



1 연결어 인수2 1-1

Just as all life is full of hazard, all life is full of risk. However, the concept of risk can have varying meanings depending on the context. Just as it is used differently by insurance specialists versus stockbrokers or physicians, disaster managers employ their own deviation on risk. It is not uncommon, ___(A)___, for the term to be used in a positive manner to mean “venture” or “opportunity.” Such variance in use may come from the word’s multiple origins. The Arabic risq means “anything that has been given to you (by God) and from which you draw profit,” possibly explaining why some may use the term in relation to fortune or opportunity. ___(B)___, the Latin risicum, which describes a specific scenario faced by sailors attempting to avoid the danger posed by a barrier reef, seems a more appropriate derivation for use in relation to disaster management, where the term’s connotation is always negative.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-------------|
| ① instead | For example |
| ② instead | However |
| ③ for example | However |
| ④ nevertheless | In contrast |
| ⑤ for example | Therefore |

2 어휘 인수2 1-2

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



3 주제 인수2 1-4

Sustainability is essentially an issue of social justice and fairness. The causes and effects of unsustainable living are disproportionate and unevenly distributed. Some humans enjoy the benefits of global economic development, industrialization and new technologies; many other people and many other species bear the risks and costs. Among human populations, the poorest nations, and the poorest within nations, are most at risk. As Nicholas Stern, chief author of the British government's report on the economics of climate change commented in the Executive Summary, 'The poorest developing countries will be hit earliest and hardest by climate change, even though they have contributed little to causing the problem.' Furthermore, while efforts are (slowly) getting underway to reduce or reverse future global warming, the unequal distribution of benefit and risk will be even greater for children who face the brunt of future consequences.

*brunt (공격등의) 주요한 충격, 힘

- ① economic gap between developed and developing countries
- ② responsibility we should have for future generations
- ③ unjust distribution of impact caused by climate change
- ④ benefit and risk caused by global warming
- ⑤ ways to distribute the impact of global warming

4 문장삽입 인수2 1-6

Ironically, at the same time, artists were entering art schools in increasingly large numbers to be trained in the conventions of the art world.

Today most of us believe that artistic creativity is spontaneous, not overly planned or organized, and that artists reject tradition and convention. We like to think of our artists as strong individualists, working in isolation, not influenced by the prevailing ideas taught in art schools or by stuffy white-haired museum curators. ① But like so much about our contemporary creativity myths, this idea only emerged in the 19th century. ② In the second half of the 20th century, the idea that the artist is a person who rejects convention took an even stronger hold on the popular consciousness. ③ In the United States today, a greater proportion of artists have the MFA degree than at any other time in history. ④ Yet few of us are aware of the growing influence of formal schooling in fine art. ⑤ In general, when the facts clash with our creativity myths, the facts are ignored.

*MFA (Master of Fine Arts) 예술석사



5 순서 인수2 1-7

Having a strong mindset as an athlete is crucial because many big games come down to inches and split seconds. A large portion of the most repeated highlights in sports history come down to fractions.

(A) Many fans attribute turning points in games to a bad bounce or poor call by an official. In their minds, some players simply have more luck than others. These people often view life in the same way. "She received that award because she was lucky. He only got that position because he knows so-and-so."

(B) Another fourth of a second on the clock or two inches to the left and a whole different set of players are having their names engraved on that iconic trophy. So what separates the breathtaking players from the average athletes?

(C) These are the laments of losers. They typically see life as not fair. Their attitude is weak and the reason they are not content has everything to do with the excuses they use to justify their shortcomings.

6 어휘 인수2 2-2

Pauses can be helpful in communicating. Long pauses can be used strategically to put pressure on another person to respond to a question or to concede an offer. Thus, creating a long pause puts pressure on the other person to (A) keep/fill the pause. Negotiators use this tactic to pressure an opponent to give in. The one who breaks the silence is often the one who (B) concedes/persists. In a study, participants from Taiwan and the US engaged in a negotiation, and a repeated pattern was observed: An American participant would make an offer; a participant from Taiwan would look down at his or her profit sheet to consider the offer; a long pause would ensue, during which time the Taiwan participant was thinking. Inevitably, the American would make a conceding offer before the Taiwan participant could respond to the initial offer. The Americans couldn't wait through the extended pause, taking the pause as a (C) acceptance/rejection of the offer.



7 문단요약 인수2 2-3

Half of the men enrolled in a college statistics course were interviewed by telephone at the beginning of the course, and the other half were interviewed at the end. The interview ostensibly concerned sports and began with questions concerning sports controversies in order to hide the fact that the basic concern was with statistics. Then subjects were asked such questions as why the winner of the Rookie of the Year award in baseball usually does not do as well in his second year as in his first. A nonstatistical response might be "because he's resting on his laurels; he's not trying as hard in his second year." A statistical response would be "A player's performance varies from year to year. Sometimes you have good years and sometimes you have bad years. The player who won the Rookie of the Year award had an exceptional year. He'll probably do better than average in his second year, but not as well as he did when he was a rookie." Students gave more statistical answers of this sort at the end of the course than at the beginning. Therefore, it is likely the students at the end of the course did transfer what they had learned to cases where it is relevant. *ostensibly 표면상으로

According to a study, ___(A)___ seems to have some impact on the likelihood of students applying their learning to ___(B)___ situations.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|-----------|
| ① intuition | practical |
| ② education | practical |
| ③ education | abstract |
| ④ evidence | abstract |
| ⑤ evidence | academic |



8 순서 인수2 2-4

Can we find some way of keeping both ideas — morality as impartiality and special parental obligations? Can we understand them in a way that makes them compatible with one another?

(A) For example, it is not a failure of impartiality to imprison a convicted criminal while innocent citizens go free, because there is a relevant difference between them (one has committed a crime; the others have not) to which we can appeal to justify the difference in treatment.

(B) Other examples come easily to mind. But once we have admitted this qualification, we can make use of it to solve our problem about parental obligations. The fact that a child is one's own can be taken as providing the "relevant difference" that justifies treating it differently.

(C) As it turns out, this is not difficult. We can say that impartiality requires us to treat people in the same way only when there are no relevant differences between them. This qualification is obviously needed, quite apart from any considerations about parents and children.

9 어법 인수2 2-6

Edward C. Tolman's blocked-path study supported the theory (A) that/which learning can occur without reinforcement. This classical study involved three groups of rats who ran a different maze under different reinforcement conditions. Rats in Group 1 were reinforced with food each time they successfully ran the maze. Group 2 rats received no reinforcement for successfully (B) completing/completion the maze. Group 3 rats were not reinforced during the first ten days, but were reinforced on the eleventh day. Findings showed that the performance of rats in Groups 2 and 3 improved even though they did not receive reinforcement. Once the rats in Group 3 began receiving reinforcements, their performance in the maze equaled and in most cases surpassed the performance of rats in Group 1. This suggests that reinforcement is not as (C) important/importantly to learning as the behaviorists advocated.



10 연결어 인수2 2-7

In a Superman movie, audiences have no difficulty in accepting a scene where Superman saves a character falling from a building by flying towards him or her and catching him or her before impact with the ground. ___(A)___, those who are familiar with Superman and know the rules associated with his world would probably be able to predict that this would happen. If, however, something like this happened in a James Bond movie, it would be likely to throw the audience into a state of confusion and incredulity — it would violate the rules that govern the world of these movies and would thus be totally unpredictable. The rules governing the world of James Bond movies are, in this sense, more a reflection of the rules of the real world than are the rules governing Superman movies. ___(B)___, whilst they are sitting in the cinema, a Superman audience can unquestioningly “believe” in the film provided that they are engaged in it, and that consistency is maintained within the fantasy world.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|--------------|
| ① For example | Likewise |
| ② However | That is |
| ③ However | Nevertheless |
| ④ Indeed | However |
| ⑤ Indeed | Thus |

11 어법 인수2 3-2

Change can ① occur when a powerful group takes over a society and imposes a new culture. The dominating group may arise internally, as in a political revolution, or it may appear from outside, perhaps as an invasion. When an external group takes over the society of a “native,” or indigenous, group — as White settlers ② did with Native American societies — they typically impose their own culture while ③ prohibiting the indigenous group from expressing its original cultural ways. Manipulating the culture of a group is a way of exerting social control. Many have argued that public education in the United States, which developed during a period of mass immigration, ④ being designed to force White, northern European, middle-class values onto a diverse immigrant population that was perceived to be potentially unruly and politically disruptive. Likewise, the schools ⑤ run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs have been used to impose dominant group values on Native American children.



12 어휘 인수2 3-5

If you and your opponent are to present your arguments back to back, and if the election is still several days away, you should speak first. The primacy of your speech will ① interfere with the audience's ability to learn your opponent's arguments; with the election several days away, differential effects due to memory are ② negligible. But if the election is going to be held ③ immediately after the second speech, and there is to be a prolonged coffee break between the two speeches, you would do well to speak last. Because of the coffee break between speeches, the interference of the first speech with the learning of the second speech will be ④ minimal; because the audience must make up its mind right after the second speech, as the second speaker you would have ⑤ lapse working for you. Therefore the recency effect would be dominant: All other things being equal, the last speech will be more persuasive.

13 순서 인수2 3-6

We know that babies can infer invisible properties based on what things look like. If ninemonth-olds find that a box makes a sound when you touch it, they expect other boxes that look the same to make the same sound.

(A) Then they are shown two other pictures: one of an animal that looks similar but belongs to a different category, such as a bat; the other of an animal that looks different but belongs to the same category, like a flamingo. Which one has the same hidden property?

(B) Children tend to generalize on the basis of category, choosing the flamingo. This doesn't show that they are fully essentialists, but it does show that they are sensitive to something deeper than appearance.

(C) Older children do more; they make generalizations based on the category something belongs to. In one study, three-year-olds are shown a picture of a robin and told that it has a hidden property, such as a certain chemical in its blood.



14 순서 인수2 3-7

Some people think of power narrowly in terms of command and coercion. They imagine that power consists solely of commanding others to do what they would otherwise not do. You say “Jump,” and they jump.

(A) This appears to be a simple test of power, but it is not so straightforward. Suppose, like my granddaughters, they already wanted to jump. When we view power in terms of the changed behavior of others, we first have to know their preferences. What would have happened without the command?

(B) A tough boss who controls your behavior at work has no power over how you raise your daughter (although others outside your family, such as a doctor, may have such influence). The domain of your boss’s power in this case is limited to work.

(C) A cruel dictator can lock up or execute a dissident, but that may not prove his power if the dissenter was really seeking martyrdom. And the power may evaporate when the context (including your objectives) changes.

*dissident 반체제인사 **martyrdom 순교

15 어휘 인수2 3-8

Navajo sandpaintings are created as part of a healing ritual. These colorful, crushed rock designs are ① destroyed at the end of the ceremony. Navajo tradition prohibits their preservation or fixed replication. Although these ceremonial artifacts are aesthetically complex and rewarding, they are not produced as works of art. Hence, a sandpainting produced for display or sale is inherently ② inauthentic with respect to Navajo tradition. Respecting this tradition, Navajos who create sandpaintings for non-ritual display will intentionally ③ alter them from their “authentic,” ritual-specific counterparts. These “inauthentic,” fixed-form sandpaintings can be evaluated for authenticity by regarding them as displays of traditional Navajo symbolism and design principles. However, many collectors and art dealers believe that stylistic authenticity is ④ sufficient. Authenticity requires “traditional” intentions. Seeking authentic indigenous art, they reject the very artifacts that the Navajo produce as works of art, namely, artifacts created to be objects of ⑤ aesthetic appreciation.

*authenticity 진품성



16 순서 인수2 4-1

Science is a vastly collaborative enterprise. Not only do we “stand on the shoulders of giants” because we benefit from the work that has been done previously, but we depend on many others in the scientific community to help us improve our work and avoid mistakes.

(A) To demonstrate the importance of this peer review, contrast this process to what happens when a person simply decides to transmit a tweet or launch a personal website. The author is solely responsible for the content, and there are no checks at all on the accuracy of that content.

(B) Normally you submit your research to conferences or for publication. During this process, your research undergoes peer review, in which it is scrutinized by other scientists who are experts in your area.

(C) Only if other experts conclude that your research is important, accurate, and explained thoroughly will it be added to the existing body of scientific knowledge.

17 순서 인수2 4-5

Any human social world is obviously finite, limited in resources and space, and it comprises agents whose pursuit of individual ends unavoidably must limit what others would otherwise be able to do, often directly conflicting with such other pursuits.

(A) So it has long been acknowledged that a human society is both deeply conflictual and competitive, as well as necessarily cooperative and communal.

(B) This situation forces the issue of power: who will be subject to whose will, who will subject whom. But these individual agents are finite as well, unable to achieve most of their ends without forms of cooperation and dependence.

(C) The biology of human development insures a profound familial dependence throughout childhood, and the variety and breadth of the distribution of human talent and the frailty and vulnerability of human life all insure that various forms of social dependence will be impossible to avoid.



18 순서 인수2 4-6

Given the mounting side effects of our wasteful use of energy, the imperative and opportunity to create a new global economy is upon us. We must leap into a new business and technology model or go the way of the dinosaurs.

(A) Our whole universe and everything in it is made of energy. In nature, survival of a species depends on its optimal use of energy. If we study and faithfully copy nature's strategies for energy use, we can avert the developed world's escalating energy crisis — a crisis that is already entrenched for two-thirds of the earth's people.

(B) After life's 3.8 billion years of trial and error, experimentation, and a limitless research budget, the time has come for us to turn to nature's vast library of elegant, efficient methodologies, freely available to those who ask the right questions.

(C) The opportunity starts with embracing nature's phenomenal efficiency and functionality. From nature's point of view, there is no energy shortage — never has been and never will be.

*entrenched 단단히 자리 잡은



19 순서 인수2 4-7

Even a single body technique can be rich in meaning. Cultures can suppress certain techniques; for instance, in Mali, as the anthropologist Katherine Dettwyler found during her fieldwork there, some groups do not allow children to crawl, apparently because of hazards on the ground.

(A) Yet experiments have shown that infants using them sit and crawl one month after those who do not use them, begin to walk two months later, and score lower in mental tests. The walkers are thought to restrict the ability to explore and interact with the infant's environment.

(B) At the other extreme, Western technology to accelerate walking may actually impede development. Up to 92 percent of families with babies have infant walkers, wheeled seats that let children move about before they can even crawl.

(C) That is certainly consistent with the reports of many creative adults that locomotion promotes reflection. The writer Evan S. Connell once observed that great ideas come to people in transit, especially walking.

*locomotion 보행 이동

20 문장삽입 인수2 4-8

As a result, fewer births may be necessary to attain the same number of surviving children.

Statistical studies in a broad spectrum of developing countries have provided strong support for the economic theory of fertility. ① For example, it has been found that high female employment opportunities outside the home and greater female school attendance, especially at the primary and secondary levels, are associated with significantly lower levels of fertility. ② As women become better educated, they tend to earn a larger share of household income and to produce fewer children. ③ Moreover, these studies have confirmed the strong association between declines in child mortality and the subsequent decline in fertility. ④ Assuming that households desire a target number of surviving children, increased female education and higher levels of income can decrease child mortality and therefore increase the chances that the firstborn will survive. ⑤ This fact alone underlines the importance of educating women and improving public health and child nutrition programs in reducing fertility levels.



21 빈칸추론 인수2 5-3

Service enterprises, in particular those in the hospitality and tourism industries, are quite labor-intensive, meaning they employ large numbers of line and staff employees. Managers who fail to focus on the human aspects of work tend to overlook the needs of employees. This can be costly in labor-intensive businesses and usually results in high levels of employee turnover. Employee turnover consists of the total number of individuals who voluntarily (resignation) or involuntarily (discharge) separate from employment in an organization over the course of a year. Employee turnover is usually measured as a percentage of the total employment population within the enterprise. So a turnover rate of 100% means that _____ has had to be replaced over the past year. The opposite of employee turnover is called employee retention, which describes those employees who remain with the company over a period of one year. If an organization has a turnover rate of 60%, then the employee retention rate would be 40%. The combined turnover and retention percentages will always equal 100%.

- ① some departments in the company
- ② a part of all employees who sought other dreams
- ③ some responsible for certain failures
- ④ the equivalent of every position in the company
- ⑤ none of the workers of the company

22 문장삽입 인수2 5-6

So if we have cautious dispositions, we will probably choose a four-engine aircraft, owned by a prestigious airline, flying nonstop in good weather.

When faced with complex or inadequate information, we fall back on a hybrid approach in which reason and emotion become intertwined. ① To illustrate this point, we can think about the task of choosing a flight from Vancouver to New York for a family reunion. ② We shall suppose an airliner has recently crashed, and this naturally leads to anxiety. ③ Our decision must now take into account all sorts of predictions, based on the safety record of certain aircraft, certain airlines, and certain weather conditions. ④ We now have two goals: a primary one, driven by a social instinct to visit family in New York, and a secondary one, driven by the emotional need to reduce anxiety. ⑤ If our emotional makeup is different, we might choose the opposite, for our secondary goal could just as well be set by a craving for excitement.



23 무관한 문장 인수2 6-3

To determine if your messaging is simple, sincere and relevant, whether it is about your company or about a product, you may want to use the “mother test” would your mother understand the message? ① The idea in this question is that if the messaging is simple enough to be understood by your mother, a member of the general public, then anyone should understand it. ② Of course, mothers can be amazingly sharp, and I don't mean to offend, but I think you get the idea. ③ In addition, sometimes mothers give us some startling ideas that we strove to conceive of. ④ If no mothers are available to test your messaging, seek the help of an executive assistant. ⑤ Such an employee may be more objective than you and be able to offer very pragmatic, objective perspectives on your messaging. Someone unrelated to your products and services may be equally as helpful in providing messaging feedback.

24 빈칸추론 인수2 6-5

The time when a little child first begins to feel her movements no longer as expressions of energy but as intentional activities within the sphere of her imaginative games varies with every child, but usually first becomes apparent to the observer between the ages of two and three. The first kinds of play you are likely to see are your child's pretending to eat and drink or talk on the telephone. This type of pretend play comes through the imitation of things the child has done or seen the people around her do. Thus if your child sees you picking up potatoes or balls of yarn and putting them in a basket, she will be happy to copy you and put pine cones or spools in her own basket. Then she will dump them out again, for a child's play has no _____; there is nothing she is trying to accomplish. Your three-year-old may imitate your sweeping by using her own little broom, but she will be completely involved in the gestures of sweeping and unconcerned about picking up any dust.

- ① accidental behavior
- ② any patience
- ③ utilitarian purpose
- ④ playful intention
- ⑤ splendid technique



25 빈칸추론 인수2 7-1

Within any discipline the growth of the subject strictly parallels the economic marketplace. Scholars cooperate with one another because they find it mutually beneficial. They accept from one another's work that they find useful. They exchange their findings — by verbal communication, by circulating unpublished papers, by publishing in journals and books. Cooperation is worldwide, just as in the economic market. The esteem or approval of fellow scholars serves very much the same function that monetary reward does in the economic market. The desire to earn that esteem, to have their work accepted by their peers, leads scholars to direct their activities in scientifically efficient directions. The whole becomes greater than the sum of its parts, as one scholar builds on another's work. His work

- ① consequently stands superior out of the community
- ② unfortunately becomes an annoying stumbling block
- ③ earns him a great wealth and long-lasting fame
- ④ becomes a firm bridge between scientists and non-scientists
- ⑤ in turn becomes the basis for further development

26 문장삽입 인수2 7-4

However, a firebreathing dragon was a very different proposition.

Most medieval storytellers and illustrators were not zoologists, nor did they pretend to be. ① They aimed either to entertain their readers or to provide them with religious and moral instruction, and sensationalism served both ends very well. ② The entertainers knew, just as well as any present-day newspaper editor or owner of a TV station, that people love to be amazed and frightened. ③ But the medieval entertainers had a distinct advantage, because their readers had no way of checking the veracity of what they were told. ④ Writers could not exaggerate the dangers posed by familiar animals — not even really fierce ones such as bears and wolves — simply because they were familiar and people knew how to live with them. ⑤ No reader had ever met with one, but the very idea that such an encounter might be possible was enough to be frightening — and there was no way to prove that it could not happen.

*veracity 진실성



27 빈칸추론 인수2 7-5

In her book *A Natural History of the Senses*, Diane Ackerman refers to smell as “the _____ sense.” While we can detect and even perceive thousands of smells, we are woefully inept at describing them without reference to other things or, even more often, how they make us feel. This verbal shortfall may arise in part because the brain regions that register smells are only weakly and indirectly connected to those areas that support language processing. A more direct set of connections exists between areas that deal with emotions and language, and so the lexicon of smells is riddled with descriptions of how a smell makes us feel. Try to describe the smell of camphor without reference to a pine tree; or imagine explaining the smell of the ocean in the morning to someone who has never had the experience.

*camphor 장뇌(의약품 비닐제조 촉약 등에 쓰이는 하얀 물질)

- ① super
- ② talkative
- ③ precise
- ④ mute
- ⑤ shy

28 순서 인수2 8-2

To call someone a “birdbrain” is to suggest exceptional stupidity. But chickens can recognize up to 90 other individual chickens and know whether each one of those birds is higher or lower in the pecking order than they are themselves.

(A) Moreover, after thousands of generations of domestic breeding, chickens still retain the ability to give and to understand distinct alarm calls, depending on whether there is a threat from above, like a hawk, or from the ground, like a raccoon.

(B) Researchers have shown that if chickens get a small amount of food when they immediately peck at a colored button, but a larger amount if they wait 22 seconds, they can learn to wait before pecking.

(C) When scientists play back a recording of an “aerial” alarm call, chickens respond differently than when they hear a recording of a “ground” alarm call.



29 문장삽입 인수2 8-3

Sometimes, however, a revolution in scientific understanding is needed to conceive of new technologies.

While science and technology are often talked of together, they are not the same. ① It is not necessary to have a correct scientific understanding of something to develop a technology that works. ② Trial and error, treating things as black boxes, where doing X produces Y, without understanding exactly why, is sufficient to develop many forms of technology. ③ Such was the shift Einstein brought to physics when he showed matter and energy were interchangeable, which opened up the possibilities of nuclear power. ④ Another such revolution has occurred in biology, with the understanding that living organisms grow and develop through the expression of genes, encoded in DNA, which are built from the same four building blocks. ⑤ This understanding makes it possible to conceive of ways to re-engineer living organisms and gives rise to genetic engineering and other aspects of modern biotechnology, such as cloning and genomics.

30 순서 인수2 8-6

In a city-state in ancient Greece, the agora was a physical space to which the boule, the council, summoned all the citizens (heads of households) once or several times each month to deliberate on and decide issues of joint and shared interests — and to elect, or draw by lot, its members.

(A) This does not mean, though, that the purpose underlying the establishment of the agora, and the function of the agora in pursuing that purpose, had lost their significance or needed to be abandoned forever.

(B) The history of democracy can be narrated as the story of successive efforts to keep alive both the purpose and its pursuit after the disappearance of its original material foundation.

(C) For obvious reasons, such a procedure could not be sustained once the realm of the polis or the body politic grew far beyond the borders of a city: the agora could no longer literally mean a public square where all the citizens of the state were expected to present themselves in order to participate in the decision-making process.



31 빈칸추론 인수2 9-3

In everyday life, our senses are constantly assailed by a virtually infinite amount of information; so from the totality of potential experience presented to us, we _____ . Thus, for example, we cannot hope to see everything that is in front of our eyes; so we focus on some things in what then becomes our foreground, and take less notice of others which are thus relegated to background. A lecturer in front of a large audience cannot at the same time have eye contact with students in the front row and the back, any more than a car driver can simultaneously focus on the speedometer immediately in front of him and on the car some hundred yards ahead. In each case, a decision has to be made about what is, at any given time, most important: a heckler in the back row of a lecture theater may force a change of focus in the one case, just as would the sudden appearance of brake lights on the distant car in the other.

*relegate (덜 중요한 위치로) 밀쳐버리다 **heckler 방해꾼

- ① hope we can see everything
- ② can't select any information
- ③ select some parts and reject others
- ④ find out all hidden meanings
- ⑤ are forced to give up all parts

32 어휘 인수2 10-3

Today human travel is ① unprecedented in volume, reach, and speed. This massive and rapid movement is occurring in the context of global changes that ② favor the appearance of previously unrecognized microbial threats and a change in the distribution of and burden from well-known infectious diseases. Humans, in addition to carrying their own assemblage of microbial flora, ③ orchestrate the movement of other species and biological material through extensive global travel and trading networks. Humans also explore and enter new areas and change the environment in ways that place them at ④ risk for new microbial threats. Thus, migration of humans shapes the distribution and patterns of infectious diseases ⑤ locally, and this has been true throughout recorded history.

*microbial flora 미생물상(微生物相)



33 순서 인수2 10-4

Many strains of bacteria have developed resistance to antibiotics as a result of natural selection. Because of this it is very important to have a range of different antibiotics and to select the one which is most effective at killing the bacteria which cause a particular infection.

(A) For many years, doctors gave patients antibiotics for bacterial infections which their own bodies would have been able to deal with relatively easily, creating more opportunities for the development of resistant strains. Increasingly, doctors are saving antibiotics for more serious infections in an attempt to prevent resistance arising.

(B) Most frightening of all, some bacteria have become resistant to all known types of antibiotics and at the moment we do not have any new antibiotics to use against these 'superbugs.'

(C) To prevent the development of further antibiotic-resistant strains of bacteria, it is important both that people finish the course of any antibiotic they are given, and that antibiotics are not overused.



34 연결어 인수2 10-5

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

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-----------|
| ① However | Instead |
| ② Nevertheless | However |
| ③ Nevertheless | Hence |
| ④ Therefore | In fact |
| ⑤ Therefore | Similarly |

35 빈칸추론 인수2 11-1

A category of special interest to the serious student encompasses social problem films, which are difficult to evaluate, for their aging can occur very rapidly. A film can become not only dated but completely irrelevant within society in just a few years. This happens when the problem attacked by the film is eliminated or corrected. In a sense the social problem film can enjoy a long life only by _____, for its impact is generally lost as soon as the problem portrayed no longer exists. This is especially true of a film that treats a narrow, topical, and very contemporary problem. The more general the problem, the more widespread its effects; and the more resistant it is to reform, the longer is the life span of the social problem film directed against it. As long as the social problem exists, the film has relevance.

- ① treating real events
- ② its shocking plot
- ③ doing no harm to society
- ④ failing in its purpose
- ⑤ being nominated by many





36 연결어 인수2 11-3

Easter Island was a typical Polynesian society in terms of its language, artifacts and main social institutions. ____ (A) ____, with its writing and impressive statues, Easter Island seems to have exceeded the level of cultural development typical for Polynesian islands of its size. This may be connected to its extreme isolation, three thousand miles from the nearest inhabited land, freeing it from the endemic fighting that characterized most Polynesian island groups. ____ (B) ____, it has been argued that Britain’s success during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries stemmed from its island location. It was neither forced to defend itself by land nor tempted to seek extension of its boundaries. It therefore grew strong at the same time that continental countries were dissipating their energy and resources in ultimately futile conflicts.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-----------|
| ① Yet | Similarly |
| ② Yet | However |
| ③ Thus | Similarly |
| ④ For example | However |
| ⑤ For example | Therefore |

37 순서 인수2 11-4

Today, we take for granted cultural differences among people in different areas. Every modern human population has its characteristic house style, implements and art.

(A) For instance, if you were shown chopsticks, a bottle of Coors beer, and a boomerang and asked to associate one object each with China, Colorado and Australia, you would have no trouble. No such cultural variation is apparent for Neanderthals.

(B) Yet, they were the first people to use fire on a regular, everyday basis. Nearly all Neanderthal caves have small areas of ash and charcoal indicating a simple fireplace.

(C) Even tools from 40,000 years ago look essentially the same as tools from 100,000 years ago. They lacked innovation. For a people that had no writing or other way of transmitting information and a life expectancy of only thirty-five years, it stands to reason that their technological progress would be slow.





38 순서 인수2 11-5

During the early stages when the aquaculture industry was rapidly expanding, mistakes were made and these were costly both in terms of direct losses and in respect of the industry's image.

(A) Furthermore, a general lack of knowledge and insufficient care being taken when fish pens or cages were initially constructed, meant that pollution from excess feed and fish waste created huge barren underwater deserts. These were costly lessons to learn, but now stricter regulations are in place to ensure that fish pens are placed in sites where there is good water flow to remove fish waste.

(B) High-density rearing led to outbreaks of infectious diseases that in some cases devastated not just the caged fish, but local wild fish populations too. The negative impact on local wildlife inhabiting areas close to the fish farms continues to be an ongoing public relations problem for the industry.

(C) This, in addition to other methods that decrease the overall amount of uneaten food, has helped aquaculture to clean up its act. With this history lurking in the background, it seems quite possible that the industry's enthusiasm to embrace fish welfare initiatives is a proactive effort to obtain a positive image.

39 빈칸추론 인수2 12-1

Whatever route you choose, remember that climbing Kilimanjaro is a serious undertaking. While many hundreds of trekkers reach Uhuru Peak without major difficulty, many more don't make it because they ascend too quickly and suffer from altitude sickness. And every year a few trekkers die on the mountain. Come prepared with appropriate footwear and clothing, and most importantly, allow yourself enough _____. If you're interested in reaching the top, seriously consider adding at least one extra day onto the 'standard' climb itinerary, no matter which route you do. Although paying an additional US\$150 or so per extra day may seem like a lot when you're planning your trip, it will seem a relatively insignificant saving later on if you've gone to the expense and effort to start a trek and then need to come down without having reached the top.

- ① sentiment ② time ③ crew ④ expense ⑤ information



40 주제 인수2 12-3

Our reactions to various dangers are not proportional to their seriousness as measured by the number of people that each type of danger actually kills or injures each year. The Kung, a primitive tribe of Africa's Kalahari Desert, drive lions off carcasses with meat on which to feast, but they don't drive lions off resting places without carcasses. Most of us wouldn't enter a burning house just for the fun of it, but would do so to rescue our child trapped in the house. Many Americans and Europeans and Japanese are now making agonizing reappraisals of the wisdom of building nuclear power stations, because on the one hand Japan's Fukushima nuclear station accident emphasizes the dangers of nuclear power, and on the other hand those dangers are offset by the benefits of reducing global warming by reducing coal, oil, and gas power generation.

- ① the reasons we should ignore benefits
- ② the counter effect of benefit against danger
- ③ the relative importance of danger over benefits
- ④ people's weak awareness of danger in nuclear station
- ⑤ the seriousness of dangers without caution

41 순서 인수2 12-6

Most of our conscious activity happens in our prefrontal cortex, the part of our brain responsible for focus, handling short-term memory, solving problems, and moderating impulse control. It's at the heart of what makes us human and the center for our executive control and willpower.

(A) A 2007 article in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology detailed nine separate studies on the impact of nutrition and willpower. In one set, researchers assigned tasks that did or did not involve willpower and measured blood-sugar levels before and after each task.

(B) Between tasks, one group was given a glass of lemonade sweetened with real sugar and the other was given a placebo, lemonade with calorie-free sweetener. The placebo group had roughly twice as many errors on the subsequent test as the sugar group.

(C) Participants who exercised willpower showed a marked drop in the levels of glucose in the bloodstream. Subsequent studies showed the impact on performance when two groups completed one willpower-related task and then did another.



42 빈칸추론 인수2 13-1

Living consciously means paying attention to what we call our “Danger, alert!” signals. Most people at one time or another make themselves their own worst enemy when they _____ . The “Danger, alert!” inner feeling that a laborer experiences when working with power tools and the accompanying fear sensation that comes with it are healthy signs that the consciousness level detects something worth respecting. Unsafe feelings are the mind’s way of saying to us, “Watch out. Be careful. Get away. Don’t do it.” Anyone who has stood near a passing train traveling at a high rate of speed knows the feeling of power and danger that comes from such an experience. When we hear of people who drive across railroad tracks to beat out a passing train, we know that these foolish people have ignored their “Danger, alert!” sensations.

- ① enjoy people's attention by showing off their boldness
- ② ignore what their inner feelings are telling them is dangerous
- ③ are afraid of too many things that actually don't cause any harm
- ④ don't accept other people's advice to be cautious of everyday dangers
- ⑤ are genetically not aware of danger coming close to them

43 문장삽입 인수2 13-2

But upon closer inspection we can see that the root cause of the accident rested in the harmful effects of culture.

Human societies would be chaotic and unlivable if they didn’t have cultures that allow people to live together under the same set of general rules. But culture can also sometimes lead to tragedy. ① In 2005, a high-speed Japanese commuter train crashed, claiming the lives of many passengers. ② The driver was going too fast when the train jumped off the tracks on a curve and crashed into an apartment building. ③ The train was 90 seconds behind schedule and in Japanese culture, where efficiency and punctuality take on vital importance, trains are considered late when they are a mere 60 seconds behind schedule. ④ A 90-second delay was unacceptable and the driver knew it. ⑤ Everyday life in Japan is so tightly scheduled that it leaves little room for casual or slow-paced travel — or even, in some cases, for safety.



44 주제 인수2 13-6

Companies operating with the selling concept believe unless there is large-scale effort promoting a product, customers will not buy a sufficient volume to achieve a desired level of profitability. Most firms resort to the selling concept when they have a surplus in their inventory and they need to dump their product on the market. An unfortunate consequence of this approach is that it assumed that all that is required to make a sale is to execute a marketing campaign; the customer doesn't have to like the product. Research has shown that companies with short-term orientations are not as profitable as those that seek to build long-term relationships by continually satisfying with a mindset to satisfy customer needs. Worse still, while the average satisfied customer tells three others about good experiences, the average dissatisfied customer tells ten others about a negative experience. Market forces eventually eliminate the 'sell now before they figure it out' companies.

- ① ways to promote the good image of a company
- ② market change and company innovation
- ③ danger of short-term selling concept of companies
- ④ the importance of customer review in promoting sales
- ⑤ profitability of building a long-term relationship with customers

45 순서 인수2 15-1

A maxim in economics holds that healthy markets communicate information openly. But when keeping information secret or hidden makes a producer more money, there is little, if any, incentive to divulge it.

(A) This lack of available information on the hidden consequences of what we buy insulates companies from this portion of the supply-demand pressures central to a healthy, competitive market. We as consumers lack a sound way to know the harm or good a product might do, and let that sway our preferences.

(B) Instead, the companies that make stuff most cheaply — and shun the expense of environmental or other virtues — can capture more of the market or achieve more profitable margins.

(C) When it comes to the environmental or health impacts of a product, manufacturers and suppliers may know the answers, but they rarely go out of their way to offer up such data unless compelled to by government fiat.



46 어휘 인수2 15-4

Within a species, there's a tendency for individuals to ① cooperate by limiting their behavior. In many species, males fight each other for a female. Primates fight to determine who is in charge of the tribe. In my house, the two cats fight to determine who gets to sit in the sunny chair. All these fights are ② serious, but tend to be non-injurious and are governed by ritual: roaring contests in red deer, claw-waving in male fiddler crabs, shell-rapping in hermit crabs. This is because these ritualized battles are often more about getting ③ information about the other individual than actually fighting, and a nonlethal battle is often a more ④ survivable strategy. The Hawk-Dove game can model these types of conflicts: if the risk of being a hawk is great ⑤ small, it makes evolutionary sense to be a dove even if your opponent is a hawk, because it's more survivable to retreat than to fight.

47 순서 인수2 15-6

Dream teams are not always so dreamy. When a team of experts comes together they often work for themselves and not for the good of the whole. This is what happens when companies feel the need to pay mega-salaries to “get the best talent.”

(A) However, pulling together a team of like-minded people and giving them a cause to pursue ensures a greater sense of teamwork. Samuel P. Langley, who failed to build the world's first airplane, pulled together a dream team and promised them riches.

(B) Those people are not necessarily showing up because they believe in your WHY. They are showing up for the money. A classic manipulation. Paying someone a lot of money and asking them to come up with great ideas ensures very little.

(C) The Wright brothers, who invented the first airplane, inspired a group of people to join them in pursuit of something bigger than each member of the team. Average companies give their people something to work on. In contrast, the most innovative organizations give their people something to work toward.



48 빈칸추론 인수2 16-10

Evolution might well have found other ways for us to gather information about the environment rather than the senses we know. Indeed, some animals employ systems that are exotic compared to ours. Sharks have an electrical sense — a sensory system that detects electrical fields produced by the neuromuscular activity of potential prey. Bees, ants, turtles, salmon, sharks, and whales use a magnetic sense for orientation. Indigo buntings possess a celestial compass that allows them to fly at night to find north; through evolution, they have internalized the fact that the entire sky revolves around Polaris, and so they navigate based on the one star that _____. Interestingly, bunting genes don't specify which star is the North Star, only that the invariant star should be treated as north. Experiments with indigo buntings in a planetarium demonstrated that the birds will treat any star as the reference point if it stays stationary.

- ① is the same star regarded as Polaris by us
- ② has various names but has only one shape
- ③ doesn't change position in the night sky
- ④ is random but shines brightest at the moment
- ⑤ looks always like the biggest star

49 빈칸추론 인수2 16-13

There is a Zen saying, "When hungry, just eat." It sounds simple, but it's not. For most of us, when we were children it actually was that simple. Studies show that infants and young children have _____. When babies are given a variety of foods on the tray of their high chairs, to their parents' dismay, they may eat only one food and ignore all the rest. Their mother may despair, thinking, "How will they grow up healthy if all they eat is mashed potatoes?" If researchers are able to convince the mother to relax, wait, and watch, they can show her that over the course of a week her baby will eat just right, as if prompted by an inner nutritionist. Babies are tuned in to the messages from their body. Given enough choices and time they will eat in a balanced way, just the right amounts of calories, vitamins and minerals, proteins, fats, and carbohydrates. This is a skill, an inner listening, that we all were able to do at one time but forgot as we grew older.

- ① no consistent tendency in choosing foods
- ② an intuitive sense of what and how much to eat
- ③ an unfortunate taste against their health-related instinct
- ④ an innate inclination to follow the person they watch
- ⑤ a certain preference according to the phase of their development



정답

1	③	21	④	41	(A) - (C) - (B)
2	invisible, grow, middlemen	22	⑤	42	②
3	③	23	③	43	③
4	③	24	③	44	③
5	(B) - (A) - (C)	25	⑤	45	(C) - (A) - (B)
6	fill, concedes, rejection	26	⑤	46	⑤
7	②	27	④	47	(B) - (A) - (C)
8	(C) - (A) - (B)	28	(B) - (A) - (C)	48	③
9	that, completing, important	29	③	49	②
10	④	30	(C) - (A) - (B)	50	
11	④	31	③	51	
12	⑤	32	⑤	52	
13	(C) - (A) - (B)	33	(B) - (C) - (A)	53	
14	(A) - (C) - (B)	34	③	54	
15	④	35	④	55	
16	(B) - (C) - (A)	36	①	56	
17	(B) - (C) - (A)	37	(A) - (C) - (B)	57	
18	(C) - (A) - (B)	38	(B) - (A) - (C)	58	
19	(B) - (A) - (C)	39	②	59	
20	⑤	40	②	60	