



1 부적절한 어휘 찾기

Difference in degree of interest-in-the-problem creates the fundamental division of all mankind: between those who believe in *getting things done*, on the one hand, and those who believe in *doing things right*, on the other. Most of the complex problems we've got in this country today are the result of ① thoughtless, "can-do" men attempting to solve once-simple problems in ② careless ways that left a mess, left nasty half-solved problems, like wounded lions, in all our streets. Simple solutions and easy ways seem very ③ seductive, but when you go to repair something for the third or fourth time, you realize it would have been truly ④ easier to have done the job carefully in the first place. "The right way is the hard way" sounds like one of life's cruel truths, but a reasonable man wouldn't have it otherwise. For the hard way to be the wrong way too would be completely ⑤ justified ; it's bad enough the way it is.

2 문단 요약

The great eighteenth century Scottish philosopher, Hume, set out one day to clear up the mistaken problem which has puzzled many people: why not all women, but only a small minority, are pretty. He had no difficulty in showing that the question means nothing at all. If all women were at least as pretty as the most beautiful woman of our acquaintance, we should think they were all ordinary and should reserve the adjective for the small minority who surpassed the average. Similarly, when we are interested in a certain type of progress, we restrict the term "progressive" to those cultures which are at the forefront in that type of development, and pay little attention to the others. Progress thus never represents anything more than maximum progress in a given direction, pre-determined by the interests of the observer.

In determining what is progressive and not, we should keep it in mind that progress is not progressive _____ but is so due to the degree of progressiveness in _____ terms.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------|------------|
| ① superficially | essential |
| ② absolutely | scientific |
| ③ innately | relative |
| ④ innately | scientific |
| ⑤ superficially | relative |



3 어법상 틀린 것 찾기

Health is the outcome of a process that involves patients and health professionals ① working together; mutual trust and confidence contribute greatly to the effectiveness of that process. However ② desirable it might be in other markets, considering special characteristics of health and medical care, an arm's length, adversarial relationship between buyer and seller should not be the goal of health care policy. It is one thing for a healthy individual ③ to choose among competing health plans, and another to expect a sick patient to shop among competing physicians and hospitals. Not only is cooperation between patient and physician often ④ essentially in the production of health, but cooperation among physicians is also valuable. Thus, the "perfect" competition that economists set as the ideal market structure for producing and distributing most goods and services ⑤ is far from ideal for health and medical care.

4 제목으로 적절한 것

University serves in a sense as a place where people - whether students or faculty - pursue knowledge for the sake of learning. Depending on whose opinion you ask, this can be the majority of what universities do even today, or it can be a minor function left over from less productive days before universities really got down to the business of producing employable units. I believe that, while few students in university today are occupied in the pursuit of knowledge exclusive of other goals, this activity still forms a background priority in the purposes of many other students. The majority of those whose goals are purely job-oriented have not turned their backs entirely on the established wisdom of finding a job that interests them, and any student that is interested in his or her subject is engaged, to some extent, in learning for its own sake. So this aspect of university is certainly not gone; it's just tangled up with a lot of other priorities, much like the institution itself.

- ① The Return of University
- ② University Made Its Way Wrong
- ③ The Essence of University: Challenge
- ④ University's Still Alive!
- ⑤ What Society Wants to University



5 부적절한 어휘 찾기

Business, as well as government when it is in line with business interests, uses a classic uncertainty campaign to ① delay taking action on a problem that would cost business money. According to David Michaels, a famous professor of public health, "Industry and its consultants are well aware that their use of uncertainty to challenge science ② tramples the very nature of science, in which knowledge is accumulated over a long period of time and the understanding of that knowledge also evolves." Michaels sees a growing trend that demands proof of a scientific finding over precaution in the area of public health. Business always disputes scientific conclusions that might support ③ regulation of a particular substance or activity. Animal data are considered not relevant to humans, human data are not ④ representative of the population as a whole, and exposure data are not reliable enough to support regulation. There are many ways to create ⑤ doubt when it comes to scientific findings.

6 부적절한 어휘 찾기

It's amazing how ① little it takes to spark the imitation instinct. A few years ago, two researchers, Geoff Cohen and Greg Walton, gave Yale students a short biography of a man named Nathan Jackson, who had become a successful mathematician. But they ② altered one key detail on some of the sheets. In half the cases, the researchers made sure Jackson's birthday ③ matched that of the student who was reading the biography. Then Cohen and Walton gave all the students some math problems to solve. The students who had read the essays with the matching birthdays worked on the problem 65 percent ④ longer than the students without the matching birthdays. These students felt a sudden sense of kinship with Jackson, and were motivated to ⑤ underestimate his success.



7 문장 삽입

Yet another potential social function of laughter is to motivate others to behave in particular ways.

Recently, researchers have suggested that the purpose of laughter is not just to communicate that one is in a playful state, but to actually induce this state in others as well. (①) According to this view, the peculiar sounds of laughter have a direct effect on the listener. (②) They then induce positive emotional arousal that mirrors the emotional state of the laugher, perhaps by activating certain specialized brain circuits. (③) In this way, laughter may serve an important biosocial function of coupling together the positive emotions of members of a group and thereby coordinating their activities. (④) This would explain why laughter is so infectious: when we hear someone laughing, it is almost impossible not to feel cheerful and begin laughing too. (⑤) For example, laughter can be a method of positively reinforcing others for desirable behavior ("laughing with"), as well as a potent form of punishment directed at undesirable behaviors ("laughing at").

8 부적절한 어휘 찾기

Proteins are what you get when you string amino acids together, and we need a lot of them. No one really knows, but there may be as many as a million types of proteins in the human body, and each one is a little ① inevitability. By all the laws of probability proteins shouldn't exist. To make a protein you need to assemble amino acids (which I am obliged by long tradition to refer to here as "the building blocks of life") in a ② particular order, in much the same way that you assemble letters in a specific order to spell a word. The problem is that words in the amino acid alphabet are often exceedingly ③ long. To spell *collagen*, the name of a common type of protein, you need to arrange eight letters in the right order. But to make collagen, you need to arrange 1,055 amino acids in precisely the right sequence. But - and here's an obvious but crucial point - *you don't* make it. It makes itself, ④ spontaneously and this is where the ⑤ unlikelihoods come in.



9 빈칸추론

When we talk about young people not caring about politics, not knowing about anything beyond their own lives, we are often wrong. Low voter-turnout rates are often taken as indicators of indifference, as proof that young people care only about themselves, but perhaps it is politics that fails young people and creates distance. Alienation, or the feeling of disconnection from others and from society, is a central adult fear, but is a condition that _____. There is no evidence that young people today are any more alienated than previous generations were, nor that they are more likely to turn alienation into violence. Youth culture does not create alienation. On the contrary, it frequently creates connections for those who feel outside of the mainstream. It is adult-run institutions, like politics, that exclude and caricature youth and fail to meet the needs of many young people.

- ① youth's hostility toward adults inevitably contributes to
- ② the youth-blaming discourse itself often serves to create
- ③ the disbelief prevailing throughout the society is based on
- ④ some sociologists profoundly concern about
- ⑤ a new society necessarily experience before it rises up

10 문장 삽입

Thus each group member cooperates not only with members of other groups but also within the group.

The programs that most successfully bring groups together involve person-to-person interaction. A good example is Eliot Aronson's jigsaw classroom. In this program, students work together in mixed-race groups where each member of the group is an expert on one aspect of the assignment. (①) For instance, when studying Mexico, one group member might study its geography, another its history, and so on. (②) The geography experts from each group get together and master the material. (③) They then return to their own groups and teach the material to team members. (④) Studies of the jigsaw classroom have demonstrated that it leads to more positive attitudes toward other racial groups and that students learn the material better and perform at higher levels. (⑤) According to Aronson, children in jigsaw classrooms grow to like each other more and develop higher self-esteem than do children in traditional classrooms.



11 무관한 문장 찾기

Silence is recognized as a critical element of psychotherapeutic counselling, with studies suggesting that the most successful sessions are those with significant periods of silence occurring between client and therapist. ① When speech dominates, the counselling is notably less effective, presumably because less thinking is taking place on each side: thinking and silence are symbiotically connected. ② Counselling in general has now recognised the importance of leaving space for thought, as in the increasingly influential practice of 'coaching' in the business world. ③ In these days, the business world has observed the dramatic effect of psychotherapy through inducing passionate participation of employees in the conversation. ④ In the words of one recent study in this area: 'It is within an attentive silence that managers come to know their internal emotional states and their ways of processing experiences....' ⑤ As a colleague used to say, "Ask an open question, and then zip the lip". Another observes, 'effective coach/mentors create golden moments by looking for and recognising when silence is better than asking yet another question.'

12 부적절한 어휘 찾기

In a study of junior high school students and their parents, two University of Michigan psychologists investigated how parents perceived their child's math performance. In general, parents were fairly ① accurate in their assessment of the level of their children's math achievement. However, parents gave significantly ② different explanations for the performance of sons and daughters. For example, parents credited a son's success more than a daughter's to ③ talent; parents attributed a daughter's success more than a son's to effort. In this way, well-meaning parents may ④ intentionally discourage their talented daughters from pursuing the study of math by indirectly communicating that the girl is ⑤ hardworking rather than gifted. A study conducted by a group of Finnish psychologists discovered that a similar pattern existed in the evaluations parents in Finland gave for their first-grade child's performance in both math and reading.



13 빈칸추론

In 1845 Edgar Allan Poe published *The Raven*. One year later, Poe published the critical essay *The philosophy of Composition*, which described the process by which this poem emerged. We might have expected Poe, as a poet in the Romantic age, to describe the flash of inspiration by which the entire poem appeared at once. As Poe put it, "Most writers - poets in especial - prefer having it understood that they compose by a species of fine frenzy - an ecstatic intuition." Yet Poe always prided himself on his analytic powers. As a result, Poe chose to present the origination of *The Raven* in a contrary light. "It is my design to render it manifest that _____ - that the work proceeded, step by step, to its completion with the precision and rigid consequence of a mathematical problem." He emphasized that logic dictated every choice, from the poem's length and themes down to single words and images.

- ① the creation of poetry is very different from that of the other genres of literature
- ② the birth of *The Raven* is the strongest warning to contemporary poets
- ③ the poem is itself the expression of spontaneous overflow of poetic imagination
- ④ no one point in its composition is referable either to accident or intuition
- ⑤ the interpretation of a poem depends on the logical constitution by the poet

14 빈칸추론

When you watch a theatrical production, you engage in something called the "willing suspension of disbelief." That is, you know very well in your conscious mind that everything that is happening on the stage is not real. Yet you willingly suspend your disbelief of the action onstage in order to allow yourself to be drawn into the production and to experience the story with all of your emotions. If the actors are doing their job well, you may, for a time, actually believe that what is taking place before you is real and that the events and interactions you are seeing are _____. But if, on the other hand, the actors become complacent and the action is boring, you will not be able to fully suspend your disbelief, and you will have the uncomfortable awareness of watching actors who are merely reciting memorized lines.

- ① only just now taking place for the first time
- ② the products created by plenty of stagehands
- ③ so comfortable and familiar that it's easy to accept
- ④ good examples of the notion 'distancing'
- ⑤ based on the real experiences of the actors



15 문장 삽입

On the surface, the media and the government, the media and big business, may appear to be adversaries.

As big businesses, TV networks are tied to other powerful business organizations through interlocking boards of directors. For example, the board that runs CBS includes members of the boards of IBM, AT & T, and so forth. (①) In the same way, the networks are tied to the government. (②) Former top officials hold board positions in major media, and well-known journalists alternate between working for the White House, the State Department or other government agencies and reporting on those agencies. (③) In fact, they are more like tennis players who, after battling for a championship, go out for dinner together. (④) The collaboration between the media and the government is most obvious during coverage of U.S. military actions. (⑤) TV news anchors regularly use the pronouns "we" and "us", as if they were part of the invading force, not detached, objective reporters.

16 부적절한 어휘 찾기

It has been argued that the literate merchants and wealthy elites of Europe were attracted to new science because it offered new ways to exploit resources for ① profit. Some of the early scientists made it easier for these groups to accept the new ideas by demonstrating how the ideas could be applied directly to specific industrial and technological needs. Galileo, for example, consciously sought a close connection between science and the ② academic interests of the educated elite when he assured his listeners that the science of mechanics would be quite useful "when it becomes necessary to build bridges or other structures over water, something occurring mainly in affairs of great ③ importance." At the same time, Galileo stressed that science was fit for the "minds of the wise" and not for "the ④ shallow minds of the common people." This made science part of the ⑤ high culture of Europe's wealthy elites at a time when that culture was being increasingly separated from the popular culture of the lower classes.



17 문장 삽입

Accordingly, the opportunity costs of insulating a country from the world economy have risen.

In advanced industrial countries, negotiations between multiple countries worked fairly well to promote substantial reduction of tariffs. ① In addition, revolutionary progress in transportation and communications has reduced transaction costs in international trade. ② These promoted globalization, which has dramatically increased international trade. ③ Businesses in a country with high tariffs and other restrictions cannot take advantage of less expensive products in world markets. ④ Nor can they transfer stages of their production processes overseas, because high trade barriers make inter- and intra-firm transactions very costly. ⑤ Thus, import restrictions deprived domestic industries of advantageous opportunities, strategic perspective and, consequently, international competitiveness.



정답

- 1 ⑤
- 2 ③
- 3 ④
- 4 ④
- 5 ②
- 6 ⑤
- 7 ⑤
- 8 ①
- 9 ②
- 10 ④
- 11 ③
- 12 ④
- 13 ④
- 14 ①
- 15 ③
- 16 ②
- 17 ③