



17-R. 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying deviant behavior. In particular, she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams. Reasoning that it is more (a)difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then analyzes the data. Her results show that (b)more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. Thus, the data apparently (c)reject the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, _____, a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple-choice exams, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. The investigator immediately realize that an extraneous variable (exam format) is interfering with the independent variable (class size) and may be operating as a (d)cause in her data. The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiplechoice exams on essay exams, regardless of class (e)size.

A. Vocabulary

1. 모르는 단어 밑줄 긋고 문맥상 추론해서 써보기
2. 원래 알고 있던 의미와 다르게 쓰인 단어 찾기

3. 글의 흐름상 같은 의미가 반복되는 단어 찾기

B. 정답근거

1. Keyword 및 주제문 찾기
2. 글의 순서 연결 고리 찾기

C. Question

1. 이 지문에서 내용 이해가 안 되는 부분
2. 분석이 잘 안 되는 부분

*validity 타당도 **surveillance 감독 ***artifact 가공물



17-G. 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Industrial capitalism not only created work, it also created 'leisure' in the modern sense of the term. This might seem surprising, for the early cotton masters wanted to keep their machinery running as long as possible and forced their employees to work very long hours. However, by requiring continuous work during work hours and ruling out non-work activity, employers had (a)separated out leisure from work. Some did this quite explicitly by creating distinct holiday periods, when factories were shut down, because it was better to do this than have work (b)promoted by the casual taking of days off. 'Leisure' as a distinct non-work time, whether in the form of the holiday, weekend, or evening, was a result of the disciplined and bounded work time created by capitalist production. Workers then wanted more leisure and leisure time was enlarged by union campaigns, which first started in the cotton industry, and eventually new laws were passed that (c)limited the hours of work and gave workers holiday entitlements.

Leisure was also the creation of capitalism in another sense, through the commercialization of leisure. This no longer meant participation in traditional sports and pastimes. Workers began to (d)pay for leisure activities organized by capitalist enterprises. Mass travel to spectator sports, especially football and horse-racing, where people could be charged for entry, was now possible. The importance of this can hardly be exaggerated, for whole new industries were emerging to exploit and (e)develop the leisure market, which was to

become a huge source of consumer demand, employment, and profit.

*discipline 통제하다 **enterprise 기업(체)
***exaggerate 과장하다

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17-1,2. 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Patients aren't randomly assigned to doctors. Two doctors will have two sets of clients who may differ on many dimensions. The better doctor's patients may even have a higher death rate. Why? Perhaps the sicker patients seek out the best doctor, so even if he does a good job, his patients are more likely to die than the other doctor's. It can therefore be (a)misleading to measure doctor skill solely by looking at patient outcomes. That is generally what doctor "report cards" do and, though the idea has obvious appeal, it can produce some (b)desirable consequences. A doctor who knows he is being graded on patient outcomes may turn down the high-risk patients who most need treatment so as not to (c)damage his score. Indeed, studies have shown that hospital report cards have actually hurt patients precisely because of this kind of inappropriate physician incentive.

Measuring doctor skill is also (d)tricky because the impact of a doctor's decisions may not be detectable until long after the patient is treated. When a doctor reads an X ray of the breast, for instance, she can't be sure if there is breast cancer or not. She may find out weeks later, if a biopsy is ordered — or, if she missed a tumor that later kills the patient, she may never find out. Even when a doctor gets a diagnosis just right and prevents a potentially serious problem, it's hard to make sure the patient (e)follows directions. Did he take the prescribed medication? Did he change his diet and exercise program as directed?

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*biopsy 생검법(생체 조직의 현미경 검사) **tumor 종양



17-3,4. 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오

Raised in fear, we see only fear in the future. Our culture (a)sells fear. Watch the little commercials that tell you what will be on the local evening news: “Why the food you’re eating may be dangerous!” “Why the clothes your child is wearing may not be safe.” “Why your vacation this year could kill you — a special report at six.”

But how much of what we fear is going to happen? The truth is, there really isn’t a big correlation between what we fear and what happens to us. The reality is that the food we eat is (b)safe, our children’s clothes will not suddenly catch fire, and our vacations will be fun.

Still, our lives are often governed by fear. Insurance companies bet us that most of what we worry about will never happen. And they (c)lose, approximately billions of dollars each year. The point is not that we shouldn’t have insurance. The point is this: Odds are, we will have great fun participating in challenging sports. The chances are (d)good we will survive and possibly even thrive in the business world, despite taking a few risks and occasionally stumbling. And we’ll have fun and meet lots of nice people at social gatherings. Yet most of us live our lives as if the odds are stacked (e)against us. One of our biggest challenges here is to try to overcome these fears. We are presented with so many opportunities and we need to learn to make the most of them.

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