

【문 1】 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Short-term stress can boost your productivity and immunity. But when stress lingers, you may find yourself struggling. People show some signs when they suffer from more stress than is healthy. First, you can't concentrate. In times of stress, your body goes into fight or flight mode, pouring its efforts into keeping safe from danger. That's why it may be hard to concentrate on a single task, and you're more likely to get distracted. "The brain's response becomes all about survival", says Heidi Hanna, author of *Stressaholic: 5 Steps to Transform Your Relationship with Stress*. "The fear response takes up all the energy of the brain for how to protect yourself." Second, you tend to get pessimistic. Because you're primed for survival, your brain has more circuits to pay attention to negatives than to positives. "When you're feeling overwhelmed by the chaos of life, take time to appreciate everything that's going well. You have to be intentional about practicing positivity", Hanna says.

- ① Advantages of short-term stress
- ② Why people keep distracted
- ③ Dangers of pessimism
- ④ Signs of excessive stress

【문 2】 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes, the meaning of analogies may not be obvious. For instance, what comes to mind when you hear the phrase "white elephant" or "black sheep"? The expression "white elephant" comes from Thailand. Long ago, in Thailand, white elephants were very rare. Whenever one was found, it was given to the king. The king would then give it as a royal "gift" to someone he did not like since the beautiful animal cost a fortune to take care of. Nobody could refuse such a present, but it could financially ruin its owner. Moreover, it was a serious crime to mistreat a present from the king. Even riding it was not allowed, so a white elephant was almost useless. The expression, introduced in England in the 18th century, turned out to be useful for describing (A) but (B) public buildings. Today, it is used to refer to anything that might be (A) and (B).

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-----|--------------|
| ① valuable | ... | unprotected |
| ② costly | ... | worthless |
| ③ extravagant | ... | appropriate |
| ④ priceless | ... | eco-friendly |

【문 3】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

When asked, nearly everyone says the proper response to a compliment is "Thank you". But researchers found that when actually given a compliment, only a third of people accept it so ①simply. The difficulty lies in the fact that every compliment ("What a nice sweater!") has two levels: a gift component (accept or reject) and a content component (agree or disagree). The recipient is confronted with a ②dilemma – how to respond simultaneously to both: "I must agree with the speaker and thank him for the gift of a compliment while avoiding self-praise." Interestingly, women and men are both ③less likely to accept a compliment coming from a man than from a woman. When a man says, "Nice scarf," a woman is more likely to respond ④affirmatively: "Thanks. My sister knitted it for me." But when one woman tells another, "That's a beautiful sweater," the recipient is likely to disagree or deflect. "It was on sale, and they didn't even have the colour I wanted."

【문 4】 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The chairperson should seek to have a progressive discussion that leads towards a consensus view. As the discussion develops, the chairperson should be searching to find the direction in which the weight of members' views is pointing. If, (A), there are five members and the chair senses that two want to follow course A and a third follow course B, the focus should quickly be turned towards the remaining two members. The chair turns to member 4. If he or she wants course A, the chairperson simply has the job of getting first the other neutral (member 5) and then the dissenting member 3 to assent to the fact that course A is the majority view. If, (B), member 4 wants course B, then member 5's view is the critical one, which the chairperson must now bring in. And so, very quickly, you can sense where the balance of opinion is pointing, and lead the meeting towards unanimous assent.

*consensus 의견 일치 **unanimous 만장일치의

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① whereas | likewise |
| ② for example | therefore |
| ③ whereas | for instance |
| ④ for example | on the other hand |

【문 5】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As early as 525 BCE, a Greek named Theagenes, who lived in southern Italy, identified myths as scientific analogies or allegories -- an attempt to explain natural occurrences that people could not understand. To him, for instance, the mythical stories of gods fighting among themselves were allegories representing the forces of nature that oppose each other, such as fire and water. This is clearly the source of a great many explanatory or "causal" myths, beginning with the accounts found in every society or civilization that explain the creation of the universe, the world, and humanity. These "scientific" myths attempted to explain seasons, the rising and setting of the sun, the course of the stars. Myths like these were, in some ways, the forerunners of science. Old mythical explanations for the workings of nature began to be replaced by a rational attempt to understand the world, especially in the remarkable era of Greek science and philosophy that began about 500 BCE.

- ① Myths: Basis of Scientific Inquiry
- ② Dispelling the Myths about Science
- ③ How Are Creation Myths Universal?
- ④ How Much Myths Affect Our World Views

【문 6】 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Every year in early October, Helsinki's harbor changes into a lively, colorful set for the Baltic Herring Festival, first held in 1743. Fishermen from all over Finland bring their latest catch to Helsinki to take part in one of Finland's oldest festivals. Sellers in bright orange tents line the harbor and sell herring in every imaginable form: fried, pickled, smoked, in bottles, in cans, in soup, on pizza, and in sandwiches. The choices are endless. On the first day of the festival, competitions are held to select the most delicious seasoned herring and the best herring surprise. Herring surprise is a traditional dish made with herring, cheese, and onions. The winner of each competition is awarded a trophy.

- ① The festival has been held in every second year since 1743.
- ② Sellers set up orange tents along the harbor and sell herring.
- ③ The competition of the festival is limited to Helsinki residents.
- ④ A trophy is only given to the winner of the best herring surprise.

【문 7】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

As a youngster I shared a bedroom with my older sister. Although the age difference was slight, in intellect and maturity she viewed me from across the great divide. Her serious academic and cultural pursuits contrasted sharply with my activities of closely monitoring the radio shows. Because of these ①dissimilar interests and the limited resource of one bedroom between us, we frequently had conflict over what constituted disturbing and inconsiderate behavior. For months, there were attempts to ②compromise by "splitting the difference" in our divergent viewpoints or practicing "share and share alike." Even with written schedules and agreements plus parental mediation, the controversy persisted. Ultimately the matter was ③aggravated when we both came to recognize that considerable time and energy were being wasted as we maneuvered and positioned ourselves for the next mathematical compromise. With recognition of a ④common interest in solving the problem for our mutual benefit, we were able to think beyond physical resources of space, hours, and materials. The satisfying solution that met both of our needs was the purchase of earphones for the radio.

【문 8】 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the most popular of computer games in the world is called Age of Empires. For several months my own ten-year-old son was all but addicted to it. Its organizing premise is that the history of the world is the history of imperial conflict. Rival political entities vie with one another to control finite resources: people, fertile land, forests, gold mines and waterways. In their endless struggles the competing empires must strike a balance between the need for economic development and the exigencies of warfare. The player who is too aggressive soon runs out of resources if he has not taken the trouble to cultivate his existing territory, to expand its population and to accumulate gold. The player who focuses too much on getting rich may find himself _____ if he meanwhile neglects his defenses.

*exigencies 긴급 사태

- ① immune to illness
- ② tolerant to change
- ③ vulnerable to invasion
- ④ addicted to entertainment

【문 9】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Can an old cell phone help save the rainforests? As a matter of fact, it can. Illegal logging in the rainforests has been a problems for years, but not much has been done about it because catching illegal loggers is difficult. ①To help solve this problem, an American engineer, Topher White, invented a device called RFCx with discarded cell phones. ②When the device, which is attached to a tree, picks up the sound of chainsaws, it sends an alert message to the rangers' cell phones. ③This provides the rangers with the information they need to locate the loggers and stop the illegal logging. ④Destruction of the rainforest is caused by logging, farming, mining, and other human activities and among these, logging is the main reason for the nature's loss. The device has been tested in Indonesia and has proven to work well. As a result, it is now being used in the rainforests in Africa and South America.

【문10】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In any symphony, the composer and the conductor have a variety of responsibilities. They must make sure that the brass horns work in synch with the woodwinds, that the percussion instruments don't drown out the violas. But perfecting those relationships -- important though it is -- is not the ultimate goal of their efforts. What conductors and composers desire is the ability to marshal these relationships into a whole whose magnificence exceeds the sum of its parts. So it is with the high-concept aptitude of Symphony. The boundary crosser, the inventor, and the metaphor maker all understand the importance of relationships. But the Conceptual Age also demands the ability to grasp the *relationships between relationships*. This meta-ability goes by many names -- systems thinking, gestalt thinking, holistic thinking.

*marshal 모으다, 결집시키다

- ① The Power of Music
- ② Seeing the Big Picture
- ③ The Essence of Creativity
- ④ Collaboration Makes a Difference

【문11】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

In criminal cases, the burden of proof is often on the prosecutor to persuade the trier (whether judge or jury) ① that the accused is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of every element of the crime charged. If the prosecutor fails to prove this, a verdict of not guilty is ② rendered. This standard of proof contrasts with civil cases, ③ where the claimant generally needs to show a defendant is liable on the balance of probabilities (more than 50% probable). In the USA, this is ④ referring to as the preponderance of the evidence.

【문12】 다음 밑줄 친 This system이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In order to meet the demands of each course, Escoffier modernized meal preparation by dividing his kitchens into five different sections. The first section made cold dishes and organized the supplies for the whole kitchen. The second section took care of soups, vegetables, and desserts. The third dealt with dishes that were roasted, grilled, or fried. The fourth section focused only on sauces, and the last was for making pastries. This allowed restaurant kitchens to make their dishes much more quickly than in the past. If a customer ordered eggs Florentine, for example, one section would cook the eggs, another would make the sauce, and yet another would make the pastry. Then, the head chef would assemble the dish before it was served to the customer. This system was so efficient that it is still used in many restaurants today.

- ① The competition of the different sections in the kitchen
- ② The extended room for preparing the necessary ingredients
- ③ The distribution of the separate dishes to the customer by the head chef
- ④ The kitchen being divided into different sections to prepare a meal

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

McAdams makes an important point about identity: It is a story you tell about yourself to make sense out of what has happened in the past and the kind of person you are now. From this perspective, it is not essential that the story be true. I see myself as culturally adventurous (that is, high on openness). I happen to believe this is true -- that is, compared with others, I would be relatively open to trying new things on a menu, taking up new activities, visiting new places, and so on. But, from McAdams's perspective, when we're talking about identity, whether our beliefs about ourselves are true or not is pretty much irrelevant.



According to McAdams, our identity is a(n) (A) that we create, which in itself may or may not be (B).

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① adventure | exciting |
| ② image | visible |
| ③ door | available |
| ④ narrative | factual |

【문14】 다음 밑줄 친 단어(어구)가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 셋과 다른 것은?

Watson had been watching ①his companion intently ever since he had sat down to the breakfast table. Holmes happened to look up and catch his eye.

"Well, Watson, what are you thinking about?" he asked.

"About you."

"②Me?"

"Yes, Holmes. I was thinking how superficial are these tricks of yours, and how wonderful it is that the public should continue to show interest in them."

"I quite agree," said Holmes. "In fact, I have a recollection that I have ③myself made a similar remark."

"Your methods," said Watson severely, "are really easily acquired."

"No doubt", Holmes answered with a smile. "Perhaps you will ④yourself give an example of this method of reasoning."

【문15】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

In the 1860s, the populations of Manhattan and Brooklyn were rapidly increasing, and ①so was the number of the commuters between them. Thousands of people took boats and ferries across the East River every day, but these forms of transport were unstable and frequently stopped by bad weather. Many New Yorkers wanted to have a bridge directly ②connected Manhattan and Brooklyn because it would make their commute quicker and safer. Unfortunately, because of the East River's great width and rough tides, ③it would be difficult to build anything on it. It was also a very busy river at that time, with hundreds of ships constantly ④sailing on it.

【문16】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

In recent years, peer-peer (P2P) lending has ①become the poster child of the alternative finance industry. In a 2015 report Morgan Stanley predicted that such marketplace lending ②would command \$150 billion to \$490 billion globally by 2020. P2P lending is the practice of lending money to individuals or businesses through online services that match lenders-investors directly with borrowers, ③enabled both parties to go around traditional providers such as banks. Lenders typically achieve better rates of return, while borrowers – individuals and SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) – get access to flexible and competitively priced loans. For investors, the benefits are attractive. Being ④matched with a borrower can take anywhere from a few days to a few hours. And where a bank might typically earn under 2% on personal lending, P2P returns can be more than three times that.

【문17】 다음 글에 드러난 "I"의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

So when I stood at the plate in that Old Timers game, staring at a pitcher whose hair was gray, and when he threw what used to be his fastball but what now was just a pitch that floated in toward my chest, and when I swung and made contact and heard the familiar *thwack*, and I dropped my bat and began to run, convinced that I had done something fabulous, forgetting my old gauges, forgetting that my arms and legs lacked the power they once had, forgetting that you age, the walls get farther away, and when I looked up and saw what I had first thought to be a solid hit, maybe a home run, now coming down just beyond the infield toward the waiting glove of the second baseman, no more than a pop-up, a wet firecracker, a dud, and a voice in my head yelled, "Drop it! Drop it!" as that second baseman squeezed his glove around my final offering to this maddening game.

① jealous

② delighted

③ passionate

④ disappointed

【문18】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

In our daily, conscious activity we generally experience a ①separation between the mind and the body. We think about our bodies and our physical actions. Animals do not experience this division. When we start to learn any skill that has a physical component, this separation becomes even ②less apparent. We have to think about the various actions involved, the steps we have to follow. We are aware of our slowness and of how our bodies respond in an awkward way. At certain points, as we ③improve, we have glimpses of how this process could function differently, of how it might feel to practice the skill fluidly, with the mind not getting in the way of the body. With such glimpses, we know what to aim for. If we take our practice far enough the skill becomes ④automatic, and we have the sensation that the mind and the body are operating as one.

【문19】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

In 2000, scientists at Harvard University suggested a neurological way of ①explaining Mona Lisa's elusive smile. When a viewer looks at her eyes, the mouth is in peripheral vision, ②which sees in black and white. This accentuates the shadows at the corners of her mouth, making the smile ③seems broader. But the smile diminishes when you look straight at it. It is the variability of her smile, the fact that it changes when you look away from it, ④that makes her smile so alive, so mysterious.

