



10-G

1 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sport can trigger an emotional response in its consumers of the kind (A)[rarely / similarly] brought forth by other products. Imagine bank customers buying memorabilia to show loyalty to their bank, or consumers identifying so strongly with their car insurance company that they get a tattoo with its logo. We know that some sport followers are so passionate about players, teams and the sport itself that their interest borders on obsession. This addiction provides the emotional (B)[attachment / detachment] that binds fans to teams, and maintains loyalty even in the face of on-field failure. While most managers can only dream of having customers that are as passionate about their products as sport fans, the emotion triggered by sport can also have a negative impact. Sport's emotional intensity can mean that organisations have strong glues to the past through nostalgia and club tradition. As a result, they may ignore efficiency, productivity and the need to respond quickly to changing market conditions. For example, a proposal to change club colours in order to project a more attractive image/may be (C) [accepted / rejected] because it breaks a link with tradition.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① rarely attachment accepted
- ② rarely detachment accepted
- ③ rarely attachment rejected
- ④ similarly detachment rejected
- ⑤ similarly attachment accepted

2 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

Sport can trigger an emotional response in its consumers of the kind rarely brought forth by other products. Imagine bank customers buying memorabilia to show loyalty to their bank, or consumers identifying so strongly with their car insurance company that they get a tattoo with its logo. We know that some sport followers are so passionate about players, teams and the sport itself that their interest borders on obsession. This addiction provides the emotional glue that binds fans to teams, and maintains loyalty even in the face of on-field failure. ㉓ Although many managers aspire to have customers who are as passionate about their products as sports fans, the emotion evoked by sport can also have a detrimental impact. ㉔ Sports fans' varied emotions make managers see them as unique individuals, not just a collective group. ㉕ Sport's emotional intensity can mean that organisations have strong attachments to the past through nostalgia and club tradition. ㉖ As a result, they may ignore efficiency, productivity and the need to respond quickly to changing market conditions. ㉗ For example, a proposal to change club colours in order to project a more attractive image may be defeated because it breaks a link with tradition.

- ① ㉓
- ② ㉔
- ③ ㉕
- ④ ㉖
- ⑤ ㉗



3 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 의미하는 바가 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Sport can trigger an emotional response in its consumers of the kind rarely brought forth by other products. Imagine bank customers buying memorabilia to show loyalty to their bank, or consumers identifying so strongly with their car insurance company that they get a tattoo with its logo. We know that some sport followers are so passionate about players, teams and the sport itself that their interest borders on ㉠obsession. This ㉡addiction provides the emotional glue that binds fans to teams, and maintains ㉢loyalty even in the face of on-field failure. While most managers can only dream of having customers that are as passionate about their products as sport fans, the emotion triggered by sport can also have a negative impact. Sport's emotional intensity can mean that organisations have strong ㉣attachments to the past through ㉤nostalgia and club tradition. As a result, they may ignore efficiency, productivity and the need to respond quickly to changing market conditions. For example, a proposal to change club colours in order to project a more attractive image may be defeated because it breaks a link with tradition

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

4 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sport can trigger an emotional response in its consumers of the kind rarely brought forth by other products.

(A) Sport's emotional intensity can mean that organisations have strong attachments to the past through nostalgia and club tradition. As a result, they may ignore efficiency, productivity and the need to respond quickly to changing market conditions. For example, a proposal to change club colours in order to project a more attractive image may be defeated because it breaks a link with tradition.

(B) Unlike sports, it would be weird that consumers identify so strongly with their car insurance company that they get a tattoo with its logo. We know that some sport followers are so passionate about players, teams and the sport itself that their interest borders on obsession.

(C) This addiction provides the emotional glue that binds fans to teams, and maintains loyalty even in the face of on-field failure. While most managers can only dream of having customers that are as passionate about their products as sport fans, the emotion triggered by sport can also have a negative impact.

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



5 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sport can trigger an emotional response in its consumers of the kind rarely brought forth by other products. Imagine bank customers buying memorabilia to show loyalty to their bank, or consumers identifying so strongly with their car insurance company that they get a tattoo with its logo. We know that some sport followers are so passionate about players, teams and the sport itself that their interest borders on obsession. This addiction provides the emotional glue that binds fans to teams, and maintains loyalty even in the face of on-field failure. While most managers can only dream of having customers that are as passionate about their products as sport fans, the emotion triggered by sport can also _____ . Sport's emotional intensity can mean that organizations have strong attachments to the past through nostalgia and club tradition. As a result, they may decrease efficiency, productivity and the need to respond quickly to changing market conditions. For example, a proposal to change club colours in order to project a more attractive image may be defeated because it breaks a link with tradition.

- ① attract more consumers
- ② have a negative influence
- ③ produce immense commercial value
- ④ help organizations become more responsive
- ⑤ bring forth more loyalty among consumers



10-1

6 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

I have known several negotiators guilty of hubris. They often dig their own graves because once they have made a take-it-or-leave-it offer, they can't tolerate the thought of losing face by returning to the table. You may argue that it's important to display toughness and resolve to the other side. However, earning a reputation for being tough doesn't serve you well at the negotiation table. Indeed, a reputation as a tough negotiator leads to a number of highly undesirable outcomes—for example, counterparties will treat you with greater suspicion and act much tougher than they normally would. In an investigation of how bargaining reputation affects how others treat you, Cathy Tinsley found that " _____, " meaning that people negotiate more aggressively with those who have a reputation for toughness.

- ① Seize the day
- ② Easier said than done
- ③ Nurture is above nature
- ④ They can do least who boast loudest
- ⑤ To know is one thing to teach another

7 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸

(A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

I have known several negotiators guilty of hubris. They often dig their own graves because once they have made a take-it-or-leave-it offer, they can't tolerate the thought of losing face by returning to the table. You may argue that it's important to display toughness and resolve to the other side. However, earning a reputation for being tough doesn't serve you well at the negotiation table. Indeed, a reputation as a tough negotiator leads to a number of highly undesirable outcomes – for example, counterparties will treat you with greater suspicion and act much tougher than they normally would. In an investigation of how bargaining reputation affects how others treat you, Cathy Tinsley found that “tough guys finish last,” meaning that people negotiate more aggressively with those who have a reputation for toughness.

↓

Getting known as a (A) _____ negotiator does not (B) _____ a success at the bargaining table.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① impulsive | yield |
| ② stubborn | entail |
| ③ flexible | hinder |
| ④ tough | sabotage |
| ⑤ modest | guarantee |



8 다음 글의 밑줄 친 “tough guys finish last”가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

I have known several negotiators guilty of hubris. They often dig their own graves because once they have made a take-it-or-leave-it offer, they can't tolerate the thought of losing face by returning to the table. You may argue that it's important to display toughness and resolve to the other side. However, earning a reputation for being tough doesn't serve you well at the negotiation table. Indeed, a reputation as a tough negotiator leads to a number of highly undesirable outcomes - for example, counterparties will treat you with greater suspicion and act much tougher than they normally would. In an investigation of how bargaining reputation affects how others treat you, Cathy Tinsley found that "tough guys finish last," meaning that people negotiate more aggressively with those who have a reputation for toughness.

- ① the phrase "nice guys finish last" is wrong
- ② tough negotiators have more favorable results
- ③ tough negotiators are unsuccessful in negotiations
- ④ tough guys have resolutions to finish negotiations
- ⑤ tough guys barely struggle to get to the finish line

9 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I have known several negotiators guilty of hubris. They often dig their own graves because once they have made a take-it-or-leave-it offer, they can't tolerate the thought of losing face by returning to the table. You may argue that it's important to display toughness and resolve to the other side. However, earning a reputation for being tough doesn't serve you well at the negotiation table. Indeed, a reputation as a tough negotiator leads to a number of highly undesirable outcomes - for example, counterparties will treat you with greater suspicion and act much tougher than they normally would. In an investigation of how bargaining reputation affects how others treat you, Cathy Tinsley found that "tough guys finish last," meaning that people negotiate more aggressively with those who have a reputation for toughness.

- ① How to Maintain Dignity at the Negotiation Table
- ② Strategies for Gaining the Upper Hand in Negotiations
- ③ The Negative Consequences of Being Tough in Negotiations
- ④ The Significance of a Mediator in the Context of Negotiations
- ⑤ Toughness: The Essential Quality of Being a Great Negotiator



10 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A)가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

I have known several negotiators guilty of hubris_ They often dig their own graves because once they have made a take-it-or-leave-it offer, they can't tolerate the thought of losing face by returning to the table. You may argue that it's important to display toughness and resolve to the other side. However, earning a reputation for being tough doesn't serve you well at the negotiation table. Indeed, a reputation as a tough negotiator leads to a number of highly undesirable outcomes—for example, counterparties will treat you with greater suspicion and act much tougher than they normally would. In an investigation of how bargaining reputation affects how others treat you, Cathy Tinsley found that "tough guys finish last," meaning that people negotiate more aggressively with those who have a reputation for toughness.

- ① Toughness doesn't work well when it comes to negotiations.
- ② Though people are so slow that they come to the finish line last.
- ③ The reputations of being tough is the last factor to be considered.
- ④ Tough people literally take a long time in order to get things done.
- ⑤ Tough guys try their best in order to finish their work successfully.

11 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?

I have known several negotiators guilty of hubris. They often dig their own graves @because once they have made a take-it-or-leave-it offer, they can't tolerate the thought of losing face by returning to the table. You may argue that it's important @to display toughness and resolve to the other side. However, earning a reputation for being tough @doesn't serve you well at the negotiation table. Indeed, a reputation as a tough negotiator leads to a number of highly undesirable outcomes – for example, counterparties will treat you with greater suspicion and act much tougher than they normally would. In an investigation of how bargaining reputation affects @how others treat you, Cathy Tinsley found that "tough guys finish last," meaning that people negotiate more @aggressive with those who have a reputation for toughness.
*hubris: 자만

- ① a
- ② b
- ③ c
- ④ d
- ⑤ e



12 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Negotiators who are so prideful that they walk away from the table dramatically even when they have no other attractive options are essentially bluffing. They lack the good sense to _____ . I have known several negotiators guilty of hubris. They often dig their own graves because once they have made a take-it-or-leave-it offer, they can't tolerate the thought of losing face by returning to the table. You may argue that it's important to display toughness and resolve to the other side. However, earning a reputation for being tough doesn't serve you well at the negotiation table. Indeed, a reputation as a tough negotiator leads to a number of highly undesirable outcomes - for example, counterparties will treat you with greater suspicion and act much tougher than they normally would. In an investigation of how bargaining reputation affects how others treat you, Cathy Tinsley found that "tough guys finish last," meaning that people negotiate more aggressively with those who have a reputation for toughness.

- ① work on a short-term project
- ② find a less attractive house for a buyer
- ③ maximize their interests and toughness
- ④ swallow their pride and return to the table
- ⑤ show off the capability of dealing with it

13 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, earning a reputation for being tough doesn't serve you well at the negotiation table.

Negotiators who are so prideful that they walk away from the table dramatically even when they have no other attractive options are essentially bluffing. (A) They lack the good sense to swallow their pride and return to the table. I have known several negotiators guilty of hubris. (B) They often dig their own graves because once they have made a take-it-or-leave-it offer, they can't tolerate the thought of losing face by returning to the table. (C) You may argue that it's important to display toughness and resolve to the other side. (D) Indeed, a reputation as a tough negotiator leads to a number of highly undesirable outcomes – for example, counterparties will treat you with greater suspicion and act much tougher than they normally would. (E) In an investigation of how bargaining reputation affects how others treat you, Cathy Tinsley found that “tough guys finish last,” meaning that people negotiate more aggressively with those who have a reputation for toughness.

*bluff 허세를 부리다

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)



14 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, earning a reputation for being tough doesn't serve you well at the negotiation table.

I have known several negotiators guilty of hubris.
(A) They often dig their own graves because once they have made a take-it-or-leave-it offer, they can't tolerate the thought of losing face by returning to the table. (B) You may argue that it's important to display toughness and resolve to the other side. (C) Indeed a reputation as a tough negotiator leads to a number of highly undesirable outcomes — for example, counterparties will treat you with greater suspicion and act much tougher than they normally would. (D) In an investigation of how bargaining reputation affects how others treat you, Cathy Tinsley found that “tough guys finish last,” meaning that people negotiate more aggressively with those who have a reputation for toughness. (E)

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)



10-2

15 다음 글의 내용을 아래와 같이 한 문장으로 요약할 때 빈칸 (A)~(C)에 들어갈 단어를 본문에서 찾아 각각 2단어로 쓰시오.

Some individuals with high levels of trait anxiety may turn to extreme activities as a way of managing their anxiety. It seems that they avoid the problems and anxieties of everyday life by throwing themselves into an absorbing activity, such as an extreme sport, in which they are more likely to succeed. Evidence in support of this idea came from a study comparing mountaineers with practitioners of judo (considered a low-risk sport). The results showed that mountaineers with high levels of general anxiety experienced significantly lower levels of general anxiety once they had completed their climb. Paradoxically, the high-risk activity of climbing appeared to have a calming effect on these naturally anxious individuals. No such effect was observed in the judo comparison group. The researchers suggested that the intense focus required for climbing served to divert the climbers' attention away from their chronic anxieties on to an external and objectively threatening situation that they felt able to control.

↓

People with high levels of anxiety can engage in (A) _____ as a way to manage anxiety because the (B) _____ required for high-risk activities helps to turn their attention from (C) _____ into external threatening situations.

(A) _____

(B) _____

(C) _____



16 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸

(A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some individuals with high levels of trait anxiety may turn to extreme activities as a way of managing their anxiety. It seems that they avoid the problems and anxieties of everyday life by throwing themselves into an absorbing activity, such as an extreme sport, in which they are more likely to succeed. Evidence in support of this idea came from a study comparing mountaineers with practitioners of judo (considered a low-risk sport). The results showed that mountaineers with high levels of general anxiety experienced significantly lower levels of general anxiety once they had completed their climb. Paradoxically, the high-risk activity of climbing appeared to have a calming effect on these naturally anxious individuals. No such effect was observed in the judo comparison group. The researchers suggested that the intense focus required for climbing served to divert the climbers' attention away from their chronic anxieties on to an external and objectively threatening situation that they felt able to control.

↓

Individuals with high trait anxiety may turn to extreme activities as a means of (A)_____ their uneasiness. A study comparing mountaineers and judo practitioners found that anxious mountaineers experienced (B)_____ anxiety after climbing.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|------------|
| ① overcoming | unchanged |
| ② avoiding | heightened |
| ③ avoiding | reduced |
| ④ causing | heightened |
| ⑤ causing | reduced |



17 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some individuals with high levels of trait anxiety may turn to extreme activities as a way of managing their anxiety. It seems that they avoid the problems and anxieties of everyday life by _____ . Evidence in support of this idea came from a study comparing mountaineers with practitioners of judo (considered a low-risk sport). The results showed that mountaineers with high levels of general anxiety experienced significantly lower levels of general anxiety once they had completed their climb. Paradoxically, the high-risk activity of climbing appeared to have a calming effect on these naturally anxious individuals. No such effect was observed in the judo comparison group. The researchers suggested that the intense focus required for climbing served to divert the climbers' attention away from their chronic anxieties on to an external and objectively threatening situation that they felt able to control.

- ① learning self-defense techniques of judo
- ② engaging in mental activities like meditation
- ③ focusing on the persistent problems they confront
- ④ participating in some thrilling activities they enjoy
- ⑤ staying in their comfort zone for the physical safety

18 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분이 각각 (A), (B)처럼 표현할 때, (A)와 (B)의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오. (단, 단어의 형태 변형이 필요한 경우, 문장에 맞게 형태를 변형하여 쓰시오)

Some individuals with high levels of trait anxiety may turn to extreme activities as a way of managing their anxiety. It seems that they avoid the problems and anxieties of everyday life by throwing themselves into an absorbing activity, such as an extreme sport, in which they are more likely to succeed. Evidence in support of this idea came from a study comparing mountaineers with practitioners of judo (considered a low-risk sport). The results showed that mountaineers with high levels of general anxiety experienced significantly lower levels of general anxiety once they had completed their climb. Paradoxically, the high-risk activity of climbing appeared to have a calming effect on these naturally anxious individuals. No such effect was observed in the judo comparison group. The researchers suggested that the intense focus required for climbing served to divert the climbers' attention away from their chronic anxieties on to an external and objectively threatening situation that they felt able to control.

(A) this idea: People _____ anxiety in their daily lives through very interesting activities.

(B) such effect: Doing extreme activities _____ us as a way to relieve stress.

(A) _____

(B) _____



다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Some individuals with high levels of trait anxiety may turn to extreme activities as a way of managing their anxiety. It seems that they avoid the problems and anxieties of everyday life by throwing themselves into an absorbing activity, such as an extreme sport, ①where they are more likely to succeed. Evidence in support of this idea came from a study ②compared mountaineers with practitioners of judo (considered a low-risk sport). The results showed that mountaineers with high levels of general anxiety experienced ③significantly lower levels of general anxiety once they had completed their climb. Paradoxically, the high-risk activity of climbing appeared to have a calming effect on these naturally anxious individuals. No such effect was observed in the judo comparison group. The researchers suggested that the intense focus ④required for climbing served to divert the climbers' attention away from their chronic anxieties ⑤on to an external and objectively threatening situation that they felt able to control.

19 윗글을 읽고, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 각 단어(one word)를 지문에서 찾아 완성하시오.

To manage and avoid problems and anxieties, it is recommended to rely on a/an (A) _____ activity that is under (B) _____.

(A) _____

(B) _____

20 윗글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 어법상 어색한 것을 찾아 기호를 적고 올바른 표현으로 고치시오.

어색한 기호 올바른 표현

정답: _____ →



21 다음 글에서 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The results showed that mountaineers with high levels of general anxiety experienced significantly lower levels of general anxiety once they had completed their climb.

Some individuals with high levels of trait anxiety may turn to extreme activities as a way of managing their anxiety. (A) It seems that they avoid the problems and anxieties of everyday life by throwing themselves into an absorbing activity, such as an extreme sport, in which they are more likely to succeed. (B) Evidence in support of this idea came from a study comparing mountaineers with practitioners of judo (considered a low-risk sport). (C) Paradoxically, the high-risk activity of climbing appeared to have a calming effect on these naturally anxious individuals. (D) No such effect was observed in the judo comparison group. (E) The researchers suggested that the intense focus required for climbing served to divert the climbers' attention away from their chronic anxieties on to an external and objectively threatening situation that they felt able to control.

- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Some individuals with high levels of trait anxiety may turn to (A)_____ activities as a way of managing their anxiety. It seems that they @avoid the problems and anxieties of everyday life by throwing themselves into an absorbing activity, such as an extreme sport, in which they are more likely to succeed. Evidence in @support of this idea came from a study comparing mountaineers with practitioners of judo (considered a low-risk sport). The results showed that mountaineers with high levels of general anxiety experienced significantly @higher levels of general anxiety once they had completed their climb. Paradoxically, the high-risk activity of climbing appeared to have a calming effect on these naturally anxious individuals. No such effect was observed in the judo comparison group. The researchers suggested that the intense focus required for climbing served to @divert the climbers' attention away from their chronic anxieties on to an external and objectively @threatening situation that they felt able to control.

22 윗글의 맥락상, 빈칸 (A)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

정답:

23 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 @~㉔ 중, 맥락상 적절치 못한 한 개의 어휘를 골라 바르게 고치시오.

정답: () → ()



24 다음 글의 문맥상 빈칸 (A)~(C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some individuals with high levels of trait anxiety may turn to (A)_____ activities as a way of managing their anxiety. It seems that they avoid the problems and anxieties of everyday life by throwing themselves into an absorbing activity, such as an extreme sport, in which they are more likely to succeed. Evidence in support of this idea came from a study comparing mountaineers with practitioners of judo (considered a low-risk sport). The results showed that mountaineers with high levels of general anxiety experienced significantly lower levels of general anxiety once they had completed their climb. (B)_____, the high-risk activity of climbing appeared to have a calming effect on these naturally anxious individuals. No such effect was observed in the judo comparison group. The researchers suggested that the intense focus required for climbing served to (C)_____ the climbers' attention away from their chronic anxieties on to an external and objectively threatening situation that they felt able to control.

*chronic: 만성적인

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|---------------|----------|
| ① extreme | Paradoxically | divert |
| ② low-risk | involved | converge |
| ③ extreme | Consequently | divert |
| ④ low-risk | Paradoxically | converge |
| ⑤ extreme | Primarily | collect |



10-3

25 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

We have seen many examples of primate societies in which other community members lend parents a hand with childcare. In many preindustrial societies, parents receive even more help when they have too many children to raise. ㉠Foster care of young, or temporary adoption, is a common solution for families in preindustrial societies who have too many children. ㉡Fostering differs from adoption in that the bond between biological parents and children is not terminated. ㉢It is related with a range of negative outcomes compared to the general population. ㉣The child goes to its foster parents after weaning, but can return to its biological parents at any time if the arrangement doesn't work out. ㉤Biological parents continue to interact with children they have fostered out and remain concerned about them, but allow another family to raise them.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

26 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?

We have seen many examples of primate societies ㉠where other community members lend parents a hand with childcare. In many preindustrial societies, parents receive even more help when they have too many children to raise. Foster care of young, or temporary adoption, is a common solution for families in preindustrial societies who have too many children. Fostering differs from adoption in that the bond between biological parents and children ㉡is not terminated. The child goes to its foster parents after weaning, but can return to its biological parents at any time if the arrangement doesn't work out. Biological parents continue to interact with children they have fostered out and remain concerned about them, but ㉢allow another family to raise them. In this way, when ㉣being raised by individuals who are better able to care for them, children do not lose their biological parents. It's rare in these societies to adopt a child permanently, ㉤separated the parent-child bond entirely.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We have seen many examples of primate societies in which other community members lend parents a hand with childcare. In many preindustrial societies, parents receive even more help when they have too many children to raise. Foster care of young, or temporary adoption, is a common solution for families in preindustrial societies who have too many children. Fostering differs from adoption in that the bond between biological parents and children is not terminated. The child goes to its foster parents after weaning, but can return to its biological parents at any time if the arrangement doesn't work out. Biological parents continue to interact with children they have fostered out and remain concerned about them, but disallow another family to raise them. In this way, children do not lose their biological parents and are raised by individuals who are better able to care for them. Permanent adoption, with a complete separation of the parent-child bond, is uncommon in these societies.

27 윗글에서 저자가 주장하는 바를 고려하여 다음 빈칸의 한 단어(one word)를 지문에서 찾아 완성하시오.

Foster care is distinct from the permanent adoption in that there is not a(an) _____ between the biological parents and their children.

→

28 윗글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉣ 중, 맥락상 적절하게 쓰이지 않은 것을 찾아 기호를 적고 올바른 표현으로 고치시오.

어색한 기호

올바른 표현

정답: _____ →

**29 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?**

We have seen many examples of primate societies in which other community members lend parents a hand with childcare. In many preindustrial societies, parents receive even more help when they have too many children to raise. Foster care of young, or temporary adoption, is a common solution for families in preindustrial societies who have too many children. Fostering differs from adoption in that the bond between biological parents and children is not terminated. The child goes to its foster parents after weaning, but can return to its biological parents at any time if the arrangement doesn't work out. Biological parents continue to interact with children they have fostered out and remain concerned about them, but allow another family to raise them. In this way, children do not lose their biological parents and are raised by individuals who are better able to care for them. Permanent adoption, with a complete separation of the parent-child bond, is uncommon in these societies.

- ① 입양의 장점과 단점들
- ② 자녀 교육의 여러 가지 방식
- ③ 부모 자식간의 유대관계 유형
- ④ 공동 양육의 한 유형인 위탁돌봄
- ⑤ 영장류 종들의 다자녀 사회화의 도구들



10-4

30 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A)의 우리말과 일치하도록 <보기>의 단어들을 모두 한 번씩만 이용하여, 어법에 맞게 문장을 완성하십시오.

One of the persistent myths of mainstream society is that the knowledge we study in schools is factual and neutral. Yet we know that knowledge evolves over time and is dependent on the moment in history and the cultural reference point of the society that accepts it. Thinking critically involves more than just acquiring new information (A)어떤 사실이 진실이고 어떤 사실이 거짓인지 알아내기 위해서 It also involves determining the social, historical, and political meaning given to those facts. This determination includes assessing the investment various groups may have in furthering or challenging those meanings in any particular historical moment. For example, there was a time when it was not widely understood that the Earth is round. Common sense might tell us that it is flat, and anyone looking out over a vast landscape would have this sense confirmed. Yet when scientific reasoning and more accurate technological methods for measuring the Earth emerged, the knowledge or "fact" that the Earth is flat was rewritten.

<보 기>

facts / in / false / which / determine / to /
which / and / true / are / order

31 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?

One of the persistent myths of mainstream society is that the knowledge we study in schools @is factual and neutral. Yet we know that knowledge evolves over time and is dependent on the moment in history and the cultural reference point of the society that @accepts it. Thinking critically involves more than just acquiring new information in order to determine which facts are true and which false. It also involves determining the social, historical, and political meaning given to those facts. This determination includes @assessment the investment various groups may have in furthering or challenging those meanings in any particular historical moment. For example, there was a time when it was not widely understood that the Earth is round. Common sense might tell us that it is flat, and anyone looking out over a vast landscape would have this sense @confirmed. Yet when scientific reasoning and more accurate technological methods for measuring the Earth emerged, the knowledge or "fact" @that the Earth is flat was rewritten.

- ① a
- ② b
- ③ c
- ④ d
- ⑤ e



32 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the persistent myths of mainstream society is that the knowledge we study in schools is factual and neutral.

(A) Common sense might tell us that it is flat, and anyone looking out over a vast landscape would have this sense confirmed. Yet when scientific reasoning and more accurate technological methods for measuring the Earth emerged, the knowledge or "fact" that the Earth is flat was rewritten.

(B) Yet we know that knowledge evolves over time and is dependent on the moment in history and the cultural reference point of the society that accepts it. Thinking critically involves more than just acquiring new information in order to determine which facts are true and which false.

(C) It also involves determining the social, historical, and political meaning given to those facts. This determination includes assessing the investment various groups may have in furthering or challenging those meanings in any particular historical moment. For example, there was a time when it was not widely understood that the Earth is round.

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

33 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

It also involves determining the social, historical, and political meaning given to those facts.

One of the persistent myths of mainstream. society is that the knowledge we study in schools is factual and neutral. Yet we know that knowledge evolves over time and is dependent on the moment in history and the cultural reference point of the society that accepts it. (A) Thinking critically involves more than just acquiring new information in order to determine which facts are true and which false. (B) This determination includes assessing the investment various groups may have in furthering or challenging those meanings in any particular historical moment. (C) For example, there was a time when it was not widely understood that the Earth is round. (D) Common sense might tell us that it is flat, and anyone looking out over a vast landscape would have this sense confirmed. (E) Yet when scientific reasoning and more accurate technological methods for measuring the Earth emerged, the knowledge or "fact" that the Earth is flat was rewritten.

- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E



34 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the persistent myths of mainstream society is that the knowledge we study in schools is factual and neutral. Yet we know that knowledge evolves over time and is dependent on the moment in history and the cultural reference point of the society that accepts it.

(A) For example, there was a time when it was not widely understood that the Earth is round. Common sense might tell us that it is flat, and anyone looking out over a vast landscape would have this sense confirmed.

(B) Thinking critically involves more than just acquiring new information in order to determine which facts are true and which false. It also involves determining the social, historical, and political meaning given to those facts.

(C) This determination includes assessing the investment various groups may have in furthering or challenging those meanings in any particular historical moment.

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

35 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 곳이 있는 문장들끼리 있는 대로 묶은 것은?

① One of the persistent myth of mainstream society is that the knowledge we study in schools is factual and neutral. Yet we know that ② knowledge evolves over time and is dependent on the moment in history and the cultural reference point of the society which accepts it. Thinking critically involves more than just acquiring new information ③ in order to determining which facts are true and which false. It also involves determining the social, historical, and political meaning given to those facts. ④ This determination includes assessing the investment various groups may have in furthering or challenging those meanings in any particular historical moment. For example, there was a time ⑤ when it was not widely understood that the Earth is round. Common sense might tell us that it is flat, and ⑥ anyone looking out over a vat landscape would have this sense confirm. Yet when scientific reasoning and more accurate technological methods for measuring the Earth emerged, ⑦ the knowledge or "fact" that the Earth is flat was rewritten.

- ① a, b, d ② b, c, d
- ③ c, e, f ④ d, e, g
- ⑤ a, c, f



36 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the persistent myths of mainstream society is that the knowledge we study in schools is factual and neutral. Yet we know that knowledge evolves over time and is dependent on the moment in history and the cultural reference point of the society that accepts it. Thinking critically involves more than just acquiring new information in order to determine which facts are true and which false. It also involves determining the social, historical, and political meaning given to those facts. This determination includes assessing the investment various groups may have in furthering or challenging those meanings in any particular historical moment. For example, there was a time when it was not widely understood that the Earth is round. Common sense might tell us that it is flat, and anyone looking out over a vast landscape would have this sense confirmed. Yet when scientific reasoning and more accurate technological methods for measuring the Earth emerged, the knowledge or “fact” that the Earth is flat _____.

- ① got turned around
- ② stayed the same
- ③ proved to be true
- ④ survived
- ⑤ got properly appreciated



정답

1 ㉓

2 ㉒

3 ㉕

4 ㉓

5 ㉒

6 ㉔

7 ㉒

8 ㉓

9 ㉓

10 ㉑

11 ㉕

12 ㉔

13 ㉔

14 ㉓

15 (A) extreme activities
(B) intense focus
(C) chronic anxieties

16 ㉓

17 ㉔

18 (A) avoid (B) serve(d)

19 (A) extreme / high-risk
(B) control

20 ㉖, comparing

21 ㉓

22 extreme 혹은 threatening

23 ㉑ higher → lower

24 ㉑

25 ㉓

26 ㉕

27 separation

28 ㉖, allow

29 ㉔

30 in order to determine which facts are true and which false

31 ㉓

32 ㉓

33 ㉒

34 ㉓

35 ㉕

36 ㉑