



12-G

1 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)~(D)에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 <보기>에서 골라 쓰시오.

A variety of theoretical perspectives provide insight into immigration. Economics, which assumes that actors engage in utility (A) _____, represents one framework. From this perspective, it is assumed that individuals are rational actors, i.e., that they make decisions regarding migration by the advantages and disadvantages of staying in a particular location compared to the benefits and costs of (B) _____. Benefits may include but are not limited to short-term and long-term monetary gains, safety, and greater freedom of cultural expression. Individual costs include but are not limited to the expense of travel, uncertainty of living in a foreign land, difficulty of (C) _____ to a different language, uncertainty about a different culture, and the great concern about living in a new land. (D) _____ costs associated with separation from family, friends, and the fear of the unknown also should be taken into account in cost-benefit assessments.

<조건>

- 어형 변화 금지
- 단어 중복 사용 금지
- 대소문자 구분 없음

<보기>

rejecting / spiritual / physical / adjusting / maximization / relocating / minimization / remaining / learning

(A): _____

(B): _____

(C): _____

(D): _____



2 다음 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것으로 짝지어진 것은?

A variety of theoretical perspectives provide insight into immigration. Economics, which assumes that actors engage in utility maximization, represents on framework. From this perspective, it is assumed that individuals are rational actors, i.e., that they make migration decisions based on their assessment of the costs as well as benefits of remaining in a given area versus the costs and benefits of (A)_____.

Benefits may include but are not limited to short-term and long-term monetary gains, safety, and greater freedom of cultural expression. Individual costs include but are not limited to the expense of travel, uncertainty of living in a foreign land, difficulty of adapting to a different language, uncertainty about a different culture, and the great concern about living in a new land. Psychic (B)_____ associated with separation from family, friends, and the fear of the unknown also should be taken into account in cost- benefit assessments.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|---------------|
| ① survival | consideration |
| ② insights | rewards |
| ③ immigration | benefits |
| ④ leaving | costs |
| ⑤ living | impacts |



12-1

3 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

We often experience emotions in response to the circumstances of fictional characters, it has been hypothesized that reading fiction allows us to mentally simulate, manipulate, and perhaps improve our social understanding of the emotional states of others in a way that translates into our own lives. In a related series of studies, Mar, Oatley, Hirsh, dela Paz, and Peterson have shown that adults who read a lot of fiction perform better on objective tests of empathy than non-readers. In fact, this finding of increased empathy could not be attributed to simply reading a lot, because adults who are frequent readers of informational text do not display the same benefits. High informational text readers may actually perform worse relative to non-readers!

- ① Reading a lot of books, regardless of genre, can help adults develop their empathy.
- ② To improve empathy, people need to link their emotions with circumstances of them.
- ③ Increased empathy often allows readers of fiction to imagine what the end of the story will be like.
- ④ Adults who want their kids to have increased empathy encourage them to read more fiction.
- ⑤ People who read a lot of fiction have higher empathetic abilities compared to non-readers.

4 다음 글의 밑줄 친 낱말의 쓰임이 가장 적절하지 않은 것은?

Reading fiction, in particular, has been linked with ①increased empathy. Because we often experience emotions in response to the circumstances of fictional characters, it has been hypothesized that reading fiction allows us to mentally simulate, manipulate, and perhaps ②impair our social understanding of the emotional states of others in a way that translates into our own lives. In a related series of studies, Mar, Oatley, Hirsh, dela Paz, and Peterson have shown that adults who read a lot of fiction perform ③better on objective tests of empathy than non-readers. In fact, this finding of increased empathy could not be attributed to simply reading a lot, because adults who are frequent readers of informational text do not display the ④same benefits. High informational text readers may actually perform ⑤worse relative to non-readers!

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



5 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Reading fiction, in particular, has been linked with increased empathy. Because we often experience emotions in response to the circumstances of fictional characters, it has been hypothesized that reading fiction allows us to mentally simulate, manipulate, and perhaps improve our social understanding of the emotional states of others in a way that translates into our own lives. In a related series of studies, Mar. Oatley, Hirsh, dela Paz, and Peterson have shown that adults who read a lot of fiction perform better on objective tests of empathy than non-readers. In fact, this finding of increased empathy could not be attributed to simply reading a lot, because adults who are frequent readers of informational text do not display the same benefits. High informational text readers may actually perform worse relative to non-readers!

- ① 소설을 읽은 독자는 종종 감정이입 능력이 부족할 수 있다.
- ② 소설 읽기는 감정이입 촉진 및 타인의 감정을 이해 하는데 도움이 된다.
- ③ 감정이입 능력은 읽은 양과는 관계없이 개인의 성격에 따라 다를 수 있다.
- ④ 정보 텍스트를 읽은 독자와 소설을 읽은 독자 간에는 감정이입 능력의 차이가 나타나지 않는다.
- ⑤ 정보 텍스트를 읽은 독자들은 소설을 읽은 독자들보다 마찬가지로 감정이입 능력이 향상되지 않는다.



12-2

6 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말을 <조건>에 맞게 쓰시오.

Food packaging is a noticeable form of the food supply's waste. Once the product is consumed, the packaging is left to be handled separately. Consumer packaging waste, however, is not the only source of packaging waste along the supply chain. Packaging waste comes from each stage in the supply chain including restaurants, retailers, distributors, and manufacturers. Not all of the waste is managed appropriately; for example, some of it has ended up clogging our oceans where plastic litter is floating around choking, trapping, and poisoning wildlife. Used packaging may be recovered for recycling and reuse. This is a critical way to minimize the overall burden from food and beverage packaging and potentially serve as a resource for new packaging.

↓

Food packaging waste is an (A)_____ issue throughout the supply chain, with consumer waste being just one part of it, leading to environmental problems such as ocean pollution; however, the (B)_____ of used packaging through recycling and reuse of it can be helpful in (C)_____ the overall burden and potentially being a valuable resource for new packaging.

<조건>

- 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.
- 필요시 어형 변화

(A): _____

(B): _____

(C): _____



7 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

Food packaging is a visible form of the food supply's waste. Once the product is consumed, the packaging ①is left to be handled separately.

Consumer packaging waste, however, is not the only source of packaging waste along the supply chain.

Packaging waste comes from each stage in the supply chain ②including restaurants, retailers, distributors, and manufacturers. Not all of the waste is managed appropriately; for example, some of it has ended up clogging our oceans ③where plastic litter is floating around choking, trapping, and poisoning wildlife in. ④Used packaging may be recovered for recycling and reuse. This is a critical way to minimize the overall burden from food and beverage packaging and potentially ⑤serve as a resource for new packaging.

*clog: 막히게 하다 **choke: 질식사하다

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



12-3

8 다음 글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

_____ of knowledge is what enables you to engage in meaningful small talk, and small talk, as O. Henry once said, is similar to putting "a few raisins into the tasteless dough of existence." In short, there's nothing small about small talk; it's a social lubricant that looms large in all human exchanges. Thus, being informed on a wide range of topics outside your area of expertise can be immensely helpful in building social bridges. Research has shown that the more people feel they have in common, the better they like each other. So by increasing your _____ of knowledge, you'll be able to project a favorable image more easily with more people.

- ① W(w)idth ② D(d)epth
③ C(c)onfidence ④ S(s)uspicion
⑤ E(e)nthusiasm



12-4

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Although people can agree on the need for conservation and strong anti-pollution efforts when costs are not considered. when costs are considered there is significantly ㉠less agreement. Let's consider some of these costs. They involve ㉡restrictions on individual actions, relocation of industry and jobs, new bureaucracy, and the development of expensive new technology 오염 문제를 평가함에 있어 혜택뿐만 아니라 비용도 고려되어야 한다. Therefore, it is ㉢likely that we will decide to institute a "no pollution" policy: that would be impossible to implement. And even approaching a standard of "little" pollution, for many, would be too ㉣expensive. Instead we are likely to choose an ㉤"optimal level" of pollution.

9 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

10 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분을 아래 Word box를 활용하여 올바르게 영작하시오. (주어진 단어 이외의 단어를 함께 사용하거나 주어진 단어를 변형해야 함.)

<Word box>
 the issue of pollution / consider / the costs / must /
 the benefits / in / as well as / assess

→

11 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것끼리 묶은 것은?

Although people can agree on the need for conservation and strong anti-pollution efforts when costs are not considered, when costs are considered there is significantly (A)[less / more] agreement. Let's consider some of these costs. They involve restrictions on individual actions, relocation of industry and jobs, new bureaucracy, and the development of expensive new technology. In assessing the issue of pollution, the costs as well as the benefits must be considered. Therefore, it is (B) [likely / unlikely] that we will decide to institute a "no pollution" policy; that would be impossible to be carried out. And even approaching a standard of "little" pollution, for many, would be too expensive. Instead we are likely to choose an (C) "[optimal / optical] level" of pollution.

- (A) (B) (C)
- ① less unlikely optimal
 - ② less likely optical
 - ③ more likely optical
 - ④ more unlikely optimal
 - ⑤ less unlikely optical



12 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although people can agree on the need for conservation and strong anti-pollution efforts when costs are not considered, when costs are considered there is significantly less agreement. Let's consider some of these costs. They involve restrictions on individual actions, relocation of industry and jobs, new bureaucracy, and the development of expensive new technology. In assessing the issue of pollution, the costs as well as the benefits must be considered. Therefore, it is unlikely that we will decide to institute a "no pollution" policy; that would be impossible to implement. And even approaching a standard of "little" pollution, for many, would be too expensive. Instead we are likely to choose an "optimal level" of pollution.

- ① 비용 변수 때문에 '적정수준의 오염' 정책을 선택한다.
- ② 비효율적인 관료제도가 오염방지 정책에 영향을 미친다.
- ③ 보존과 오염방지 정책들에는 허와 실이 존재한다.
- ④ 정책입안자들은 환경보호에 대하여 양면성을 보인다.
- ⑤ 환경보호에 대한 완전한 동의를 끌어내기는 힘들다.

13 다음 중 밑줄 친 ㉠의 구체적인 사례로 제시되지 않은 것은?

Although people can agree on the need for conservation and strong anti-pollution efforts when costs are not considered, when costs are considered there is significantly less agreement. Let's consider ㉠some of these costs. They involve restrictions on individual actions, relocation of industry and jobs, new bureaucracy, and the development of expensive new technology. In assessing the issue of pollution, the costs as well as the benefits must be considered. Therefore, it is unlikely that we will decide to institute a "no pollution" policy; that would be impossible to implement. And even approaching a standard of "little" pollution, for many, would be too expensive. Instead we are likely to choose an "optimal level" of pollution.

*bureaucracy: 관료 제도

- ① 새로운 관료 제도
- ② 산업과 일자리의 재배치
- ③ 개인의 행동 제한
- ④ 값비싼 신기술 개발
- ⑤ 오염 문제 평가



정답

- 1 (A) maximization
(B) relocating
(C) adjusting
(D) spiritual

2 ④

3 ⑤

4 ②

5 ②

- 6 (A) noticeable
(B) recovery
(C) minimizing

7 ③

8 ①

9 ③

10 In assessing the issue of pollution, the costs as well as the benefits must be considered

11 ①

12 ①

13 ⑤