



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

Now, economic growth should be a value-neutral means toward the real goals: meeting everyone's basic needs and creating healthier communities, greater equality, cleaner energy, sturdier infrastructure, more vibrant culture, etc. For a long time, growth did contribute to those fundamental goals, although it's important to remember that growth in some places has too often required the exploitation of others. A century ago, when we still had vast stretches of open land, the growth model brought roads and houses and central heating and full bellies. Now, in much of the world, we have those things. In fact, we do have enough stuff to meet the basic needs of everyone in the world; it's just not distributed well enough. We have a shortage of sharing rather than a lack of enough.

☞ **Until fairly recently, we were [ (A) ] to the value-neutral means in economic growth, but it is the time to be conscious that it is more important to share things than to think of [ (B) ].**

- |               |              |            |              |
|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| (A)           | (B)          | (A)        | (B)          |
| ① indifferent | abundance    | ② ignorant | distribution |
| ③ indifferent | distribution | ④ ignorant | growth       |
| ⑤ inclined    | growth       |            |              |

**154.** 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

If your emotional life is governed by guilt, you are wasting too much energy on that emotion. That's not to say that all guilt is bad ? some guilt is a good thing. Guilt may have evolved because it helps us to change our course of action and make compensations. When our guilt stems from situations like overeating, postponing, or wasting money, it signals us that there has been a breakdown in self-control. It forces us to pause and provides us the opportunity to regain control of ourselves. We've all experienced the "internal brake" function of guilt. Remember the last time that you skipped going to the gym, or had too many drinks? Guilt, and the accompanying grief and regret, is the emotion that gets us to drag our heavy bodies onto the treadmill, and to pay the bartender and leave. Guilt is a powerfully motivating emotion. (수특 28강 2번)

- ① the problems caused by guilt
- ② various functions of positive emotions

- ③ guilt called waste of energy and why
- ④ the positive function of guilt
- ⑤ the positive side of universal feelings

**155.** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Taking photographs is a powerful means of storing memories, showing situations or expressing views which does not insist that you be good at words. But don't fall into the trap of thinking you must have the latest, most expensive camera to get the most effective shots. What photography demands of you are skills of a different sort that are independent of the technology used to capture the picture. Of these, the most important is the ability to observe — sharpen up your 'seeing' of surroundings, people and simple everyday objects in the world around you. Avoid taking these things for granted just because they are familiar. Develop your awareness of the way lighting and viewpoint can transform appearances, and be quick thinking enough to show a fast-changing situation by selecting the right moment to shoot. Become skilled in these areas and you will be a good photographer. (수능특강 24-3)

- ① The Quality of Pictures Is Up to the Quality of Cameras
- ② Never Forget Cameras Are always the Best One You Should Have
- ③ Want to Store Unforgettable Moments? Take Pictures Right Now!
- ④ Why We Think Photographs Show the Truth.
- ⑤ What Should You Do to Be a Good Photographer?

**156.** 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서를 쓰시오.

**Most of the world does not have access to the education afforded to a small minority.**

(A) In a world where economic ruin is often tied to collapse, societies are well advised to exploit all the human capital they have. The Internet opens the gates of education to anyone who can get her hands on a computer.

(B) For every Albert Einstein, Yo-Yo Ma, or Barack Obama who has the opportunity for education, there are uncountable others who never get the chance. This vast waste of talent translates directly into reduced economic output.

(C) This is not always a trivial task, but the mere feasibility redefines the playing field. A motivated teen anywhere on the planet can walk through the world's knowledge, from Wikipedia to the curricula of MIT's Open Course Ware. (수특 4강 05번)

**157.** (A), (B), (C)에서 문맥에 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When we take the perspective of others, we try to grasp what something means to them and how they perceive things. This requires **(A) [ postponing / making ]** judgment at least temporarily. We can't appreciate someone else's perspective when we're imposing our own evaluations of whether it is right or wrong, sensible or crazy. Instead, we have to **(B) [ abandon / keep ]** our own perspective and perceptions long enough to enter the world of another person. Doing this allows us to understand issues from another person's point of view, so that we can communicate more effectively with her or him. At a later point in interaction we may choose to express our own perspective or to disagree with another's views. This is appropriate and important in honest communication, but **(C) [ changing / expressing ]** our own views is not a substitute for the equally important skill of recognizing another's perspective. (수특 28강 4번)

**158.** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Paying attention to one thing necessarily comes at the expense of another. Letting your eyes get too taken in by all of the scientific equipment in the laboratory prevents you from noticing anything of significance about the man in that same room. We cannot allocate our attention to multiple things at once and expect it to function at the same level as it would were we to focus on just one activity. Two tasks cannot possibly be in the attentional foreground at the same time. One will inevitably end up being the focus, and the other - or others - more akin to irrelevant noise, something to be filtered out. Or worse still, none will have the focus and all will be, albeit slightly clearer, noise, but degrees of noise all the same.

\*albeit: 비록 ~이지만 (수능특강 3강 1번)

- ① Concentration Really Works Miracles
- ② Do Multiple Tasks, Get More Productivity
- ③ Is Attention a Limitless Resource?
- ④ The Way to Distinguish the two: Attention and Noise
- ⑤ Noise's Hidden Secret: Another Name of Attention



**161.** 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

**Mark Twain observed, "We are all ignorant, but about different things." One mistake technical professionals make when writing for non-technical readers is assuming their readers are as knowledgeable as they are about the subject.**

(A) Just because it's clear to you does not make it clear to your reader. If you are an engineer or accountant writing to others in your field, then perhaps there will be less need to explain all aspects of your message.

(B) This is a fatal assumption that will only result in confusion and frustration for your reader. Also, a great deal of your time will be spent generating additional messages to the reader trying to explain what should have been clear the first time.

(C) If you're writing to the senior vice president of marketing, who is not familiar with software applications, then you will need to "walk" that reader through your message. Remember that when it comes to technical knowledge, writers and readers are hardly equal. (수능완성 실전편 2회 32번)

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

**162.** 밑줄 친 he(his)가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 하나는?

"Hey!" my younger brother, Frankie, yelled, staring at the spaghetti sauce covering him. I scooped some noodles and flung them at him. They landed right in his hair. Frankie scooped up a really big handful of noodles and threw them at me. Well, that was all it took for a wild food fight to be in full swing. Then our dog, Petey, not wanting to be left out of the fun, came bounding into the dining room. Landing on some noodles, ① his front legs slid one way, his back legs another as ② he struggled for balance. We were both practically crying with laughter, and ③ he doesn't know what possessed him, but he picked up the bowl of remaining spaghetti and turned it over on Petey's head, and for good measure, pushed it down. Happy as can be, Petey, his head covered in noodles, ④ his body stained red with spaghetti sauce, barked and wagged his tail. What a mess! Watching ⑤ his show, we laughed so hard we had to hold our stomachs because they hurt from laughing. (인수1 6강 5번)



**165.** 다음 글의 빈칸 (A) (B)에 들어갈 연결사로 가장 적절한 것은?

Flattery involves excessive compliments or praise designed to make someone feel good about him- or herself. Flattery does not have to be insincere. [ **A** ], effective flattery should be targeted at important attributes where people feel uncertain about their abilities or performance. For example, if a friend expresses anxiety about his performance on an important and recently delivered speech, an earnest comment such as, "I appreciate that you spoke slowly and clearly," is likely to gain favor for the ingratiation. [ **B** ], when a salesperson flatters a potential customer regarding an important but uncertain attribute, the customer is likely to respond favorably. For example, a consumer may have reservations about his weight and expresses those concerns while trying on business suits. A clever salesperson may flatter the customer by remarking that he is "in better shape than most men his age." (수능완성 실전편 4회 37번)

- | ( A )         |       | ( B )             |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|
| ① Rather      | ----- | On the other hand |
| ② Rather      | ----- | On the other hand |
| ③ In fact     | ----- | Similarly         |
| ④ For example | ----- | Similarly         |
| ⑤ For example | ----- | For this reason   |

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

**During the drying process, the pepper becomes wrinkled and turns a dark brown or black color.**

Black pepper had its origins on the Malabar coast of south-western India. It was known for thousands of years across the world, making it to various points of the compass by way of trading caravans and a seaborne network of small ships that visited ports from the Indian Ocean eastwards. Pepper grows on vines that are attached to trees. ①The leaves are a pointed v-shape with a long, dangling string of pendant berries parallel with the leaves. ②These immature berries are picked, very quickly fermented and then dried. ③For white pepper, the berries are picked when yellow-red, and then soaked to get rid of the outer skin; once done, they are rinsed and sun-dried. ④Warm and woody on the tongue, black pepper has a sharp, biting taste sometimes with a lemon fragrance. ⑤White pepper is less aromatic because its oils are removed during soaking, but it is sharper to the taste.

(수능완성 유형편 10강 3번)



**167.** 다음 글의 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

It's been estimated that 25 percent of our workdays are spent ① **drenched** in information overload, and indeed, some of that information is bad and some is good. So not only do we lack true downtime, but we also miss true thinking time, which can help us ② **separate** the wheat from the chaff. As we habitually use technology (and, let's admit, demand immediacy) in both retrieving information and tendering our responses, our attention ③ **converges** on the tasks. I love how Daniel Patrick Forrester, author of Consider: Harnessing the Power of Reflective Thinking in Your Organization, puts it in talking about the myth of multitasking. He writes, "Many of us depend on multitasking as the only way to get everything done. However... you do an injustice to everything and everyone you're splitting time between. We're ④ **sequential** beings, not ⑤ **simultaneous**. One thing at a time: it's been around as a basic principle since the dawn of time!" (인수1 3강 2번)

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

**Argument concerns itself with neither fact nor taste, but with that vast middle area of statements that are more or less probable.**

If you state a fact and prove it, you are demonstrating its truth, but you are not arguing. ① If you declare a personal taste and account for it, you are sharing an opinion, but you are not arguing. ② It is, for example, a fact that lakes are inland bodies of water; it is a matter of taste whether any individual likes to vacation by a lake; but it is a matter of argument whether the shore of a particular lake should be zoned for commercial or for recreational development. ③ This last issue has no one right answer; with good intent and the same facts at their disposal, reasonable people might argue on either side. ④ But even the side that wins this argument has not established a truth, only the probable wisdom of a particular choice. ⑤ (수특 test 3 16번)

**169.** 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

China's per-person income is only a tenth of America's but because it has more than four times as many people, its economy is almost half as large. When China's per-person income passes a quarter of ①America's, its economy will be larger. Because productivity in China is rising so quickly and the value of its currency is rising against the dollar, that point will probably ②reach by the end of this decade. That is not a sign of American decline ③but of China exploiting the time-tested recipe of education, urbanization, and industrialization to graduate from to middle-income status. Many countries like Mexico have done the same, ④only to stumble before becoming rich. To avoid the same trap, China has a delicate transition: ⑤Having grown through exports, investment, and manufacturing, it must now rely more on services and consumers, which are less easily steered by government policy. (수특 29강 04번)

**170.** 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 연결사로 가장 적절한 것은?

Psychologists have frequently tested the notion that people's personalities cause them to exhibit consistently the same behavioral patterns in a variety of situations. In one study, [ **A** ], counselors working at a summer camp for teenage boys were asked to secretly note down the degree to which the boys displayed various forms of extroverted behavior, such as talking during mealtimes, seeking the limelight, and initiating conversations. The researchers then carefully analyzed the data by comparing the boys' level of extroversion on odd and even days. The 'personality causes behavior' theory predicts there would be a high level of consistency in the boys' actions, with the extroverted teenagers constantly chatting away and the introverted ones repeatedly hiding away in the corner. [ **B** ], the results failed to show any evidence of such consistency. On one day, one of the boys would be full of beans and very chatty, while on the next day the very same boy was quiet and withdrawn. (인수1 2강 4번)

- | (A)            | (B)     |
|----------------|---------|
| ① nevertheless | However |
| ② for instance | Instead |
| ③ instead      | In fact |
| ④ for instance | In fact |
| ⑤ nevertheless | Instead |



- ① the public must have criticized the existence of such exclusive information!
- ② it is likely to be more influential in their market share.
- ③ they will have less greater consequences than they expected.
- ④ the domain of information will be thought for the basis of policy-making.
- ⑤ they increased their orders by a remarkable 600 percent!

**173.** 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Genetic changes always take many generations, even when fairly strong natural selection is involved. Cultural characteristics, on the other hand, are not only passed from parents to offspring, but may be passed on from any one individual to another by word of mouth or by writing. So some cultural changes may be adopted quite quickly by a whole population. Transmission of culture is rather like **(A)** [ ] of an infection. Flu and cold epidemics spread very quickly, especially with the large amount of contact that people of all countries of the world now have with each other. In the same way, cultural habits such as pop music preferences and clothing fashions may spread very quickly nowadays, especially through the media of radio and television. However, other deep-rooted cultural characteristics of races and racial subgroups are much more difficult to change. These are the cultural patterns that are so resistant to alteration that they have the appearance of being **(B)** [ ]. (인수 test 2 16번)

- | ( A )            | ( B )            |
|------------------|------------------|
| ① transportation | ----- individual |
| ② transmission   | ----- individual |
| ③ transformation | ----- acquired   |
| ④ transmission   | ----- innate     |
| ⑤ transportation | ----- innate     |

## 174. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When biologists began to study the distribution of marine life, it seemed natural to suppose that warm waters were more hospitable than cold waters. After all, Antarctica has no native land mammals because the climate is too cold and there is no food for them. There are land mammals living in the Arctic, but there are far fewer native Arctic species than there are species native to warmer climates farther south. That is what biologists believed, but no one had actually checked whether it was true. The first person to do so was the German zoologist Victor Hensen. Between 1871 and 1891, Hensen led several expeditions to Greenland, the Baltic and North Seas, and to the tropical regions of the Atlantic Ocean. To everyone's surprise, Hensen found that life was more abundant in cold waters than in warm waters. Ernst Haeckel rejected his findings, saying that Hensen's sampling techniques were faulty, but other scientists checked them, found them to be correct, and little by little biologists were forced to accept that Hensen had been right.

(인수1 14강 2번)

- ① Cold Waters Turned Out Richer in Life
- ② The Decreasing Number of Species in the Cold Ocean
- ③ Difficulties Cold Waters Posed for Marine Researchers
- ④ Biological Diversity: A Key to Understanding Marine Animals
- ⑤ Similarities Between Land Mammals and Marine

## 175. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Mark Twain observed, "We are all ignorant, but about different things." One mistake technical professionals make when writing for non-technical readers ① **is** assuming their readers are as knowledgeable as they are about the subject. This is a fatal assumption that will only ② **result in** confusion and frustration for your reader. Also, a great deal of your time will be spent generating additional messages to the reader trying to explain what ③ **must have been** clear the first time. Just because it's clear to you does not make it clear to your reader. If you are an engineer or accountant ④ **writing** to others in your field, then perhaps there will be less need to explain all aspects of your message. If you're writing to the senior vice president of marketing, ⑤ **who is** not familiar with software applications, then you will need to "walk" that reader through your message. Remember that when it comes to technical knowledge, writers and readers are hardly equal.

(수능완성실전 2강 32번)

**176.** 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

**Believing in what you desire to be true and then seeking evidence to justify it doesn't seem to be the best approach to everyday decisions.**

(A) And the mind generally seems to opt for happiness. In both these instances, the research indicates, it is the latter choice that people are likely to make. The "causal arrow" in human thought processes consistently tends to point from belief to evidence, not vice versa.

(B) Similarly, it makes sense to choose a job you believe is appealing, but it's irrational to believe a job is appealing because you've accepted the offer. Still, even though in each case the latter approach doesn't make rational sense, it is the irrational choice that would probably make you happier.

(C) For example, if you're at the races, it is rational to bet on the horse you believe is fastest, but it doesn't make sense to believe a horse is fastest because you bet on it.

(수능완성 실전편 3회 32번)

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

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

**Instead of simply choosing someone to battle, Linx decided to select his foe randomly by making himself into a human spin-wheel.**

According to the format, I drew one name from a hat, and that person had to "call out" another dancer to battle. The dancer who was called out got to decide how many rounds they would battle against each other. The dancers stood on a two-step elevated stage, so there was a natural gap between those who came to dance and those who came to watch. ①I randomly pulled the name of a well-known dancer named Linx from the hat. ②People cheered. ③He propelled himself into a backspin, covered his eyes, and extended his arm above his head. ④When his body finally stopped spinning, his arm pointed away from the dancers on stage and out at the spectators directly at Dan Tres. ⑤ "Ohhhhs!" erupted from the crowd as the younger, nimble b-boy accidentally called out the 33 year-old history major, husband, father of three, and respected elder within the hip-hop community, who looked surprised but then immediately started to head for the stage. (인수1, 6강 02번)

### 178. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

How one behaves at any point in adulthood is strongly affected by [

]. These life-cycle factors must be taken into account in evaluating adults' behaviors. For example, a middle-aged woman who wants to go back to school may not have an adjustment disorder; she may simply want to develop a new aspect of herself. Some might interpret her behavior as an inability to cope with her current life situation when that is not the case at all; rather, she has a rational evaluation of her life and realizes, for example, that she needs a degree to advance in her profession. [ 연결사 ], an older man who provides vague answers to personal questions may not be resistant; he may simply be reflecting his generation's reluctance to disclose the inner self to a stranger. Most important, the meaning of particular symptoms may change with age. For example, problems with early morning awakenings may indicate depression in a young adult but may simply be a result of normal aging in an older adult.

- ① senior citizens' willingness to achieve their goal
- ② our definition and interpretation of evaluating life
- ③ the various aspects of situational phenomena on age
- ④ social trends and educational dilemma they are facing
- ⑤ one's past experiences and the issues one is facing

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

Accepting that emotions and feelings are a ① normal and natural part of existence is central to their effective management. This will allow you to deal with them more effectively, rather than ② constantly responding in a shocked, negative or reactive way. Experiments with animals show that when given a red light to warn them in advance that a shock is coming, they will show less stress compared to those who are given no warning. The signal allows the animals to predict the shock, and with their anxiety thus removed, their bodies can relax. Those subjected to ③ unpredictable shocks remain stressful all the time. Practicing acceptance provides you with a type of ④ generalized warning system which will enable you to ⑤ maximize the impact of painful emotions.

(수특 28강 01번)

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

**This has a protective function as it provides some safety for when a wolf comes.**

One of the great cop-outs in life is to avoid making choices. Not choosing can save us from risk. One way that a person can avoid making choices is to let others be their guide for how to live. This is what 19th-century philosopher Nietzsche calls the mentality of the herd. A useful illustration can be gained by watching sheep. ①A friend of mine once noted that sheep only become really stupid when they are separated from the flock. ② They have no guiding principles of their own and thus follow the leader, who also generally has no idea where she is heading. ③Sheep are programmed genetically to operate as a flock. ④If you are in a flock of 100 sheep then the odds are you will not be eaten. ⑤If you leave the flock it is a certainty that you will be. (인수1, 8강 05번)

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

Some teachers consistently make the correct answer-option longer than the other answer-options. Typically, the extra length results from teachers' incorporating qualifiers to ensure that the correct answer is absolutely correct. Whatever the reason, if you routinely make your correct answers longer than your incorrect answers, all but your truly oblivious students will figure out what's going on. Another common instance of unintentional clues dispensing occurs when teachers toss a "never" or "always" into the false statements of True-False items. Most students will choose a "false" response for any items containing "never," "always," or "absolutely." Accidental clues spoil the accuracy of score-based inferences by making it appear that some students have mastered a given curricular aim when, in reality, they haven't. Prior to administering a test, review all items carefully to see if there are any aspects of an item that tip off the correct response.

(수능완성 실전편 5회 41번)

☞ **The ( A ) clues that you allow to creep into your classroom tests, the more ( B ) inaccurate answer you will receive on score-based inferences test.**

- |                  |       |          |                  |
|------------------|-------|----------|------------------|
| (A)              | (B)   | (A)      | (B)              |
| ① more careless  | ----- | precise  | ② more careless  |
| ③ more difficult | ----- | complete | ④ more difficult |
| ⑤ easier         | ----- | precise  | ⑤ more difficult |



## 182. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Of all the arguments that can persuade us that beasts do not have thought, the chief, in my view, is as follows. Granted that in a single species some are more perfect than others, no differently than among men — as can be seen in horses and dogs, some of whom learn much more quickly than others what they are taught. Granted also that they all easily communicate to us by voice or other bodily movements their natural impulses, like anger, fear, hunger, and the like. Nevertheless, it has never been observed that any brute beast arrived at such perfection that it could use true speech, that is, that it indicated by words or signs something that can be attributed to thought alone, and not to a natural impulse. For [            ] is the only certain sign of thought concealed in the body, and all men make use of it, but not any brute. Therefore, this can be taken to be the true differentia between man and brutes. (인수 2 2강 8번)

- ① signs    ② music    ③ speech    ④ communication    ⑤ sense and feeling

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

Global warming has been driven by the enormous growth in energy use which has gone hand in hand with the ①rise in human population over the last half century in particular. Yet it's the way energy is used that is a problem, not the sheer ②number of people. In fact, quite a ③small proportion of people in the developed world are responsible for the massive energy consumption that has started the global warming ball rolling. Most of the world's population has played very little part as yet. So even a dramatic ④fall in the world's population would not necessarily ease the problem of global warming - unless the remaining ⑤many changed their consumption patterns. And a rise in the world population does not necessarily have to bring further global warming.

(수특 13강 08번)

### 184. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The term liquid crystal sounds to be an oxymoron, like living dead. This analogy can be carried a little further; what liquid crystal refers to is the intermediate state between the stationary (dead) arrangement of molecules in the solid phase and the mobile (living) condition of the liquid state. The transition between these two states occurs at a specific temperature known as the melting point. In 1888, an Austrian botanist Frederich Reinitzer found that the solid phase of cholesteryl benzoate had two melting points. When its crystals were heated they melted at 145.5°C to form a curious cloudy, viscous liquid which on further heating suddenly changed again at 178.5°C to give the clear fluid of the liquid state. He told a physicist colleague Otto Lehmann what he had seen and Lehmann then observed the changes under a polarizing microscope. He saw that something strange was happening: the cloudy viscous liquid exhibited a range of colors. It was Lehmann who described them as fließende Kristalle (liquid crystals). At the time they were merely a chemical curiosity with no apparent application; today they support a billion dollar industry.

\*oxymoron 모순어법 \*viscous 점성(粘性)의 (인수 test 2 21번)

- ① 액체 크리스탈은 고체상태의 움직이지 않는 배열과 액체상태의 움직이는 상태의 중간 지점을 말한다.
- ② 크리스탈은 145.5°C에서 녹아서 명확한 액체상태의 유체가 된다.
- ③ 오스트리아 식물학자 Frederich Reinitzer가 cholesteryl benzoate의 고체상태가 두 개의 녹는점을 가지고 있다는 것을 알아냈다.
- ④ Frederich Reinitzer의 동료 물리학자인 Otto Lehmann이 polarizing gusalrudd로 그 변화를 확인했다.
- ⑤ Frederich Reinitzer와 Otto Lehmann은 발견할 당시에는 그저 단순한 화학적 호기심뿐이었다.

### 185. (A), (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 표현으로 짝지어진 것을 고르시오.

Paradoxically, one of the biggest reasons for being optimistic about our future is that there are systemic flaws in the reported world view. Certain types of news (for example, dramatic disasters and terrorist actions) are significantly overreported; others (such as scientific progress and meaningful statistical surveys of the state of the world) are significantly underreported. Although this [ **A** ] leads to major problems — such as distortion of rational public policy and a continuing, irrational fear of the end of the world — it is also reason to be optimistic. Once you realize you're being misguided into believing that things are [ **B** ] than they are, you can, with a little courage, step out into the sunshine. (수특 27강 03번)

- ① optimism - better ② optimism - worse ③ overestimation - much better
- ④ imbalance - worse ⑤ imbalance - better

### 186. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The relationship between music and dance parallels that between speech and gesture. Just as speech is composed of linguistic and gestural components, music necessarily includes a gestural component — a rhythmical movement of the body we call "dance" or the "playing" an instrument. Music, like language, is multimodal. Many deaf people, for instance, enjoy dancing by feeling the rhythm in their bodies. Just as there can be language without speech, there can be music without sound. Musical behavior can be expressed through voice or other body movements that range from simple swaying to dancing, or from clapping to the skillful manipulation of purpose-built objects such as violins or pianos. Evidence from neuroimaging shows that attentive listening to musical sounds engages, to a certain extent, aspects of the action system in the brain. In effect, whenever we attend to music, our bodies prepare to dance. Gerhard Kubik, a music ethnologist, put it simply: "Music is a pattern of sound as well as a pattern of body movement, both in creating this sound and in responding to it in dance."

(인수1, 12강 06번)

- ① the similarity of music and speech
- ② why speech can be music like gesture can be a language
- ③ the musical components in the language mode of our brain
- ④ the intimate relationship between music and dance
- ⑤ music and dance's linguistic features

### 187. 다음 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 고르시오 .

The inventor of the first written tablets may have realized the advantage these pieces of clay had over holding memories in the brain: first, the amount of information storable on tablets was **(A)[ endless / finite ]** — one could go on producing tablets again and again in the same way, while the brain's remembering capacity is limited; second, tablets did not require the presence of the memory-holder to retrieve information. Suddenly, something intangible — a number, an item of news, a thought, an order — could be acquired without the physical **(B)[ absence / presence ]** of the message-giver; magically, it could be imagined, noted and passed on across space and beyond time. Since the earliest phases of prehistoric civilization, human society had tried to **(C)[ overcome / overlook ]** the obstacles of geography, the finality of death, the erosion of oblivion. With a single act — the incision of a figure on a clay tablet — that first anonymous writer suddenly succeeded in all these seemingly impossible feats.

\*intangible: 무형의 \*\* oblivion: 망각 (수능완성실전 2강 22번)

**188.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you're like me, this is what happens when you can't find your umbrella. You first dart around to all the obvious places — closet, front door, kitchen — exclaiming, "Where could I have left it?" As the mystery deepens you think of other possibilities — in the car, in the bathroom? Someone must have "borrowed" it. What you do not do, if you're like me, is sit down and ask why, when, and where you last had the umbrella. There is a simple reason why you rush around rather than stop and reconstruct. Thinking is difficult, as it calls not only for recall but for [ ]. It means questioning assumptions and considering alternatives. Have you in fact actually used the umbrella since last winter? Did you leave it at the office because it was not raining when you came home? You have to step back for a moment and see possibilities in a wider view. (인수1, 17강 03번)

- ① attentive listening    ② obvious evidence
- ③ patient analysis    ④ prudent personality
- ⑤ logical suggestion

**189.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A piece of evidence that supports the infant's capacity to [ ] is provided by the "still-face" procedure developed by Edward Tronick. In this procedure, the mother is instructed to distort her affective feedback to her infant by assuming an expressionless face (a still face) after a period of normal playful exchanges with her child. The child first becomes unpleasantly surprised to observe the mother's emotionless expression; the child then attempts to get her attention in an effort to restore affect to her emotionally blank face. When these efforts fail, the child becomes overtly uncomfortable, distressed, and anxious. Finally, when the mother's face does not change, the child becomes indifferent, detached, and apathetic. Most infants react physiologically to the mother's still face with an increased heart rate, which Edward Tronick attributed to disruption of the infant's goal of relating to others. (인수1, 11강 03번)

- ① maintain its relative significance to itself
- ② understand other people's emotions
- ③ work out what its gesture means
- ④ set its goal and stick to it.
- ⑤ communicate what it wants and give what its mother wants

**190.** 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

**Our traditions encourage us to think of justice as a matter of equal opportunities for every individual to pursue whatever he or she understands by happiness. Equal opportunities are guaranteed by fair laws and political procedures — laws and procedures applied in the same way to everyone.**

(A) But if, as is now becoming painfully apparent, there are more qualified applicants than openings for the interesting jobs, is equal opportunity enough to assure justice? What of the socially disadvantaged for whom a fair race is beyond reach since they are left well short of the starting line?

(B) But this way of thinking about justice does not in itself contain a vision of what the distribution of goods in a society would end up looking like if individuals had an equal chance to pursue their interests.

(C) Thus, there could be great disparities in the income given to people in different occupations in a just society so long as everyone had an equal chance of getting a well-paid job. (수능완성 실전편 2회 21번)

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

**191.** 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

With the advent of computers and keyboarding over the past two to three decades, many have said that the need for handwriting is not so important anymore as computer keyboarding replaces the need for using pen and paper. However, there is a problem with legibility in handwriting that the computer has not been able to remedy. Illegible or poorly formed handwriting is seen not only in the infamous "doctor" handwriting but also in educated children and adults. Additionally, there may be reasons besides legibility for children to continue to receive proper training in handwriting. The motor skills needed for handwriting contribute to learning in other areas as well, and multisensory handwriting instruction may provide a tool for helping children with learning disabilities. Tucha and Lange cite research stating that "children who have difficulty producing legible handwriting often experience frustration, lowered self-esteem and a decreased level of motivation."

(인수1 7강 4번)

- ① 어린이 심리 검사에 글씨 쓰는 과정을 포함해야 한다.
- ② 알아볼 수 없는 의사는 진료 기록은 교육체계의 문제점을 잘 보여준다.
- ③ 손글씨 쓰기는 어린이에게 여러 이점이 있으므로 가르쳐야 한다.
- ④ 글씨는 어린이의 운동신경과 두뇌발달에 유용하다.
- ⑤ 어린 나이에 컴퓨터 사용을 시작하면 글씨 쓰기를 두려워하게 된다.

**192.** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dramatic changes and controversial developments are transforming the ways in which sport is experienced and understood. Many of the old ideas about sport embracing 'noble' and 'educational' values, offering disadvantaged peoples 'a way out,' bringing nations closer together, or creating healthy bodies seem increasingly to lack credibility. In particular, there are widespread concerns that economic and political forces are becoming too influential and are distorting the role and place of sport in societies across the world. Further, there are anxious and often confused debates about the impact of new technologies and cultures of consumption on the integrity of sport. In short, as we move through the twenty-first century, sport faces the most serious and important challenges since its emergence in its modern form in the nineteenth century.

- ① The role of sport to embrace ideal values
- ② The change of broadcasting on sports' TV
- ③ The challenge of sport facing in 21st century
- ④ The political influence of superpowers on sports
- ⑤ The development of sports as a tool of economic marketing

**193.** 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Each year about 50,000 species of plants and animals disappear from the planet as a result of human activity. Conservationists and environmental activists have been trying to elevate the priority given to the protection of the environment and its inhabitants for many years, but the public, politicians, and criminologists have largely ignored their efforts.

(A) Various media outlets report stories of people tying themselves to trees in order to save spotted owls, or of large-scale construction projects that are halted because an endangered frog's habitat might be in jeopardy.

(B) When the public hears stories like these, reactions are varied. Some see these actions as moral victories while others see them as simply absurd. As more prominent public figures become active in the fight against crimes involving nature, the problem of illegally trading endangered species will gain prominence in society.

(C) As an example, the awarding of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize to former U.S. Vice President Al Gore and the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reminded people that environmental causes are noteworthy. (인수1, 15강 05번)

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

**194.** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The larger our scientific understanding has grown, the more tenuous our connection with nature has become. Man feels himself isolated in the universe, because he is no longer involved in nature and has lost his emotional "unconscious identity" with natural phenomena. These have slowly lost their symbolic implications. Thunder is no longer the voice of an angry god, nor is lightning his punishing missile. No river contains a spirit, no tree is the life principle of a man, no snake the symbol of wisdom, no mountain cave the home of a great devil. No voices now speak to man from stones, plants, and animals, nor does he speak to them believing they can hear. His contact with nature has gone, and with it has gone the great emotional energy that this symbolic connection supplied.

(수특 TEST1 23번)

- ① The History of Natural Phenomena  
 ② Two Friends of Humans: Science and Nature  
 ③ How It Is To Be Isolated from Other Creatures  
 ④ Scientific Knowledge Separating Man from Nature  
 ⑤ Man's Symbolic consciousness Never Surpass The Mother Nature

**195.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The championship-level players of Rock Paper Scissors (RPS) seem to place a lot of importance on strategies that deliberately depart from randomization, and try to exploit the other player's attempts to interpret patterns. How successful are these attempts? One kind of evidence would come from consistency of success. If some players are better at deploying nonrandom strategies, they should do well in contest after contest, year after year. The World RPS Society does not "have the manpower to record how each competitor does at the Championships and the sport is not developed enough so that others track the information. In general, there have not been too many consistent players in a statistically significant way, but the Silver medalist from 2003 made it back to the final 8 the following year." This suggests that the elaborate strategies do not give [                      ].

(인수1, 10강 04번)

- ① interesting outcomes
- ② any persistent advantage
- ③ statistically relative answer
- ④ the ability to read competitors' mind
- ⑤ financial supports for the game

**196.** 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

**When we talk about global warming, we seem obsessed with regulating just one parameter -namely, C02.**

(A) We ought at least to consider adaptive strategies that would allow us to hold on to the positive effects of climate change while reducing or eliminating its damages.

(B) But while reducing the C02 level in the atmosphere may be part of the solution, surely our primary concern ought to be to advance human and environmental well-being the most, where many other factors are in play.

(C) While cutting C02 will save some people from dying of heat, it will at the same time cause more people to die from cold. This highlights how reducing C02 means blindly eliminating both negative and positive effects of global warming. (수특 3강 09번)

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



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

By the late twentieth century, state-of-the-art hospitals were generally designed to accommodate state-of-the-art equipment. The more scanners and X-ray devices a hospital had, and the more sophisticated its biochemical blood and urine tests, the more ① **advanced** its care was considered to be. Often, the hospital's physical space seemed meant to ② **minimize** the care of the equipment rather than the care of patients. In the early 1970s, one could still find hospitals where the only department that was air-conditioned was the Radiology Department, because the delicate equipment could not tolerate the summer heat. As reliance on and ③ **admiration** for medical technology increased in the mid-twentieth century, the comfort of patients was somehow ④ **pushed aside** and their surroundings were often ignored. Hospital planners assumed that patients could ⑤ **adapt** to the needs of technology, rather than the other way around. (수능완성 실전편 1회 33번)

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

**Nonetheless, in the real world, such transfers are never 100% efficient.**

A message is transferred from facts to language, from language to written words, from written words to language in another mind, and out of that language into stored information. ①Just how efficient the transfer is at these stages no one knows. ②It would also be very difficult to devise an experiment to find out the efficiency. ③If we allow them to be as good as 90%, losses at the four stages still reduce the overall efficiency to less than 65%. ④By a rough guess, only a little over half the original message arrives in the reader's mind, and probably much less. ⑤Just reflect for a moment on the proportion of the total information you retain after reading a book or listening to a lecture. Information transfer is often a very inefficient process. (수특 test 2 02번)

**199.** (A), (B), (C)에서 문맥에 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We spend our lives spotting patterns and picking out exceptional and interesting things. You don't waste cognitive effort, every time you walk into your house, noticing and analyzing all the many features in the visually **(A) [ sparsely / dense ]** environment of your kitchen. But you do notice the broken window and the missing television. When information is made more "available," as psychologists call it, it becomes very **(B) [ accustomed / prominent ]**. There are a number of ways this can happen, and you can pick up a picture of them from a few famous psychology experiments into the phenomenon. In one, subjects were read a list of male and female names, in equal number. Then, they were asked at the end whether there were more men or women in the list. When the men in the list had names like Ronald Reagan, but the women were unheard of, people tended to answer that there were **(C) [ more / less ]** men than women, and vice versa. (수능완성 실전편 3회 38번)

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

Psychologists have frequently tested the notion that people's personalities cause them to exhibit consistently the ①same behavioral patterns in a variety of situations. In one study, for example, counselors working at a summer camp for teenage boys were asked to secretly note down the degree to which the boys displayed various forms of extroverted behavior, such as talking during mealtimes, seeking the limelight, and initiating conversations. The researchers then carefully analyzed the data by ②comparing the boys' level of extroversion on odd and even days. The 'personality causes behavior' theory predicts there would be a high level of consistency in the boys' actions, with the extroverted teenagers constantly chatting away and the introverted ones ③repeatedly hiding away in the corner. In fact, the results ④managed to show any evidence of such consistency. On one day, one of the boys would be full of beans and very chatty, while on the next day the very same boy was quiet and ⑤withdrawn. (인수1, 2강 04번)

**201.** 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서를 쓰시오.

**If Shakespeare hadn't chosen writing as a profession, he probably would have become one of history's greatest psychologists or philosophers.**

(A) When we make that choice, not in a particular set of circumstances, but as a way of life, we begin to understand what it means to be an authentic person. We become what we were meant to be. Something happens inside of us, but we can't explain it to anyone else.

(B) It was his keen insight into human behavior that made his writing so powerful. In his famous verse he's simply telling us to be authentic, to be real persons instead of the fake ones we're so often tempted to be. Honesty is a choice.

(C) We just feel something unbelievably good, and we begin to respect ourselves. And because it feels so good to be authentic, it necessarily follows that we'll be true to others.  
(수특 test 3 07번)

**202.** 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 표현의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

As customers get more awareness about a business firm, they learn themselves to behave in an efficient manner. They don't waste time requesting services that the company does not provide. The ① **familiarity** with the company's products makes them less reliant on its employees for information and advice. In most industries, the cost benefits of loyalty ② **rise** directly from the way the long-term customers and the ③ **long-term** employees interact and learn from one another. The repeat customers tend to be contented with the value they receive, and their satisfaction is a source of pride and energy for employees. The ④ **driven** employees stay with the company longer and get to know their customers better, which leads to better service, ⑤ **contributes** to customer frustration or confusion, and further improves the relationship and the company's results. This human factor, the personal loyalty, is a powerful element in customer relationship. (인수2 3강 3번)

**203.** 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

People working under the direction of an emotionally unstable leader hide or minimize bad news because that bad news leads to unpleasant interactions. As a result, the lines of communication within an organization suffer; information is not ① **being given** to everyone who needs ② **them**. The problem is that if group members hide small problems from leadership, those problems may not get rectified until they ③ **become** big problems. It is important for an organization to be comfortable coming to a leader with small problems, ④ **secure** in the knowledge that they will be greeted with a problem-solving mind-set. In addition, studies suggest that emotionally unstable people are less consistent in the way they display their personality characteristics than emotionally stable people. Thus it is harder for people to predict ⑤ **how** an emotionally unstable person will act from day to day. Good leaders need to create an environment with consistent expectations for the people working for them. Emotional instability gets in the way of this goal.

(인수1, 15강 02번)

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

**They are able to do all of this because, like expert chess players, they have ready access to a great deal of relevant background information.**

Skill in reading is like skill in chess in many respects. ① Good reading, like good chess, requires the rapid activation of background knowledge that has already been acquired and does not have to be worked out on the spot. ② Good readers, like good chess players, quickly recognize typical patterns, and, since they can notice many small-scale features of the text, they have space in short-term memory to take in an overall structure of meaning. ③ By contrast, unskilled readers lack this large store of relevant prior knowledge and must therefore work out many small-scale meaning relationships while they are reading. ④ These demanding tasks quickly overload their short-term memories, making their performance slow, hard, and ineffective. ⑤ (수특 test 1 07번)

## 205. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Parrots (also mynas, crows, etc.) are famous for their ability to imitate different sounds that they hear. Most scientists think that parrots are ①no more intelligent than other birds and don't know the meaning of their own words. Unlike us humans, parrots don't have vocal cords. Instead, they learn to control the movement of muscles in the throat so as to reproduce certain tones and sounds. Some scientists think that parrots can 'talk' because of the structure of their tongues, ②which are thick and large. However, myna birds can imitate human sounds and they don't have large, thick tongues. Other people theorize that parrots' voice mechanisms and hearing ③works more slowly than other birds and that the sounds made by humans closely ④resemble the sounds ⑤made naturally by parrots.

\*myna 구관조 (수특 test 2 22번)

## 206. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 연결사로 가장 적절한 것은?

When people move from one country to another or from one area to another, their economic status may change. They will be introduced to new foods and new food customs. Although their original food customs may have been nutritionally adequate, their new environment may cause them to change their eating habits. [ **A** ], if milk was a staple food in their diet before moving and is unusually expensive in the new environment, milk may be replaced by a cheaper, nutritionally inferior beverage such as soda, coffee, or tea. Candy, possibly a luxury in their former environment, may be inexpensive and popular in their new environment. [ **B** ], a family might increase consumption of soda or candy and reduce purchases of more nutritious foods. Someone who is not familiar with the nutritive values of foods can easily make such mistakes in food selection. (수특 30강 3번)

- |                  |   |                   |
|------------------|---|-------------------|
| ① For instance   | - | As a result       |
| ② For instance   | - | Nevertheless      |
| ③ However        | - | In fact           |
| ④ However        | - | Similarly         |
| ⑤ In other words | - | On the other hand |

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

**That is, children mentally chart their experiences and make note of which behaviors make them feel guilty, which make them feel good, which are rewarded, and which are not, and under what circumstances those conditions apply.**

The individual interactions children experience each day help them create a unique mental map of the social environment. ①Gradually, this map grows in breadth and complexity. ②Over time, children catalogue a growing number of experiences and make finer discriminations among events. ③They draw on information extracted from these episodes to fit their behavior to situational demands rather than depending on other people to direct them at that moment. ④In addition, their increased developmental competence enables them to interpret more accurately the cues they receive and to imagine more varied responses to those cues. ⑤As a result, they become progressively more successful in monitoring their own behavior. (수특 test 3 05번)

**208.** 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

I would like to introduce what I've come to call the lasagna principle - the notion that our capacity to enjoy different activities is limited and unique. Lasagna is my favorite food, and every time I visit my parents, my mother prepares a tray of it. This does not, however, mean that I want to eat lasagna all day and every day. The same principle applies to my favorite activities, such as writing and watching movies, as well as to my favorite people. The mere fact that my family is the most meaningful thing in my life does not mean that spending eight hours a day with them is what would make me happiest; and not wanting to spend all my waking hours with them does not imply that I love them any less. I derive a great deal of pleasure and meaning from being with other people, but I also need my daily quota of solitude. Identifying the right activity, and then the right quantity for each activity, leads to the highest quality of life. (인수1 11강 2번)

- ① Which is More Important? Companionship vs. Solitude
- ② Finding What We Really Want To Become the Legal Activities in Your Life
- ③ Being with Someone is Pleasure?
- ④ Lasagna Principle : Fill Yourself Up with the Principle
- ⑤ Moderation : What Our Life Needs

**209.** 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

**As a culture, we're coming to care a lot about the foods we eat. If we don't want to ingest unnecessary toxins, we buy organic produce. If we want to avoid unhealthy fats, we read ingredient labels.**

(A) Was all the negativity you felt necessary? Was some of it unnecessary? How could you alter your media diet to cut out the saturated fats — the needless negativity? One solution I've found is to get my news online.

(B) Yet we ingest toxic messages without a thought. As you study the recurrent activities in your life that inflate your levels of unnecessary negativity, pay close attention to how you feel ingesting media, both during and after.

(C) This enables me to scan headlines and be choosier about what I "eat." Your media diet is double-edged: it informs and entertains you, but often at a price of lowering your positivity ratio. (수능완성 실전편 5회)

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

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

Scientific experiments should be designed to show that your hypothesis is wrong, and should be conducted completely objectively with no possible subjective influence on the outcome. Unfortunately few, if any, scientists are truly objective. They have often decided long ①**before** the experiment is begun what they would like the result to be. This means that very often bias is (unintentionally) introduced into the experiment, the experimental procedure or the interpretation of results. It is all too ②**easy** to justify to yourself why an experiment which does not fit with your expectations should be ③**ignored**, and why one which provides the results you 'hoped for' is the ④**right** one. This can be partly ⑤**enhanced** by conducting experiments 'blindly' and by asking others to check your data or repeat experiments. (수특 11강 03번)

## 211. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Our social relationships outside of our love and professional lives ①are important to our lives. If we use our leisure time well, we generally are in contact with other people. Friendships and acquaintanceships will develop together ②where we can form communities with the same interests to develop our abilities and pursue common goals as, for example, ③those embodied in political, religious, and economic groups. Here a collaborative and helpful attitude is essential. Goals that are reached as a team can be deeply satisfying. In addition, conversations with people of different interests and areas of expertise can be very stimulating and the leisurely contact with people not ④is related to our work environment or our family can be enriching. No, we definitely do not have to be alone and should not be alone, because mental health always leads toward other people. Therefore, let us engage ourselves fully in the life task of community and consequently contribute to our inner peace and the peace of others through the development of an ⑤encouraging attitude toward self and others. (인수1, 12강 04번)

## 212. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

As a rule, women farmers work longer hours and have lower incomes than ①do male farmers. This is not because they are less educated or less competent. Rather, it is due to restricting socio-cultural factors. Firstly, most women farmers are involved in subsistence farming or food production for the local market that yields little cash return. Secondly, they have ②less access to credit at bank than men. Government-subsidized rates that would make it possible for them to acquire the 'Green Revolution' technology, such as hybrid seeds and fertilizers ③are also comparatively inaccessible to women. Thirdly, in some societies women cannot own land and so ④is excluded from agricultural improvement programs and projects aimed at landowners. For example, many African agricultural development programs are based on the conversion of communal land to private holdings. This conversion ⑤adversely affects women because women have access to communal land while they are excluded from private holdings.

\* subsistence farming 자급적 농업 \*\* communal land 공동 토지  
(인수 2 Mini Test 2 15강 6번)



**213.** 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서를 쓰시오.

**Studies have shown that as anger increases, cognitive processing speed goes down, fine motor coordination and sensitivity to pain decrease, and muscle strength often increases.**

(A) For other tasks, anger would be a hindrance. The quarterback who needs to read the defense before deciding which receiver to throw to would likely perform better if he were not angry.

(B) In fact, some research supports this thesis. Players at football positions that require a lot of decision making tend to demonstrate lower levels of anger than players at positions that do not.

(C) So for some athletes doing some tasks, anger can be helpful. For example, the defensive lineman who must make his way past a blocker to make a tackle might benefit from having some level of anger. (수특 6강 04번)

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

**214.** 다음 글의 빈칸 (A) (B)에 들어갈 연결사로 가장 적절한 것은?

People are frequently unable to define their own goals and rules of operation — they can conscientiously follow what they are told to do, but are wary of improvising or changing strategies when they reach an impasse. In many endeavors such lack of initiative can only lead to disaster. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, mountaineers prepare their routes obsessively, and it is not unusual for a climbing team to spend days at the base of an intended climb, checking the rock face through telescopes, and planning each of the hundreds of moves they will make after they start. Such advance work will usually ensure a successful climb. Quite often, \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, once the team is on its way the route will look quite different than it did from base camp. The rock could be looser than expected, more covered with ice, more overhanging. Unless the team is willing to shift to an alternative route, should the circumstances demand it, they might pay for it dearly. (인수2 1강 7번)

- | (A)           | (B)          | (A)         | (B)          |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| ① For example | however      | ② Similarly | nevertheless |
| ③ As a result | for instance | ④ Similarly | moreover     |
| ⑤ For example | moreover     |             |              |

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

**We have learned, however, that good answers to the pressing questions of economic development are not sufficient to engender the change needed to reverse the tides of poorly performing economies.**

As consultants, my colleagues and I have invested considerable effort in advising business and government leaders on how to create more competitive economies. ①We have tried to do so in a manner that is respectful of local heritages and institutions. ②Time and again, we have made strong arguments for the need to change specific policies, strategies, actions or modes of communication. ③For the most part, the leaders with whom we have had the privilege of working have acknowledged the validity of our perspective. ④Individuals will often accept intellectual arguments, understand their need to change, and express commitment to changing, but then resort to what is familiar. ⑤This tendency to revert to the familiar is not a cultural trait, but it is indicative of some of the deeper challenges faced by those who wish to promote a different, more prosperous vision of the future. (인수1, 2강 06번)

**216.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In any society, art is produced for its aesthetic value as well as for religious purposes. According to Schildkrout and Keim, non-Western art is usually, but wrongly, assumed to have some kind of connection to ritual. Non-Western art may be, but isn't always, linked with religion. Westerners have trouble accepting the idea that [ ] just as Western societies do. There has been a tendency for Westerners to ignore the individuality of non-Western artists and their interest in creative expression. According to Isidore Okpewho, an oral literature specialist, scholars have tended to see religion in all traditional African arts. Even when acting in the service of religion, there is room for individual creative expression. In the oral arts, for example, the audience is much more interested in the delivery and performance of the artist than in the particular god for whom the performer may be speaking. (수특 test 2 23번)

- ① African societies have their own unique arts
- ② Western arts have the superiority over non-Western ones
- ③ non-Western societies have art for art's sake
- ④ religion is much more important than art itself
- ⑤ African societies have unique oral literature specialists

**217.** 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

**The Atitlan Giant Grebe was a large, flightless bird that had evolved from the much more widespread and smaller Pied-billed Grebe. By 1965 there were only around 80 birds left on Lake Atitlan.**

(A) Pan Am, the now-defunct American airline, was intent on developing the lake as a tourist destination for fishermen. However, there was a major problem with this idea; the lake lacked any suitable sporting fish! To compensate for this rather glaring defect, a specially selected species of fish called the Large-mouthed Bass was introduced.

(B) The introduced individuals immediately turned their attention to the crabs and small fish that lived in the lake, thus competing with the few remaining grebes for food. There is also little doubt that they sometimes gobbled up the zebra-striped Atitlan Giant Grebe's chicks.

(C) One immediate reason was easy enough to spot: the local human population was cutting down the reed beds (in which the species nested) at a furious rate. This destruction was driven by the needs of a fast growing mat-making industry. But there were other problems. (수능완성 실전편 1회 27번)

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

**218.** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many things motivate human beings: the need for food, the need for shelter, the need to eat ice cream while watching late-night television (obviously some needs are more fundamental than others). After primary needs such as food and shelter are satisfied, the need to belong is among the strongest of human motivations. People go to extraordinary lengths to connect with others, be liked by others, and belong to groups. These needs might have arisen from evolutionary pressures; our ancestors who were excluded from social groups often died because they found it difficult to hunt, gather, and defend themselves against predators with only an army of one. In addition, people excluded from groups were, almost by definition, unlikely to reproduce themselves. Thus the solitary hunters were, most likely, no one's ancestors, even if they did manage to live out a normal lifespan. (수특 14강 03번)





**223.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Humans have copied nature for thousands of years, with varying degrees of accuracy and understanding. Our early human ancestors borrowed solutions from the animals and plants they saw around them. Seals swimming below Arctic ice create and maintain holes through which they can surface to breathe; Inuit hunters mimicked the way polar bears lie in wait beside those breathing holes to catch a rich dinner. Polynesian outrigger canoes' design echoed that of floating seed pods. Aboriginal Australians even copied bird wings with their boomerangs. Certain shapes and tools [ ], created by people who were separated by vast geographical distances yet simultaneously immersed in and observing nature's problem-solving strategies. (수능완성 실전편 1회 32번)

- ① had been independently invented
- ② were repeated around the world
- ③ had been borrowed from neighboring countries
- ④ were made possible for human civilization
- ⑤ had been maintained consistently without delaying

**224.** 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

**To some degree, biology is destiny when it comes to communication style. Studies of identical and fraternal twins suggest that traits including sociability, anger, and relaxation seem to be partially a function of our genetic makeup.**

(A) For example, older children can produce more sophisticated persuasive attempts than can younger ones. Along with maturity, systematic education (such as the class in which you are now enrolled) can boost communicative competence. Even a modest amount of training can produce dramatic results.

(B) After only thirty minutes of instruction, one group of observers became significantly more effective in detecting deception in interviews.

(C) Fortunately, biology isn't the only factor that shapes how we communicate: Communication is a set of skills that anyone can learn. As children grow, their ability to communicate effectively develops.

\*fraternal twins: 이란성 쌍둥이 (수완 실전편 4강 23번)

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

## 225. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

If he had been interested in the practical application of his innovative research, Joseph Henry might have built the first intercity telegraph, the first telephone, maybe the first commercial electric motor. Instead, as biographer Thomas Coulson wrote, "Like a child he went on asking 'Why?' without seeking a final answer." Henry's greatest discovery was self-induction, which makes possible the transmission of electrical pulses through long wires. He built the first laboratory-size electromagnetic telegraph, and when Samuel Morse was having trouble making his Washington-to-Baltimore line work, Henry helped with technical advice, such as using glass to insulate the relays. Electromagnets perfected by Henry were central to Alexander Graham Bell's telephone. After working at Albany Academy and Princeton University, Henry finished his career at the Smithsonian Institution. President Lincoln had criticized the Smithsonian as a warehouse of useless curiosities. But after he met Henry, the president declared: "It must be a grand school if it produces such thinkers as he is." (인수1, 9강 04번)

- ① Joseph Henry는 자신의 획기적인 연구를 실용적으로 응용하는 것에 관심이 있어서, 최초의 도시 간 전신기, 최초의 전화기, 최초의 상용 전기모터를 만들었다.
- ② Henry의 가장 위대한 발견은 자기 유도였는데, 그것은 긴 전선을 통한 전기 파동의 전송을 가능하게 한다.
- ③ Samuel Morse가 자신이 만든 Washington부터 Baltimore까지의 통신선을 작동시키는 데 어려움을 겪고 있었을 때 Henry는 계전기를 절연 처리하기 위해 유리를 사용하는 것과 같은 기술적 조언으로 도움을 주었다.
- ④ Henry에 의해 완성된 전자석은 Alexander Graham Bell의 전화기에서 중추적인 것이었다.
- ⑤ Lincoln 대통령은 Smithsonian 협회를 쓸모없는 이상한 물건들의 창고라고 비난했었다.

## 226. (A) (B) (C) (D)에 들어가기에 알맞은 단어를 고르시오.

Lighting helps structure our perceptions of an environment, and these perceptions may influence the type of messages we send. If we enter a dimly lit or candlelit room, we may talk more softly, sit closer together, and presume that more personal communication will **(A)[ take / be taken ]** place. When the dim lights are brightened, however, the environment tends to invite **(B)[ more / less ]** intimate interaction. When dimly lit nightclubs flash on bright lights, it is often a signal that closing time is near and allows patrons some time to make the transition from one mood to **(C)[ the other / another ]**. Psychologists Carr and Dabbs found that the communication of intimate questions in dim lighting with nonintimates caused a significant hesitancy in responding, a significant decrease in eye contact, and a decrease in the average length of a gaze. All of these nonverbal behaviors appear to be efforts to create **(D)[ more / less ]** psychological distance and decrease the perceived inappropriateness of the intimacy created by the lighting and the questions

(수특 28강 03번)

**227.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the early 1950s a theory was suggested that men or animals that have been exposed for some time to a particular sensory stimulus respond with pleasure to minor variations from that stimulus. And confirmatory evidence has come from a number of studies. For instance, human babies who have been made familiar with a particular 'abstract' visual pattern take pleasure in seeing new patterns which are minor transformations of the original. Among animals, it has been shown, for instance, that chicks who have been 'imprinted' early in life on an artificial stimulus soon come to prefer new stimuli which are slightly different from the one they are familiar with. Neither babies nor chicks are attracted to stimuli which are wholly [            ] to what they have already seen. (수능완성 유형편 12강 4번)

- ① familiar ② relevant ③ abstract ④ unrelated ⑤ consistent

**228.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One-shot media are unique in that — unlike other consumer goods and unlike continuing media — there is no expectation of repeat sales. A film or book promotion can be moderately successful, up to a point, even if the promoted film or book disappoints the purchasers. (It is not likely to be a wild success, of course.) Unlike the television executive whose advertising income depends on the ratings, the film-maker or publisher may feel that the promotion has done its job if the public has put its money down. Even though some additional sales will be lost because of bad reputations, people will tend to [            ] the wisdom of purchases they have already made. The book may remain on the shelf unread, but the buyer plans to get around to it some day. Few movie-goers walk out on even the most disappointing film, once they have paid to see it. (수특 26강 04번)

- ① withdraw ② rationalize ③ disconnect ④ displease ⑤ expect



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

**Before their brains get the signal that their stomachs are full,  
they'll probably be reaching for seconds.**

Try to keep the pace of your meals slow and relaxed. It takes about twenty minutes for your stomach to communicate the "I'm full" message to your brain for processing. It takes another moment or two for your brain to send a message to your hand that you've had enough to eat, and it's time to put the fork down. ①If you have a family of fast eaters who like to scarf down the entire meal in five minutes flat, they'll probably end up eating more than their bodies need. ②If your kids need help slowing down while they're eating, serve plenty of fiber-rich foods. ③Because they require more chewing, they take longer to eat than low-fiber foods. ④When your kids slow down the pace, they'll be able to focus more fully on the foods that they're eating. ⑤This higher level of awareness will help them eat less at each meal. (수능완성 유형편 12강 1번)

**230.** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Researchers tend to measure whether or not teachers have learned the training content but have focused little on their use of this content in their classrooms. In order for successful implementation of training to occur, teachers must first learn the content, but this is only the first step and evaluating the effectiveness of training based on this step only would likely provide an inaccurate conclusion. In addition, many assessments of training effectiveness have focused on teacher attitudes toward the training experience, which can contribute to the body of knowledge on this topic but leaves out a crucial component: implementation. What a teacher expects to do with the content and what they actually do with it in practice may be very different. Evaluation of the effectiveness of training should include analysis of the outcomes in terms of classroom implementation.

(인수 1 1강 2번)

- ① Learning Training Content Over Implementation
- ② The Advantages of Learning Training Content
- ③ Learning or Implementation: Which is Harder?
- ④ Learning Body of Knowledge: The Most Crucial Aspect in the Classroom
- ⑤ Classroom Implementation: A Key Factor in Measuring Training Effectiveness

**231.** 다음 글의 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In his latest research, Joseph Bower argues that chief executives may even find highly capable successors at the periphery of their organizations. Bower reconsiders the notion of hiring an insider versus an outsider as the new chief executive. An insider offers the benefit of a wealth of experience in the business and a deep understanding of the firm's culture and values. However, insiders may be too tightly wedded to a particular mental model of how to do business. That cognitive (A) [ ] might not serve the firm well if it experiences a major shift in the external environment. Outsiders clearly bring a fresh perspective, but they may not always have the adequate experience or fit the firm's culture. Bower notes that many successful (B) [ ] processes involve the hiring of an executive who has spent extensive time at the periphery of the organization, working in foreign markets, new ventures, and the like.

\*wed 얽히게 하다 \*\*periphery 주변부 (인수 1 test 2 22번)

- |                 |                  |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| ( A )           | ( B )            | ( A )           | ( B )            |
| ① understanding | ----- succession | ② understanding | ----- innovation |
| ③ venture       | ----- downsizing | ④ inflexibility | ----- succession |
| ⑤ inflexibility | ----- innovation |                 |                  |

**232.** 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Plug-in hybrids have the potential ①to make a huge leap over current hybrids. They were first made available to the public in 2010 and were initially quite expensive. It ②hopes, though, that models will be available within a few years ③that will be cost competitive with regular cars. They get 100 miles per gallon or more, but the advantages go way beyond fuel efficiency. It is not an exaggeration to say that plug-in hybrids could help save us from oil dependence, air pollution, and a deteriorating atmosphere. By doing without 80 to 90 percent of the gasoline ④used by conventional cars, these vehicles could play a key role in our getting ⑤unhooked from fossil fuels. (수특 4강 01번)



### 235. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The ancient Greeks were the first culture to develop scientific techniques for making accurate maps. Two Greek scholars have a particular importance in the history of cartography: Eratosthenes and Ptolemy. Although they lived approximately three centuries apart, both men played a vital role in advancing cartographic techniques that would pave the way for much more accurate and detailed maps. Eratosthenes, using the principles of geometry, derived a highly accurate measurement of the earth's size. He is also credited with constructing the first grid system for cartographic representation, a major achievement in that it established a means for [ **accurate / accurately** ] determining both distance and direction from a map. Ptolemy modified the grid system of Eratosthenes and offered his own calculation of the earth's circumference, although ironically, his estimation contained a much greater error than that of his predecessor. His coordinate system, however, provided the basis for the modern application of latitude and longitude. (인수 2 6강 2번)

- ① 고대 그리스인의 문화는 정확한 지도를 만들기 위한 과학적 기법을 개발한 최초의 문화였다.
- ② 그들은 거의 3세기나 떨어져 살았지만, 두 명 모두 훨씬 더 정확하고 상세한 지도의 기틀을 마련할 지도 제작 기법을 발전시키는 데 중대한 역할을 했다.
- ③ Eratosthenes 최초의 좌표계를 구축해서, 지도에서 거리와 방향을 모두 정확하게 결정하기 위한 수단을 확립했다는 점에서 큰 업적이다.
- ④ Ptolemy는 지구의 둘레에 대한 자신의 계산 결과를 내놓았고, 그의 측정치가 전임자의 것보다 훨씬 더 오차가 적었다.
- ⑤ Ptolemy 그의 좌표계는 위도와 경도의 현대적 응용을 위한 기초를 제공했다.

### 236. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you are going to start thinking about questions, it is helpful to understand what [                    ] it was for humans to learn how to ask them. According to primatologists, the great apes can understand and answer simple questions. However, unlike humans, a great ape has never proven that it can *ask* questions. Nor has any other creature, at least in any way that's recognizable to us. Your dog can make his desires known to you, but he can't actually ask you to take him for a walk. All he can do is wag his tail and hope you figure out for yourself what he needs and wants. As a result, the ability to form a question might be the key cognitive transition that separates apes, and all other beings, from mankind. The desire to ask a question shows a higher level of thought, one that accepts that your own knowledge of a situation isn't complete or perfect. (인수 2 7강 1번)

- ① asking competence      ② a fundamental shift      ③ discernible response
- ④ meditating cognition      ⑤ answering negatively

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

**The list of intentions is inspiring.**

Over the years I have asked thousands of people to do a simple exercise of stating how they intend to influence others every day. ①I am always both amazed and inspired by the answers people give. ②A receptionist in a law firm, for example, told me that her intention was that every person who met her all day long got a "shot of friendliness" so that they felt the world was a friendlier place because they encountered her. ③Some say they want to bring kindness, others goodness, compassion, energy, courage, or hope. ④ Your position does not limit the way you can influence others. ⑤This woman was only a receptionist, but she could influence others in a profound way by holding that intention.

(수특 4강 02번)

**238.** 다음 글의 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the first things that designers learn in school is that "form follows (A) [            ]." And sometimes a designer gets a refresher course on that. Interior designer Melody Davidson installed a new slipcover on a sofa loveseat in her living room, and then she went shopping for pillows to go with it. She found some beauties that had interesting beading and fringe. They also were in the perfect colors. She threw them onto the newly covered loveseat and told herself, "Oh, these look so great!" Her husband went into the living room, sat down, and exclaimed, "Ouch!" As it turns out, leaning against the beading was painful enough that they decided to return the pillows to the store. It's a common (B) [            ] in homes everywhere. Davidson says: "The eye candy is what draws our attention, and we make decisions based on that." (인수 test 1 04번)

- | ( A )                | ( B )      |
|----------------------|------------|
| ① function -----     | mistake    |
| ② beauty -----       | phenomenon |
| ③ perfection -----   | problem    |
| ④ trend -----        | aspect     |
| ⑤ practicality ----- | stuff      |



## 241. 밑줄 친 he(his)가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 하나는?

I once talked to a layman in a very successful church. The pastor who had led that congregation for more than 20 years had some glaring faults, but the people seemed to love ① him and the church had prospered. I asked the man how ② he accounted for this, and here is the very wise thing he said. "Our minister has some strong suits and ③ he has some weaknesses. So we have tried to specialize in the areas where ④ he is strong and forget about his weaknesses." By taking such an attitude, the congregation had avoided the backbiting and complaining atmosphere which often exists in a church or a business where there is continual criticism. With such a generous spirit, they had also doubtlessly motivated their pastor to do everything in ⑤ his power to produce at full capacity.

(수완 실전편 3강 31번)

## 242.

Kawamura, a graduate student in Showa Univ., documented communications exchanged by a group of thirty who were organizing a part at a bar. "As the date grew nearer, the frequency of messages increased. But only four people showed up on time at the agreed place." Kawamura said. However, dozens of others stayed in touch through voice and text messages while they trickled in. "kids have become loose about time and place. If you have a phone, you can be late," added Kawamura. It is no longer taboo to show up late. Today's taboo is to forget your mobile phone or let your battery die. Later it was discovered that this "[ ]" was noted for the same age group in Norway. Has the definition of "presence" become disconnected from physical places and reassigned to a social network that extends beyond any single location? As long as people participate in the shared communications of the group, they seemed to be considered by others to be present. Mobile telephones users in the same age group were still available to their social network even when participating in another social event. (수능완성 유형편 19강 Let's)

- ① anticipating future   ② mobile addiction   ③ losing identity  
④ softening of time   ⑤ present presence

**243.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It's been estimated that 25 percent of our workdays are spent immersed in information overload, and indeed, some of that information is bad and some is good. So not only do we lack true downtime, but we also miss true thinking time, which can help us separate the wheat from the chaff. As we habitually use technology (and, let's admit, demand immediacy) in both retrieving information and tendering our responses, we scatter our attention. I love how Daniel Patrick Forrester, author of 'Consider : Harnessing the Power of Reflective Thinking in Your Organization', puts it in talking about the myth of multitasking. He writes, "Many of us depend on multitasking as the only way to get everything done. However... you do an injustice to everything and everyone you're splitting time between. We're [ ] beings, not simultaneous. One thing at a time : it's been around as a basic principle since the dawn of time!" (인수1, 3강 02번)

- ① stimulating    ② informative    ③ attentive    ④ sequential    ⑤ creative

**244.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The simple process of asking "why" questions provides an incredibly useful tool for expanding the landscape of solutions for a problem. Being able to [ ] is critically important when tackling all types of challenges. Consider the fact that before 1543 people believed that the sun and all the planets revolved around the earth. To all those who looked to the sky, it seemed obvious that the earth was the center of the universe. But in 1543, Copernicus changed all of that by proposing that the sun is actually at the center of the solar system. This was a radical change in perspective - or frame. This shift in point of view dramatically changed the way individuals thought about the universe and their individual roles within it. It opened up the world of astronomy and provided a new platform for inquiry. (수특 7강 7번)

- ① adopt experts' opinions from various interdisciplinary fusion  
② overcome social challenges in a given situation  
③ concentrate on a problem at once as soon as it appears  
④ look at situations using different frames  
⑤ innovate technology to address those questions



## 245. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A) (B)에 들어갈 연결사로 가장 적절한 것은?

Balconies are generally constructed to support the weight of people, so a few pots are usually not going to be a problem. If you're worried, though, use lightweight pots, such as plastic liners hidden by woven willow baskets, and site them nearer to the house or over load-bearing supports. (A) , roof terraces will also have been designed to withstand large loads and should have no trouble holding up the number of potted plants you'd expect in an average domestic setting. (B) , if you're thinking of more ambitious projects, such as raised beds, or laying soil over the whole roof, it's a good idea to consult a surveyor or structural engineer first. Obviously, if you're planning to create an "unofficial" roof terrace — customizing a flat roof that wasn't built to have people and plants on it — you will need to seek the relevant planning permissions first as well as advice from a structural engineer to find out if the roof will need to be reinforced.

(A)

(B)

(수완 실전편 1강 29번)

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| ① Similarly | However     |
| ② However   | In addition |
| ③ Similarly | Therefore   |
| ④ However   | However     |
| ⑤ Likewise  | In addition |

## 246. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to a conservative estimation by the World Health Organization, 1.2 billion people lack access to sufficient quantities of safe water, and 2.6 billion are without adequate sanitation. Consequently, 80 percent of all illnesses in the developing world are estimated to be the result of water-borne diseases, claiming the lives of 1.8 million children every year. An increasing number of experts who study the provision of safe water no longer see this enormous problem as one of engineering. That is, it is not the lack of technical solutions (pumps, reservoirs, dams, etc.) that is the main obstacle explaining why such large numbers of mainly poor people in developing countries lack access to safe water. Neither do they see the problem as the lack of a natural supply of clean water. Instead, the problem seems to be related to dysfunction in the structure of the legal and administrative institutions. More precisely, they see it as caused by a lack of adequate institutions [ ]. (인수1, 14강 05번)

- ① who can prevent the spread of water-borne diseases
- ② independent of respective governments such as world wide NGOs
- ③ which are responsible for the dysfunction of the government system
- ④ for the maintenance, pricing, and distribution of rights to land and water
- ⑤ which can't buy mechanical devices and infrastructures like water pipes for water supply in the developing countries

**247.** 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Bread is not a "natural" food. It is the result of a complex process of production and technology, and of a refined alimentary civilization that learned to control and utilize nature's secrets. Bread is a truly great invention, whose secret is known only to man and to no other living creature. For this reason ancient Mediterranean societies viewed bread as a symbol not only of civilization but of the very identity of man, who distinguishes himself from other animals in that he knows how to (A) [                    ] his own food. In the language of Homer and the ancient Greeks, "bread eaters" is synonymous with "men." Already in the Poem of Gilgamesh, a Sumerian text of the second millennium B.C., primitive man becomes civilized when he is no longer limited to consuming foods and drinks available in nature, such as wild herbs, water or milk, but begins to eat bread and drink wine, (B) "[                    ]" products that he has come to know thanks to a woman who made a gift of them. (인수1, 7강 05번)

- |             |            |             |         |
|-------------|------------|-------------|---------|
| ( A )       | ( B )      | ( A )       | ( B )   |
| ① construct | natural    | ② construct | complex |
| ③ make      | artificial | ④ consume   | refined |
| ⑤ consume   | incidental |             |         |

**248.** 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The rise of computer technologies and networking is due to collective action similar to ①other social movements, such as the environmental movement, the anti-tobacco movement, the movement against drinking and driving, or the women's movement, for example. While each has its own particular goals, for example, clean air, elimination of smoking in public places, ②reduced traffic accidents and deaths from drunk driving, or equality of opportunity, they all focus on correcting some situation to which they object or ③changing the circumstances for a group that suffers some sort of social disadvantage. Similarly, advocates of computerization focus on the creation of a new world order ④where people and organizations use state-of-the-art computing equipment and the physical limitations of time and space ⑤are overcome. (수특 27강 01번)



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

**This is the behavioral infrastructure that makes social institutions possible.**

Imagine a population of organisms in which each individual, when confronted by strangers, either randomly cooperates or not. If strangers meet and initially cooperate, then it is up, up, and away towards establishing a pattern of behavior in which cooperation becomes increasingly likely. ①My cooperating with you makes it more likely that you will cooperate with me, which makes it more likely that I will cooperate with you, and so on. ②Compare this with organisms that do not have the tendency to reciprocate. ③They may experience random incidents of cooperation, but since these will not increase the probability of cooperation, these organisms will not reap the benefits of sustained, mutually reinforcing cooperation. ④Those who behave only in immediately self-interested ways will do even worse. ⑤They will be stuck in the state of nature in which life is "nasty, brutish, and short." (수능완성 실전편 1회 38번)

**252.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine a population of organisms in which each individual, when confronted by strangers, either randomly cooperates or not. If strangers meet and initially cooperate, then it is up, up, and away towards establishing a pattern of behavior in which cooperation becomes increasingly likely. My cooperating with you makes it more likely that you will cooperate with me, which makes it more likely that I will cooperate with you, and so on. This is the behavioral infrastructure that makes social institutions possible. Compare this with organisms that do not have the tendency to reciprocate. They may experience random incidents of cooperation, but since these will not increase the probability of cooperation, these organisms will not reap the benefits of sustained, mutually reinforcing cooperation. Those who behave [ ] will do even worse. They will be stuck in the state of nature in which life is "nasty, brutish, and short."

(수능완성 실전편 1회 38번)

- ① like cooperating eagerly
- ② by the permanent vision of cooperation
- ③ randomly but sincerely
- ④ only in immediately self-interested ways
- ⑤ in an individually





257. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

**When musicians record, their invisibility to listeners removes an important channel of communication, for performers express themselves not only through the sound of their voices or instruments but with their faces and bodies.**

(A) What would pop be without the wriggling and jiggling, the leaping and strutting, the leather and skin, the smoke and fire? It would merely be sound, and so much the poorer for it.

(B) In concert, these gestures color the audience's understanding of the music. The violinist Itzhak Perlman, for example, is effective in concert in part because his face registers and reinforces every expressive nuance in the music.

(C) Perlman himself once remarked that "people only half listen to you when you play - the other half is [ w                      ]." The visual aspect of performance is especially important for pop musicians. (수특 24강 02번)

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

258. 밑줄 친 부분이 가르키는 것을 보기에서 고르시오.

Anyone would be totally dismayed on hearing that many young people do not know the capital of France or think that the Second World War was two hundred years ago. The shock is not the lack of this specific knowledge itself but rather the fact that it is taken to be expressive or indicative of a more general state of deep-seated ignorance, a set of qualities such as lack of interest in what is around one, indifference and low self-expectation. If one imagined instead a young person expressing interest in learning that Paris is the capital of France, and going on to ask lots of questions about the city and what a capital is, then in this case, one would not feel shock or horror, but rather surprise. The point is that the knowledge in itself is less important than **the state of mind that it illustrates**. (수특 16강 02번)

- ① ignorance    ② competence    ③ selflessness    ④ learning    ⑤ indifference

**259.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Researchers tend to measure whether or not teachers have learned the training content but have focused little on their use of this content in their classrooms. In order for successful implementation of training to occur, teachers must first learn the content, but this is only the first step and evaluating the effectiveness of training based on this step only would likely provide an inaccurate conclusion. In addition, many assessments of training effectiveness have focused on teacher attitudes toward the training experience which can contribute to the body of knowledge on this topic but leaves out a crucial component : implementation. What a teacher expects to do with the content and [ ] may be very different. Evaluation of the effectiveness of training should include analysis of the outcomes in terms of classroom implementation.

(인수1, 1강 02번)

- ① how that evaluation should take place
- ② what they actually do with it in practice
- ③ when the innovative training is expected to end
- ④ where he eventually want to do that evaluation
- ⑤ why new teaching training wouldn't be effective as expected

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

**Obviously, you'll have to curb these impulses.**

If patience is not already part of your nature, you'll have to develop it quickly or you'll never survive the teaching profession. Your students will try your patience in ways you never considered. ①There will be times during your first year when you will want to scream at your students or show your anger and frustration in other physical ways. ② You'll also need to develop a system for dealing with your frustrations. One method of reducing stress is to deal with students one at a time. ③Another is to stop whenever you feel overwhelmed, take a deep breath, and give yourself a minute to figure out how to best handle the situation. ④Decide what works best for you, and don't hesitate to use it! ⑤Your patience is critical for your effectiveness as a teacher. (수특 4강 04번)



## 261. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

China's per-person income is only a tenth of America's but because it has more than four times as many people, its economy is almost half as large. When China's per-person income passes a quarter of America's, its economy will be larger. Because productivity in China is rising so quickly and the value of its currency is rising against the dollar, that point will probably be reached by the end of this decade. That is not a sign of American decline but of China exploiting the time-tested recipe of education, urbanization, and industrialization to graduate from poor- to middle-income status. Many countries like Mexico have done the same, only to stumble before becoming rich. To avoid the same trap, China has a delicate transition. Having grown through exports, investment, and manufacturing, it must now rely more on services and consumers, which are less easily steered by government policy. (수특 29강 2번)

- ① The Rapid Growth in China's Economy
- ② Urbanization and Government Policies in China
- ③ Increasing Population and Growth rates in China
- ④ Major Differences between America and China
- ⑤ The Dramatic Change of Asia: from poor to middle class

## 262. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Exactly how, when, why, and where the first maps came to be created is difficult to discover. Much of what was drawn in prehistoric and early historical times has not survived, so what we find today may not be wholly representative of what was once there. There are other problems for the modern observer. Maps made in prehistoric times cannot be accompanied by a title that explains the meaning of the drawing or that describes its content. However, we may be sure that in early times, just like today, maps were created for a variety of [                    ] and took a variety of forms. It may also be clear that, contrary to popular belief, of all the purposes to which maps have been put through the ages, the least important single purpose has been to find the way. Sea charts did not come into existence until the European Middle Ages, and topographical maps were not normally carried about by land travelers until the 18th century. (수능완성 실전편 1회 37번)

- ① titles    ② locations    ③ explorations    ④ perspectives    ⑤ purposes

**263.** (A) (B) (C)에 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The stories about Edison's capacity to work long hours and endure thousands of frustrations are almost like legends. What's not as well known are his methods for [ **detaining / retaining / sustaining** ] himself while working on his famous scientific breakthroughs. Edison kept a folding bed in his laboratory. He took frequent pauses on it because he knew that only when the mind is in a restful state [ **it workds / does it work** ] most creatively. Edison also discovered that humor put his mind at ease. In addition to [ **maintain/ maintaining** ] hundreds of notebooks full of scientific equations, he filled several others with nothing but jokes. He found that comic relief was suitable for both him and his staff. He used it as a tension breaker and as a morale builder. He said later that people who laugh together can work longer and harder together, and with more effectiveness. (수특 test 1 07번)

**264.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In Japan there is an important crucial distinction between hon-ne, which roughly translated means 'honest feeling', and tatemae, which means 'polite face'. One Japanese blogger, reflecting on the origins of this distinction, speculates that in a nation 70 percent covered by mountainous terrain, agricultural workers had to cooperate in order to produce sufficient food from very limited fertile land. [ ] would have been counter-productive to survival. Yet despite this distrust of unguarded emotional display, citizens of Japan can expect on average to live up to the age of 75 in full health according to the World Health Organization. Perhaps other factors are muddying the picture, but we should reflect on how this fits with the apparently strong connection between emotional repression and systemic illness in the West. )인수 2 4강 3번)

- ① Emotionally polite face
- ② Superficial repression
- ③ Fierce competition and physical illness
- ④ Strong self-expression or self-assertion
- ⑤ Endeavour to conceal extroverted personality

## 265. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Counselors who have not clarified their employers' access to records in advance of counseling and are working without a corresponding agreement with their clients about access are likely to find themselves ①caught between two principles which have both ethical and legal implications. The usual principle is that records ②are made on materials provided by an employer or in the employer's time ③belong to that employer. However, the principles and law of confidentiality suggest that there ④are restrictions on how the employer exercises that ownership. Ownership is not necessarily the same as unlimited control and access. To break a confidence could create legal liabilities for the counselor. Counselors should be cautious about giving employers access to confidential information. In order to ⑤avoid conflicting responsibilities to the client and the employer, a prudent counselor will establish clear guidelines which are known to both the employer and the client about who, other than the client, will have access to records of counseling.

(인수1, 1강 06번)

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

**The problem is that many times the only food available to families consists of vegetables and roots high in fibre but low in calories.**

Small children have smaller stomachs. They need concentrated foods, high in calories but low in volume. This is one of the main causes of infant malnutrition. In many countries, children are poorly fed but adults are not. ①It would be a mistake to believe that adults eat everything and leave nothing for the children. ②Parents (and especially mothers) watch out for their children. ③They would happily give up their own food in order to feed their children. ④Adults can eat all they need, as their stomachs are big enough. ⑤And in enough quantity, any food will fatten a person. Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables needed, because they don't have enough room in their stomach. (수특 2강 04번)

**267.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Greeks' focus on the salient object and its attributes led to their failure to understand the fundamental nature of causality. Aristotle explained that a stone falling through the air is due to the stone having the property of "gravity." But of course a piece of wood tossed into water floats instead of sinking. This phenomenon Aristotle explained as being due to the wood having the property of "levity"! In both cases the focus is exclusively on the object, with no attention paid to the possibility that some force outside the object might be relevant. But the Chinese saw the world as consisting of continuously interacting substances, so their attempts to understand it caused them to be oriented toward the complexities of the entire "field," that is, [ ]. The notion that events always occur in a field of forces would have been completely intuitive to the Chinese. The Chinese therefore had a kind of recognition of the principle of "action at a distance" two thousand years before Galileo articulated it.

\*salient 핵심적인, 아주 중요한 \*levity 가벼움, 경박함 \*articulate 명확히 표현하다  
(인수 test 1 14번)

- ① the context or environment as a whole
- ② the significant and visible features in nature
- ③ the discrepancy between the infinite and the finite
- ④ the stability against the changing trend
- ⑤ the combination of external and internal things in a world

**268.** Henri Bergson에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Henri Bergson was one of the most influential French philosophers of his time. Born in France in 1859, he was the son of an English mother and a Polish father. His early intellectual interests lay in mathematics, at which he excelled. Despite this, he took up philosophy as a career, initially teaching in schools. When his book Matter and Memory was published in 1896, he was elected to the Collège de France and became a university lecturer. He also had a successful political career, and represented the French government during the establishment of the League of Nations in 1913. His work was widely translated and influenced many other philosophers and psychologists, including William James. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1927, and died in 1941 at the age of 81.

(수특 TEST3 10번)

- ① 영국인 어머니와 폴란드인 아버지 사이에서 태어난 프랑스 학자이다.
- ② 처음에는 수학에 지적인 관심을 가지고 있었으며, 그 분야에서 뛰어났다.
- ③ 'Matter and Memory'를 출간했을 때, 대학 강사로 선출되었다.
- ④ 1927년에 노벨 문학상을 받았으며 1941년에 사망했다.
- ⑤ 작품이 학자들 사이에서 주로 번역되었지만 다른 학자들에게 많은 영향을 끼쳤다.

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

Just as population growth has been unevenly distributed in the past, growth is likely to be ①unevenly distributed in the decades ahead. Ninety percent of future population increase will be in developing countries, the areas ②least able to cope with the resource demands of additional numbers. The increase in population numbers has been (and will be) greatest in Asia. In contrast, population growth in Europe seems to have stopped and population numbers have actually started to ③decline in Europe. About eighty percent of the world population today lives in less developed countries. People in industrialized countries comprise only twenty percent of the world population, and this proportion seems certain to come ④down to sixteen percent in 2020, even though there will be more industrialized countries then. However, it is worth remembering that each baby born in the USA today will consume eighty times ⑤less resources in their lifetime than a baby born today in India. (수특 20강 03번)

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

**At that moment a virus's first task is to get inside the new host organism, bypass its protective mechanisms and find the proper host cell.**

Viruses, when not in a living cell, go into a period of inactivity much like plant seeds. ①In this state they move with air currents, in water, or simply rest inactive on the ground until they come into contact with a life form that contains the cells they need to awaken from their long sleep. ②Viruses use highly elegant analysis to address these challenges; they actually begin experimenting with new combinations of genes to adapt to the environment they face. ③Most of them have also generated a genetic structure that facilitates their entry into other host organisms after an initial infection begins. ④The rabies virus, for instance, affects a part of the brain that then causes uncontrolled biting. ⑤At the same time, the virus swarms in its billions into the spit of infected animals. Then, every time the animal bites something the virus is transmitted to a new host.

(수능완성 실전편 1회 41번)

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

**Our ancestors hold no importance for us.**

Ancient cultures devoted much time and effort to teaching their children family history. It was thought that the past helps a child understand who he is. ①Modern society, however, has turned its back on the past. ②We live in a time of rapid change, a time of progress. ③We prefer to define ourselves in terms of where we are going, not where we come from. ④They lived in times so different from our own that they are incapable of shedding light on our experience. ⑤Man is so much smarter now than he was even ten years ago that anything from the past is outdated and irrelevant to us. Therefore the past, even the relatively recent past, is, in the minds of most of us, only very vaguely perceived. Our ignorance of the past is not the result of a lack of information, but of indifference. We do not believe that history matters. (수특 20강 04번)

**272.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tom dislikes his navigation system, even though he agrees that at times it would be useful. But he has no way to interact with the system to [ ]. Even if he can make some high-level choices - "fastest," "shortest," "most scenic," or "avoid toll road" - he can't discuss with the system why a particular route is chosen. He can't know why the system thinks route A is better than route B. Does it take into account the long traffic signals and the large number of stop signs? And what if two routes barely differ, perhaps by just a minute out of an hour's journey? He isn't given alternatives that he might well prefer despite a slight cost in time. The system's methods remain hidden so that even if Tom were tempted to trust it, the silence and secrecy promotes distrust, just as top-down business decisions made without collaboration are distrusted. (인수1, 8강 02번)

- ① make it perfection
- ② tailor it to his needs
- ③ cooperate him for its needs
- ④ use it to distrust other devices
- ⑤ be personalized to its advantage

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

If animals are given a choice between two novel stimuli, one of which is ① more complex, they will choose the more complex stimulus. Humans also show a preference for complexity. Robert Earl had children work on block-design puzzles of ② moderate complexity and then gave them the opportunity to select a new block-design puzzle. The children could choose either more complex or simpler designs. Most children selected a design that was somewhat ③ more complex than the design they had just been working on. They did not, for the most part, select either a design that was simpler or a design that was ④ much less complex. This tendency to select a ⑤ slightly more complex puzzle indicates that human exploratory behavior is highly systematic. Humans, it appears, do not explore their environment randomly. (인수 2 3강 4번)

274. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

**The introduction of chemical fertilizers and high-yield seed varieties into the developing world, starting in the 1960s, is known today as the "green revolution." This revolution has had far-reaching consequences.**

(A) But the green revolution's many other social and environmental side effects have made it hugely controversial. Its critics argue that it has caused massive environmental damage, destroyed traditional farming practices, increased inequality, and made farmers dependent on expensive seeds and chemicals provided by Western companies.

(B) Doubts have also been expressed about the long-term sustainability of chemically intensive farming. But for better or worse, there is no question that the green revolution did more than just transform the world's food supply in the second half of the twentieth century; it transformed the world.

(C) As well as causing a population boom, it helped to lift hundreds of millions of people out of poverty and supported the historic revival of the Asian economies and the rapid industrialization of China and India — developments that are transforming geopolitics.

(수능완성 실전편 1회 36번)

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

**275.** 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Now, in American Sign Language(ASL), the sign for "me" is a point to one's chest; the sign for "you" is a point to one's partner. What could be more transparent? One would expect that using "you" and "me" in ASL would be as foolproof as knowing how to point, which all babies, deaf and hearing, ①are before their first birthday. But for the deaf children Laura Ann Petitto studied, pointing is not ②pointing. The children used the sign of pointing to their conversational partners to mean "me" at exactly the age ③where hearing children use the spoken sound you to mean "me." The children were treating the gesture as a pure linguistic symbol; the fact ④that it pointed somewhere did not register as being relevant. This attitude is appropriate in learning sign languages; in ASL, the pointing handshape is like a meaningless consonant or vowel, ⑤found as a component of many other signs, like "candy" and "ugly." (인수1 11강 4번)

**276.** 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Has your creativity ground to a stop? Instead of letting frustration get the better of you, try to sit back and take a few deep breaths. Did you know that drawing a deep breath gives your creativity a boost by increasing the negative ions in oxygen? The negatively charged oxygen circulates throughout the brain, refreshing the neurons and, because these negative ions promote alpha waves of longer amplitude in the brain, which are associated with creative thinking, suddenly your creativity receives a boost. So, next time your creative spirit feels burdened, spend two minutes taking deep breaths, breathing in and out every five seconds, and repeat the cycle at least 12 times. (수능특강 4강 3번)

- ① the effects of a creativity on deep breaths
- ② how to overcome your frustrations by breathing
- ③ disadvantages of the negatively charged oxygen
- ④ the relation between taking breath and circulation
- ⑤ the effect of deep breaths on improving creativity



## 277. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Humans have been around for 200,000 years. For the first 99% of our history, we didn't do much of anything but procreate and survive. This was largely due to harsh global climatic conditions, which stabilized sometime around 10,000 years ago. People soon thereafter discovered farming and irrigation, and they gave up their nomadic lifestyle in order to cultivate and tend stable crops. But not all farm plots were the same; regional variations in sunshine, soil, and other conditions meant that one farmer might grow particularly good onions while another grew especially good apples. This eventually led to specialization; instead of growing all the crops for his own family, a farmer might grow only what he was best at and trade some of it for things he wasn't growing. Because each farmer was producing only one crop, and more than he needed, marketplaces and trading emerged and grew, and with them came the establishment of cities.

(인수2 5강 3번)

- ① 농업의 분업화가 초래한 지구의 변화
- ② 기후가 인간의 삶에 끼친 영향과 시장의 생성
- ③ 유목민 생활을 통한 인류 역사의 시작
- ④ 농경사회로의 정착 과정 과 도시의 발달
- ⑤ 농경사회에서 산업사회로 산업사회에서 도시국가로의 변화 과정

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

**Rather, it is a special, higher truth about their particular situation.**

For many people, most of the time, the "mine-is-better" tendency is balanced by the awareness that other people feel the same way about their things, that it's an unavoidable part of being human to do so. ①In other words, many people realize that we all see ourselves in a special way, different from everything that is not ourselves, and that whatever we associate with ourselves becomes part of us in our minds. ②People who have this understanding and are reasonably secure and self-confident can control the tendency. ③The problem is, some people do not understand that each person has a special viewpoint. ④For them, "mine is better" is not an attitude that everyone has about his or her things. ⑤They think they have the only correct answer and want to force all others to be like them. (수특 test 3 19번)



**281.** 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When a person watches a television movie or listens to a compact disc, it is reasonably clear that the prime purpose of the communication is entertainment. Television news shows might be watched to gain information, but the television stations are well aware of the importance of presenting news in an entertaining fashion. Are television news and newspaper reporting really just other forms of entertainment? You might argue that listening to the radio in the morning to check traffic conditions is information gathering. Calling a travel agent to make an airline reservation clearly is an example of using the telephone as an information tool. But talking by telephone for hours with a distant friend is an entertaining way to keep in contact and exchange information of what is happening. Although (A)[ ] is primary purpose of communication, (B)[ ] is also important. (수특 2강 03번)

- | ( A )           | ( B )                  |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| ① media choice  | information gathering  |
| ② media choice  | exchanging information |
| ③ media diet    | reasonable learning    |
| ④ entertainment | exchanging information |
| ⑤ entertainment | information gathering  |

**282.** 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

**In contrast to nature tourism, cultural tourism emphasizes human rather than natural environments. Specifically, it refers to tourism products where the primary attraction is the opportunity for tourists to experience a culture different from their own.**

(A) The term 'cultural tourism' does not in itself indicate whether the host culture is authentic or whether any cross-cultural interactions are mutually educational and respectful. These are issues that are incorporated in some conceptual approaches to ecotourism, but they refer to social impacts, not product packaging.

(B) The degree of cross-cultural interaction between tourists and host community may also differ greatly between tours. The defining feature, however, is that the culture of the host community becomes part of the tourism product.

(C) The difference in the new culture may be relatively small if, for example, tourists are traveling between regions within Europe or North America. On the other hand, it may be quite considerable if wealthy urban tourists from developed nations are traveling to remote rural areas in developing nations. (수특 23강 02번)

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

**283.** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Strong evidence from survey research consistently shows that heavy viewers of violence on television are more likely to engage in aggressive behavior than are light viewers. Moreover, viewers of violent television express more willingness to use violence to resolve real interpersonal conflicts. However, these correlational studies simply say that television violence viewing is associated with holding favorable attitudes toward the use of violence and aggressive behavior. Such studies alone are not sufficient evidence that media violence causes aggression. Furthermore, correlational evidence does not provide evidence of the direction of the causal relationship. It might be that people inclined to act violently are more likely to watch television violence, and so it is their predisposition toward violence that leads to viewing violent TV, and not the other way around. (수특 27강 02번)

- ① Personality doesn't suggest violence
- ② Those inclined to act violently are inborn, not acquired
- ③ Whether violence causes aggression or not is not important
- ④ Which causes predisposition, TV viewing or violence?
- ⑤ Uncertain causal relationship between viewer's aggression and media violence

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

A lot of popular writing on traditional diets implies that the foods that go into them have been carefully chosen over the years to promote good health. That's not the whole story. People eat what they can grow, gather, kill, or buy, and their choices are affected by weather, soil, economics, and even politics. Given these restriction, various cultures have developed many different combinations of healthy foods. Keep in mind, however, that virtually all of these choices were for short-term health, not for living a full life into old age. Also keep in mind that diets that seem to be good for people whose days are full of hard physical labor aren't necessarily good for people who slave at a desk all day.

☞ **The [ A ] diet kept people healthy for long enough to reproduce and raise children and also to develop complex societies. Yet their successes don't imply that either of these diets would [ B ] the best health for contemporary people whose main occupation involves sitting for most of the day.** (수특 17강 07번)

- |               |                |               |             |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| (A)           | (B)            | (A)           | (B)         |
| ① traditional | ----- yield    | ② traditional | ----- alter |
| ③ restricted  | ----- yield    | ④ good        | ----- alter |
| ⑤ good        | ----- indicate |               |             |

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

**This model has had enormous impact not just on the way children are viewed in school but on Western thinking about intelligence in general.**

Walk into a typical preschool classroom and what are you likely to find? ①A variety of learning centers and materials, such as an art table, a nature area, blocks, a math area, a reading corner, and a writing table, among others. ②Despite the diversity suggested by this arrangement, much of the assessment of children's cognitive development has focused on two symbolic domains: language and mathematics. ③This conception of development is based on traditional notions of intelligence that take a unitary view of the human mind. ④Children who do not exhibit competence in language and logic are often identified as at-risk for school failure. ⑤Some of these children may eventually fall through the cracks of the educational system if their strengths in other areas go unrecognized.

(수특 15강 02번)

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

Copyright is the primary vehicle for protecting a writer's literary creations. Unless writers have the legal ability to prevent others from ①copying their work, it would be very ②difficult to hinder others from using the fruits of the writer's labor without compensation. Fortunately, there are strong copyright laws that enable writers to prevent others from wrongfully appropriating their work. But, on the other hand, overly ③restrictive copyright laws may chill the writer's creative endeavors. Writers frequently use the works of others as the basis for research and literary development, sometimes to the ④extent of quoting portions of other works exactly. From this perspective, unless the copyright law provides some flexibility, many writers could be ⑤motivated for fear they may infringe on another work and be exposed to legal risk. (수특 4강 07번)

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

**In fact, wind power is a very minor cause of bird deaths compared to a number of other causes.**

Studies indicate that wind turbines kill up to 100,000 birds each year in the United States. Most wind turbines involved in these deaths were built 20 years ago from now outdated designs, and some were built in bird migration corridors. ①Wind power developers now study bird migration paths in order to avoid them when building wind farms. ②Newer turbine designs use slower blade rotation speeds and do not provide places for birds to perch or nest, which also reduces bird casualties. ③Each year, according to Defenders of Wildlife, more than 1.4 billion birds are killed by collisions with buildings and other human structures and by cars, trucks, and cats. ④And each year coal-burning power plants kill about 14.5 million birds and nuclear power plants about 327,000. ⑤ Together these numbers total about 1.5 billion birds a year in the United States - 15,000 times the number of birds killed by wind turbines. (인수1, 3강 03번)

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

**This included making the physical movements required, for example lifting its arms to raise the ice cream to its mouth despite the fact that the monkey was not eating but only watching.**

Neuroscientist Dr. Giacomo Rizzolati and his team were conducting experiments in motor neurons and were being helped by some monkeys whose brain activity was being monitored. One day a lab assistant returned from a break eating an ice cream. ①A monkey who was also taking a break from participating in experiments was just sitting in a relaxed manner. ②As the monkey observed the ice cream being consumed, electrical activity in its brain was triggered as though it was actually consuming the ice cream. ③ Rizzolati's interest was aroused, and his team developed a series of studies. ④In one study, when a monkey saw a human eat a peanut, the neurons in the monkey's brain fired as if it was also eating the peanut. ⑤Time after time, neurons in the prefrontal cortex reacted to the perception of the actions that were observed.

\* prefrontal cortex 전전두피질 (인수 2 Mini Test 1 14강 14번)



**291.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

I propose that the reason people enjoy the book version of a story more than the film version is that each reader creates the details in his or her favorite scenes. The characters - the way they look, talk, dress - and everything else in the story are guided by the writer but are constructed by the reader according to his or her individual tastes. Here, in effect, the reader also becomes the director and the producer and fixes everything to his or her liking. When a director converts the story into a film, however, all these rights are taken from the reader, and everything is constructed according to the taste of people other than the reader. The more these details are solidified in a certain way, the more the artist invades the audience's domain, and [                      ]s the reader's imagination to what is presented to them by others. Thus, the art, the artist, and the audience lose out.

(수특 12강 04번)

- ① exclude    ② guide    ③ confine    ④ use    ⑤ convert