

【문 1】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

All living things share basic characteristics. These common threads can be explained by descent from a common ancestor. Many kinds of evidence suggest that life began with ①single cells and that the present rainbow of organisms evolved from this common origin over hundreds of millions of years. In other words, the process of ②evolution explains the unity we observe in living things. The other striking thing about life on earth is its diversity. The same coral reef contains a multitude of animal species. Yet, each body type suits a ③particular lifestyle. The process of evolution, which involves changes in the genetic material and then physical modifications suited to different environments, explains the ④unity we observe in living things.

【문 2】 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A biology teacher cannot teach proteins, carbohydrates, fats, and vitamins, without having understood the basics of organic chemistry. The teacher while teaching the use of a thermometer can discuss various scales of measuring temperature. If he or she says that the body temperature of a healthy human being is 37°C and a student wants to know the temperature in Kelvin or Fahrenheit, then the teacher can satisfy the student only if he or she knows the process of converting one scale of temperature to another. In the same way, a chemistry teacher when teaching proteins, enzymes, carbohydrates, and fats, etc. should have some understanding of the human digestive system to be able to explain these concepts effectively by relating the topic to the life experiences of the learners. Thus, all branches of science _____.

- ① cannot be taught and learned in isolation
- ② converge on knowledge of organic chemistry
- ③ are interrelated with each learner's experiences
- ④ should be acquired with the basics of chemistry

【문 3】 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 표현의 쓰임이 문맥상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Left alone, Dodge quickly ①lay down on the burnt soil. As the flames approached him, he covered his mouth with a wet handkerchief in order not to ②breathe in the smoke. As the fire surrounded him, Dodge closed his eyes and tried to breathe from the ③thick layer of oxygen that remained near the ground. Several painful minutes passed, and Dodge survived the fire, unharmed. Sadly, with the ④exception of two men who found shelter in a small crack in a rock, all of the other men died in the awful fire.

【문 4】 글의 흐름으로 보아 아래 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

One population of Berwick's swans wintering in England put on fat more rapidly than usual, making them ready to begin their Siberian migration early.

Wherever human light spills into the natural world, some aspect of life—breeding, feeding, migration—is affected. Some birds—blackbirds and nightingales, among others—sing at unnatural hours in the presence of artificial light. (①) Scientists have determined that long artificial days—and artificially short nights—induce early breeding in a wide range of birds. (②) And because a longer day allows for longer feeding, it can also affect migration schedules. (③) The problem with them is that migration, like most other aspects of bird behavior, is a precisely timed biological behavior. (④) Leaving early may mean arriving too soon for nesting conditions to be right.

【문 5】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once we emerge from childhood, eye contact actually becomes a very unreliable clue to deception. Why? The answer is that eye contact is very easy to control. Much of what happens to us when we feel nervous, such as getting sweaty hands or feeling dry in the mouth, (A) is / being uncontrollable. Most of us, however, have a great deal of control over (B) which / what we're looking at. Thus, many adults have little problem looking others in the eye while lying to them. Moreover, because skilled communicators know that people (C) equate / equating the lack of eye contact with deception, they deliberately maintain normal eye contact when they lie so the other person won't get suspicious. The eyes may be the windows to the soul, as the saying goes, but eye contact is no window to honesty!

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|-----|-------|-----|
| ① is | ... | which | ... |
| ② being | ... | which | ... |
| ③ is | ... | what | ... |
| ④ being | ... | what | ... |

【문 6】 다음 갈등해결을 위한 조언으로 빈칸 (A)~(D)에 적절하지 않은 것은?

Tips for Conflict Resolution

(A)

Maintaining and strengthening the relationship, rather than “winning” the argument, should always be your first priority. Be respectful of the other person and his or her viewpoint.

(B)

If you're holding on to old hurts and resentments, your ability to see the reality of the current situation will be impaired. Rather than looking to the past and assigning blame, focus on what you can do right now to solve the problem.

(C)

Conflicts can be draining, so it's important to consider whether the issue is really worthy of your time and energy. Maybe you don't want to yield a parking space if you've been circling for 15 minutes. But if there are dozens of spots, arguing over a single space isn't worth it.

(D)

If you can't come to an agreement, agree to disagree. It takes two people to keep an argument going. If a conflict is going nowhere, you can choose to move on.

- ① (A) Make the relationship your priority.
- ② (B) Focus on the present.
- ③ (C) Weigh your words before speaking.
- ④ (D) Know when to let something go.

【문 7】 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은?

By “scarcity,” most of us mean that goods are in short supply: there isn't enough of something to go around. While there often is no clear-cut understanding of what constitutes “enough,” the simple fact is that there is more than sufficient food to sustain everyone on the planet. The same is true of land and renewable energy. The important question, then, is why the staples of life are so unequally distributed — why, for example, the United States, with a little more than 5 percent of the world's population, uses approximately 40 percent of the world's resources. What appears to be a problem of scarcity usually turns out, on closer inspection, to be a problem of distribution. But mainstream economists _____: they talk only about whether a given system is productive or efficient, and it is up to us to ask, “For whom?”

- ① avert their eyes from this problem
- ② pay attention to reducing inequality
- ③ cling to solving distributional issues
- ④ have no interest in improving efficiency

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

Injuries sometimes occur when people do not take adequate carefulness with everyday activities. Although some such injuries occur because of pure carelessness or misfortune, others happen because the person did not want others to 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 excessive carefulness. In addition, many people seem reluctant to wear protective gear (e.g., safety goggles, gloves, and helmets) when 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 unwilling to wear knee pads and helmets when rollerskating because of what other children will think of them.



Why do people get injured?

- 1. People lack (A).
- 2. People tend to take a risk of danger rather than be viewed as (B).

(A)

(B)

- ① vigilance overcautious
- ② inattention intimidated
- ③ prudence audacious
- ④ heedlessness vulnerable

【문 9】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Performing from memory is often seen ①to have the effect of boosting musicality and musical communication. It is commonly argued that the very act of memorizing can guarantee a more thorough knowledge of and intimate connection with the music. In addition, memorization can enable use of direct eye contact with an audience ②who is more convincing than reference to the score. Those who “possess” the music in this way often convey the impression that they are spontaneously and sincerely communicating from the heart, and indeed, contemporary evidence suggests that musicians who achieve this ③are likely to find their audiences more responsive. Moreover, when performers receive and react to visual feedback from the audience, a performance can become truly interactive, ④involving genuine communication between all concerned.

【문10】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Even though people seek both social status and affluence, their primary goal is to attain social status. A case can be made, in particular, that their pursuit of affluence is instrumental: they pursue it not for its own sake but because ①increased affluence will enhance their social standing. Why, after all, do they want the clothes, the car, and the house they long for? In large part because ②attaining these things will impress other people. Indeed, if there were no one around to impress, few would feel driven to live a life of ③frugality, even if they could gain that without having to work for it. Likewise, if wealthy individuals found themselves living in a culture in which people ④despised rather than admired those who live in luxury, one imagines that they would abandon their mansion and late-model car in favor of a modest home with an old car parked in the driveway.

【문11】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

It is generally believed that primates first appeared on Earth approximately 80 million years ago. Unlike reptiles, they were very sociable animals, creating a large community. ①One of the many ways in which the primates built a network of social support was grooming. ②In most cases, primates have visible folds that they would not have if they had, even lightly, groomed the area. ③For instance, apes spent a large amount of time grooming each other. ④Interestingly, in the case of Barbary macaques, the giving of grooming resulted in more stress relief than the receiving of grooming.

【문12】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Most people agree that Plato was a pretty good teacher. He frequently used stories to teach people how to think. One story Plato used to teach about the limitations of democracy was about a ship in the middle of the ocean. On this ship was a captain who was rather shortsighted and slightly deaf. ①He and his crew followed the principles of majority rule on decisions about navigational direction. ②They had a very skilled navigator who knew how to read the stars on voyages, but the navigator was not very popular and was rather introverted. ③As you know, it's not easy to communicate with introverted people, in particular, on the ship. ④In the panic of being lost, the captain and crew made a decision by voting to follow the most charismatic and persuasive of the crew members. They ignored and ridiculed the navigator's suggestions, remained lost, and ultimately starved to death at sea.

【문13】 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Before the creation of money, people used to exchange something they had for something they needed. This system of exchange is called bartering. People traded things like animal furs, shells, beads for necklaces, and cloth. Later, people realized that some items were easier to trade than others, and those items became more common in bartering. ____ (A) ____, people could trade gold for almost any other item because most people knew that it was valuable and that they could easily trade it again if they needed to. After some time, certain goods became the standard goods of exchange, and everyone began to trade with the same items. Eventually, the standard goods became money - one common unit of trade most people accepted and used in business and for their daily lives. ____ (B) ____, some people still use the barter system today, especially in developing countries, where people exchange different kinds of food in order to survive.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① Furthermore | - For instance |
| ② In other words | - Besides |
| ③ In contrast | - However |
| ④ For example | - Nevertheless |

【문14】 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people find it difficult to relate to someone who has a physical disability, often because they have not had any personal interaction with anyone with a disability. ____ (A) ____, they might be unsure what to expect from a person who has a mobility impairment and uses a wheelchair because they have never spent any time with wheelchair users. This lack of understanding can create additional challenges for people with disabilities. If society responded more adequately to people who have impairments, they would not experience nearly as many challenges and limitations. Consider office workers who happen to use wheelchairs. Provided that there is only one level or there are ramps or elevators between levels, they may need no assistance whatsoever in the workplace. ____ (B) ____, in an adapted work environment, they do not have a disability.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① However | --- Thus |
| ② In contrast | --- Similarly |
| ③ Furthermore | --- In addition |
| ④ For example | --- In other words |

【문15】 다음 글에 나타난 필자의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was always mad at Charles even though I couldn't ever put my finger on exactly what he was doing to make me angry. Charles was just one of those people who rubbed me the wrong way. Yet, I was constantly upset. When we began looking at anger in this class, I thought, "What's my primary feeling about Charles?" I almost hate to admit what I found out because it makes me look like I'm a lot more insecure than I feel I really am, but my primary feeling was fear. I was afraid that Charles with his brilliance and sharp tongue was going to make me look stupid in front of the other students. Last week I asked him to stay after class and I just told him how threatened I get when he pins me down on some minor point. He was kind of stunned, and said he wasn't trying to make me look bad, that he was really trying to score brownie points with me. We ended up laughing about it and I'm not threatened by him anymore. When he forgets and pins me down now, I just laugh and say, "Hey, that's another brownie point for you."

*brownie point: 윗사람의 신임 점수

- ① relieved → irritated
- ② uneasy → relieved
- ③ calm → envious
- ④ frightened → indifferent

【문16】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Amid the confusion and clutter of the natural environment, predators concentrate their search on telltale signs, ignoring everything else. There is a great benefit to this: When you specialize in searching for specific details, even cryptically colored prey can seem obvious. But there is also a cost to paying too close attention, since you can become blind to the alternatives. When a bird searches intently for caterpillars that look like twigs, it misses nearby moths that look like bark. The benefit of concealing coloration is not that it provides a solid guarantee of survival, but that it consistently yields a small advantage in the chance of living through each successive threatening encounter. At a minimum, even a tiny delay between the approach of a predator and its subsequent attack can help a prey animal escape. And at best, the prey will be completely overlooked.

- ① Predators in Disguise
- ② Beauty of Concentration
- ③ Camouflage: A Slight Edge
- ④ Merits of Specialized Search

【문17】 글의 흐름으로 보아 아래 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But let us say that the ranger who painted the sign meant to say just the opposite.

An ambiguous term is one which has more than a single meaning and whose context does not clearly indicate which meaning is intended. For instance, a sign posted at a fork in a trail which reads "Bear To The Right" can be understood in two ways. (①) The more probable meaning is that it is instructing hikers to take the right trail, not the left. (②) He was trying to warn hikers against taking the right trail because there is a bear in the area through which it passes. (③) The ranger's language was therefore careless, and open to misinterpretation which could have serious consequences. (④) The only way to avoid ambiguity is to spell things out as explicitly as possible: "Keep left. Do not use trail to the right. Bears in the area."

【문18】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

River otters have webbed toes, short legs, and tapered tails. For this reason, the river otter has a streamlined body, which helps it to move through the water very easily. Sea otters are near-sighted largely because aquatic life is much more important to them than terrestrial life. As a result, the sea otter is not as well-equipped for terrestrial life as for aquatic life.

- ① What Is Difference Between Aquatic and Terrestrial Life?
- ② Are Otters Aquatic or Terrestrial Animals?
- ③ Physical Characteristics of Sea Otters
- ④ Otter: A Perfect Terrestrial Life

【문19】 밑줄 친 it 이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 셋과 다른 하나는?

Black pepper is one of the most widely used spices in the world. At first, it was cultivated in India as a simple ingredient for cooking. However, ①it became a lot more important to some Europeans who also used it for keeping meat from going bad. Until the 15th century, some cities in Italy were the center for trading black pepper. As the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East grew stronger in the 16th century, however, ②it forced the European traders to pay them a high tax. This made black pepper so expensive that only a few rich people could afford ③it. In some parts of Europe, black pepper was even considered as valuable as gold. The great demand for ④it caused Europeans to search for new sea routes to India.

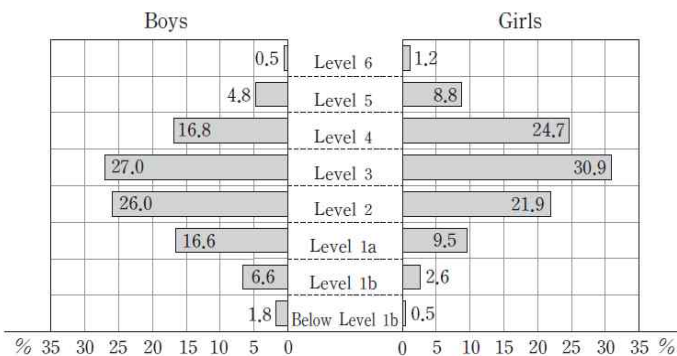
【문20】 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In addition to the problems of individual resources, there are increasing links among energy, food, and water. As a result, problems in one area can spread to another, creating a (A) circle. For instance, Uganda experienced a prolonged drought in 2004 and 2005, threatening the food supply. The country was using so much water from massive Lake Victoria that the water level fell by a full meter, and Uganda cut back on hydroelectric power generation at the lake. Electricity prices nearly doubled, so Ugandans began to use more wood for fuel. People cut heavily into forests, which (B) the soil. The drought that began as a threat to food sources became an electricity problem and, eventually, an even more profound food problem. Cycles like these can end in political unrest and disasters for whole populations.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① vicious | fertilized |
| ② virtuous | deteriorated |
| ③ destructive | degraded |
| ④ constructive | undermined |

【문21】 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하는 문장은?

Reading proficiency of boys and girls at age 15 in OECD countries



This graph compares the percentages of male and female students in OECD countries who achieved various levels of reading proficiency at age 15. ①The percentage of girls is more than three times the percentage of boys at Below Level 1b. ②The percentage of girls is more than twice the percentage of boys at Level 5. ③The difference between the percentages of boys and girls is smallest at Level 4 and greatest at Level 6. ④The percentage of girls is always higher than that of boys at Level 3 and above, whereas the percentage of boys is higher than that of girls at Level 2 and below.

【문22】 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Béla Bartók's *Duos for Two Violins* is characterized by dissonance. By employing dissonance in this work, Bartók tries to reveal the rich diversity of sounds. However, dissonance is a relative concept, and it needs to be understood in relation to consonance. Further, the dissonance prevalent in this work does not express disorder. Rather, it tries to evoke subtle harmony among individual sounds. This is mainly because dissonance can be perceived as an expression of harmonious individuality.

- ① ways of revealing diversity of sounds
- ② role of consonance in violin performance
- ③ importance of harmony in *Duos for Two Violins*
- ④ true meaning of dissonance in Béla Bartók's work

【문23】 글의 흐름으로 보아 아래 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Nevertheless, Schulz believed in his work and did not change Peanuts.

These dull characters created by Charles Schulz attracted neither cartoon critics nor the people at Walt Disney, who didn't want to buy Peanuts. They said the characters did not inspire people to dream or encourage them to hope. (①) Even after it became popular in many newspapers, critics still thought the comic strip would fail, criticizing it for having uninteresting characters. (②) Some people said that Snoopy, the dog, should be taken out. (③) He even kept Snoopy, who is now one of the most loved cartoon characters of all time. (④)

【문24】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳은 것은?

Most of the time journalism cannot possibly offer anything but a fleeting record of events ①compiling in great haste. Many news stories are, at bottom, hypotheses about what happened. Science, of course, works by hypotheses, discarding them when errors are discovered, and it does so, on the whole, without blame, even when a mistake costs lives. The press, ② that lays no claim to scientific accuracy, is not easily forgiven its errors. Admittedly, the press often rushes into print with insufficient information, responding to an occasionally mindless hunger for news. A utopian society might demand that the press ③print nothing until it had reached absolute certainty. But such a society, while waiting for some ultimate version of events, would be so rife with rumor, alarm, and lies ④which the errors of our journalism would by comparison seem models of truth.

【문25】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Children often invent novel ways to express desired meanings. In her 1995 article, linguist Clark cited such examples as a 24-month-old saying, “There comes the rat-man” and a 25-month-old saying, “Mommy just fixed this spear-page.” The “rat-man” was a colleague of her father’s who worked with rats in a psychology laboratory; the “spear-page” was a torn picture of a jungle tribe holding spears that her mother had taped together. Clark also cited the example of a 28-month-old saying, “You’re the sworder and I’m the gunner.” As these examples suggest, children’s innovative uses of language are _____. They reflect rules for forming new words, such as combining words or other components that are meaningful in their own right and that, when put together, have an unambiguous meaning. Such linguistic creativity allows children to express meanings that are well beyond what their limited vocabularies would otherwise allow.

- ① impromptu
- ② quite arbitrary
- ③ far from random
- ④ results from endless drills