

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Dear animal lovers,
2. I **am writing on behalf of** the Protect Animal Organization.
3. Our **organization was founded** on the belief **that** all animals **should be respected** and **treated** with kindness, and **must be protected** by law.
4. Over the past 20 years, we **have provided** lost animals **with** protection, new homes, and sometimes health care.
5. **Currently**, our animal shelter **is** full, and we **need** your help to build a new shelter.
6. **We are seeking donations in any amount.**
7. Every dollar **raised goes** to building homes for animals in need.
8. You **can donate** to us online at [www.protectanimal.org](http://www.protectanimal.org).
9. **Thank** you **for considering** supporting us.
10. Sincerely, Stella Anderson

- ① 사무실을 빌려준 것에 대해 감사하려고
- ② 동물 병원 설립의 필요성을 주장하려고
- ③ 새롭게 시행되는 동물 보호법에 대해 설명하려고
- ④ 동물 보호 단체의 봉사 활동 프로그램을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 새로운 동물 보호소를 짓기 위한 기부를 요청하려고

목적 : 새로운 동물 보호소를 짓기 위한 기부를 요청

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Dave의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Dave **sat up** on his surfboard and **looked** around.
2. He **was** the last person in the water that afternoon.
3. Suddenly something out toward the **horizon** **caught** his eye and his heart **froze**.
4. It **was** every surfer's worst **nightmare** — the fin of a shark.
5. And it **was** no more than 20 meters away!
6. He **turned** his board toward the beach and **started** kicking his way to the shore.
7. **Shivering**, he **gripped** his board tighter and **kicked** harder.
8. 'I'm going to be okay,' he **thought** to himself. 'I need to let go of the fear.'
9. Five minutes of **terror** **that** **felt** like a **lifetime** **passed** **before** he **was** on dry land again.
10. Dave **sat** on the beach and **caught** his **breath**.
11. **His mind was at ease. He was safe.**
12. He **let out** a **contented** sigh **as** the sun **started** setting behind the waves.

\*fin: 지느러미

- ① **scared → relieved**
- ② indifferent → proud
- ③ amazed → horrified
- ④ hopeful → worried
- ⑤ ashamed → grateful

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **Sibling rivalry** is natural, especially between strong-willed kids.
2. As parents, one of the dangers is comparing children **unfavorably** with each other, since they are always **looking for** a competitive **advantage**.

↳ 동명사 보어

3. The issue is not how fast a child can run, but who crosses the finish line first.
4. A boy does not care how tall he is; he is **vitaly** interested in who is tallest.
5. Children systematically **measure** themselves against their peers on everything from skateboarding ability to who has the most friends.
6. They are especially **sensitive** to any failure that is talked about openly within their own family.
7. **Accordingly**, parents who want a little peace at home **should guard** against **comparative comments** that **routinely** favor one child over another.
8. To **violate** this principle is to set up even greater rivalry between them.

- ① 아이를 칭찬할 때는 일관성 있게 하라.
- ② 자녀를 서로 비교하는 발언을 자제하라.
- ③ 아이의 발전을 위하여 경쟁을 활용하라.
- ④ 아이에게 실패를 두려워하지 말라고 가르쳐라.
- ⑤ 자녀가 구체적인 목표를 설정하도록 조언하라.

주제 : 자녀를 서로 비교하는 발언을 자제하라.

21. 밑줄 친 the silent killers가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Author Elizabeth Gilbert **tells** the **fable** of a great **saint** **who** **would lead** his followers in **meditation**.
  2. Just **as** the followers **were dropping into** their zen moment, they **would be disrupted** by a cat **that would walk** through the temple **meowing** and **bothering** everyone.
  3. The saint **came up with** a simple **solution**: He **began** to tie the cat to a pole during meditation sessions.
  4. This solution quickly **developed** into a **ritual**: **Tie** the cat to the pole first, **meditate** second.
  5. **When** the cat eventually **died** of natural causes, a **religious crisis** followed.
  6. What **were** the followers **supposed to** do?
  7. How **could** they possibly **meditate** without tying the cat to the pole?
  8. This story **illustrates** **what** I call **invisible** rules.
- ↖ 선행사포함 목적격관대
9. These **are** habits and behaviors **that** **have** unnecessarily rigidified into rules.
  10. **Although** written rules can be **resistant** to change, invisible ones **are** more **stubborn**.
  11. They're the silent killers. \*zen: (불교) 선(禪) \*\*rigidify: 굳게 하다

① hidden rules that **govern** our actions **unconsciously**

② noises that **restrict** one' s level of concentration

③ **surroundings** that lead to the death of a cat

④ **internal** forces that slowly lower our **self-esteem**

⑤ experiences that discourage us from following rules

소재 : 보이지 않는 규칙

주제 : 쓰여진 규칙들은 변화에 저항할 수 있지만, 보이지 않는 규칙들은 더 저항하기 어렵다.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **When it comes to** the decision to get more exercise, you **are setting** goals **that are** similar to running a half marathon with very little training!
2. You **make** a decision to buy a gym membership and **decide** to spend an hour at the gym every day.
3. Well, you **might stick to** that for a day or two, **but chances are** ^you **won't be** able to continue to **meet** that **commitment** in the long term.
4. If, **however**, you **make** a commitment to go jogging for a few minutes a day **or** **add** a few sit-ups to your daily routine before bed, then you **are far** more likely to stick to your decision and **to create** a habit **that offers** you long-term results.

↖ 비교급 강조 부사

5. The **key is** to start small.
6. **Small habits lead to long-term success.**

- ① 상황에 따른 유연한 태도가 목표 달성에 효과적이다.
- ② 올바른 식습관과 규칙적인 운동이 건강 유지에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 나쁜 습관을 고치기 위해서는 장기적인 계획이 필수적이다.
- ④ 꿈을 이루기 위해서는 원대한 목표를 세우는 것이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 장기적인 성공을 위해 작은 습관부터 시작하는 것이 필요하다.

요지 : 장기적인 성공을 위해 작은 습관부터 시작하는 것이 필요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **Creativity** is a step further on from imagination.
2. Imagination can be an **entirely** private process of **internal consciousness**.
3. You might be lying **motionless** on your bed in a **fever of** imagination and no one would ever know.
4. Private imaginings may have no **outcomes** in the world at all. Creativity **does**.
5. **Being creative involves doing something.**
6. It would be **odd** to describe as creative someone who never did anything.
7. **To call** somebody **creative** suggests they are actively producing something in a **deliberate** way.

↳ to부정사 주어 / 목적격보어로 쓰인 형용사

8. People are not creative in the **abstract**; they are creative in something: in mathematics, in engineering, in writing, in music, in business, in whatever.
9. Creativity involves putting your imagination to work.
10. In a sense, creativity is applied imagination.

- ① the various meanings of imagination
- ② **creativity as the realization of imagination**
- ③ factors which make imaginative people attractive
- ④ the necessity of art education to enhance creativity
- ⑤ effects of a creative attitude on academic achievement

소재 : 상상력을 현실화 시키는 창의력

요약 : 창의력은 상상력을 현실화 시키는 것인데 이를 위해서는 무엇인가를 행해야 한다.

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. News reporters are taught to start their stories with the most important information.

↖ 5형식 수동태

2. The first sentence, called the lead, contains the most essential elements of the story.

↖ 과거분사(수동형용사)

3. A good lead can convey a lot of information.

4. After the lead, information is presented in decreasing order of importance.

5. Journalists call this the "inverted pyramid" structure — the most important information (the widest part of the pyramid) is at the top.

6. The inverted pyramid is great for readers.

7. No matter what the reader's attention span — whether she reads only the lead or the entire story — the inverted pyramid maximizes the information she gets.

8. Think of the alternative : If news stories were written like mysteries with a dramatic payoff at the end, then readers who broke off in mid-story would miss the point.

9. Imagine waiting until the last sentence of a story to find out who won the presidential election or the Super Bowl.

\*inverted: 거꾸로 된

- ① Inverted Pyramid: Logically Impossible Structure
- ② Curiosity Is What Makes Readers Keep Reading
- ③ Where to Put Key Points in News Writing
- ④ The More Information, the Less Attention
- ⑤ Readers, Tell the Facts from the Fakes!

소재 : 언론인들이 리드(중요한 정보를 먼저 제시하는 기사 구조)를 사용하는 이유

주제 : 기자들은 기사를 쓸 때 중요한 정보를 먼저 제시하는 방식(the lead)을 사용한다.

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Top Seven Natural Gas Producing Countries Worldwide  
(unit: billion cubic meters)

2014			2018		
Rank	Country	Amount	Rank	Country	Amount
1	The United States	729	1	The United States	863
2	Russia	610	2	Russia	725
3	Iran	172	3	Iran	248
4	Canada	161	4	Qatar	181
5	Qatar	160	5	China	176
6	China	132	6	Canada	172
7	Norway	108	7	Australia	131

1. The table above shows the top seven natural gas producing countries worldwide in 2014 and 2018.
2. The United States, Russia, and Iran were the top three natural gas producing countries in both 2014 and 2018.
3. In 2014 and 2018 respectively, the gap of the amount of natural gas production between Russia and Iran was larger than 400 billion cubic meters.
4. Canada ranked lower in 2018 than in 2014 even though the amount of natural gas produced in Canada increased.
5. Between 2014 and 2018, the increase in natural gas production in China was more than three times [→twice] that in Qatar.
6. Australia, which was not included among the top seven natural gas producing countries in 2014, ranked seventh in 2018.



26. Carol Ryrie Brink에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

1. Born in 1895, Carol Ryrie Brink was orphaned by age 8 and raised by her grandmother.
2. Her grandmother's life and storytelling abilities inspired her writing.
3. She married Raymond Woodard Brink, a young mathematics professor she had met in Moscow, Idaho many years before.
4. After their son and daughter were born, early in her career, she started to write children's stories and edited a yearly collection of short stories.
5. She and her husband spent several years living in France, and her first novel *Anything Can Happen on the River* was published in 1934.
6. After that, she wrote more than thirty fiction and nonfiction books for children and adults.
7. She received the Newbery Award in 1936 for *Caddie Woodlawn*.

- ① 할머니에 의해 길러졌다.
- ② Moscow에서 만났던 수학 교수와 결혼했다.
- ③ 자녀가 태어나기 전에 어린이 이야기를 쓰기 시작했다.
- ④ 1934년에 그녀의 첫 번째 소설이 출간되었다.
- ⑤ *Caddie Woodlawn*으로 Newbery상을 받았다.

27. One Day Camp at Seattle Children’s Museum에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### One Day Camp at Seattle Children’s Museum

Seattle 어린이 박물관에서의 일일 캠프

One Day Camp at Seattle Children’s Museum is an experience that promises to inspire creativity in children.

Join us on an amazing journey of discovery!

• **Date:** Thursday, July 8, 2021

• **Ages:** 5 - 10

• **Schedule** 일정

Time	Activity
10:30 - 12:30	Arts & Crafts
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 15:30	Music & Dance

• **Participation Fees**

- Child: \$30

- Adult: \$10

• **Notes** 알림

- All children must be accompanied by an adult.

- The participation fee includes lunch and materials for the program.

- ① 7월 8일 목요일에 진행된다.
- ② 음악과 춤 활동이 있다.
- ③ 아이의 참가비는 30달러이다.
- ④ 모든 아이들은 어른과 동행해야 한다.
- ⑤ 점심 식사는 참가비에 포함되지 않는다.

28. Summer Rock Concert에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Summer Rock Concert

Five rock bands will provide great entertainment, joy, and music to all visitors.

- **Date:** Saturday, August 14, 2021 날짜: 토요일, 8월 14일, 2021년
- **Place:** Citizens Hall in the Blue Creek Building 장소: Blue Creek 건물의 시민회관
- **Details**  
세부 사항
  - All seats are \$30.
  - Tickets must be purchased online by Saturday, August 7.
  - Only 13-year-olds and older can attend the concert.
- **Notice** 공지
  - Food is not allowed in the concert hall.
  - All forms of photography and video recording are prohibited during the performance.
  - If you have any questions, please visit [www.rock5.info](http://www.rock5.info).

- ① 이틀간 진행된다.
- ② 티켓은 현장에서만 구매할 수 있다.
- ③ 콘서트 관람에 나이 제한은 없다.
- ④ 음식은 콘서트 홀에서 허용되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 공연 중 사진 촬영이 가능하다.

29. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

1. While working as a research fellow at Harvard, B. F. Skinner carried out a series of experiments on rats, using an invention that later became known as a "Skinner box."

2. A rat was placed in one of these boxes, ①which had a special bar fitted on the inside.

↳ 주격관계대명사 계속적용법 / 과거분사(수동형용사)

3. Every time the rat pressed this bar, it was presented with food.

4. The rate of bar-pressing was ②automatically recorded.

5. Initially, the rat might press the bar accidentally, or simply out of curiosity, and as a consequence ③ receive some food.

6. Over time, the rat learned that food appeared whenever the bar was pressed, and began to press ④ it purposefully in order to be fed.

↳ 자동사는 수동태 불가 : appear, occur, exist, rise ....

7. Comparing results from rats ④ given(gives) the "positive reinforcement" of food for their bar-pressing behavior with those that were not, or were presented with food at different rates, it became clear that when food appeared as a consequence of the rat's actions, this influenced its future behavior.

소개 : 동물 행동 연구를 위한 스키너 상자

요약 : 스키너 상자 실험은 동물의 특정한 행동에 대한 긍정적인 강화(음식을 줌)가 그 동물의 향후 행동에 영향을 미친다는 것을 밝혔다.

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

1. Let's return to a time in which photographs were not in living color.

↳ 전치사+관계대명사 + 완전문장

2. During that period, people referred to pictures as "photographs" rather than "black-and-white photographs" as we do today.

↳ 대동사

3. The possibility of color did not exist, so it was ① unnecessary to insert the adjective "black-and-white."

↳ 가주어 진주어

4. However, suppose we did include the phrase "black-and-white" before the existence of color photography.

5. By ② highlighting that reality, we become conscious of current limitations and thus open our minds to new possibilities and potential opportunities.

6. World War I was given that name only ③ after we were deeply embattled in World War II.

7. Before that horrific period of the 1940s, World War I was simply called "The Great War" or, even worse, "The War to End All Wars."

8. What if we had called it "World War I" back in 1918?

9. Such a label might have made the possibility of a second worldwide conflict / a ④ greater (unpredictable) reality for governments and individuals.

↳ 5형식 문장

10. We become conscious of issues when we explicitly ⑤ identify them.

↳ 대명사 일치

주제 : 우리는 어떤 것을 명시적으로 (명칭을 부여하는 것처럼) 인지했을 때 그 문제들을 현실적으로 의식하게 된다.

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. The **tendency** for one purchase to lead to another one **has** a name: the Diderot Effect.

↳ 형용사적으로 쓰인 to 부정사 의미상 주어 / 수일치

2. The Diderot Effect **states** **that** **obtaining** a new **possession** often **creates** a **spiral** of consumption **that** **leads** to additional purchases.

↳ 명사절내의 동명사 주어

3. You **can spot** this pattern everywhere.

4. You **buy** a dress and **have to get** new shoes and earrings to match.

5. You **buy** a toy for your child and soon **find** yourself **purchasing** all of the accessories **that go with** it.

6. It's a chain reaction of purchases. Many human behaviors **follow** this cycle.

7. You often **decide** what to do next based on **what** you **have** just **finished doing**.

↳ 선행사포함 관계대명사 / finish + V-ing

8. Going to the bathroom **leads to** washing and drying your hands, **which** **reminds** you **that** you **need** to put the dirty towels in the laundry, **so** you **add** laundry **detergent** to the shopping list, and so on.

9. No behavior **happens** in **isolation**

10. Each action **becomes** a **cue** **that** **triggers** the next behavior.

- ① isolation 고립, 분리
- ② comfort 편안함
- ③ observation 관찰, 준수
- ④ fairness 공정함
- ⑤ harmony 조화로움

주제 : 한가지 구매가 다른 구매를 불러 일으키는 디드로 효과(Diderot Effect.)

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. While leaders often face **enormous pressures** to make decisions quickly, **premature decisions** are the leading cause of decision failure.
2. This is primarily because leaders respond to the **superficial** issue of a decision rather than taking the time to **explore** the **underlying** issues.
3. Bob Carlson is a good example of a leader **exercising patience** in the face of diverse issues.
4. In the economic **downturn** of early 2001, Reell Precision Manufacturing **faced** a 30 percent drop in **revenues**.
5. Some members of the senior leadership team **favored layoffs** and some **favored** salary reductions.
6. While it would have been easy to push for a decision or call for a vote in order to **ease** the **tension** of the economic pressures, as co-CEO, Bob Carlson **helped** the team **work together and examine all of the issues**.

↖ 가주어 진주어 / to부정사 병렬 / 준사역 동사 help의 목적격 보어

7. The team finally **agreed** on salary reductions, **knowing** that, to the best of their ability, they **had thoroughly examined** the implications of both possible decisions.

↖ 분사구문 (동시상황)

\*revenue: 총수입 \*\*implication: 영향

- ① justifying layoffs
- ② exercising patience
- ③ increasing employment
- ④ sticking to his opinions
- ⑤ training unskilled members

소재 : 리더들의 의사 결정

요약 : 리더들은 거대한 압박에 직면하여 선부른 결정을 하기 보다는 인내심을 가지고 모든 가능성을 검토하여 신중하게 결정하도록 만들어야 한다.

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (3점)

1. When **self-handicapping**, you're **engaging in** behaviour **that** you know **will harm** your **chances** of **succeeding**: you know **that** you won't do as well on the test **if** you **go out** the night before, but you **do** it anyway.

↳ 삽입구가 포함된 주격관계대명사절 / 명사절 접속사 / go out을 대신하는 대동사

2. Why **would** anyone **intentionally** **harm** their chances of success? Well, here's a possible answer.

3. Say that you **do** **study** hard.

4. You **go** to bed at a **decent** time and **get** eight hours of sleep.

5. Then you **take** the maths test, but **don't do** well: you only get a C.

6. What **can** you **conclude** about **yourself**?

7. Probably that you're just not good at maths, **which** is a pretty hard **blow** to your **self-esteem**.

8. But **if** you **self-handicap**, you'll **never be** in this position because you're creating a reason for your failure

당신이 실패에 대한 이유를 만들기 때문에

9. You **were bound to** get a C, you can tell yourself, **because** you **went out** till 1 a.m.

10. That C **doesn't mean** **that** you're bad at maths; it just means that you like to party.

11. Self-handicapping **seems** like a **paradox**, **because** people **are deliberately** **harming** their chances of **success**.

- ① getting some rest from studying is necessary
- ② failure serves as the foundation for success
- ③ you're creating a reason for your failure
- ④ studying is not about winning or losing
- ⑤ you have already achieved a lot

소재 : 자기 불구화

요약 : 사람들은 자존감을 보호하기 위해 의도적으로 성공의 가능성을 해치는 자기불구화 하는 경향이 있다.



34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Early in the **term**, our art professor **projected** an image of a monk, his back to the viewer, **standing** on the shore, **looking** off into a blue sea and an enormous sky.

↖ 현재분사(형용사구)

2. The professor **asked** the class, "What do you see?"

3. The **darkened auditorium** **was** silent.

4. We **looked** and **looked** and **thought** and **thought** as **hard** as possible to **unearth** the hidden meaning, **but** **came up with** nothing — we **must have missed** it.

5. With dramatic exasperation she **answered** her own question, "It's a painting of a monk! His back is to us! He is standing near the shore! There's a blue sea and enormous sky!"

6. Hmm... why **didn't** we **see** it?

7. **So as not to** **bias** us, she **had posed** the question **without revealing the artist or title of the work.**

↖ so as to V = in order to V 부정형 / 시제의 논리성

8. In fact, it **was** Caspar David Friedrich's The Monk by the Sea.

9. **To better understand your world, consciously acknowledge what you actually see rather than guess at what you think you are supposed to see.**

\*exasperation: 격분

- ① consciously acknowledge what you actually see
- ② accept different opinions with a broad mind
- ③ reflect on what you' re already learned
- ④ personally experience even a small thing
- ⑤ analyze the answers from various perspectives

요약 : 세상을 더 잘 이해하기 위해서, 봐야 할 것으로 기대되는 것을 추측하기보다는 (편견을 가지지 말고) 실제로 보이는 것을 의식적으로 인정하라.

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

- 1. An interesting **phenomenon** **that** **arose** from social media **is** the **concept** of social proof.
- 2. It's easier **for** a person **to** accept new values or ideas **when** they see **that** others have already done **so**.

↳ 진주어의 의미상 주어 / 부정대명사

- 3. ① **If** the person ^they see **accepting** the new idea **happens** to be a friend, then social proof **has** even more power by **exerting peer pressure** **as well as** **relying on** the trust **that** people put in the judgments of their close friends.

↳ 부사절의 주어를 수식하는 형용사절의 목적격 관계대명사 생략 / 목적격 관대 생략

- 4. ② **For example**, a video about some issue **may be controversial** on its own but more **credible** **if it** got thousands of likes.

- 5. ③ ~~When expressing feelings of liking to friends, you can express them using nonverbal cues such as facial expressions.~~

- 6. ④ **If** a friend **recommends** the video to you, in many cases, the credibility of the idea ^it **presents** **will rise** in **direct proportion** to the trust ^you place in the friend **recommending** the video.

↳ 목적격관대 생략 / 현재분사

- 7. ⑤ This **is** the power of social media and part of the reason why videos or "posts" **can become** "viral."

\*exert: 발휘하다 \*\*viral: 바이러스성의, 입소문이 나는

소재 : social proof

주제 : 다른 사람들이 이미 그렇게 했음을 알 때 (사회적 증거를 확보했을 때) 사람들은 새로운 가치나 아이디어를 수용하기 쉽다.

36. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. **Consider** the story of two men **quarreling** in a library.
2. One **wants** the window open **and** **the other** **wants** it closed.
3. They **argue** back and forth about how much **to leave** it open: a crack, halfway, or three-quarters of the way.
4. (C) No solution **satisfies** them both. **Enter** the librarian.
5. She **asks** one why he **wants** the window open: "To get some fresh air."
6. She **asks** **the other** why he **wants** it **closed**: "To avoid a draft."
7. (B) After **thinking** a minute, she **opens** wide a window in the next room, **bringing** in fresh air without a draft.
8. This story **is typical** of many **negotiations**.
9. **Since** the parties' problem **appears** to be a **conflict** of **positions**, they naturally **tend** to talk about positions — and often **reach** an impasse.
10. (A)The librarian **could not have invented** the solution <sup>^</sup>she **did** **if** she **had focused** only on the two men's **stated** positions of wanting the window open or closed.

↖ 가정법 과거완료

11. Instead, she **looked to** their **underlying** interests of fresh air and no draft.

\*draft: 외풍 \*\*impasse: 막다른

소재 : **협상의 방법**

요약 : 협상의 전형은 언급된 입자에만 집중하지 말고, 쌍방이 근원적으로 원하는 게 무엇인가를 살펴 보는 것이다.

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. In one **survey**, 61 percent of Americans **said** **that** they **supported** the government **spending** more on **'assistance** to the poor'.

↖ 현재분사 (형용사=목적격보어)

2. (B) But **when** the same population **was asked** **whether** they **supported** spending more government money on 'welfare', only 21 percent **were** in favour.

↖ 명사절 접속사 whether (=if) / 수일치 : 복수명사의 일부

3. **In other words**, if you **ask** people about individual welfare programmes — such as giving **financial** help to people **who** **have** long-term illnesses **and** **paying** for school meals for families with low income — people **are** broadly **in favour of** **them**.

↖ 동명사 병렬

4. (C) **But** if you **ask** about 'welfare' — **which** **refers to** those exact same programmes that you've just listed — they're against it.

5. The word 'welfare' **has** **negative connotations**, perhaps **because of** the way ^many **politicians** and newspapers **portray** it.

↖ 전치사와 접속사 구문

6. (A) **Therefore**, the framing of a question **can** heavily **influence** the answer in many ways, **which** **matters** **if** your aim is to obtain a 'true measure' of **what** people **think**.

↖ 앞의 내용을 설명하는 주격관대 계속적 용법의 수일치

7. And **next time** you **hear** a politician say 'surveys **prove** **that** the majority of the people **agree with** me', **be** very wary.

\*wary: 조심성 있는 \*\*connotation: 함축

소재 : 설문에서 질문의 프레이밍 효과

주제 : 설문에서 질문을 어떻게 프레이밍 하느냐에 따라 답변에 영향을 미칠 수 있다.

wary = careful = precautionous

38. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

1. Risk often **arises** from **uncertainty** about how to approach a problem or situation.
2. One way to avoid such risk is to **contract with** a party **who** is experienced and knows how to do it.
3. **For example**, to minimize the financial risk **associated with** the **capital cost** of tooling and equipment for **production** of a large, **complex** system, a **manufacturer** might **subcontract** the production of the system's major **components** to suppliers **familiar with** those components.
4. This **relieves** the manufacturer of the financial risk **associated with** the tooling and equipment to produce these components.
5. **However**, **transfer** of one kind of risk often **means inheriting** another kind.
6. **For example**, **subcontracting** work for the components **puts** the manufacturer in the position of relying on outsiders, **which** **increases** the risks **associated** with quality control, scheduling, and the **performance** of the **end-item** system.

ㄷ 동명사 주어 수일치 / 앞 내용을 설명하는 관계대명사 계속적 용법의 수일치

7. But these risks often **can be reduced** through careful **management** of the suppliers.

\*subcontract: 하청을 주다(일감을 다른 사람에게 맡기다)

주제 : 불확실성의 회피 수단으로 사용되는 정통성 있는 업자와의 하청 계약

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

1. Ransom Olds, the father of the Oldsmobile, **could not produce** his "horseless **carriages**" **fast enough**.
2. In 1901 he **had** an idea to speed up the **manufacturing** process — instead of building one car at a time, he **created** the **assembly line**.
3. ① The **acceleration** in production **was unheard of** — from an output of 425 **automobiles** in 1901 to an impressive 2,500 cars the following year.
4. **While** other competitors **were** in awe of this **incredible volume**, Henry Ford **dared to ask**, "Can we do even better?"
5. ② He **was**, in fact, able to improve upon Olds's clever idea by introducing conveyor belts to the assembly line.
6. ③ As a result, Ford's production **went through the roof**.
7. ④ Instead of taking a day and a half to manufacture a Model T, as in the past, he **was** now able to **spit them out** at a rate of one car every ninety minutes.
8. ⑤ The **moral** of the story **is that good progress is** often the herald of great progress.

\*in awe of: ~에 깊은 감명을 받은 \*\*herald: 선구자

소재 : 포드 자동차의 컨베이어 벨트 시스템을 통해 증명된 좋은 진보가 통해 이끌어 낸 위대한 진보

☞ 선구자 : frontier = pioneer = pathfinder = leader

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

1. Anne Thorndike, a **primary care physician** in Boston, **had** a crazy idea.
2. She **believed** ^she **could improve** the eating habits of thousands of hospital staff and visitors without changing their **willpower** or motivation in the **slightest** way.
3. In fact, she **didn't plan** on talking to them at all.
4. Thorndike **designed** a study to **alter** the "choice architecture" of the hospital cafeteria.
5. She **started** by changing **how** drinks **were arranged** in the room.
6. **Originally**, the refrigerators **located** next to the **cash registers** in the cafeteria **were filled with** only soda.
7. She **added** water as an option to each one.
8. Additionally, she **placed** baskets of bottled water next to the food stations throughout the room.
9. Soda **was** still in the primary refrigerators, but water **was** now available at all drink locations.
10. Over the next three months, the number of soda sales at the hospital **dropped** by 11.4 percent.
11. **Meanwhile**, sales of bottled water **increased** by 25.8 percent.



The study performed by Thorndike showed that the (A) placement of drinks at the hospital cafeteria influenced the choices people made, which (B) lowered the consumption of soda.

- | (A)         | (B)        |
|-------------|------------|
| ① placement | lowered    |
| ② placement | boosted    |
| ③ price     | lowered    |
| ④ price     | boosted    |
| ⑤ flavor    | maintained |

요약 : Thorndike에 의해 수행된 연구는 병원 구내식당에 음료를 배치하는 것이 사람들이 하는 선택에 영향을 주어, 탄산음료의 소비를 낮춘다는 것을 보여주었다.

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

1. Paralysis by analysis is a state of over-thinking and analyzing a particular problem, but you still end up not making a decision.

↖ end up V-ing : ~로 끝나다.

2. One famous ancient fable of the fox and the cat explains this situation of paralysis by analysis in the simplest way.

3. In the story, the fox and the cat discuss how many ways they have to escape their hunters.

4. Cat quickly climbs a tree.

5. Fox, on the other hand, begins to analyze all the ways to escape that he knows.

↖ 목적격 관대

6. But unable to decide which one would be the best, he (a)fails to act and gets caught by the dogs.

↖ being 이 생략된 분사구문 / 수동태

7. This story perfectly illustrates the analysis paralysis phenomenon: the (b)inability to act or decide due to over-thinking about available alternatives.

8. People experience that although they start with a good intention to find a solution to a problem, they often analyze indefinitely about various factors that might lead to wrong decisions.

9. They don't feel satisfied with the available information and think ^they still need (c)more data to perfect their decision.

10. Most often this situation of paralysis by analysis (d)arises when somebody is afraid of making an erroneous decision that can lead to potential catastrophic consequences: it might impact their careers or their organizations' productivity.

11. So that's why people are generally (e) overcautious (confident) in making decisions that involve huge stakes.

\*paralysis: 마비 \*\*stakes: (계획 · 행동 등의 성공 여부에) 걸려 있는 것



41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Best Ways to Keep You from Overthinking
- ② Overthinking or Overdoing: Which Is Worse?
- ③ Costs and Benefits of Having Various Alternatives
- ④ Overthinking: A Barrier to Effective Decision-making
- ⑤ Trapped in Moral Dilemma: Harmful for Your Survival

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

소재 : 분석에 의한 마비

요약 : 분석에 의한 마비는 특정한 문제에 대해 잘못된 결정을 두려워하여 지나치게 분석함으로써 여전히 결정을 내리지 못하는 상태이다.

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

1. Victor applied for the position of office cleaner at a very big company.
2. The manager interviewed him, then gave him a test: cleaning, stocking, and supplying designated facility areas.
3. After observing what he was doing, the manager said, "You are hired. Give me your email address, and I'll send you some documents to fill out."
4. (C) Victor replied, "I don't have a computer, nor an email."
5. "I'm sorry," said the manager.
6. And he added, "If you don't have an email, how do you intend to do this job? This job requires you to have an email address. I can't hire you."
7. Victor left with no hope at all. He didn't know what to do, with only 10 dollars in his pocket.
8. He then decided to go to the supermarket and bought a 10kg box of tomatoes.
9. (B) He then sold the tomatoes in a door to door round.
10. In two hours, he succeeded to double his capital.
11. He repeated the operation three times and returned home with 60 dollars.
12. Victor realized that he could survive by this way, and started to go every day earlier, and returned late.
13. Thus, his money doubled or tripled each day.
14. Shortly later, he bought a cart, then a truck, and then he had his own fleet of delivery vehicles.
15. (D) Several years later, Victor's company became the biggest food company in his city.

16. He started to plan his family's future, and decided to get a life insurance.
17. He called an insurance broker.
18. When the conversation was concluded, he asked him his email.
19. Victor replied: "I don't have an email."
20. The broker replied curiously, "You don't have an email, and yet have succeeded to build an empire. Do you imagine what you could have been if you had an email?"
21. He thought for a while, and replied, "An office cleaner!"

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 Victor에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 사무실 청소부 자리에 지원하였다.  
 ② 2시간 만에 자본금을 두 배로 만들었다.  
 ③ 슈퍼마켓에 가서 토마토를 샀다.  
 ④ 그의 회사는 도시에서 가장 큰 식품 회사가 되었다.  
 ⑤ 이메일이 있다고 보험 중개인에게 답했다.