



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Since the 1980's, zoos have strived to reproduce the natural habitats of their animals, replacing concrete floors and steel bars with grass, rocks, trees, and pools of water. These environments may simulate the wild, but the animals do not have to worry about finding food, shelter, or safety from predators. ① While this may not seem like such a bad deal at first glance, the animals experience numerous complications. ② And yet, most of the complications were settled with no delay in order to ensure the animals' health and safety. ③ The zebras live constantly in fear, smelling the lions in the nearby Great Cats exhibit every day and finding themselves unable to escape. ④ There is no possibility of migrating or of storing food for the winter, which must seem to promise equally certain doom to a bird or bear. ⑤ In short, zoo life is utterly incompatible with an animal' most deeply-rooted survival instincts.

* doom: 파멸, 종말

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The wrapping of Christmas presents, William Waits notes, is a fairly recent phenomenon in American life. It arose at the turn of the 20th century, during a period when hand-made presents were giving way to machine-made, store-bought ones. For both givers and manufacturers, this shift presented a problem, for the machine-made items, precisely because they were convenient, represented less of the giver' personal attention than the hand-made items had done; thus they were symbolically less intimate. To disguise this loss of symbolic value, and to invest the manufactured items with a personal touch, retailers encouraged shoppers to have their purchases gift-wrapped. Gift-wrapping, in Waits' acute term, became a 'decontaminating mechanism' that removed the presents from the 'normal flow of bought-and-sold goods' and made them, for a single ceremonial moment, emblems of _____ rather than commerce.

* emblem: 상징

- ① intimacy
- ② disguise
- ③ generosity
- ④ convenience
- ⑤ encouragement

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Since ~ water, reproduce, replacing
역접 의도어	but, do not
역접 의도어	While, complications
역접 의도어	yet, complications
의도어	fear, unable
의도어	no, must, doom
끝문장 순접 의도어	In ~ instincts, In short, incompatible

비법 표시하기

첫문장	The wrapping ~ life
순접 의도어	thus, problem, less of, less intimate
의도어	disguise, loss of
끝문장 역접 의도어	Gift-wrapping ~ commerce, decontaminating, removed, rather than



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시 분 초

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Essentially, your reputation is your most valuable asset — so guard it well. But do not be terribly demoralized if you make some mistakes along the way. With time it is possible to repair a stained reputation. Every experience you have with someone else is like a drop of water falling into a pool. As your experiences with that person grow, the drops accumulate and the pool deepens. Positive interactions are clear drops of water and negative interactions are red drops of water. But they are not equal. That is, _____ and that number differs for different people. Those who are very forgiving only need a few positive experiences — clear drops — to dilute a bad experience, while those who are less forgiving need a lot more to wash away the red.

- ① a number of clear drops can dry up with time
- ② a drop of red water can lead your life to ruin
- ③ a number of water drops can affect your experience
- ④ a number of red drops can accumulate gradually
- ⑤ a number of clear drops can dilute one red drop

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

According to Cambodian legends, lions once roamed the countryside attacking villagers and their precious buffalo, and long before the great Khmer Empire began in the 9th century, farmers developed a fierce martial art to defend themselves against the ① predator. These techniques became *bokator*. Meaning ‘to fight a lion,’ *bokator* is a martial art ② depicted on the walls of Angkor Wat. There are 10,000 moves to master, ③ mimicking animals such as monkeys, elephants and even ducks. King Jayavarman VII, the warrior king who united Cambodia in the 12th century, made his army train in *bokator*, turning it into a ④ fearsome fighting force. Despite its long tradition in Cambodia, *bokator* ⑤ flourished when the Khmer Rouge took power in 1975 and executed most of the discipline’s masters over the next four years.

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Essentially ~ well, most valuable
의도어	
역접	But, do not
의도어	
의도어	possible, stained
역접	But
순접	That is
끝문장	Those ~ red, while, only, dilute, less, a lot more
역접	
의도어	

비법 표시하기

첫문장	According ~ the predator
끝문장	Despite ~ years, Despite
역접	

[3~4] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

I observe the moon wherever I go. What phase is it in, I wonder? When will it reach the full moon phase? Now imagine what happened to me recently when I was teaching in Australia, 12,000 miles from my hometown in North America. Shortly after my arrival, seeing that the skies were cloudy, I checked the newspaper for a weather report. Typically, the weather page also gives times for sunrise and sunset as well as moonrise and moonset.

(B)

Picture my surprise when I discovered that the illustrations in the newspaper were, by my experience, wrong. The waxing moon appeared to be illuminated on the left side rather than the right side as I had always known it to be. "I must call the newspaper," I thought. But I continued to study the images in the newspaper and then consulted a globe.

* wax: (점점) 커지다

(C)

The point is that often we do not see things as they are. Instead, we see things as *we* are. That is why it is necessary in science to have many people making many observations of the same phenomenon. I am sure that to people in Australia, _____

(D)

When I imagined myself standing on a spot in the southern hemisphere, the answer came to me. Here, indeed, south of the equator, the waxing moon appears to be on the left. Try this in your imagination, and you will see it, too.

3. 주어진 글(A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D)
- ③ (C) - (D) - (B) ④ (D) - (B) - (C)
- ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

4. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① solar energy would play an important role
- ② the waxing of the moon would be easier to notice
- ③ the weather in North America appears better than it is
- ④ the scientific discoveries in North America are universal
- ⑤ the moon in North America would seem strange as well

비법 표시하기

첫문장	I ~ go
의도어	what ~ ?
의도어	when ~ ?
순접	Now
끝문장	Typically ~ moonset,
순접	also
첫문장	Picture ~ wrong,
의도어	Picture, the illustrations in the newspaper
의도어	rather than
끝문장	But ~ globe,
역접	But
첫문장	The point ~ are
역접	Instead
끝문장	I ~ _____.
첫문장	When ~ me
끝문장	Try ~ too,
의도어	Try this



종료시간

시 분 초

총 소요 시간

분 초

은밀한 과외 14p



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

_____ . If I assign fifty students a five-page essay on the subject of why the Roman Empire fell, most of them are likely to say it was a combination of economic and social causes ultimately leading to a weakening of the frontiers. This would be a fine answer, but after reading forty-five papers all saying the same thing, I'm ready for a change. If you can take a different angle from the rest of the class in a paper, you're more likely to impress your professors. But here's the tricky part — being different is risky, and it only works if you back up your argument very well. If you choose to argue that Rome fell solely because Christianity weakened the fighting spirit of the Romans, you will need persuasive reasoning and arguments against any potential objections.

- ① Variety is the spice of life
- ② The essence of writing is in its brevity
- ③ Don't fix what is not broken
- ④ The pen is mightier than the sword
- ⑤ Rome was not built in a day

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Consumers of different age groups obviously have very different needs and wants. Although people who belong to the same age group differ in many other ways, they do tend to share a set of values and common cultural experiences that they carry throughout life. In some cases, marketers initially develop a product to attract one age group and then try to _____ . That is what the high-octane energy drink Reddox does. The company aggressively introduced it in bars, nightclubs, and gyms to the product's core audience of young people. Over time, it became popular in other contexts, and the company began to sponsor the PGA European Tour to expand its reach to older golfers. It also hands out free cans to commuters, cab drivers, and car rental agencies to promote the drink as a way to stay alert on the road.

- ① raise its retail price
- ② broaden its appeal later on
- ③ upgrade it for other age groups
- ④ increase demand by limiting supply
- ⑤ create a positive image via the mass media

비법 표시하기

의도어	most of them
역접 의도어	but, a change
의도어	different, more likely to
역접 의도어	But, tricky, risky
끝문장 의도어	If ~ objections, need

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Consumers ~ wants, different age, very different
역접 의도어	Although, differ, share, common
순접	In some cases
순접	That is
의도어	expand
끝문장 의도어	It ~ road, promote

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

_____ is aggravated by the overabundance of information at our disposal. While this is obvious enough in some realms — for example, consider how much information is potentially relevant for estimating the value of Microsoft stock — even when the information set seems less cluttered, information overload, a state of confusion and decision avoidance, can still occur. In one experiment, shoppers in a supermarket were presented with free samples of jams and jellies. In the first treatment, a small selection was available for tasting; in the second, a large selection was available. While everyone likes the idea of abundant choice, and indeed the table with the greater selection attracted larger crowds, it was the table with fewer samples that led to the most sales. The likely reason is that the large selection led to information overload, the feeling that the decision was too complicated for immediate action.

- ① Difficulty in assessing information
- ② The shortage of trustworthy informants
- ③ Mental fatigue caused by misleading information
- ④ Indeterminacy arising from indirect information
- ⑤ The complexity of altering consumer behavior

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The essence of science is to uncover patterns and regularities in nature by finding algorithmic compressions of observations. But the raw data of observation rarely exhibit explicit regularities. Instead we find that nature's order is hidden from us, it is written in code. To make progress in science we need to crack the cosmic code, to dig beneath the raw data and uncover the hidden order. I often liken fundamental science to doing a crossword puzzle. Experiment and observation provide us with clues, but the clues are cryptic, and require some considerable ingenuity to solve. With each new solution, _____. As with a crossword, so with the physical universe, we find that the solutions to independent clues link together in a consistent and supportive way to form a coherent unity, so that the more clues we solve, the easier we find it to fill in the missing features.

* cryptic: 비밀스러운

- ① the depth of scientific experiments keeps us in awe
- ② we glimpse a bit more of the overall pattern of nature
- ③ the code-breaking process becomes increasingly mysterious
- ④ the regularity of nature is revealed in its entirety to the observer
- ⑤ we crack the cosmic codes one by one, replacing an old solution with the new one

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	_____ ~ disposal aggravated, overabundance
역접 의도어	While, for example, consider, how much, less cluttered, overload, confusion, avoidance
순접	In one experiment
역접 의도어	While, abundant, indeed, fewer, most
끝문장 의도어	The likely ~ action, too complicated

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	The essence ~ observations, uncover
역접 의도어	But, rarely
의도어	uncover
역접 의도어	but, cryptic, considerable
순접	With each new solution
끝문장 의도어	As ~ features, independent, a coherent unity, the more, the easier



종료시간

시 분 초

총 소요 시간

분 초

은밀한 과외 22p



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Like an artist who pursues both enduring excellence and shocking creativity, great companies foster a ____ (A) ____ between continuity and change. On the one hand, they adhere to the principles that produced success in the first place, yet on the other hand, they continually evolve, modifying their approach with creative improvements and intelligent adaptation. But the point here is not as simple as “some companies failed because they did not change.” Companies that change constantly but without any consistent rationale will ____ (B) ____ just as surely as those that change not at all. There is nothing inherently wrong with adhering to specific practices and strategies. But you should comprehend the underlying why behind those practices, and thereby see when to keep them and when to change them.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| ① tension | ..... | collapse |
| ② tension | ..... | prosper |
| ③ balance | ..... | flourish |
| ④ divergence | ..... | succeed |
| ⑤ divergence | ..... | perish |

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

Life is full of hazards. Disease, enemies and starvation are always menacing primitive man. Experience teaches him that medicinal herbs, valor, the most strenuous labor, often come to naught, yet normally he wants to ① survive and enjoy the good things of existence. Faced with this problem, he takes to any method that seems ② adapted to his ends. Often his ways appear incredibly ③ crude to us moderns until we remember how our next-door neighbor acts in like emergencies. When medical science pronounces him ④ curable, he will not resign himself to fate but run to the nearest quack who holds out hope of recovery. His urge for self-preservation will not down, nor will that of the illiterate peoples of the world, and in that overpowering will to live is anchored the belief in supernaturalism, which is absolutely ⑤ universal among known peoples, past and present.

* quack: 돌팔이의사

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Like ~ change, continuity, change
순접 역접	On the one hand, on the other hand
역접 의도어	But, not as simple as
역접 의도어	but, without, just as surely as, not at all
끝문장 의도어	But ~ them, But, should, keep, change

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Life ~ hazards always menacing
역접 의도어	yet, come to naught
의도어	this problem
의도어	incredibly
역접 의도어	but, resign
끝문장 의도어	His urge ~ present, nor, overpowering, absolutely



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The sun is slowly getting brighter as its core contracts and heats up. In a billion years it will be about 10 percent brighter than today, heating the planet to an uncomfortable degree. Water evaporating from the oceans may set off a runaway greenhouse effect that turns Earth into a damp version of Venus, wrapped permanently in a thick, white blanket of cloud. Or the transformation may take some time and be more gentle, with an increasingly hot and cloudy atmosphere able to shelter microbial life for some time. Either way, water will escape into the stratosphere and be broken down by UV light into oxygen and hydrogen. Oxygen will be left in the stratosphere — perhaps misleading aliens into thinking the planet is still inhabited — while the hydrogen is light enough to escape into space. So our water will gradually _____.

* microbial: 미생물의 ** stratosphere: 성층권

- ① leak away
- ② be frozen
- ③ flow over
- ④ get polluted
- ⑤ accumulate

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Imagine a child playing on the beach below a cliff. He finds a cave, and full of excitement, goes in. Suddenly fear seizes him. In the deep dark of the cave, he cannot see the way ahead. What is frightening him is the sense of the unknown stretching into the black distance. Worries can be like this. Our anxiety is not about something specific, but more of a sense that unknown and uncertain possibilities may be out of sight far ahead. We can stop these worries from growing. A powerful torch or flashlight could have shown the child the limits of the cave. We can _____ by asking: “What is the worst that can happen?” More often than not, the worst that we fear is much less terrible than our vague, unarticulated fear. Once we know the worst, we can face it directly and work out more sensibly what to do.

- ① hide our fears
- ② increase our uncertainties
- ③ place limits on our worries
- ④ share specific worries with others
- ⑤ differentiate reality from the ideal

비법 표시하기

첫문장	The sun ~ heats up
의도어	uncomfortable
의도어	runaway
순접	Or
의도어	Either way
역접	while
끝문장	So ~ _____
순접	So

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Imagine ~ cliff,
의도어	Imagine
의도어	fear
의도어	anxiety, not, but, unknown and uncertain possibilities
의도어	limits
의도어	can, the worst
의도어	the worst, much less terrible
끝문장	Once ~ what to do,
의도어	the worst

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Lifeline infrastructures are vital systems that support a nation's economy and quality of life. Modern economies rely on the ability to move goods, people, and information safely and reliably. Adding to their importance is that many of the lifeline systems serve vital roles in disaster recovery. Consequently, it is of the utmost importance to government, business, and the public at large that the flow of services provided by a nation's infrastructure continues unimpeded in the face of a broad range of natural and technological hazards. The linkage between systems and services is critical to any discussion of infrastructure. Although it is the performance of the hardware (the highways, pipes, and transmission lines) that is of immediate concern following an earthquake, it is actually the loss of services that these systems provide that is the real loss to the public. Therefore, a high priority in protecting these systems from hazards is ensuring _____.

- ① an early alarm system for economic crises
- ② the durability and stability of transmission lines
- ③ the continuity, or at least the rapid restoration, of service
- ④ a prompt mobilization of experts for disaster control
- ⑤ the maintenance and expansion of lifeline systems

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Essentially the same structural forms of politics can nevertheless take on very different "flavors." For example, a dictatorship can, in theory, be brutal or benevolent; anarchy can, in theory, consist of "mutual aid" or a "war of all against all" that proceeds in the absence of any rule of law whatsoever; democracies can and typically are distinguished in terms of the extent to which they are socially oriented as opposed to individualistically oriented. Thus, whatever our answer to the "What is the best structural form of politics?" question, we still want to know what "flavor" this structural form of politics ought to have since _____ . Indeed, this is precisely why we vote within a democratic structure: to determine the "flavor" we want that democratic structure to have.

- ① voters ultimately determine a political structure
- ② political structures, in fact, outweigh political "flavors"
- ③ the best structural form of politics is not easy to determine
- ④ political structure, by itself, does not determine political content
- ⑤ each structural form of politics must be valued independently

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Lifeline ~ life, vital systems
의도어	importance, vital roles in disaster recovery
순접 의도어	Consequently, utmost importance, hazards
의도어	critical
역접 의도어	Although, immediate concern
끝문장 순접	Therefore ~ _____, Therefore

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Essentially ~ flavors, same structural forms of politics, different flavors
순접	For example
순접 의도어	Thus, what is the best structural form of politics, ought to
끝문장 의도어	Indeed ~ have, Indeed



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은밀한 과외 38p



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The greatest errors in judging a person are made by his parents; this is a fact, but how is one to explain it? Do the parents have too much experience of the child, and can they no longer compose it into a unity? We notice that travelers in a strange land grasp correctly the common, distinctive traits of a people only in the first period of their stay; the more they get to know a people, the more they ___ (A) ___ how to see what is typical and distinctive about it. As soon as they see up close, they stop being farsighted. Might parents judge their children wrongly because they have never stood far enough off from them? A quite different explanation would be the following: people tend to stop thinking about things that are closest to them, and simply ___ (B) ___ them. When parents are required to judge their children, it is perhaps their customary thoughtlessness that makes them judge so mistakenly.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① forget | accept | ② learn | ignore |
| ③ seek | conceal | ④ neglect | analyze |
| ⑤ understand | embrace | | |

2. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Persuasion is the strategic use of language to move an audience. It works by appealing to our emotion as well as by appealing to our reason. Therefore, sometimes you may try to appeal to an emotion in your audience by imitating it: hysteria by being hysterical, anger by raging. ___ (A) ___, you may try to re-create the circumstances which excited in you the emotions that you want to excite in your audience. However, the best measure is to appear calm, detached, thoroughly in control of your feelings, while you are controlling your narrative for your own purposes. Even your choice of words should be selective; you must pay attention to their nuances. If you address a labor union, ___ (B) ___, it will make a great difference whether you refer to the members as workers, comrades, or just people.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① In short | in addition | ② By contrast | in addition |
| ③ Hence | however | ④ Nevertheless | for example |
| ⑤ Also | for example | | |

비법 표시하기

첫문장	The greatest ~ it, but, how ~ ?, the greatest errors
역접	
의도어	no longer, Do ~ ?
의도어	the more, the more
순접	because, Might ~ ?
의도어	quite different
의도어	When ~ mistakenly, customary
끝문장	thoughtlessness, so mistakenly
의도어	

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Persuasion ~ audience
의도어	as well as
순접	Therefore, ___
역접	However, the best measure
의도어	should, must
의도어	
끝문장	If ~ people, ___
순접	

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

The growing season in the Arctic region is short as well as cool, and plants must make the most of what warmth there is. One (A) addiction / adaptation by many arctic plants to the short growing season is wintergreen, or semi-evergreen, leaves. They are leaves that develop late in the summer and survive through winter without drying up and dying. They remain green and can start photosynthesis as soon as the weather is warm enough in spring, before there has been time for the new season's leaves to expand and start functioning. They finally (B) wither / prosper after the new leaves have taken over. There are many common arctic plants with wintergreen leaves. Among them are arctic poppy, thrift, alpine saxifrage, and several kinds of chickweeds and starworts. Wintergreen leaves are not (C) limited / accustomed to the Arctic; many plants of the northern forests have them, too.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------------|-------|---------|-------|------------|
| ① | addiction | ..... | wither | ..... | accustomed |
| ② | addiction | ..... | prosper | ..... | limited |
| ③ | adaptation | ..... | wither | ..... | limited |
| ④ | adaptation | ..... | prosper | ..... | limited |
| ⑤ | adaptation | ..... | prosper | ..... | accustomed |

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

What everyday rules for behavior guide parents' efforts to socialize their toddlers and preschool-age children? To answer this question, Gralinski and Kopp observed and interviewed mothers and their children in these age groups. They found that for fifteen-month-olds, mothers' rules and requests centered on ensuring the children's safety and, to a lesser extent, protecting the families' possessions from harm; respecting basic social niceties ("Don't bite"; "No kicking"); and learning to delay getting what they wanted. As children's ages and cognitive sophistication increased, the numbers and kinds of prohibitions and requests expanded from the original focus on child protection and interpersonal issues to family routines, self-care, and other concerns regarding the child's independence. By the time children were three, a new quality of rule emerged: "Do not scream in a restaurant, run around naked in front of company, or pick your nose."

- ① changes in maternal rules according to children's age
- ② limitations of discipline for children's socialization
- ③ parents' concerns about children's independence
- ④ importance of parents' anger management skills
- ⑤ effects of thinking ability on children's socialization



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총 소요 시간

분 초

비법 표시하기

첫문장	The growing ~ is, as well as, must
의도어	
의도어	One _____,
의도어	as soon as
순접	finally
끝문장	Wintergreen ~ too

비법 표시하기

첫문장	What ~ children, What~?
의도어	
의도어	answer
의도어	lesser, harm, "Don't bite"; "No kicking"
순접	As,
의도어	other concerns
끝문장	By ~ nose,
의도어	"Do ~ nose."

은밀한 과외 46p



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When we behave irrationally, our behavior usually seems reasonable to us. When challenged, the mind says (to itself), “Why are these people giving me a hard time? I’m just doing what makes sense. Any reasonable person would see that!” In short, we naturally think that our thinking is fully justified. As far as we can tell, we are only doing what is right and proper and reasonable. Any fleeting thoughts suggesting that we might be at fault typically are _____ by more powerful self-justifying thoughts: “I don’t mean any harm. I’m just! I’m fair! It’s the others who are wrong!” It is important to recognize this nature of the human mind as its *natural state*. In other words, humans don’t have to learn self-justifying, self-serving, self-deceptive thinking and behavior. These patterns are innate in every one of us.

- ① spread
- ② unveiled
- ③ fortified
- ④ overcome
- ⑤ authorized

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

At some point, these days, a parent realizes his or her child is tending left. The parent panics. Will the child be made fun of? Struggle with writing? Be left out? In the past, the parent would have done everything possible to exorcise the tendency. Today, more and more parents shrug their shoulders, saying it’s okay, maybe even something special. Or their attempts to discourage it are milder. This is not an isolated reaction. It’s part of the larger trend toward _____ . From giving children extra time to develop into kindergarteners to accommodating their vegetarian appetites, parents today are taking their clues from children, rather than the other way around. Left-handedness is just the tip of the iceberg — in today’s world, parenting is about letting your child develop into his or her own person, not about trying to stamp him or her into a mold of conformity.

* exorcise: 몰아내다

- ① neglecting, rather than enhancing, personal traits
- ② celebrating, rather than suppressing, individuality in kids
- ③ abandoning, rather than administering, parental supervision
- ④ analyzing, rather than overlooking, their child’s mischief
- ⑤ advocating, rather than blaming, early education

비법 표시하기

첫문장	When ~ us
의도어	“Why ~ that!”
순접	In short
의도어	As far as
의도어	“I ~ wrong!”
의도어	important
순접	In other words
끝문장	These patterns ~ us

비법 표시하기

첫문장	At ~ left,
의도어	these days
의도어	panics
의도어	In the past
의도어	Today, even
순접	Or
의도어	not
의도어	today, rather than
끝문장	Left-handedness ~
의도어	conformity, just, not

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It is a common misconception among many musicians and non-musicians alike that _____. This is not surprising as it is natural to associate music with the sounds that create the melody, rather than with the quiet spaces between the notes. Because rests are silent, people often misinterpret these empty spaces as unimportant. But, imagine what would happen if a song was made up of only notes, and no rests. Aside from the fact that the “rests would be history” (pun intended), there would be a wall of sound with no reference point or discernible backbone to the music. This is because the spaces between the sounds provide a baseline and contrast for the piece, and give music structure and texture. In fact, it is a common saying among experienced musicians that a full measure of rest can hold more music than a full measure of blistering notes.

- ① notes are more important than rests
- ② rests provide a direct reference point to music
- ③ silence is no less meaningful than sound in music
- ④ melody is nothing more than a collection of sounds
- ⑤ structure and texture are the most crucial aspects of music

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Cost estimates follow from time estimates simply by multiplying the hours required by the required labor rates. Beware of _____. For example, one major company has a policy that requires the following personnel in order to remove an electric motor: a tinsmith to remove the cover, an electrician to disconnect the electrical supply, a millwright to unbolt the mounts, and one or more laborers to remove the motor from its mount. That situation is fraught with inefficiency and high labor costs, since all four trades must be scheduled together, with at least three people watching while the fourth is at work. The cost will be at least four times what it could be and is often greater if one of the trades does not show up on time.

*fraught: ~으로 가득 찬

- ① inefficiency caused by poor working conditions
- ② difficulty in financing high labor costs in business
- ③ differences in labor skills when working in groups
- ④ coordination problems where multiple crafts are involved
- ⑤ mismatch between personnel and equipment in production

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	It ~ _____, misconception
의도어	not
의도어	misinterpret
역접 의도어	But, imagine
의도어	Aside from, no
순접	because
끝문장 의도어	In fact ~ notes, In fact

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Cost ~ rates Beware of
순접 의도어	For example, and must
끝문장 의도어	The cost ~ time, at least



종료시간

시 분 초

총 소요 시간

분 초

은밀한 과외 54p



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Guys lost on unfamiliar streets often avoid asking for directions from locals. We try to tough it out with map and compass. Admitting being lost feels like admitting stupidity. This is a stereotype, but it has a large grain of truth. It's also a good metaphor for a big overlooked problem in the human sciences. We're trying to find our way around the dark continent of human nature. We scientists are being paid to be the bus-driving tour guides for the rest of humanity. They expect us to know our way around the human mind, but we don't. So we try to fake it, without asking the locals for directions. We try to find our way from first principles of geography ('theory'), and from maps of our own making ('empirical research'). The roadside is crowded with locals, and their brains are crowded with local knowledge, but we are too arrogant and embarrassed to ask the way. So we drive around in circles, _____ about where to find the scenic vistas that would entertain and enlighten the tourists.

- ① waiting for the local brains to inquire
- ② accumulating and examining the locals' knowledge
- ③ going against the findings of our empirical research
- ④ relying on passengers' knowledge and experience
- ⑤ inventing and rejecting successive hypotheses

2. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

While there are aesthetic and ethical reasons for preserving biodiversity, there are practical considerations as well. We depend on many other species for food, clothing, shelter, oxygen, soil fertility - the list goes on and on. In the United States, 25% of all prescriptions from pharmacies contain substances derived from plants. ___(A)___, two substances effective against Hodgkin's disease and certain other forms of cancer come from the rosy periwinkle, a flowering plant native to the island of Madagascar. Madagascar alone harbors some 8,000 species of flowering plants. Unfortunately, Madagascar has lost 80% of its forests and about 50% of its native species. Madagascars's dilemma represents that of much of the developing world. The island is home to over 10 million people, most of whom are desperately poor and hardly in a position to be concerned with environmental conservation. ___(B)___ the people of Madagascar as well as others around the globe could derive vital benefits from the biodiversity that is being destroyed.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① In contrast | Indeed | ② In contrast | Thus |
| ③ In short | Finally | ④ For example | Yet |
| ⑤ For example | Similarly | | |

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Guys ~ locals
역접	but
순접	also
역접	but
순접	So
역접	but
끝문장	So ~ tourists, So
순접	

비법 표시하기

첫문장	While ~ as well, While
순접	_____
의도어	Unfortunately
의도어	dilemma
의도어	hardly
끝문장	_____ ~ destroyed, _____
역접	

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

Over the course of the past forty years, no country on earth has cut its alcohol consumption more than France. While consumption of beer and spirits has stayed basically steady in France, the per capita consumption of alcohol from wine ① fell from 20 liters in 1962 to about 8 in 2001. One reason for the dwindling wine consumption is the ② acceleration of the French meal. In 1978, the average French meal lasted 82 minutes. ③ Plenty of time for half a bottle, if not a whole bottle. Today, the average French meal has been slashed down to 38 minutes. Wine is a ④ victim of the disappearance of the leisurely meal. It is not the target of the change, but the decline in wine consumption is a ⑤ cause of the emergence of the faster, more modern, on-the-go lifestyle.

*spirits: 독한 술

4. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Economic distance relates to the time and cost involved in traveling from the origin to the destination area and back. The higher the economic distance, the higher the resistance for that destination and, consequently, the lower the demand. ① It follows, conversely, that between any origin and destination point, if the travel time or travel cost can be reduced, demand will increase. ② Many excellent examples of this are available, such as the introduction of the jet plane in 1959 and the introduction of the wide-bodied jets in the late 1960s. ③ Jet planes first cut travel time between California and Hawaii, for example, from twelve hours to five hours, and demand grew dramatically. ④ A similar surge in demand was experienced with the introduction of the wide-bodied planes for transatlantic flights. ⑤ The agricultural products picked up from Hawaiian farms in the morning were on dinner tables in Californian homes by evening. The introduction of these planes cut the travel cost by almost 50 percent between the United States and most countries on the European continent.

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Over ~ France, no, more than
역접	While
의도어	One reason
의도어	Today
끝문장 의도어	It ~ lifestyle, not, but,

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Economic ~ back
의도어	The higher, the higher, the lower
역접	conversely
순접	examples
순접	for example
순접	A similar
끝문장	The introduction ~ continent



종료시간

시 분 초

총 소요 시간

분 초

은밀한 과외 62p



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In Belding's ground squirrels, males leave home and females mature in their natal area. This male-biased dispersal creates an imbalance in the way males and females are related to those individuals around them — females find themselves surrounded by relatives, while males are generally in areas with complete strangers. This asymmetry translates into females who warn close kin by emitting alarm calls, while males generally do not emit calls since their dispersal from their natal areas means their blood kin typically do not benefit from such a warning. Further support for the kinship-based alarm-calling hypothesis includes Sherman's finding that in the rare instances when females do move away from their natal groups and into groups with far fewer relatives, they _____.

- ① end up acquiring the alarm calls of the new group
- ② make constant attempts to bring their blood kin along
- ③ display a tendency to become more active and cooperative
- ④ emit alarm calls less frequently than do native females
- ⑤ adopt a more elaborate defense mechanism than alarm

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

By likening the eye to a camera, elementary biology textbooks help to produce a misleading impression of what perception entails. Only in terms of the physics of image formation do the eye and camera have anything in common. Both eye and camera have a lens that focuses light rays from the outside world into an image, and both have a means of adjusting the focus and brightness of that image. Both eye and camera have a light-sensitive layer onto which the image is cast (the retina and film, respectively). However, image formation is only the first step towards seeing. _____ obscure the much more fundamental difference between the two, which is that the camera merely records an image, whereas the visual system interprets it.

- ① Apparent differences in the focusing power of a lens
- ② Superficial analogies between the eye and a camera
- ③ Contrasts in light adaptation between the retina and film
- ④ Misunderstandings of image formation in the eye and a camera
- ⑤ Close relationships between image formation and interpretation

비법 표시하기

첫문장	In ~ area
역접 의도어	while, imbalance, complete strangers
역접 의도어	while, asymmetry, warn, not
끝문장	Further ~ _____,
순접 의도어	Further support, rare, fewer

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	By ~ entails, misleading
의도어	Only, Both
역접 의도어	However, only
끝문장 역접 의도어	_____ ~ it, whereas, much more, difference, merely

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Recent evidence suggests that the common ancestor of Neanderthals and modern people, living about 400,000 years ago, may have already been using pretty sophisticated language. If language is based on genes and is the key to cultural evolution, and Neanderthals had language, then why did the Neanderthal toolkit show so little cultural change? Moreover, genes would undoubtedly have changed during the human revolution after 200,000 years ago, but more in response to new habits than as causes of them. At an earlier date, cooking selected mutations for smaller guts and mouths, rather than vice versa. At a later date, milk drinking selected for mutations for retaining lactose digestion into adulthood in people of western European and East African descent. _____ . The appeal to a genetic change driving evolution gets gene-culture co-evolution backwards: it is a top-down explanation for a bottom-up process.

- ① Genetic evolution is the mother of new habits
- ② Every gene is the architect of its own mutation
- ③ The cultural horse comes before the genetic cart
- ④ The linguistic shovel paves the way for a cultural road
- ⑤ When the cultural cat is away, the genetic mice will play

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Scientists should be careful to reduce bias in their experiments. A bias occurs when what the scientist expects changes how the results are viewed. This expectation might cause a scientist to select a result from one trial over those from other trials. Scientists can lessen bias by running as many trials as possible and by keeping accurate notes of each observation made. Valid experiments also must have data that are measurable. This allows others to compare the results to data they obtain from a similar experiment. Most importantly, the experiment must be repeatable. Findings are supportable when other scientists perform the same experiment and get the same results.

- ① necessary conditions of repeatable experiments
- ② importance of identifying bias in scientific research
- ③ requirements for objective scientific experiments
- ④ guidelines for collecting measurable data in experiments
- ⑤ effective strategies for keeping accurate notes on data

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Recent ~ language, pretty
순접 의도어	then, why ~ ?
순접 역접 의도어	Moreover, but, undoubtedly, more
의도어	rather than
끝문장 의도어	The appeal ~ process, backwards

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Scientists ~ experiments, should, reduce bias
의도어	lessen bias
순접	also
의도어	Most importantly, must be repeatable
끝문장 의도어	Findings ~ results, supportable



종료시간

시 분 초

총 소요 시간

분 초

은밀한 과외 70p



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어갈 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

But now rock radio is in seemingly terminal decline and MTV doesn't show many music videos anymore.

Once upon a time, there was only one way to launch a hit album: radio. Nothing else reached as many people, as often. Getting on a radio playlist was difficult, but once a song was in heavy rotation on the radio, it had a high probability of selling. Then, in the 1980s, came MTV, which became the second way to create a hit. (①) It had even more limited capacity for new music, but its influence over a generation was unparalleled. (②) For the music labels, those were good times; it was a brutally competitive business, but it was a business they knew. (③) They understood the rules, and they could earn their keep by working them. (④) So how to market music? (⑤) Labels know the answer lies online, tapping the word-of-mouth forces that are replacing traditional marketing in creating demand, but they're still trying to figure out exactly how best to do it.

* label: 음반사

2. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

“Why, in country after country that mandated seat belts, was it impossible to see the promised reduction in road accident fatalities?” John Adams, professor of geography at University College London, wrote in one of his many essays on risk. “It appears that measures that protect drivers from the consequences of bad driving encourage bad driving. The principal effect of seat belt legislation has been a shift in the burden of risk from those already best protected in cars, to the most vulnerable, pedestrians and cyclists, outside cars.” Adams started to group these counterintuitive findings under the concept of risk compensation, the idea that humans have an inborn tolerance for risk. As safety features are added to vehicles and roads, drivers feel less vulnerable and tend to take more chances. The phenomenon can be observed in all aspects of our daily lives. Children who wear protective gear during their games have a tendency to take more physical risks. Hikers take more risks when they think a rescuer can access them easily.



According to John Adams, the phenomenon that safety measures ___ (A) ___ careless driving may be accounted for by the notion that a greater sense of security ___ (B) ___ people to take more risks.

비법 표시하기

역접 의도어	But, decline
첫문장 의도어	Once ~ radio, only
역접 의도어	but, heavy rotation
순접	Then
역접 의도어	but, unparalleled
역접 의도어	but, brutally competitive
순접	So
끝문장 역접 의도어	Labels ~ it, but, online, still trying to

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Why ~ fatalities?, impossible
의도어	bad, bad
의도어	burden of risk, the most vulnerable
의도어	counterintuitive findings
의도어	less vulnerable
끝문장	Hikers ~ easily

- (A) (B)
- ① contribute to tempts
- ③ discourage tempts
- ⑤ discourage forbids

- (A) (B)
- ② contribute to forbids
- ④ discourage forces

[3~4] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

What should writers do when they're teased by intriguing but elusive ideas, by hints of thoughts that seem too vague to be expressed in words? Edgar Allan Poe's advice is simple: They should pick up their pens (or, he might add today, power up their laptops). Poe dismisses the argument that any ideas are so deep or subtle that they're "_____."

"For my own part," he said in an 1846 article in Graham's Magazine, "I have never had a thought which I could not set down in words, with even more distinctness than that with which I conceived it." The "mere act" of writing, Poe believed, helps writers make their ideas not only clearer but more logical. To use his phrase, the process of writing contributes to "the logicalization of thought."

Whenever he felt dissatisfied with a vague "conception of the brain," Poe said, "I resort forthwith to the pen, for the purpose of obtaining, through its aid, the necessary form, consequence and precision."

Today's advocates of freewriting would probably agree with Poe on this point. Sometimes, the best way to resolve a dilemma — whether it's a writing dilemma or a thinking dilemma — is simply to start writing.

3. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Begin at the End
- ② Think with Your Pen
- ③ Pleasure of Freewriting
- ④ Ideas Too Vague to Be Real
- ⑤ Make It Clear, Make It Logical

4. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① incapable of drawing attention
- ② in danger of being empty
- ③ against the writer's will
- ④ beyond the compass of words
- ⑤ appreciated only by a privileged few

비법 표시하기

첫문장	What ~ words?,
의도어	should
의도어	should
끝문장	Poe ~ _____
첫문장	For ~ it, never,
의도어	even, distinctness
의도어	"mere act",
	not only, but
끝문장	To ~ thought
첫문장	Whenever ~
끝문장	precision
첫문장	Today's ~ point
끝문장	Sometimes ~
의도어	writing,
	the best way,
	dilemma, simply



종료시간

시 분 초

총 소요 시간

분 초

은밀한 과외 78p



시작시간

시 분 초

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

England's plan to establish colonies in North America, starting in the late sixteenth century, was founded on a (A) false / valid idea. It was generally assumed that Virginia, the region of the North American continent to which England laid claim, would have the same climate as the Mediterranean region of Europe, since it lay at similar latitudes. As a result, the English hoped that the American colonies, once established, would be able to supply Mediterranean goods such as olives and fruit and reduce England' (B) dependence / restriction on imports from continental Europe. One prospectus claimed that the colonies would provide "the wines, fruit and salt of France and Spain ... the silks of Persia and Italy." Similarly, (C) abundant / scarce timber would do away with the need to import wood from Scandinavia. In short, America was mistakenly expected to be a land of plenty that would quickly turn a profit.

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|----------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① false | dependence | abundant |
| ② false | dependence | scarce |
| ③ false | restriction | abundant |
| ④ valid | restriction | scarce |
| ⑤ valid | restriction | abundant |

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Appearance creates the first impression customers have of food, and first impressions are important. No matter how appealing the taste, an unattractive appearance is hard to overlook. As humans, we do "eat with our eyes" because our sense of sight is more highly developed than the other senses. The sense of sight is so highly developed in humans that messages received from other senses are often ignored if they conflict with what is seen. Yellow candy is expected to be lemon-flavored, and if it is grape-flavored, many people _____ . Strawberry ice cream tinted with red food coloring seems to have a stronger strawberry flavor than one that has no added food coloring, even when there is no real difference.

- ① cannot correctly identify the flavor
- ② will not favor the grape-flavored candy
- ③ can clearly sense the difference in flavor
- ④ will be instantly attracted to the grape flavor
- ⑤ will enjoy the subtle difference between them

비법 표시하기

첫문장	England's plan ~ idea
순접	since
순접 의도어	As a result, dependence
순접	Similarly
끝문장	In ~ profit, In short, mistakenly
순접 의도어	

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Appearance ~ important, important
의도어	No matter how, hard
순접 의도어	because, do, more highly developed
의도어	so ~ that
순접	and
끝문장 의도어	Strawberry ~ difference, stronger, no added food coloring, no real difference

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Rust Belt is notorious for its poor air quality. For decades, coal plants, steel production, and auto emissions have pumped particulates like sulfate into the atmosphere over the eastern U.S. Especially before air quality laws began appearing in the 1970s, particulate pollution was behind acid rain, respiratory disease, and ozone depletion. But a new study from Harvard University suggests that the Rust Belt's thick particulate fog may have helped slow down the effects of climate change, particularly when it was thickest. Throughout the 20th century, global temperatures have gone up by just under one degree Celsius. But in the U.S., eastern and central states haven't seen the same rise. In fact, temperatures there actually decreased over the same period. The reason seems to be particulate pollution. Instead of trapping warm air in the atmosphere like carbon dioxide, fine particles like sulfate reflect the sun's light and heat. They may even group with watery cloud droplets, which do the same thing. The effect is _____.

* particulate: 분진, 미립 물질

- ① an accumulation of carbon dioxide ② a net cooling across entire regions
- ③ a steep acceleration of global warming ④ a significant improvement in air quality
- ⑤ a slow but steady increase in temperatures

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Suppose a survivor from an airplane crash with severe injuries struggles for days through the jungle but dies just before reaching a village. It is tempting to think "if only he had managed to walk to the village, he would have been rescued." But suppose you must try to console the victim's relatives. What might you say? Or suppose you wish to defend the rescue team who got as far as the village but no further. Your motivation to console or defend may influence the alternative you imagine. You may decide to emphasize the severity of the victim's injuries and suggest "even if he had managed to walk to the village, he still would have died." Sometimes thoughts about what might have been change an antecedent event (the victim walked to the village) but leave the outcome unchanged (he still died). "Even if..." conditionals have been called "semifactual" because they combine a counterfactual antecedent and a factual consequence. Imagined semifactual alternatives are intriguing because, unlike other thoughts about what might have been, they suggest that _____.

- ① the consequence is unimaginable ② the antecedent is inevitable
- ③ the outcome is inevitable ④ the antecedent is unpredictable
- ⑤ the consequence is unpredictable

비법 표시하기

첫문장	The Rust Belt ~
의도어	quality, notorious
의도어	pollution
역접	But
역접	But
역접	In fact
의도어	pollution
역접	Instead of
끝문장	The effect ~ _____

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Suppose ~ village,
역접	but, Suppose
의도어	
역접	But, suppose, must
의도어	
의도어	What ~ ?
역접	but, suppose,
의도어	no further
역접	even if
역접	but
순접	because
끝문장	Imagined ~ _____,
순접	because



종료시간

시 분 초

총 소요 시간

분 초

은밀한 과외 86p



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The so-called Mozart effect — listening to Mozart will make your child smarter — is a good example of _____ by the media through hype not warranted by the research. It all started when researchers reported that after exposure to a selection of Mozart’s music, college students showed an increase in spatial reasoning for about 10 minutes on tasks like putting together pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. Note first that the research was done on college students, not infants, and that the effect was very brief. In addition, no one’s been able to replicate the research. The increase in spatial reasoning, it turns out, can be generated by any auditory stimulation (e.g., listening to a short story or other types of music) that keeps people alert while being tested. However, none of this has stopped eager parents — spurred on by fantastic claims from unethical companies — from purchasing Mozart CDs for their babies.

*hype: 과대 광고(선전)

- ① the bond between parents and children exaggerated
- ② a genuine scientific innovation being discarded
- ③ a scientific finding being distorted
- ④ the correlation between reasoning and music being rejected
- ⑤ the convergence of music and physiology made possible

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

As the structures of our world and the conditions of certainty have yielded to an avalanche of change, the extent of our longing for stable, definitive leadership _____. The fault lies not with leadership but rather with ourselves and our expectations. In the old days, leaders were supposed to make sense of chaos, to make certainty out of doubt, and to create positive action plans for the resolution of paradoxes. Good leaders straightened things out. Should chaos rear its ugly head, the leader was expected to restore normality immediately. But chaos is now considered normal, paradoxes cannot be resolved, and certainty is possible only to the level of high probability. Leadership that attempts to deliver in terms of fixing any of these can only fail. And that is exactly what is happening.

* an avalanche of: 많은, 쇄도하는

- ① can only be measured by our will to establish it
- ② has made traditional leadership more irreplaceable
- ③ can create viable action plans for restoring normality
- ④ has vastly reduced the probability of resolving paradoxes
- ⑤ has been exceeded only by the impossibility of finding it

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	The so-called Mozart effect ~ research, smarter
의도어	Note, very
순접 의도어	In addition, no one
끝문장 역접 의도어	However ~ babies, However, none of this, eager

비법 표시하기

첫문장	As ~ _____
의도어	not A but B, fault
의도어	Should
역접 의도어	But, not, only
의도어	only fail
끝문장 순접	And ~ happening, And

3. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르면?

When a company comes out with a new product, its competitors typically go on the defensive, doing whatever they can to (A) the odds that the offering will eat into their sales. Responses might include increasing marketing efforts, offering discounts to channel partners, and even lobbying for regulations that would hinder the rival's expansion. In many cases, though, such actions are misguided. Although the conventional wisdom that a rival's launch will hurt profits is often correct, my research shows that companies sometimes see profits increase after a rival's launch. The underlying mechanism is pretty simple: When a company comes out with a new product, it often raises the prices of its existing products. This might be designed to make the new product look (B) and thus more attractive by comparison. As that company adjusts its pricing, its competitors can do the same without risking customer defections over price.

* defection: 이탈

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|---------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① calculate | ..... | exceptional | ② calculate |
| ③ eliminate | ..... | more upgraded | ④ reduce |
| ⑤ reduce | ..... | cheaper | ..... |
| | | | up-to-date |

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Organic farmers grow crops that are no less plagued by pests than those of conventional farmers; insects generally do not discriminate between organic and conventional as well as we do.

- (A) However, most organic farmers have no choice but to rely on chemicals as necessary supplements to their operations. With pests often consuming up to 40 percent of the crops grown in the United States, they do so as a matter of course.
- (B) They might refer to these substances as "botanical extracts." But according to Ned Groth, a senior scientist at Consumers Union, these toxins "are not necessarily less worrisome because they are natural."
- (C) It is true that they are far more likely than conventional farmers to practice environmentally beneficial forms of biological control, and that they are also more likely to sensibly diversify their crops to reduce infestation.

* infestation: 황행, 만연

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) - (C) - (B) | ② (B) - (A) - (C) |
| ③ (B) - (C) - (A) | ④ (C) - (A) - (B) |
| ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A) | |

비법 표시하기

첫문장	When ~ sales
역접 의도어	though, misguided
역접	Although
순접 의도어	thus, more
끝문장 의도어	As~price, without, defections

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Organic farmers ~ do, no less, discriminate, as well as
역접 의도어	However, no choice but
의도어	They, these
끝문장	But ~ natural,
역접 의도어	But, these, less worrisome
순접 의도어	also, they, far more than, more



종료시간

시 분 초

총 소요 시간

분 초

은밀한 과외 94p



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 다음 밑줄 친 her[she]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

I was reminded of our mission earlier this year when my mother sold her house. Because of my father's failing health, my parents recently moved from Florida to Maryland to live with my elder sister and ① her family. At my mom's request, my brothers, sisters, and I sorted through all ② her belongings. ③ She told us to keep or discard whatever we pleased. For myself I kept a solitary piece of china, one of the few remaining plates from the set my grandfather bought my mother for ④ her wedding. I can still remember the set in better days serving many a guest on a Sunday afternoon. But its comrades have all been broken or have disappeared, and this plate is all I have. It is delicate and faded you can no longer read the pattern name printed on the back. But it hangs in my dining room as a pleasant reminder of ⑤ her hospitality.

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Wood is a material that is widely acknowledged to be environmentally friendly. It has been welcome as an alternative material for a long time in building houses instead of cement or bricks. However, it is not always easy to _____ of one particular material such as wood over another. Many species of tree are now endangered, including mahogany and teak, and deforestation, particularly in tropical rainforests, has had a severe impact both on local communities and on native plants and wildlife. Where wood is harvested and then transported halfway across the globe, the associated energy costs are high, causing a negative impact on the environment. What is more, where wood is treated with chemicals to improve fire- and pest-resistance, its healthful properties are compromised.

* mahogany: 마호가니(적갈색 열대산 목재)

- ① increase the inherent resistance
- ② favor the chemical properties
- ③ dominate the natural habitats
- ④ evaluate the relative merits
- ⑤ deny the cost advantage

비법 표시하기

첫문장	I ~ house
순접	Because of
의도어	few
의도어	still
역접	But
의도어	no longer
끝문장	But ~ hospitality,
역접	But

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Wood ~ friendly
역접	instead of
역접	However,
의도어	not always easy
의도어	endangered,
	severe impact
의도어	negative impact
끝문장	What is more ~
	compromised,
순접	What is more

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

So often, we get caught up in the minutiae of our jobs tedious annoyances and struggles that may be temporary roadblocks but feel more like concrete mountains. While there's plenty of research that shows that people who work with the muscles above their neck create all kinds of stresses for themselves, it's the people who focus on the why of their jobs (as opposed to the what and the how) who can manage the day-to-day problems more easily. That is, if you can define the purpose of your career or feel passionate about the mission of your company, you can much more easily handle the occasional server maintenance that disrupts your in-box. The flip side is that if you're working in any area (or company) that doesn't align with your own value, all the little stuff _____.

* minutiae:상세, 세목, 사소한 점

- ① focuses on the why, belittling the what and the how
- ② liberates you from the prison of daily routines
- ③ snowballs into a big ball of daily disasters
- ④ paves your way to climb up the corporate ladder
- ⑤ illuminates the true value of what you have to do

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

People knowingly or unknowingly will take too much, even though it is not for anyone's collective or long-term good. As Hardin put it, "Freedom in a commons brings ruin to all." Consider a traffic jam on a main road going into any big city. Each person picks that particular road for the logical reason that it's the fastest route. In the beginning, each additional car does not slow the traffic down, as there is enough room on the road for the additional drivers. At some point, however, each car reduces the average speed, and eventually there are so many drivers that the traffic slows to a crawl. All the people seeking to minimize their own driving time add up to a longer commute for everyone. Doing what's rational, _____ including you. On a global scale, the same thing can befall environmental issues such as overfished seas and rivers, air pollution, and water scarcity.

- ① leads to logical consequences for all drivers
- ② is compatible with the maximum benefit of each driver
- ③ enhances unselfish interests of each and every commuter
- ④ is not well executed by the unexpected behaviors of some drivers
- ⑤ results in a negative outcome to the collective interest of all drivers

비법 표시하기

첫문장	So often ~
역접	mountains, but, more
의도어	
역접	While, more
의도어	
순접	That is, more
의도어	
끝문장	The flip side ~ _.
역접	The flip side

비법 표시하기

첫문장	People ~ good, even though
역접	
의도어	"Freedom in a commons brings ruin to all."
의도어	Consider
의도어	the fastest route
역접	however, eventually
의도어	a longer commute
끝문장	On ~ scarcity



종료시간

시 분 초

총 소요 시간

분 초

은밀한 과외 102p



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Researchers asked college student volunteers to think through a fantasy version of an experience (looking attractive in a pair of high-heeled shoes, winning an essay contest, or getting an A on a test) and then evaluated the fantasy's effect on the subjects and on how things unfolded in reality. When participants envisioned the most positive outcome, their energy levels, as measured by blood pressure, dropped, and they reported having a worse experience with the actual event than those who had conjured more realistic or even negative visions. To assess subjects' real life experiences, the researchers compared lists of goals that subjects had set for themselves against what they had actually accomplished and also relied on self-reports. "When we fantasize about it - especially when you fantasize something very positive - it's almost like you are actually living it," says one of the study's co-authors. That _____ draining the incentive to "get energized to go and get it," she explains. Subjects may be better off imagining how to surmount obstacles instead of ignoring them.

- ① prompts you into assessing the real life as it is
- ② turns a rosy dream into an actual accomplishment
- ③ renders your goal independent of the fantasy world
- ④ tricks the mind into thinking the goal has been achieved
- ⑤ deceives your mind into believing obstacles are insurmountable

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When confronted by a seemingly simple pointing task, where their desires are put in conflict with outcomes, chimpanzees find it impossible to exhibit subtle self serving cognitive strategies in the immediate presence of a desired reward. However, such tasks are mastered _____. In one study, chimps were confronted by a simple choice; two plates holding tasty food items were presented, each with a different number of treats. If the chimp pointed to the plate having more treats, it would immediately be given to a fellow chimp in an adjacent cage, and the frustrated subject would receive the smaller amount. After hundreds and hundreds of trials, these chimps could not learn to withhold pointing to the larger reward. However, these same chimps had already been taught the symbolic concept of simple numbers. When those numbers were placed on the plates as a substitute for the actual rewards, the chimps promptly learned to point to the smaller numbers first, thereby obtaining the larger rewards for themselves.

- ① as immediate rewards replace delayed ones
- ② when an alternative symbol system is employed
- ③ if their desires for the larger rewards are satisfied
- ④ when material rewards alternate with symbolic ones
- ⑤ if the value of the number is proportional to the amount of the reward

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Researchers ~ reality
의도어	the most positive outcome, a worse experience, more realistic
순접	also
의도어	"When we fantasize ~ living it,"
의도어	draining the incentive
끝문장	Subjects ~ them, better off, instead of
의도어	
역접	

비법 표시하기

첫문장	When ~ reward, conflict, impossible
의도어	
역접	However
의도어	more treats, smaller amount
의도어	larger reward
역접	However
끝문장	When ~ themselves, smaller numbers, larger rewards
의도어	

3. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

After making a choice, the decision ultimately changes our estimated pleasure, enhancing the expected pleasure from the selected option and decreasing the expected pleasure from the rejected option. If we were not inclined to (A) the value of our options rapidly so that they concur with our choices, we would likely second-guess ourselves to the point of insanity. We would ask ourselves again and again whether we should have chosen Greece over Thailand, the toaster over the coffee maker, and Jenny over Michele. Consistently second-guessing ourselves would interfere with our daily functioning and promote a negative effect. We would feel anxious and confused, regretful and sad. Have we done the right thing? Should we change our mind? These thoughts would result in a permanent halt. We would find ourselves literally stuck, overcome by (B) and unable to move forward. On the other hand, reevaluating our alternatives after making a decision increases our commitment to the action taken and keeps us moving forward.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① disregard | indecision |
| ② disregard | decision |
| ③ disclose | decision |
| ④ update | prejudice |
| ⑤ update | indecision |

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most of the words we use and the meanings we think about are a combination of simpler ideas.

- (A) Some of them are specialized for sitting at certain high places, like bar stools. If you learned about a culture in which a certain type of chair was used only for the purpose of sitting while waiting for a bus, you might think this is odd but would have no difficulty understanding it.
- (B) Consider a chair. Before you can have an idea of a chair, you need to understand that there exist in the world certain functional objects. Some of these objects support human activity, in this case, sitting.
- (C) The combination of the concepts chair and waiting for bus allows you to create the new complex concept chair used while waiting for bus. But the basic concept of chair is built out of the simpler ideas that we take for granted: object, furniture, sitting.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) - (C) - (B) | ② (B) - (A) - (C) |
| ③ (B) - (C) - (A) | ④ (C) - (A) - (B) |
| ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A) | |

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	After ~ option, ultimately
의도어	second-guess, insanity
의도어	should have chosen
의도어	second-guessing, interfere, negative effect
의도어	Have ~ ?, Should ~ ?, halt
의도어	stuck, overcome, unable
끝문장 역접	On the other hand ~ forward, On the other hand

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Most ~ ideas, simpler
의도어	them
역접 의도어	but, only, no difficulty
의도어	consider, need to
의도어	these
의도어	complex concept
끝문장 역접	But ~ sitting, But, simpler
의도어	



종료시간

시 분 초

총 소요 시간

분 초

은밀한 과외 110p



[1~2] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

As we explore together the virtual world that floats on the edge of this material life, the many imaginative territories you inhabit bring back another reality. I catch images of my own childhood wanderings through Narnia, the land of hobbits, and Mowgli's jungle. All these are deep pleasures which combine all my senses and momentarily transport me into another dimension of living.

If I were to bring it all together I would say that among all the misery, fear, injustice, and pain, I hope you will not forget moments when all this fades away into periods of innocent joy. It is when we bring all our powerful senses together, perhaps in a moment in the garden of earthly delights that we _____ over despair.

So the moment when you dance to Handel or when you sit in a pool of wild flowers, or gravely take part in your first tea ceremony, these are the moments you will treasure. They are, with similar moments with friends and loved ones, what makes being human bearable.

*hobbit: Tolkien 작품에 나오는 등장인물

1. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① deliberate ② triumph ③ watch
④ argue ⑤ grieve

2. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Negative Aspects of Innocent Joy
② Unpleasant Places Visited in Childhood
③ Gaining Strength from Pleasurable Memories
④ Overlooking Injustices in a Fantasy World
⑤ Playing Games in Virtual Reality

비법 표시하기

첫문장	As ~ reality
의도어	would, hope
순접	So
끝문장	They ~ bearable

[3~4] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A friend of mine and his wife were in Hawaii, standing on a beach, watching a beautiful sunset — hardly able to believe how magnificent the sight was. A woman approached them and overheard my friend’s wife say, “I can’t believe how beautiful this is.” While walking away from the spectacular display, the woman said, “You should have seen it in Tahiti.” When your attention is not on the present moment but on something else, you will tend to _____, as the Tahiti traveler did, or you will wonder about future experiences instead of enjoying the present one, and regret past experiences because they are already over. But as you learn to bring your attention back to the here and now, life will come alive again, providing the enjoyment and satisfaction it was meant to. Thus, when you live in the present moment, one of the nice things that happens to you is that ordinary, everyday life takes on a new significance. Taking walks, watching a sunset, gardening, reading a book, all begin to feel special. When your attention is brought back to the here and now, you engage in life rather than think about life.

3. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① think about future events in your life
- ② concentrate better on the event at hand
- ③ compare even good experiences with others
- ④ be totally satisfied with the ongoing event
- ⑤ share the moment with your loved ones

4. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Living Today to the Fullest
- ② Traveling to Exotic Places
- ③ What Are Friends for?
- ④ Releasing Your Hidden Power
- ⑤ Creating Future-Oriented Attitudes

비법 표시하기

첫문장	A friend ~ was
의도어	should have seen
의도어 역접	not, but, instead of
역접	But
순접	Thus
끝문장 의도어	When ~ life, rather than



종료시간

시 분 초

총 소요 시간

분 초

은밀한 과외 118p



시작시간

시 분 초

[1~2] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Serafina Vinon, a seventy-six-year-old woman from the Italian Alps, still gets up at five in the morning to milk her cows. Afterward she cooks a huge breakfast, cleans the house, and depending on the weather and time of year, either takes the herd to the meadow, tends the orchard, or cards some wool. In summer she spends weeks on the high pastures cutting hay and then carries huge piles of it on her head the several miles down to the barn. She could reach the barn in half the time if she took a direct route, but she prefers following invisible winding trails to save the slopes from erosion.

When Serafina was asked what she enjoys doing most in life, she had no trouble answering: milking the cows, taking them to the pasture, tending the orchard, carding wool. In effect what she enjoys most is what she has been doing for a living all along. In her own words, "It gives me a great satisfaction to be outdoors, to talk with people, and to be with my animals. I talk to everybody - plants, birds, flowers, and animals. Everything in nature keeps you company; you see nature progress every day."

When she was asked what she would do if she had all the time and money in the world, Serafina laughed - and repeated the same list of activities. It is not that Serafina is ignorant of the alternatives offered by urban life. She watches television occasionally and reads newsmagazines. But their more fashionable and modern way of life does not attract Serafina; she is _____ the role she plays in the universe. * card: (양털 등을) 빗질하여 다듬다

1. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① content with ② congratulated for ③ independent of
- ④ unsure of ⑤ surprised by

2. Serafina에 관한 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① 우유를 짜기 전에 간단한 아침 식사를 준비한다.
- ② 여름에 목초지에서 건초를 베어 수레로 운반한다.
- ③ 사람들과 대화하는 것을 좋아하지 않는다.
- ④ 돈이 많이 생겨도 평소 하던 일을 계속할 생각이다.
- ⑤ TV를 보지 않고 잡지도 읽지 않는다.

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Until recently, it was generally assumed that the first humans took a northerly route to leave the African continent, walking into the Middle East and then spreading out from there. However, mtDNA analysis now suggests the exodus may have proceeded via a more southerly route. In 2005, an international team of researchers announced that an isolated group living in Malaysia appeared to be the descendants of humans who left Africa around 65,000 years ago. According to the researchers, climatic change underway at the time would have made a southerly route

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Serafina Vinon ~ cows
순접	Afterward, then
역접	but
의도어	most, no trouble
순접	In effect
의도어	"It gives ~ day."
의도어	not
끝문장	But ~ universe, But
역접	

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Until ~ there
역접	However
순접	According to
끝문장	If correct ~ years old

easier. The genetic evidence suggests perhaps as few as several hundred individuals went first to India, then Southeast Asia and Australasia. If correct, this would explain why humans appear to have reached Australia around 50,000 years ago, while the oldest human remains in Europe — a jawbone found in Romania — are only around 35,000 years old.

* mtDNA: 미토콘드리아 DNA

- ① Out of Africa: Which Way? ② Are Asians the First Humans?
- ③ How Reliable is mtDNA Analysis? ④ Climatic Change in Ancient Africa
- ⑤ Genetic Evolution of Human Beings

4. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(A)

My grandmother's kitchen was overflowing with food and she raised her daughters to keep an extra box and bottle unopened in the cupboard for every bottle and box that was in use. Although she died before I was born, I was raised by her eldest daughter to do this same thing. Absentminded as I am, I often find I have accumulated two or even three extras of anything in my house.

(B)

Befriending life is not always about having things your own way. Life is impermanent and full of broken eggs. But what is true of eggs is even more true of pain and loss and suffering. Certain things are too important to be wasted. When I was sixteen, just after the doctor came and informed me that I had a disease that no one knew how to cure, my mother had reminded me of this.

(C)

But this abundance did not mean that things were to be wasted. Everything was always used to the full. Even the tea bags were used twice. There is a family story told about my grandmother's refrigerator. Her refrigerator was always full to the very edges and every shelf was put to use. Occasionally when someone, usually a child, opened it without sufficient caution, an egg would fall out and break on the kitchen floor. My grandmother's response was always the same. She would look at the broken egg with satisfaction. "Aha," she would say, "today we have a sponge cake!"

(D)

I had turned toward her in shock, but she did not cuddle or soothe. Instead she reached out and took me by the hand. "We will make a sponge cake," she told me firmly. It has taken many years to find the recipe, the one that is my own, but I knew in that moment that this was what I needed to do.

* cuddle: 꼭 껴안다

- ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D)
- ③ (C) - (D) - (B) ④ (D) - (B) - (C)
- ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

비법 표시하기

첫문장	My ~ use
끝문장	Absentminded ~ house, even
의도어	
첫문장	Befriending ~ way, not always
의도어	
의도어	impermanent, broken
역접	But, too.. to..
의도어	
끝문장	When ~ this, this
의도어	
첫문장	But ~ wasted, But, this abundance
역접	
의도어	Aha ~ cake
끝문장	
첫문장	I ~ soothe, but
역접	
끝문장	It ~ do



종료시간

시 분 초

총 소요 시간

분 초

은밀한 과외 124p



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The McDonald's restaurants that are located across the United States — and, increasingly, the world — have a significance that goes far beyond the convenience of quick hamburgers, milk shakes, and salads. As sociologist George Ritzer says, our everyday lives are being 'McDonaldized.' The McDonaldization of society does not refer just to the robotlike assembly of food. This term refers to the standardization of everyday life, a process that is transforming our lives. Want to do some shopping? Shopping malls offer one-stop shopping in controlled environments. Planning a trip? Travel agencies offer 'package' tours. They will transport middle-class Americans to ten European capitals in fourteen days. All visitors experience the same hotels, restaurants, and other scheduled sites. Efficiency brings dependability. You can expect your burger and fries to taste the same whether you buy them in Los Angeles or Beijing. Although efficiency also lowers prices, it does come at a cost. Predictability washes away spontaneity, changing the quality of our lives. It produces a sameness, a bland version of what used to be unique experiences. In my own travels, for example, had I taken packaged tours I never would have had the eye-opening experiences that have added so much to my appreciation of human diversity. For good or bad, our lives are being McDonaldized, and the predictability of packaged settings seems to be our social destiny. Our coming prepackaged society will be _____, of course. But it also means that we will be trapped in the 'iron cage' of bureaucracy - just as Weber warned it would happen.

- ① unique
- ② diverse
- ③ efficient
- ④ spontaneous
- ⑤ unpredictable

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Ancient Greek and Roman costume is essentially draped, and presents a traditional stability and permanence. While it received certain fashions over the centuries, it never underwent any major transformation. Leon Heuzey, the pioneer of the study of classical costume, set forth with exemplary clarity its two basic principles: the first is that Classical costume has no form in itself, as it consisted of a simple rectangular piece of cloth woven in varying sizes according to its intended use and the height of the customer, without differentiation between the sexes; the second is that this cloth is always draped, never shaped or cut, and was worn round the body in accordance with definite rules. Thus it was always fluid and 'live.' It is notable that we find no evidence in Classical times of tailors or dressmakers: the word itself barely exists in Greek or Latin.

* drape: 주름을 잡아 걸치다

- ① basic characteristics of Classical costume
- ② significant transformations in Classical costume
- ③ the greatness of Leon Heuzey's study of classical costume

비법 표시하기

첫문장	The McDonald's restaurants ~ salads
의도어	'McDonaldized'
의도어	not, just
의도어	Want ~ ?, Planning ~ ?
끝문장	All ~ sites
첫문장	Efficiency ~ dependability
의도어	the same
역접	Although, lowers
의도어	washes away
순접	for example, never
의도어	
끝문장	But ~ happen, But
역접	

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Ancient ~ permanence, essentially
의도어	
역접	While
순접	the first, the second, without differentiation, never
의도어	
순접	Thus
끝문장	It ~ Latin, notable, no evidence
의도어	

- ④ the origin of ancient Greek and Roman costume
- ⑤ difficulties in defining Classical costume

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Studying history is not about memorizing what we have been told — it requires us to investigate the past. Like a detective, we start with the easy, known pieces of information.

- (A) You have to go further to ask questions such as, “Why was he cruel?” and “What were the results of his rule?” Hence, studying history trains us not to accept everything we read or hear as the truth. Instead, it trains us to use our critical thinking skills to get the full picture of the past.
- (B) For example, if someone told you that Chinese Emperor Qin Shihuang was a cruel ruler, would you simply accept this as the truth? Or, would you ask questions about the statement and look for information or evidence to support it?
- (C) We then shuffle the pieces around to see how they fit together. Once all the pieces fit, we have the full picture. As we put the pieces together, we challenge ourselves to think of other ways to describe what we know.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

4. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our romantic mistakes can always be undone these days, which you would think is a good thing. But the very reversibility of our romantic commitments has only worsened our problem because that also undermines our satisfaction with our choices. To see this, you only need to look at a study of a group of college students in a photography class. The students made a print of their two best photographs. They were then told that they could choose one of the photos but that the other would be kept on file as an example of their work. Then, the teacher added a twist. One group was told that their choice was final. Whatever they chose, they could not change their minds later. The other group was told that they could switch photographs if they changed their minds. In a survey taken later, students who were allowed to change their mind liked their photos less than the other students. Why this paradoxical result? According to one researcher, the brain has a kind of built-in defense system that works to make us _____ choices that cannot be undone. Despite thinking that we would like the freedom to change our minds, it appears that we are happier with our choices if we think they can't be changed, which means we would be better off if we made romantic commitments more permanent and more difficult to break, rather than less.

- ① satisfied with
- ② spoiled by
- ③ unsure of
- ④ indifferent to
- ⑤ cautious of

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Studying ~ past, not
의도어	Like
의도어	have to
순접	Hence, not
의도어	
끝문장	Instead ~ past, Instead
역접	
순접	For example, would ~ ?
의도어	
순접	Or, would ~ ?
의도어	
순접	then, the pieces
의도어	
의도어	Once
의도어	other ways

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Our ~ thing
역접	But
의도어	this, only, a study
순접	then
순접	Then
의도어	a survey
의도어	Why ~ ?
순접	According to, one researcher
의도어	
끝문장	Despite ~ less, Despite
역접	



종료시간

시 분 초

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분 초

은밀한 과외 134p



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But when ice forms, they can walk out to a hole near where the seals are swimming, then sit and wait for a seal to pop its head up to breathe.

Across the Arctic, polar bear numbers are in decline. If the climate continues to warm at the current rate, the bears could disappear completely in the next hundred years. (①) But for now, if you visit Churchill, Canada in October or November, it's almost a sure thing you'll see a polar bear in the wild. (②) Churchill, population 914, sits on the edge of Hudson Bay at the point where the ice first forms every winter. And these bears love ice. (③) Their fondness for frozen seas is simple: Ice means they can eat their favorite meal — seals. (④) Although polar bears are powerful marine mammals, able to swim a hundred miles or more nonstop, they're too slow to catch a seal in open water. (⑤) Or as a bear might put it, "Dinner is served."

2. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Carrying capacity is the number of individuals that the local resources can sustain. Individuals in a population that has exceeded the carrying capacity of its habitat may have poor health and suffer from malnutrition because of the compromised living conditions. When this happens, the weakest individuals may die, or the population as a whole may become more vulnerable to further environmental stress or disease. Sometimes a large number of individuals in a population die as a result of overshooting the carrying capacity of their habitat. This is known as a die-off. Certain animals and plants have a built-in sense of carrying capacity, so that instead of overshooting and having a die-off, they remain within the limits of their habitat's ability to support them. Lake trout, for instance, stop breeding as prolifically when the population density increase too dramatically. Although this is the result of individual responses to chemical signals from other trout rather than a thought-out response on the part of the trout, the result is that population numbers may _____ for extended periods. The trout will produce more offspring and mature to a reproductive size at a faster rate when populations are threatened, such as when aggressive fishing takes place. When space and food are scarce, such as when a lot of fish are living together in a small pond, the trout remain smaller and reproduce more slowly. Experiments have shown that no matter what number of lake trout a pond is stocked with in the beginning, the population will increase until it reaches a particular density, then level off at about the same number.

- ① rise quickly
- ② be countless
- ③ remain steady
- ④ be unknown
- ⑤ fall to zero

비법 표시하기

순접	But, then, they, the seals, a seal
역접	
의도어	
첫문장	Across the Arctic ~ decline, decline
의도어	
역접	But
의도어	these bears
의도어	Their, seals
역접	Although, polar bears, they
의도어	
끝문장	Or ~ served

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Carrying ~ sustain
순접	because of, poor health, malnutrition,
의도어	
의도어	weakest, more vulnerable, further environmental stress or disease
순접	as a result
순접	so that
순접	for instance
역접	Although
의도어	more offspring, faster rate, smaller, more slowly
끝문장	Experiments ~ number

3. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?

The experimenter then changed the context so that the participants had to do a subtly different task.

By changing the focus or context of a task, we can get renewed energy even when we feel that we are completely out of energy. To demonstrate this, a psychologist asked people to take part in what she called ‘semi-free tasks’. The tasks included drawing, repeatedly writing ‘ababababababab...’, or reading a short poem. (①) The participants were asked to do these tasks until they felt exhausted. (②) Those drawing were asked to redraw their last picture to demonstrate how quickly they could draw. (③) Those writing ‘abab’ were asked to sign their name and address. (④) In this new context their fatigue disappeared. (⑤) This phenomenon of creating a second wind can be seen in action at airports where security officers rotate around different stations to stop routine-induced fatigue from settling in.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you don't get the kind of information failure provides, you'll end up with unrealistic expectations for yourself, explains a psychologist. You could wind up in a position where failure, which has gathered under cover of darkness, reveals itself all at once. We should hope, then, for exposure to failure, early and often. The sociologist Glen Elder proposed that there is a sensitive period for growth late teens through early 30s during which failures are most beneficial. Such a pattern seems to promote the trait sometimes called equanimity. We learn that trauma is survivable, so we don't plunge too deeply following setbacks. Nor, conversely, do we soar too high on our successes. Some businesses in Silicon Valley and on Wall Street make a point of hiring ex-pro athletes to their staffs. It's not just that their high profile draws business. It's because athletes are good at recovering from their failures. “We needed people who could perform and not get emotionally attached to losses,” a Chicago oil trader told the New York Times, explaining why the firm likes athletes on the trading floor, particularly in ugly economic times like these. The image is of a rider easy in the saddle. Nothing can so surprise her either for good or ill that she'll be knocked off. One way to help keep life's slings and arrows from knocking you off course is to ensure your life is _____, says Stephen Berglas, a California psychologist and personal coach. That way, a setback in any one area won't mean in your mind that you're a failure categorically. Call it spreading your risk across your emotional portfolio or adding another leg to the furniture for balance, says Berglas.

* equanimity: 마음의 평정

- ① illusionary
- ② predictable
- ③ convergent
- ④ straightforward
- ⑤ multidimensional

비법 표시하기

순접 의도어	then, different task
첫문장	By ~ energy
의도어	exhausted
의도어	fatigue disappeared
끝문장	This ~ in, different stations, fatigue
의도어	

비법 표시하기

첫문장	If ~ psychologist
순접 의도어	then, should
순접 의도어	so, don't, too
역접 의도어	conversely, Nor
의도어	not, not, Nothing
순접 의도어	That way, won't, failure
끝문장 의도어	Call ~ Berglas, risk



종료시간

시 분 초

총 소요 시간

분 초

은밀한 과외 144p



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어갈 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Despite such evidence of favoritism toward handsome politicians, follow-up research demonstrated that voters did not realize their bias.

Research has shown that we automatically assign to good-looking individuals such favorable traits as talent, kindness, honesty, and intelligence. (①) Furthermore, we make these judgements without being aware that physical attractiveness plays a role in the process. (②) Some consequences of this unconscious assumption that “good-looking equals good” scare me. (③) For example, a study of the 1974 Canadian federal elections found that attractive candidates received more than two and a half times as many votes as unattractive candidates. (④) In fact, 73 percent of Canadian voters surveyed denied in the strongest possible terms that their votes had been influenced by physical appearance; only 14 percent even allowed for the possibility of such influence. (⑤) Voters can deny the impact of attractiveness on electability all they want, but evidence has continued to confirm its troubling presence.

2. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The stories you will read here are based on facts from eyewitness accounts. They have been collected from a wide variety of employees and organizations across the United States. The names and, in some cases, genders have been changed to protect the identities of the individuals. These accounts are only a small sampling of general practices currently in operation in American Business, and do not reflect an experience within any particular company. While these stories expose the darker side of American Business, this book does not offer legal advice. Any reader who feels she or he needs legal advice should consult legal counsel.

- ① 독자에게 책 내용의 특성을 알려주려고
- ② 책의 저작권을 보호하려고
- ③ 책의 성차별적 내용을 비판하려고
- ④ 독자에게 법률적 자문을 제공하려고
- ⑤ 집필에 도움을 준 사람에게 감사하려고

비법 표시하기

▽ 역접 의도어	Despite, such, favoritism, bias
○ 첫문장 의도어	Research ~ intelligence, automatically, good-looking, favorable
△ 순접 의도어	Furthermore unconscious, scare
▽ 순접 의도어	For example, unattractive
○ 의도어	In fact, denied, only
○ 끝문장 역접 의도어	Voters ~ presence, but, deny

비법 표시하기

○ 첫문장	The stories ~ accounts
△ 순접	in some cases
○ 의도어	only a small sampling
▽ 역접	While
○ 끝문장	Any ~ counsel

[3~4] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

If you don't have time to walk your child to school every day, maybe your child could join a walking bus. This is a set-up by which a group of children are walked to school by adult volunteers along a set route. Like a normal bus, the walking bus follows a timetable, so children can be picked up at scheduled times along the way. The volunteers take turns supervising the "bus." This is attractive because the car stays at home, which reduces _____ outside the school. Also, children are getting exercise in the morning and it's said that if children exercise before class their brains are more ready to learn.

(B)

It is better if children can visit their friends in the village by themselves. Otherwise, you have to walk or drive to drop them off and pick them up, wasting valuable time. We do have to drive them to activities and classes though. For example, my daughter, Katie, has a dance class and my son, Peter, has football, both in neighboring villages. What I try to do is to arrange rides for my kids with other parents. However, I think some people are a bit shy about saying, "I could take them this week, if you could do it next week," but I don't mind asking and people are pleased when I do. It's not just that it saves fuel, time, and money, but it helps to decrease the amount of _____ in the villages, which is also good for the environment

3. 위 두 글 (A), (B)의 공통된 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① a cooperative way of taking kids from place to place
- ② a practical method for supervising voluntary workers
- ③ the increasing need to establish school zones
- ④ the high demand for public transportation
- ⑤ the importance of physical activity for children

4. 위 두 글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① traffic
- ② trash
- ③ violence
- ④ disposables
- ⑤ resources

비법 표시하기

첫문장	If ~ bus
의도어	attractive
끝문장	Also ~ learn, Also
순접	
첫문장	It ~ themselves, better
의도어	
역접	Otherwise, wasting
의도어	
순접	For example
역접	However
끝문장	It's ~ environment, but
역접	



종료시간

시 분 초

총 소요 시간

분 초

은밀한 과외 152p



시작시간

시 분 초

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The names of pitches are associated with particular frequency values. Our current system is called A440 because the note we call “A” that is in the middle of the piano keyboard has been fixed to have a frequency of 440 Hz. This is entirely arbitrary. We could fix “A” at any frequency, such as 439 or 424; different standards were used in the time of Mozart than today. Some people claim that the precise frequencies affect the overall sound of a musical piece and the sound of instruments. Led Zeppelin, a band popular in the 70s, often tuned their instruments away from the modern A440 standard to give their music an uncommon sound, and perhaps to link it with the European children’s folk songs that inspired many of their compositions. Many purists insist on hearing baroque music on period instruments, both because the instruments have a different sound and because they are designed to play the music in its original tuning standard, something that purists deem important.

- ① Should “A” Always Be Tuned at 440 Hz?
- ② Arbitrary Tuning: A New Trend in Music
- ③ How to Correctly Measure Frequency Values
- ④ How Do Musicians Detect Pitch Differences?
- ⑤ Unstable Pitches: A Common Thread in Music

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

When people started to plant stored seed stock deliberately, they also began protecting their plants. This changed the evolutionary ① pressure that these food plants experienced, as they no longer had to survive in a natural environment. Instead, people created a new environment for them, and selected for other characteristics than nature previously had. Seeds recovered at archaeological sites clearly show that farmers selected for larger seeds and ② thinner seed coats. Thick seed coats are often ③ essential for seeds to survive in a natural environment because the seeds of many wild plants remain dormant for months until winter is over and rain sets in. But under human management thick seed coats are unnecessary, as farmers ④ evade responsibility for storing seeds away from moisture and predators. In fact, seeds with thinner coats were ⑤ preferred as they are easier to eat or process into flour, and they allow seedlings to sprout more quickly when sown.

비법 표시하기

첫문장	The names ~ values
의도어	entirely
의도어	than
의도어	claim
순접 의도어	and, uncommon
끝문장	Many ~ important, and
순접	

비법 표시하기

첫문장	When ~ plants, also
순접	
의도어	no longer
역접	
의도어	Instead, than
의도어	larger, thinner
순접 의도어	because, essential
역접	
의도어	But, unnecessary
끝문장	In fact ~ sown, and, In fact, easier, more
순접 의도어	

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes all the outcomes customers are trying to achieve in one area have a negative effect on other outcomes. This is very common when companies are busy listening to the ‘voice of the customer.’ Traveling salespeople, for example, may say they want a smaller cell phone, but they may not have thought about how hard that tiny phone will be to use. Carpenters may request a lightweight circular saw without thinking about the fact that it will no longer have the power to get through some of the more difficult jobs. When customers make requests for new product features, they are usually focused on solving just one problem and are not thinking of how their requested solution will _____. In this situation, customers request new features but reject the resulting product when they realize the ramifications of their suggestions — the added feature turns out to be worthless because of the problems it causes.

- ① impact other product or service functions
- ② delay the introduction of innovative products
- ③ induce other customers to make additional requests
- ④ bring about excessive competition among companies
- ⑤ discourage companies from listening to customers’ voices

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The success of human beings depends crucially on numbers and connections. A few hundred people cannot sustain a sophisticated technology. Recall that Australia was colonized 45,000 years ago by pioneers spreading east from Africa along the shore of Asia. The vanguard of such a migration must have been small in number and must have traveled comparatively light. The chances are they had only a sample of the technology available to their relatives back at the Red Sea crossing. This may explain why Australian aboriginal technology, although it developed and elaborated steadily over the ensuing millennia, was lacking in so many features of the Old World — elastic weapons, for example, such as bows and catapults were unknown, as were ovens. It was not that they were ‘primitive’ or that they had mentally regressed; it was that they _____ and did not have a dense enough population and therefore a large enough collective brain to develop them much further.

- ① were too tightly connected to develop new technologies
- ② focused on developing and elaborating elastic weapons
- ③ had arrived with only a subset of technologies
- ④ inherited none of their relatives’ technologies in Africa
- ⑤ failed to transfer their technical insights to the Old World

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Sometimes ~ outcomes, negative
역접 의도어	but, not
의도어	no longer, more difficult
순접 의도어	and, not
끝문장 역접 순접 의도어	In ~ causes, but, because of, reject, worthless, problems

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	The success ~ connections
의도어	cannot
의도어	Recall
의도어	must, must
의도어	only
역접	although
끝문장 순접 의도어	It ~ further, therefore, not, not



종료시간

시 분 초

총 소요 시간

분 초

은밀한 과외 160p



시작시간

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Policymaking is seen to be more objective when experts play a large role in the creation and implementation of the policy, and when utilitarian rationality is the dominant value that guides policy. Through the use of the scientific method to determine the facts of any given policy situation, the power of social constructions is supposedly diminished, and solutions to social problems are discovered in an objective way. This process creates an illusion of neutrality and implies a transcendence of the pitfalls and inequalities commonly associated with policymaking. From this perspective, scientists and professionals emerge as the appropriate experts to be consulted in policymaking, while local citizen input and knowledge is often viewed as unnecessary. Scientific and professional policy design does not necessarily escape the pitfalls of degenerative politics. Scientific and professional expertise often relies on a particular type of knowledge that is limited to utility and rationality considerations. This approach to policy typically does not consider values and cultural factors that cannot be measured empirically. Scientifically designed policies can serve interests that run counter to the public interest. They _____.

* transcendence: 초월

- ① use empirically proven theories to reflect locals' input
- ② do stress cultural values rather than utilitarian ones
- ③ may be free from the inequalities of policymaking
- ④ can reinforce unequal and unjust relationships
- ⑤ reveal objective solutions to social problems

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Like many errors and biases that seem irrational on the surface, auditory looming turns out, on closer examination, to be pretty smart. Animals like rhesus monkeys have evolved the same bias. This intentional error functions as an advance warning system, manned by the self-protection subself, providing individuals with a margin of safety when they are confronted with potentially dangerous approaching objects. If you spot a rhinoceros or hear an avalanche speeding toward you, auditory looming will motivate you to jump out of the way now rather than wait until the last second. The evolutionary benefits of immediately getting out of the way of approaching dangers were so strong that natural selection endowed us — and other mammals — with brains that _____. Although this kind of bias might inhibit economically rational judgment in laboratory tasks, it leads us to behave in a deeply rational manner in the real world. Being accurate is not always smart.

* avalanche: 눈사태

- ① intentionally see and hear the world inaccurately
- ② are geared to evaluate aural information precisely
- ③ deliberately make rational yet ineffective decisions

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Policymaking ~ policy, more objective
의도어	scientific, diminished, objective
순접 의도어	This process, and, illusion, inequalities
순접 역접 의도어	From this perspective, while, unnecessary
의도어	not necessarily escape, pitfalls
의도어	limited
순접 의도어	This, not, cannot, empirically
의도어	run counter to
끝문장 의도어	They ~ _____

비법 표시하기

첫문장 의도어	Like ~ smart, errors and biases, irrational
의도어	intentional, dangerous
의도어	rather than
의도어	so ... that
역접 의도어	Although, bias, rational
끝문장 의도어	Being ~ smart, not

- ④ prompt us to overlook dangers without thinking rationally
- ⑤ accurately detect, but irrationally ignore, approaching dangers

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mathematics will attract those it can attract, but it will do nothing to overcome resistance to science. Science is universal in principle but in practice it speaks to very few. Mathematics may be considered a communication skill of the highest type, frictionless so to speak; and at the opposite pole from mathematics, the fruits of science show the practical benefits of science without the use of words. But those fruits are ambivalent. Science as science does not *speak*; ideally, all scientific concepts are mathematized when scientists communicate with one another, and when science displays its products to non-scientists it need not, and indeed is not able to, resort to salesmanship. When science speaks to others, it is no longer science, and the scientist becomes or has to hire a publicist who dilutes the exactness of mathematics. In doing so, the scientist reverses his drive toward mathematical exactness in favor of rhetorical vagueness and metaphor, thus _____.

- ① degrading his ability to use the scientific language needed for good salesmanship
- ② surmounting the barrier to science by associating science with mathematics
- ③ inevitably making others who are unskillful in mathematics hostile to science
- ④ neglecting his duty of bridging the gap between science and the public
- ⑤ violating the code of intellectual conduct that defines him as a scientist

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

F. Scott Fitzgerald thought that the test of first-rate intelligence was the ability to hold two opposed ideas in mind at the same time and still function. The eons shaped our brains in the (A) direction. Confirmation bias is a term for the way the mind systematically avoids confronting contradiction. It does this by overvaluing evidence that confirms what we already think or feel and undervaluing or simply disregarding evidence that refutes it. Testimony from members of the Crow tribe about the destruction of their culture provides an extreme and tragic example of this. A man named Plenty Coups reported that “when the buffalo went away, the hearts of my people fell to the ground and they could not lift them up again. After this nothing happened.” He was not alone in describing the depth of despair as the end of history. “Nothing happened after that.” another Crow warrior said. “We just lived.” The emotion was so strong that the brain (B) evidence of the continued existence of normal, everyday life that might have eased it.

*eon: 무한히 긴 시대, 영겁

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① opposite | retained | ② opposite | rejected |
| ③ wrong | validated | ④ same | falsified |
| ⑤ same | overlooked | | |

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Mathematics ~ science, but, nothing
역접	
의도어	
역접	but, few
의도어	opposite, without
의도어	But
의도어	does not, need not, not
의도어	no longer
끝문장	In ~ _____, In doing so, reverses,
순접	
의도어	in favor of, thus

비법 표시하기

첫문장	F. Scott ~ function, opposed
의도어	
의도어	bias, avoids
순접	
의도어	this, and, overvaluing, undervaluing, disregarding, refutes
의도어	Testimony, destruction, extreme
순접	
의도어	and, not
순접	
의도어	After this, nothing
의도어	not
순접	
의도어	after that, Nothing
끝문장	The emotion ~ it, so ... that
의도어	



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1. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

So, when someone is threatening to go to war, or trying to convince us and mounting a huge public relations campaign to justify it, the news media have a responsibility to question everything.

It's important that the media provide us with diverse and opposing views, so we can choose the best available options. Let's take the example of going to war. (①) War should be a last resort, obviously, undertaken when all other options have failed. (②) They should be providing the most intense scrutiny on our behalf, so the public can see the other side of things. (③) Otherwise, we may be drawn into unnecessary wars, or wars fought for reasons other than those presented by governments and generals. (④) Most of the time, the media fail to perform this crucial role. (⑤) Even the large, so-called 'liberal' American media have admitted that they have not always been watchdogs for the public interest, and that their own coverage on some major issues "looks strikingly one-sided at times."

* scrutiny: 면밀한 조사

2. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Low-balling describes the technique where two individuals arrive at an agreement and then one increases the cost to be incurred by the other. For example, after the consumer has agreed to purchase a car for \$8,000, the salesperson begins to add on \$100 for tax and \$200 for tires. These additional costs might be thought of as a metaphorical 'low ball' that the salesperson throws the consumer. One explanation for the effectiveness of low-balling is in terms of self-perception theory. When the consumer agrees to purchase the product under the original terms, that behavior might be used by the consumer to infer his sincere interest in the product. This inferred sincere interest in the product may enable him to endure the increased cost. An alternative explanation is in terms of impression management theory. If the consumer were to withdraw from the deal after the 'slight' change in the terms of agreement, he might foster the rather undesirable impression of being an irresponsible consumer unaware of these necessary charges.



Low-balling is effective in sales contexts because the consumer, by not withdrawing from the deal, tends to (A) his purchase decision or tries to save (B).

비법 표시하기

순접 의도어	So, the news media
첫문장 의도어	It's ~ options, important
순접 의도어	take the example should, obviously
순접 의도어	so, they, should
역접 의도어	Otherwise, unnecessary
의도어	crucial
끝문장 의도어	Even ~ times, even, not always

비법 표시하기

첫문장	Low-balling ~ other
순접	For example
순접	One explanation
순접 의도어	An alternative explanation, alternative
끝문장 의도어	If ~ charges, rather, undesirable, irresponsible

- (A) (B)
 ① justify …… time
 ③ cherish …… time
 ⑤ modify …… trouble

- (A) (B)
 ② justify …… face
 ④ modify …… face

[3~4] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

There is a difference between getting what you want and getting what you think you want. Technology gives us more and more of what we think we want. These days, looking at sociable robots and digitized friends, one might assume that what we want is to be always in touch and never alone, no matter who or what we are in touch with. One might assume that what we want is plenty of weak ties, the informal networks that underpin online acquaintanceship. But if we pay attention to the real consequences of what we think we want, we may discover what we really want. We may want some stillness and solitude. As an American writer once put it, we may want to live less ‘thickly’ and wait for more infrequent but meaningful _____. As we put in our many hours of typing — with all fingers or just thumbs — we may discover that we miss the human voice. We may decide that it is fine to play chess with a robot, but that robots are unfit for any conversation about family or friends. A robot might have needs, but to understand desire, one needs language and flesh. We may decide that for these conversations, we must have a person who knows, firsthand, what it means to be born, to have parents and a family, to wish for love and perhaps children, and to anticipate death. And, of course, we must not let the virtual take us away from the real world that doesn’t go away with a power outage.

3. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Plug In and Log On: Farewell to Loneliness
 ② Ethical Issues in the Online Community
 ③ Humans and Robots: Friends or Foes?
 ④ Connected yet Detached in Virtuality
 ⑤ Explore the Net, Go Beyond Reality

4. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① adventurous endeavors
 ② technological outbursts
 ③ face-to-face encounters
 ④ dialogs with social robots
 ⑤ supernatural interventions

비법 표시하기

첫문장	There ~ want
의도어	assume, no matter who or what
의도어	assume, weak
역접	But
의도어	solitude, less, more
역접	but, unfit
의도어	must
끝문장	And ~ outage, must not
순접	
의도어	

 **종료시간** 시 분 초
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