is that people like ① what they remember — and that includes you! In order for your great performance to be appreciated, it needs to be visible. But beyond visibility, the mere exposure research teaches us that familiarity produces preference. Simply put, in many cases, being memorable equals getting ② picked. An Italian executive who has worked in numerous large multinational corporations and has risen quickly through the ranks ③ is an outspoken and provocative individual. Consequently, he sometimes irritates people. But as ④ another manager told me, “Decades from now I will remember him, while I will have forgotten most of his contemporaries.” It is obvious ⑤ that that manager would choose to fill a position — the memorable Italian leader. You can’t select what you can’t recall.

### 4 인수1 4-2

Since urban places are generally larger than rural places, at some point along the population-size scale it should be possible ① to decide when a village becomes a town. In practice, this urban population threshold varies over time and space. In Sweden, any settlement with more than 200 inhabitants ② is classed as urban in the national census, whereas in the USA the population minimum for urban status is 2,500; in Switzerland it is 10,000, rising to 30,000 in Japan. Such diversity reflects social context. ③ Given the sparse distribution of settlement in many areas of Sweden, a threshold of 200 may be appropriate, whereas in a densely settled country such as Japan virtually all settlements would exceed ④ so a low urban threshold population. If not made ⑤ explicit, these differences may complicate international comparison.



### 5 인수1 4-4

Asian energy use is expected to expand significantly as the 21st century progresses. By 2020, Asian energy consumption is projected ① to account for over one-third of global energy use, rivaling ② that of North America and Europe and likely resulting in large increases in an already substantial dependence on imported energy. More than half of the future growth in energy demand in Asia ③ is expected to come from the transportation sector ④ which, barring a technological breakthrough, increased reliance on crude oil and crude oil products will be unavoidable. Per capita income growth in developing countries in particular, such as China, Malaysia, Thailand, India, and Indonesia, will account for an increasing proportion of energy demand by ⑤ encouraging an increase in automobile ownership, and with it, a corresponding rise in motor fuel demand.

### 6 인수1 7-5

The insults of childhood and adolescence leave us ① tender in certain areas. Though we may appear tough and indifferent, in fact, we are quite vulnerable. When words or actions are reminiscent of ② wounding episodes, they awaken strong reactions. You may be unconscious of exactly ③ why a particular action provokes such a strong reaction, but a little introspection may reveal the reason. If you have been a victim of exclusion, you are alert now to ④ its possibility. If you have been called stupid or clumsy, you are sensitive to slights on the score of intelligence and physical grace. Some of the damage has been self-inflicted, comparing yourself to others who you think ⑤ is more popular, beautiful, or accomplished. Some damage is done in love, by parents trying to challenge us to achieve. Other damage is brought on by the notorious bully or snob.



## 7 인수1 11-7

Many people believe that an employer seeking to hire ought to be guided only by the job description and the extent ① to which applicants meet the qualifications. Thus, the “most qualified” applicant ought to be hired. After all, this is what one would want for oneself, should one be a candidate. Anything less ② seems to be making significant decisions on irrelevant grounds. But is this necessarily so? From the employer’s point of view, the job requirements may not be all that ③ matters. Certainly, he/she is looking for someone who can do the job, but he/she may also desire an employee that has a pleasant personality or a quiet demeanor. The employer may be ④ considering the social aspects of the work environment and the effect that a prospective employee, however otherwise ⑤ qualifying, may have on coworkers, not to mention on customers or clients, vendors, and others who might interact with the employee as a representative of the employer’s business.

## 8 인수1 11-8

One of the reasons why it is important to understand the causes of environmental problems ① is that people respond quite differently depending on how they are caused. A classic example concerns lung cancer deaths caused by inhaling cigarette smoke compared to ② those caused by radon exposure. Cigarette-smoking is the leading cause of lung cancer in the United States, killing about 160,000 people per year, while inhaling naturally ③ occurred radon gas is second, killing about 21,000 people per year, seven times as ④ many as die from breathing secondhand smoke. Yet despite the comparative risks, people are much more motivated ⑤ to regulate secondhand smoke than radon exposure. Our moral psychologies and reactive attitudes are geared to what we do to each other, rather than to what nature does to us even when this is mediated by human agency.



### 9 인수1 11-10

A change in the environment can present new opportunities for some species. ① Whenever new opportunities begin to emerge, nature — that is, the environment — will test the variations in the traits of the existing individuals. A portion of the existing species will be genetically equipped ② to take advantage of those new opportunities. Since each species has its own food sources, competitors, and variations among individuals, what is an opportunity to one species will not be an opportunity to all species. These other species may remain unchanged. When a specific example of how one animal changed to take advantage of a new opportunity is ③ given, it doesn't mean that every type of animal would also change in that same way. If that occurred then all animals would soon become identical — and extinct. It is always the case that just a portion of species ④ change when an opportunity emerges. This is how tree-dwelling prosimians developed clapping hands while tree-dwelling squirrels ⑤ were not.

### 10 인수1 12-4

According to Shelley Taylor, a social psychologist at the University of California, Los Angeles, males show a “fight-or-flight” response to social stress: they either run away, ① to avoid the stressor, or stay and fight. Females, on the other hand, “tend and befriend”: they stay ② putting and behave nicely to try to win over the enemy. Taylor is probably right. If two male monkeys are trapped together in a cage with no opportunity for escape, there is a good chance ③ that they will kill each other. Two female monkeys in the same situation might instead try to be nice to each other and work together to reduce the tension. However, this is ④ what males and females may do on average — not all males and females behave in full conformity to Taylor's hypothesis. In reality, the line that divides the male and female strategies ⑤ is crossed all the time — in both directions.



## 11 인수1 12-5

Most modern nations contain a lot of cultural diversity within their boundaries. This is especially true for nations with a history of colonialism. For example, the internationally recognized national borders of most African and South Asian countries are a product of their history as colonies, not of their indigenous cultural or ethnic identities. That is, more often than not, (A) colonizing/colonized nations created boundaries between “their” colonies to further their own interests rather than to reflect cultural distinctions and ethnic divisions. Thus, modern India has dozens of languages and cultural identities, as (B) are/do most sub-Saharan African nations like Kenya and Tanzania. The government of the People’s Republic of China recognizes 56 minority peoples, some of (C) them/whom theoretically have traditional homelands labeled autonomous regions on maps.

## 12 인수1 12-6

Marian Dawkins at Oxford University has pioneered a number of studies that explore what animals prefer and how much they want it. To do this she has designed experiments ① where animals must work for access to different choices. Measurements of how hard the animal will work begin to tell us how valuable that resource ② does to the animal. This provides a way of measuring the animal’s strength of preference. For example, animals can be trained ③ to push against a door to open it to get access to one type of resource or another. By putting heavier and heavier weights onto the doors you can find out how hard the animal is prepared to work to reach its choice. Similarly, you can make the animal ④ do something it prefers not to. Chickens do not like to squeeze through narrow spaces, but they ⑤ will if this gives them access to something they really desire such as a place where they can dust-bathe.



### 13 인수1 13-2

Due to the sociological changes of the past forty years, we no longer cling to certain notions of the male and female role. Yet that does not mean that all stereotypes have been removed. It means, rather, that the number of stereotypes (A) has/have multiplied. Before the days of widespread media influence, a person's idea of what a husband or wife should do and (B) how/what he or she should relate was influenced primarily by one's own parents. With the pervasiveness of television, increased mobility, growing cultural diversity, and the spread of single-parent families, however, role models are often influenced by forces outside the home. (C) However/Whatever influences you've been exposed to, chances are your spouse perceives marital roles somewhat differently than you do. A willingness to examine and change stereotypes is necessary in order to express love more effectively.

### 14 인수1 13-3

I was ten years old and walking down Brooklyn's Fifty-second Street with my aunt. As we approached Thirteenth Avenue I saw ① scattering before us on the sidewalk at least a hundred Batman collector cards. Amazed at my good fortune — I loved Batman cards — I greedily began scooping them up. But almost immediately I felt a gentle tug on my arm. "I know how much you want those cards," my aunt said, "but somebody ② might have dropped them by accident, and that person would be sad to find them gone, just like you would ③ be if you were that person." Normally I would have been indignant, argued, complained, and railed against the ridiculous injustice of it all. Instead, I dropped the cards, ④ gave my head a shake, and said to my aunt, "Yeah, you're right." I did so because something about the way she spoke, how her words conveyed concern for the cards' rightful owner, but also sympathy for my feelings of impending loss, ⑤ reached right into me. I sensed, but did not fully understand at the time, that I had just been hit by great teaching.



### 15 인수1 14-1

If you watch an Indiana Jones action movie, one of the scary Halloween movies, or a sweet movie like Enchanted, you will likely (A) get/to get drawn in and lose yourself as if the movie events were real, and you feel part of it. You identify with the movie, and this is just like being immersed in the images (B) flowing/to flow through your mind. The images seem real and true because you feel yourself to be a part of them. What happens at the theater when you realize you are watching a movie? Your mind is suddenly detached, and you see there are visual images on the screen that you can observe and enjoy, but you know that you are separate from them. Now you are a “witness” to the movie and you can take the movie less (C) serious/seriously. The action on the screen is not you and not real. It is a succession of flickering images.

### 16 인수2 1-2

In sharp contrast to the simple and visible exchanges that characterize the path of locally produced food, globalized corporate food follows a long and largely inscrutable chain of transactions, most of which (A) is/are invisible to the consumer. In this food system, only a tiny proportion of what consumers spend on food at the store goes to the people who grow it. The bulk of our food spending immediately departs from our local communities into the extremely huge infrastructures of the shipping and trucking, food-processing, marketing, and retailing industries. Frances Moore Lappe’, author of Diet for a Small Planet, (B) who/whose food activism has had tremendous influence since the 1970s, describes this phenomenon as “a colossal transfer of income and capital from producers to middlemen.” Rather than paying for food itself, we are paying for an elaborate system for getting (C) it/them to the right place, at the right time, in the right processed form, and in the right package.





### 17 인수2 2-5

The vagueness of many slang terms is one reason for ① their being inappropriate in careful writing. In recent years the word swell has become very popular as the lazy man's method of indicating any shade of commendation: a swell party, a swell guy, a swell view, a swell dinner, a swell compliment, a swell movie. Swell is applied so ② generally that it means almost nothing. But the language in careful writing should be exact. If you depend on such general terminology, not only ③ do you not express yourself clearly, but you actually injure your mental processes. To a large extent the ability to think in terms of accurate distinctions ④ depending on possessing in your vocabulary the words which express such distinctions. To fail to acquire or to forget sharp, incisive diction is ⑤ to deprive your mind of indispensable tools of thought.

### 18 인수2 3-6

We know that babies can infer invisible properties based on ① what things look like. If nine-month-olds find that a box makes a sound when you touch it, they expect other boxes that look the same ② to make the same sound. Older children do more: they make generalizations based on the category something ③ belong to. In one study, three-year-olds are shown a picture of a robin and told that it has a hidden property, such as a certain chemical in its blood. Then they are ④ shown two other pictures: one of an animal that looks similar but belongs to a different category, such as a bat; the other of an animal that looks different but belongs to the same category, like a flamingo. Which one has the same hidden property? Children tend to generalize on the basis of category, choosing the flamingo. This doesn't show that they are fully essentialists, but it ⑤ does show that they are sensitive to something deeper than appearance.



### 19 인수2 10-4

Many strains of bacteria have developed resistance to antibiotics as a result of natural selection. Because of this it is very important to have a range of different antibiotics and to select the one which is most effective at killing the bacteria which cause a particular infection. Most (A) frightening/frightened of all, some bacteria have become resistant to all known types of antibiotics and at the moment we do not have any new antibiotics to use against these 'superbugs.' To prevent the development of further antibiotic-resistant strains of bacteria, it is important both that people finish the course of any antibiotic they are (B) giving/given, and that antibiotics are not overused. For many years, doctors gave patients antibiotics for bacterial infections (C) which/to which their own bodies would have been able to deal with relatively easy, creating more opportunities for the development of resistant strains. Increasingly, doctors are saving antibiotics for more serious infections in an attempt to prevent further resistance arising.

### 20 인수2 10-5

In Korea, intergenerational coresidence is the normative expectation. For example, other things ① being equal, the first choice is for parents to coreside with their eldest son. If for some reason ② which is not possible, then coresidence with the next eldest son is preferred. Put differently, coresidence is the expected normal state of affairs (at least for eldest sons), not a mechanism to cope with emergencies, as in the U.S. Nonetheless, there are many situations in Korea ③ that might lead both generations to decide that living together is not desirable. Perhaps the most common ④ are differences created by changes in economic opportunities for the two generations, as reflected in the extremely rapid educational and occupational shift in Korea over the past two generations. Hence, contemporary Korean parents are likely ⑤ to have pursued agricultural careers in rural areas, while their children are pursuing manufacturing or service careers in urban areas.



## 정답 및 간단해설

### 1 정답: ⑤

의미상 '제스처를 보여주는'이 아니라 '제스처를 본'이 되어야 하므로 show의 수동인 shown이 필요하다.

### 2 정답: great, is, convinced

(A) : 동사 feel은 주격보어로 형용사를 취하는 2형식 동사이다.

(B) : 주어가 the primary reason 이므로 단수 동사가 필요하다.

(C) : convince는 '확신시키다'이면 능동의 convincing, '확신하다'이면 수동의 convinced가 필요한데, 여기서 '확신한다'는 의미가 필요하다.

### 3 정답: ⑤

진주어 자리에 사용되는 that은 완벽절을 이끌어야 한다. 그런데, 뒤쪽 절은 choose의 목적어가 비어있으므로 틀렸다. whom이 되면 간접의문문으로서 진주어도 될 수 있고, 뒤쪽 절의 목적어 빈틈도 허용할 수 있다.

### 4 정답: ④

so 형 a N / such a 형 N 이므로 such로 쓰였어야 했다.

### 5 정답: ④

뒤쪽 절은 주어(increased reliance) + will be unavoidable 로 이어지는 완벽절이다. 그러므로 명사절 머리인 which는 올 수 없다.

### 6 정답: ⑤

others who you think (that) \_\_\_\_\_ is more popular ~ 의 문장 구조에서 \_\_\_\_\_ 부분에는 who의 선행사인 others가 있었다고 봐야 한다. 그러므로 be 동사가 are가 되어야 한다.



## 7 정답: ⑤

however절의 생략된 주어는 a prospective employee이며 의미상 이들이 '자격이 있다해도'가 되어야 하며, 자격이 있다는 의미는 qualified의 수동의 의미여야 나타낼 수 있다.

## 8 정답: ③

occur는 자동사로 수동의 의미를 가지지 못한다. occurring이 됐어야 한다.

## 9 정답: ⑤

앞의 동사 developed를 대신하여 쓰인 대동사 이므로 did가 쓰였어야 했다.

## 10 정답: ②

stay 이후에 과거 분사인 put이 와야 '놓여진 채 머무르다' 즉, '가만히 있다'가 된다.

## 11 정답: colonizing, do, whom

(A): 식민 지배를 하는 나라에 대한 설명이므로 능동인 colonizing

(B): has를 받아주는 대동사이므로 do

(C): 두 절을 이어주는 관계사가 필요하므로 whom

## 12 정답: ②

간접의문문에서 valuable을 원래 자리로 되돌려 보내려면 is valuable이 되어야 한다.

## 13 정답: has, how, Whatever

(A): 주어가 number로 단수취급

(B): relate가 자동사로 사용되었으므로 의문부사 how가 필요함.

(C): influences를 수식해야 하므로 whatever



## 14 정답: ①

지각동사 saw 다음 a hundred Batman collector cards라는 목적어가 뒤로 가 있고 그 목적격보어가 scatter이므로 수동인 scattered가 되는 것이 맞다.

## 15 정답: get, flowing, seriously

(A): be likely 라면 to get이겠지만, 그냥 will likely 이므로 원형인 get이 맞다.

(B): 떠다니고 있는 images가 맞으므로 flowing

(C): seriously는 take를 수식하여 '진지하게 여긴다'라는 의미.

## 16 정답: is, whose, it

(A): 선행사가 inscrutable chain of transactions인데, 이 중의 핵은 chain이므로 단수인 is와 일치시켜야 한다.

(B): 'Frances Moore Lappe의 food activism'이라는 의미이므로 소유격 관계사 whose가 맞다.

(C): 가리키는 것이 food이므로 단수 대명사 it을 사용한다.

## 17 정답: ④

the ability가 주어이며 depend가 본동사이므로 depends가 되어야 한다.

## 18 정답: ③

the category 뒤에 목적격 관계대명사가 생략되어 있고, belong은 something을 주어로 하는 본동사이다. 그래서 belongs가 되어야 한다.

## 19 정답: frightening, given, which

(A): 인간의 입장에서 가장 무서운 것, 즉, 인간을 가장 무섭게 하는 것이므로, 능동인 frightening이 필요하다.

(B): 환자들이 받는 항생제 치료에 관한 이야기이므로 '받는'의 수동의 의미가 필요하다.

(C): deal with 의 목적어인 명사가 비어 있으므로 관계대명사 which가 적절하다.

## 20 정답: ②

which가 관계대명사이면, some reason을 꾸며주면서 if 접속사절의 주어 동사가 없어지게 된다. it으로 바뀌어야 한다.