

제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

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듣기·말하기 문제 따위는 있을 리가 없잖습니까.
1번부터 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Storing sugar in an airtight container will retard the absorption of moisture even in humid conditions. If stored in an atmosphere unaffected by swings in temperature and humidity, sugar retains its 0.02 percent moisture level and has an (A) limited / unlimited shelf life. Virtually, all living organisms can digest sugar easily. So why isn't sugar prone to the same infestation as flour or other kitchen staples? Because sugar has an extremely low moisture content — usually about 0.02 percent — it (B) dehydrates / moisturizes microorganisms that might cause mold. As John A. Kolberg, vice-president of operations at the Spreckels Division of Amstar Corporation, explains it, "Water molecules diffuse or migrate out of the microorganism at a (C) faster / lower rate than they diffuse into it. Thus, eventually the microorganism dies due to a lack of moisture within it." Sugar's low moisture level also impedes chemical changes that could cause spoilage. All bets are off, however, if sugar is dissolved in water. The more dilute the sugar solution, the more likely yeasts and molds will thrive in it. Even exposure to high humidity for a few days will allow sugar to absorb enough moisture to promote spoilage and mold.

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

In many societies grandparents help with the important societal task of caring for children. Under extreme circumstances, some grandparents provide complete care of grandchildren. More common, however, is the situation where grandmothers assist their children in caring for the youngest generation. The role of grandparents as partial caregivers for grandchildren is widespread in both developed and developing societies. Sometimes this caregiving occurs in three-generation households where the oldest generation contributes to the household economy by supervising children so that their mother can work outside of the home. Very often, however, it is non-co-resident grandmothers who are engaged as either primary or back-up caregivers for grandchildren. This type of arrangement is a good example of the _____ that persists in contemporary societies, where the oldest generation continues to be actively involved in the lives of their descendant kin.

- ① grandchildren abandoning
- ② modified extended family
- ③ nuclear family
- ④ dysfunctional family
- ⑤ genetic mutation

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

Rather than privatizing its state-owned firms, China left them under state control, doing little privatization until the late 1990s. It did restructure them, however, _____ . Initially highly inefficient, the state firms improved their productivity significantly in response to a range of incentives. The government allowed firms to retain some of their profits, which were used to fund workers' bonuses, benefits such as housing and health care, and investment in new plants and equipment. Managers' pay came to be based on their firm's performance. Managers obtained autonomy to decide what to produce and how much to produce, and were permitted to pay workers' bonuses. New methods of appointing managers were introduced, and there was considerable managerial success. Because of their strengthened incentives and improved organization, by the end of the 1980s the state firms were much less inefficient than they used to be, and they contributed to China's growth.

- ① emancipating managers from responsibility
- ② devastating its domestic markets
- ③ causing several public uprisings
- ④ achieving respectable productivity gains
- ⑤ making the state firms much inefficient

4. GE에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Genetically engineered (GE) products clearly have the potential to be toxic and a threat to human health. In 1989, a genetically engineered product of L-tryptophan, a common dietary supplement, killed thirty-seven Americans. More than 5,000 others were permanently disabled or afflicted with a potentially fatal and painful blood disorder before it was recalled by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The manufacturer, Showa Denko, Japan's third largest chemical company, had used for the first time in 1988-1989 GE bacteria to produce an over-the-counter supplement. It is believed that the bacteria somehow became contaminated during the recombinant DNA process. Showa Denko has paid out over \$2 billion in damages to the blood disorder victims. This is only one instance where it was not safe to eat genetically engineered foods.

- ① L-트립토판 영양제는 37명의 사람을 죽였다.
- ② 5000명이 넘는 사람이 부차적인 피해를 입었다.
- ③ Showa Denko 는 GE 박테리아로 의약품을 만들려고 했다.
- ④ DNA 재조합 과정에서 박테리아가 오염되었다.
- ⑤ 이것은 GE가 안전하지 않은 하나의 예에 불과하다.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

Giving people the _____ to use their judgment and apply their talents rapidly accelerates progress. Send a message of respect and inspire people to be creative and use their individual talents toward the goals of the enterprise. Empower people by letting them know that you believe in them and allowing them to take action. Trusting people and empowering them also allows you to focus on the things you need to accomplish. Ellyn McColgan of Morgan Stanley says that she felt free to do her best work when she gave employees a free hand to do theirs. McColgan said: "I used to say to people all the time, 'I can help you figure out just about any problem you throw at me, but is that really what you want from me?' They would look at me funny, and they would say, 'Not really.' I would say, 'I think what you would like is to do a great job and then give me an opportunity to say, 'Great job!' Then they would respond, 'Yes, that's true.'"

- ① strategy and tactics
- ② motivation and education
- ③ accountability and secrecy
- ④ opportunity and skills
- ⑤ latitude and flexibility

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 하나씩 고르시오.

The relationship between child and care-giver gradually evolves out of _____ (A) interest, along with shared experiences of trust. Actually, trust is fostered by the fact that we come to expect and rely on the mutuality of response. As trust grows, an emotional bond is formed, which allows the child to risk venturing out to explore the world and becomes an interpersonal bridge between child and care-giver. The bridge is the foundation for mutual understanding. The interpersonal bridge is strengthened by certain experiences we have come to accept and depend on. The other person, our primary care-giver, becomes significant in the sense that the person's love, respect and care for us really matter. We allow ourselves to be _____ (B) in that we allow ourselves to need the other person.

- | |
|--|
| (A) greedy / reciprocal / radial
(B) vulnerable / respectful / needed |
|--|

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

When defects are produced, a company must either correct the problem or be willing to accept the annoyance or loss of a customer. It is quite expensive to irritate and lose a customer. Typically it costs much more than if the problem had been detected before the customer entered the picture. How many customers are lost when _____? The potential numbers are huge. To illustrate: A number of my departmental colleagues have been avoiding a particular local car dealer since the time when one colleague found that work that he had paid for had not been done. Each of us, myself included, has warned off friends as well. The cost to the company of that one disappointed customer is difficult to pin down, to be sure, but nonetheless it is substantial.

- ① a terrorist blow off the entire company's building
- ② one badly-treated customer tells his/her friends about the bad experience with the company's product
- ③ the company's product is criticized with a defect by a keen customer
- ④ the company raise its product price without an appropriate reason
- ⑤ an extremely competitive rival company appears

8. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Stone buildings are not the only kind of remains. The page you are reading is covered with remains. They are the letters used to form these words. The shapes of some of the letters are at least three thousand years old. They are as old as the aqueduct in Segovia built by the Romans. Yet people today still find that writing with letters is useful. Writing is useful because it makes it possible to record the words we speak and think. A written message can carry our words to people we may never see. Writing makes it possible for words to live longer than any person can. By using writing, people can store and pass on facts. One person can write what he or she has learned. Others in a later time can read the words. They can add to what the writer has learned. We use written notes to remind ourselves of things we do not want to forget. How many things can you think of that would be different if there were no writing?

- ① Secrets of ancient stone buildings
- ② Meet ancient people through books
- ③ How papers were first made
- ④ Letters : Our valuable legacy
- ⑤ Tips for not to forget important things

9. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

People both inside and outside our company are always telling me how "lucky" I am to have personal relationships with the CEOs of so many companies around the world. In the vast majority of these cases I had met these people, spotted their good quality, and made a concerted effort to get to know them many years before they became their company's chief executive officer, and in several cases before they even entered the ranks of upper management. One of the most important things anyone can do in business is to consider your future connections. Your contemporaries today will be running companies tomorrow. Find the stars in other companies and make them friends. Ten years from now — whether you're selling to them, buying from them, hiring them, or being hired by them — they will become one of your most important business assets.

- ① Find the potential in others.
- ② Associate with top executives.
- ③ Make a fair partnership.
- ④ Recognize the value of friendship.
- ⑤ Bring out the star in yourself.

10. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Here is an example of how our judgements can be distorted by availability. ① Researchers asked respondents to estimate the number of deaths per year that occur as a result of forty different types of misfortune in all. They then compared people's answers to actual death rates. ② Generally, dramatic, vivid causes of death (accident, homicide, tornado, flood, fire) were overestimated, whereas more common causes of death (diabetes, asthma, stroke, tuberculosis, etc) were underestimated. ③ Why? The researchers counted the number of stories involving various causes of death in the two best-known newspapers that the respondents subscribed to. ④ They found that the frequency of newspaper coverage and the respondents' estimates of the frequency of death were highly correlated. ⑤ They concluded that people have the tendency to believe exaggerated rumors. People mistook the pervasiveness of newspaper stories about homicides, accidents, or fires, which they could easily face, as a sign of the frequency of the events these stories profiled.

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

Some emotions may be so strong as to crowd out all other considerations. The feeling of ① shame, for instance, can be unbearably painful, as shown by the 1996 suicide of an American navy admiral who was about to be exposed as not entitled to some of the medals he was wearing, or by the two suicides in 1997 committed by the Frenchmen who were exposed as ② immoral men involved in the ③ embezzlement of public funds. Anger, too, may be overwhelmingly strong, as when Zinedine Zidane, who is widely considered as one of the greatest players in the history of football, on July 9, 2006, in the last minutes of the World Cup soccer final, head-butted an Italian opponent to ④ retaliate against a provocation, under the eyes of seventy thousand people in the stadium and an estimated one billion TV viewers worldwide. Had he paused for a fraction of a second to ⑤ reflex, he would have realized that the action might cost the defeat of his team and the ruin of his reputation.

12. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

To say that the modern chrysanthemum is better than that of our forefathers because it is more chrysanthemum-like is true only if we make the latter form the arbitrary standard of the chrysanthemum. If the horse of the Eocene age is inferior to the horse of today, it is because it is less horse-like. But who shall decide which is more like a horse, the original or the latter development? No species which is constituted by its own history can be said to have an end in itself, and can, therefore, have an excellence to which it shall attain. In short, good and bad can be applied to the moments in a necessary evolution only by ascribing an imaginary superiority to the last term; and so _____.

- ① horse lives on the chrysanthemum
- ② give mum and horse to your standard
- ③ one type cannot logically be preferred
- ④ superiority can be given to the recent type
- ⑤ just imagine how last term can get an end

13. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

One characteristic of a genius is the capacity for great intensity, which is often expressed in a cyclic fashion. That is, the personality of a genius sometimes seems to incorporate polar extremes: When inspired, he may work 20 hours a day to realize a solution while it's still fresh in his mind; these periods of intense activity tend to be _____ that are actually times of fermentation, which is a necessary part of the creative process. Geniuses understand the need to make room for ideas to crystallize, for creativity occurs under appropriate inner, not outer, circumstances. The stage is often set by complete distraction — we all know stories of people who have gotten the answers to complex problems while sitting in traffic on the freeway.

- ① interspersed with intervals of apparent stasis
- ② interrogated between disguised resting phase
- ③ placed between very active times
- ④ hold tight without intervals of apparent stasis
- ⑤ generate very ingenious ideas

14. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

By being able to think about themselves, people can create subjective events that elicit emotional reactions. These emotions are not part of the self per se but rather the consequences of certain personal thoughts and other appraisals. However, one special category of emotions does appear to require a self. "Self-conscious emotions" — such as embarrassment, shame, guilt, and pride — occur only when people either judge themselves relative to their personal standards or imagine how they are being regarded by other people. Most theorists concur that self-reflection is necessary in order for people to experience these emotions and that neither nonhuman animals who lack a self nor human infants before the ages of 18-24 months appear to experience these emotions.

- ① 자기의 일부가 아닌 감정을 경계해야 한다.
- ② 주관적으로 만들어내는 감정은 자의적이다.
- ③ 자기 성찰을 통해서만 생기는 감정이 있다.
- ④ 인간과 동물이 공유하는 감정이 있다.
- ⑤ 자기 평가는 인간 감정과 공존할 수 없다.

15. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

Buying an automobile, for most people, represents a _____ into the adult world of property relationships. It is a signal of our willingness to accept the responsibilities that go along with being a member of the propertied class. In contemporary society, where rites of passage are few, owning an automobile remains the one constant bridge from adolescence to adulthood. Moreover, in a culture obsessed with the notions of autonomy and mobility, the automobile is, perhaps, the ultimate technological expression of these important values. Especially among the young, car ownership is a way of claiming personal identity and a stake in society. For men in particular, an automobile is the most personal of all possessions and thought of as an extension of who they are and how they would like others to perceive them.

- ① baptism
- ② corruption
- ③ degeneration
- ④ pressure
- ⑤ inquiry

16. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

Gain sharing is becoming popular in a wide number of fields for the simple reason that in some countries, there is little or no money to be made any longer in pure sales. The problem is compounded by there being too many suppliers in a given industry all competing for a limited number of customers, further depressing prices and margins. How, then, does a company successfully win market share when the quality of its goods is virtually indistinguishable from its competitors' and everyone's making too much of the same product? The answer is _____. The supplier can make money by co-managing the customer's operations, improving his or her performance and profit, and sharing in the gains. The point that needs to be emphasized is that the supplier sells nothing to the customer. Instead he or she lends his or her know-how and expertise to help run the customer's business. The customer, in effect, becomes a client and partner.

- ① to take in others' advices
- ② to abandon sales altogether
- ③ to cooperate with other competitors
- ④ to promote various strategies
- ⑤ to restructure your company

17. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

Once a meeting has begun, variables to achieving success have already been sharply reduced. Even once you've established what distinguishes success from failure, 75 percent of success still depends upon further preparation. That means envisioning likely questions and problems so that you can deal with them, if possible, in advance. If you can spend more of your time on preparation, you will spend less than an equivalent amount of time in meetings, and you will be far more likely to achieve your objectives. So, as a general rule, _____. Most people spend too little time on preparation and too much time in meetings. When they get to the meeting they find their hands tied, and time is wasted doing things that should have been handled prior to the meeting, or great energy is spent averting a meeting disaster that could have been avoided with a little forethought.

- ① saving time deserves little attention
- ② let the wasted time work for you
- ③ forethought comes right after afterthought
- ④ don't waste your effort
- ⑤ prepare more and meet less

18. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Teachers who respond effectively to the cultural diversity accept and value learner differences, and these responses are particularly important when they work with students who speak non-standard dialects.

- (A) Students realize this when they interview for a first job or when they plan for post-high school education. So, what should teachers do when a student says, "I ain't got no pencil," or brings some other nonstandard dialect into the classroom? Opinions vary from "rejection and correction" to complete acceptance.
- (B) Dialects are integral to the culture of students' homes and neighborhoods, and requiring the elimination of dialects communicates that differences are neither accepted nor valued. Standard English, however, allows access to certain educational and economic opportunities, which is the primary reason for teaching it.
- (C) The approach most consistent with culturally responsive teaching is to accept the dialect and build on it. For example, when the student says, "I ain't got no pencil," the teacher (or adult) might say, "Oh, you don't have a pencil. What should you do, then?" Although results won't be apparent immediately, the long-range benefits make the effort worth it.

19. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

In the Italian Renaissance, patrons and the public began to appreciate artists for _____ rather than for the adherence to traditional rules of technique. The contract for Piero della Rrancesca's Madonna della Misericordia in 1445 stipulated that "no assistant painter may put his hand to the brush other than Piero himself" and in 1490 the Duke of Milan's agent sent him a memorandum listing the separate qualities of four prestigious painters. He included Botticelli, whose paintings have a "virile air and were done with the best method"; Filippino Lippi, whose painting has "a sweeter air"; Perugino, whose work is "very sweet" with "an angelic air"; and Ghirlandaio, who was singled out for his "good air." The language of this early form of art criticism shows that artists were emerging both as individuals and as competitors. More significantly, such early criticism foreshadows the importance that we now attach to an "original," instantly recognizable artistic style.

- ① tools they use
- ② tone of colors
- ③ their ability to depict precisely
- ④ their individual style
- ⑤ giving certain emotions

20. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

Several explanations have been given for the practice of queuing. According to American anthropologist Edward Hall, queues are found in societies where people are treated as equals. Although it is true that cultures which are used to queuing tend to advocate egalitarian ideals, it is certainly not the case that cultures which queue are necessarily more egalitarian than those which do not. In addition, nor is it the case that queues guarantee identical outcomes to everyone who stands in line. In Britain, for example, everyone has to join the same queue to buy a railway ticket, regardless of whether they are traveling first or second class. Queues do not, therefore, guarantee equality, but they do promise to equate the amount of time that people spend waiting with how quickly they are served. That is, they ensure everyone _____.

- ① to pay the same
- ② same opportunities
- ③ the identical outcome
- ④ the fair distribution of time
- ⑤ the real egalitarian society

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The greatest problem facing any organism is successful reaction to its environment. If you don't fit you must move or change your environment to fit you. If you can't change your environment and you won't move, you will become a failure, just as tropical plants fail when transplanted to the Nevada desert. But there is something that grows and keeps on growing in the Nevada desert — the sagebrush. It couldn't move away and it couldn't change its waterless environment, so it did what you and I must do if we expect to succeed. It adapted itself to its environment, and there it stands, each little stalwart shrub a reminder of what even a plant can do when it tries! Human life faces the same alternatives that confront all other forms of life — of adapting itself to the conditions under which it must live or becoming extinct. You have an advantage over the sagebrush in that you can move from your city or state or country to another, but after all that is not much of an advantage. For though you may improve your situation slightly you will still find that in any civilized country the main elements of your problem are the same.

- ① 환경에 적응할 수 없다면 환경을 바꾸어야 한다.
- ② 부적합한 환경을 극복할 다양한 대안이 있어야 한다.
- ③ 환경이 부적합하다면 이동이 불가피하다.
- ④ 인간은 식물보다 강력한 적응력을 가지고 있다.
- ⑤ 불리한 환경에 적응해야 한다.

22. 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

We tend to perceive the door of a classroom as rectangular no matter from which angle it is viewed. Actually, the rectangular door of a classroom projects a rectangular image on our retina only when it is viewed directly from the front. At other angles, the image will be trapezoidal. But it is the phenomena of _____ that

makes us perceive the door as rectangular thus retaining the same familiar shape. Similarly, a wall clock looking perfectly round, while standing in front of it is perceived by us round, following the principle of _____, even when it is viewed from an angle where the actual retinal image will be elliptical.

- ① shape constancy
- ② size constancy
- ③ brightness constancy
- ④ color constancy
- ⑤ space perception

23. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

We may be reluctant to act without some reasons, and reasons may be unclear _____. Consider the following scenario: "Imagine that you have just taken a tough qualifying examination. You are not sure that you passed the exam. In case you failed you have to take the exam again after the Christmas holidays. You now have an opportunity to buy a very attractive five-day Christmas vacation package to Hawaii at an exceptionally low price. The special offer expires tomorrow, while the exam grade will not be available until the following day." Subjects were asked whether they would buy the package, not buy it, or pay a \$5 nonrefundable fee in order to retain the rights to buy the vacation package at the same exceptional price the day after tomorrow — after they find out whether or not they passed the exam. Sixty-one percent chose to pay the \$5. Only thirty-two percent would buy the package. When asked what they would do if they knew that they had passed or knew that they had failed, however, most subjects would buy the package in each condition, and only thirty-one percent would pay \$5 to defer the decision for two days.

- ① if total cost exceeds budget
- ② when an important exam is approaching
- ③ if we do not know the outcome
- ④ when too many choices are given
- ⑤ if we decide on our own

24. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

The reserved seat in the tip-top peak of the pyramid is procured only by him who has found his real vocation. To such a one his work is not hard. No hours are long enough to tire his body; no thought is difficult enough to weary his mind; he has no day and no night, no quitting time, no Saturday afternoons and no Sundays. He is at the business for which he was created — and all is play. Fame comes from doing one thing so much better than your competitors that your results stand out above and beyond the results of all others. Any man who will do efficiently any one of the many things the world is crying for can place his own price upon his work and get it. He can get it because the world gladly pays for what it really wants, and because the efficient man has almost no competition. But here's the rub. You will never do anything with that brilliant efficiency save what you like to do. Efficiency does not come from duty, or necessity, or goading, or lashing, or anything under heaven save _____.

- ① the ceaseless effort
- ② the enjoyment of the thing itself
- ③ the inherited talents
- ④ the money able to pay on it
- ⑤ the competence to surpass impediments

25. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

When making a choice between two alternatives, individuals generally focus on the difference in the costs and benefits between alternatives. Economists describe this process as marginal decision making. Marginal decision making can help explain some otherwise puzzling economic phenomena. Here is a classic question: Why is water so cheap, while diamonds are so expensive? Humans need water to survive, while diamonds are unnecessary; but for some reason, people are willing to pay much more for a diamond than for a glass of water. The reason is that a person's willingness to pay for any good is based on the marginal benefit that an extra unit of the good would yield. The marginal benefit, in turn, depends on _____ . Although water is essential, the marginal benefit of an extra glass is small because water is plentiful. By contrast, no one needs diamonds to survive, but because diamonds are so rare, people consider the marginal benefit of an extra diamond to be large.

- ① how much money a person must pay on it
- ② how much the good is worth to the supplier
- ③ whether alternatives exist or not
- ④ how many units a person already has
- ⑤ how much it costs to produce the good

26. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

Near the top of one of the highest peaks in the Rocky Mountain range — more than 10,000 feet above sea level — are two natural springs. They are so close together and level in height that it would not take a great deal of effort to divert one streamlet toward the other. Yet if you follow the course of one of these streams, you will find that it travels east, and after traversing plateaus and valleys and receiving water from countless tributaries, it becomes part of the great Mississippi River and empties into the Gulf of Mexico. If you follow the water from the other fountain, you will find that it gradually descends in a westerly direction, also combining with other tributaries, until it becomes part of the Columbia River, which empties into the Pacific Ocean. The terminal points of the two streams are more than five thousand miles apart, separated by one of the highest mountain ranges in the world. Yet at their onset, the two streams are close neighbors. Little effort would be required to make the easterly stream run west or the westerly stream run east. The direction of any person, project, or plan is determined at the beginning. If you want to impact the course of a life, _____ !

- ① never touch your own root
- ② it's never too early to start
- ③ it's too early to wrap it up
- ④ it's too late to start
- ⑤ start at birth

27. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 쓰시오. [주관식]

Marketing is the way you create and distribute messages to get people's attention so you can convince them to buy more of your stuff. If you want your marketing to work double-time for you, you need to consistently communicate your message so that customers have the chance to hear you, internalize your message and then act on it. Your messages need to be integrated into every customer interaction. You don't need to use the same words over and over. However, each communication needs to reinforce the core idea that has been developed support your strategy. It is a case where _____ — when the messages are consistently conveyed across multiple interactions, and the customer is left with a clear understanding of what the company, product, service, or solution is.

28. 다음 글의 어휘에 유의하면서 요지를 고르시오.

It is possible that someone who is content with the amount of money he has might also be content with an even larger amount of money. Since having enough money does not mean being at a limit beyond which more money would necessarily be undesirable, it would be a mistake to assume that for a person who already has enough the marginal utility of money must be either negative or zero. Although this person is, by hypothesis, not distressed about his life in virtue of any lack of things which more money would enable him to obtain, nonetheless it remains possible that he would enjoy having some of those things. They would not make him less unhappy, nor would they in any way alter his attitude toward his life or the degree of his contentment with it, but they might bring him pleasure. If that is so, then his life would in this respect be better with more money than without it. The marginal utility of money for him would accordingly remain positive.

- ① 돈은 많을수록 행복하다.
- ② 돈이 너무 많아도 고통스럽다.
- ③ 돈의 효용은 부정적이다.
- ④ 돈이 많아지면 삶의 태도가 불건전해진다.
- ⑤ 돈에 대한 긍정적 태도를 가지자.

* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인 하시오.