

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Dear Ms. Stevens,
2. My name is Peter Watson, and I'm the manager of the Springton Library.
3. Our storytelling program **has been** so **well-attended** that we are planning to **expand** the program to 6 days each week.
4. This means that we need to **recruit** more volunteers to read to the children.
5. People still **talk** about the week [^]you **filled in** for us when one of our volunteers couldn't come.
6. You really **brought** those stories to life!
7. **So, would you be willing to read to the preschoolers for an hour, from 10 to 11 a.m. every Friday?**
8. I hope you will take this opportunity to let more children hear your voice.
9. We are looking forward to your **positive reply**.
10. Best regards, Peter Watson

- ① 도서관의 운영 시간 연장을 제안하려고
- ② 봉사 활동 시간이 변경된 것을 안내하려고
- ③ 독서 토론 수업에 참여할 아동을 모집하려고
- ④ 봉사 활동에 참여하지 못하게 된 것을 사과하려고
- ⑤ **책 읽어 주기 자원봉사에 참여해 줄 것을 요청하려고**

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I' 의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. I **walked up** to the little dark brown door **and** **knocked**.
2. Nobody answered. I pushed on the door carefully.
3. **When** the door **swung** open with a rusty **creak**, a man **was standing** in a back corner of the room.
4. **My hands flew** over my mouth **as** I started to scream.
5. He was just standing there, **watching** me!
6. **As** my heart continued to race, I **saw** **that** he **had** also **put** his hands over his mouth.
7. Wait a minute... It was a mirror!
8. I **took** a deep breath and **walked** past a table to the old mirror **that** **stood** in the back of the room.
9. **I felt my heartbeat returning** to normal, and **calmly** looked at my **reflection** in the mirror.

① **terrified** → **relieved**

② hopeful → nervous

③ confident → anxious

④ annoyed → grateful

⑤ disappointed → thrilled

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. In the rush towards **individual achievement** and **recognition**, the **majority** of those **who** make it **forget** their **humble** beginnings.
2. They often **forget** those **who** helped them on their way up.
3. If you forget **where** you **came from**, if you **neglect** those **who** were there for you when things were tough and slow, then your success **is valueless**.
4. No one can **make it up** there without the help of **others**.
5. There **are** parents, friends, advisers, and coaches **that** help.
6. **You need to be grateful to all of those who helped you.**
7. **Gratitude** is the glue **that** keeps you **connected** to **others**.
8. **It is** the bridge **that** keeps you **connected** with those who were there for you in the past **and who** are likely to be there in the end.

↳ it is ~ that 강조 / 수동 목적격 보어 / 주격관계대명사 병렬

9. Relationships and the way ^you **treat** others **determine** your real success.

- ① 원만한 인간관계를 위하여 사고의 유연성을 길러야 한다.
- ② 성공에 도움을 준 사람들에게 감사하는 마음을 가져야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 분야에서 성공하기 위해서는 경험의 폭을 넓혀야 한다.
- ④ 원하는 직업을 갖기 위해서는 다른 사람의 조언을 경청해야 한다.
- ⑤ 타인의 시선을 의식하지 않고 부단히 새로운 일에 도전해야 한다.

grateful / gratitude / thankful / thank / appreciate

21. 밑줄 친 ‘give away the house’ 가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

1. For companies interested in delighting customers, exceptional value and service become part of the overall company culture.

↖ SV 수일치

2. For example, year after year, Pazano ranks at or near the top of the hospitality industry in terms of customer satisfaction.

3. The company's passion for satisfying customers is summed up in its credo, which promises that its luxury hotels will deliver a truly memorable experience.

4. Although a customer-centered firm seeks to deliver high customer satisfaction relative to competitors, it does not attempt to maximize customer satisfaction.

↖ 형용사구 후치 수식

5. A company can always increase customer satisfaction by lowering its price or increasing its services.

6. But this may result in lower profits.

7. Thus, the purpose of marketing is to generate customer value profitably.

8. This requires a very delicate balance: the marketer must continue to generate more customer value and satisfaction but not ‘give away the house’. *credo: 신조

- ① risk the company's profitability
- ② overlook a competitor's strengths
- ③ hurt the reputation of the company
- ④ generate more customer complaints
- ⑤ abandon customer-oriented marketing

주제 : _____

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. The problem with simply **adopting** any popular method of **parenting** is that it **ignores** the most important **variable** in the equation: the **uniqueness** of your child.

2. So, **rather than** insist that one style of parenting will work with every child, we **might take** a page from the gardener's handbook.

3. Just as the gardener **accepts**, without question or **resistance**, the plant's **requirements** and provides the right conditions ^each plant needs to grow and **flourish**, so, too, do we parents need to custom-design our parenting to fit the natural needs of each individual child.
^ 부사절 동사 병렬 / each 단수취급 / so V S 도치

4. Although that may seem difficult, it **is** possible.

5. Once we **understand** who our children really are, we **can begin** to figure out how to make changes in our parenting style to be more positive and accepting of each child ^we've been blessed to parent. *equation: 방정식
^ 의문사 to부정사 / to부정사 부사적(결과) / 형용사 accepting / 5형식 수동태

- ① 자녀의 특성에 맞는 개별화된 양육이 필요하다.
- ② 식물을 키우는 것이 자녀의 창의성 발달에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 정서적 교감은 자녀의 바람직한 인격 형성에 필수적이다.
- ④ 자녀에게 타인을 존중하는 태도를 가르치는 것이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 전문가에 의해 검증된 양육 방식을 따르는 것이 바람직하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. In the movie Groundhog Day, a weatherman played by Bill Murray is forced to re-live a single day over and over again.

2. Confronted with this seemingly endless loop, he eventually rebels against living through the same day the same way twice.

↖ 수동분사구문

3. He learns French, becomes a great pianist, befriends his neighbors, helps the poor.

4. Why do we cheer him on?

5. Because we don't want perfect predictability, even if what's on repeat is appealing.

6. Surprise engages us.

7. It allows us to escape autopilot.

8. It keeps us awake to our experience.

9. In fact, the neurotransmitter systems involved in reward are tied to the level of surprise : rewards delivered at regular, predictable times yield a lot less activity in the brain than the same rewards delivered at random unpredictable times.

↖ 과거분사 / 동사자리 / 비교급 강조

10. Surprise gratifies. *loop: 고리 **neurotransmitter: 신경전달물질

① considerations in learning foreign languages

② people's inclination towards unpredictability

③ hidden devices to make a movie plot unexpected

④ positive effects of routine on human brain function

⑤ danger of predicting the future based on the present

주제 : _____

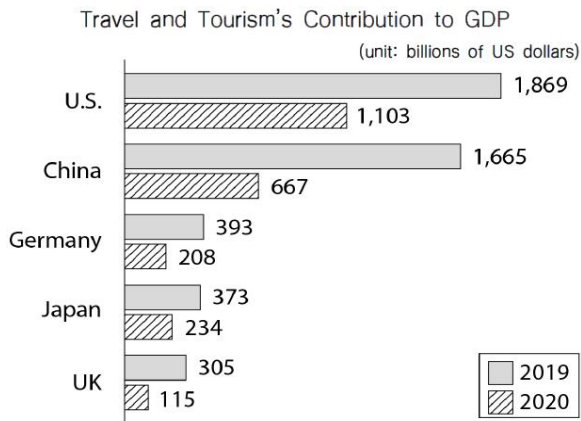
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. A building is an **inanimate** object, but it is not an inarticulate one.
2. Even the simplest house always makes a **statement**, one expressed in brick and stone, in wood and glass, rather than in words -- but no less loud and obvious.
↖ 부정대명사 one = a statement / 과거분사구(수동형용사구)
3. **When** we see a **rusting** trailer **surrounded** by weeds and **abandoned** cars, or a brand-new mini-mansion with a high wall, we **instantly get** a message.
4. In both of these cases, though in different accents, it is "Stay Out of Here."
5. **It is** not only houses, of course, **that** communicate with us.
↖ it is ~ that 강조
6. All kinds of buildings - churches, museums, schools, hospitals, restaurants, and offices - **speak** to us silently.
7. Sometimes the statement is **deliberate**.
8. A store or restaurant **can be designed** **so that** it **welcomes** mostly low-income or high-income customers.
9. Buildings **tell us what to think and how to act**, **though** we **may not register** their messages consciously.
*inarticulate: 표현을 제대로 하지 못하는

- ① Buildings Do Talk in Their Own Ways!
- ② Design of Buildings Starts from Nature
- ③ Language of Buildings: Too Vague to Grasp
- ④ Which Is More Important, Safety or Beauty?
- ⑤ How Do Architects Attach Emotions to Buildings?

주제 : _____

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



- The above graph shows travel and tourism's contribution to GDP for each of the five countries in 2019 and in 2020.
- ㉠ In all five countries, travel and tourism's contribution to GDP in 2020 decreased compared to the previous year.
- ㉡ Both in 2019 and in 2020, the U.S. showed the largest contribution of travel and tourism to GDP among the five countries, followed by China.
- ㉢ In China, travel and tourism's contribution to GDP in 2020 was ~~less than a third that in 2019.~~
- ㉣ In 2019, Germany showed a larger contribution of travel and tourism to GDP than Japan, whereas the reverse was true in 2020.
- ㉤ In 2020, the UK was the only country where the contribution of travel and tourism to GDP was less than \$200 billion.

26. monarch butterfly에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

1. The monarch butterfly has lovely bright colors splashed on its wings.
2. The wings have white spots on the outer margins.
3. The hind wings are rounded, and they are lighter in color than the front wings.
4. The body is black with white spots.
5. The mother butterfly lays only one egg on the underside of milkweed leaves, which hatches about three to five days later.
6. The monarch loves to fly around in the warm sunshine, from March through October, all across the United States.
7. The monarch cannot survive the cold winter temperatures of the northern states.
8. So, it very wisely migrates from the northern states to the south, and hibernates.
9. The monarch is the only insect that can fly more than four thousand kilometers to a warmer climate. *hibernate: 동면하다

- ① 날개의 바깥 가장자리에 흰 점이 있다.
- ② 뒷날개는 앞날개보다 색이 더 밝다.
- ③ 알은 약 3일에서 5일 후에 부화한다.
- ④ 북부 주의 추운 겨울 기온에 잘 버틴다.
- ⑤ 4천 킬로미터 넘게 날 수 있다.

27. 2022 Korean Speech Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2022 Korean Speech Contest

Are you a foreign student who wants to show off your Korean? Make your own video sharing your experiences in Korea.

- Theme:** “My Experiences While Staying in Korea”
- Video Submission Deadline:** September 5th
- Prizes**
 - 1st place: \$100 and traditional Korean tea
 - 2nd place: \$50 and a traditional Korean doll
- Details**
 - Your name must be mentioned at the beginning of the video.
 - Your video must be between 3 to 5 minutes.
 - Please email your video file to k-speech@kcontest.com.

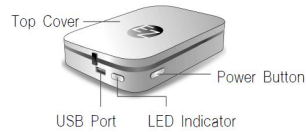
- ① 한국에서 지내는 동안의 경험을 주제로 한다.
- ② 영상 제출 마감일은 9월 5일이다.
- ③ 1등에게는 상금과 한국 전통 인형이 주어진다.
- ④ 영상 도입부에 이름이 언급되어야 한다.
- ⑤ 이메일로 영상 파일을 보내야 한다.

28. EZ Portable Photo Printer 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

EZ Portable Photo Printer User Manual

Note on LED Indicator

- White: Power on
- Red: Battery charging



How to Operate

- Press the power button to turn the printer on.
- Press the power button twice to turn the printer off.
- To charge the battery, connect the cable to the USB port. It takes 60 - 90 minutes for a full charge.
- To connect to the printer wirelessly, download the 'EZ Printer App' on your mobile device.

How to Load Photo Paper

- Lift the printer's top cover.
- Insert the photo paper with any logos facing downward.

- ① LED 표시기의 흰색은 충전 중임을 나타낸다.
- ② 전원 버튼을 한 번 누르면 전원이 꺼진다.
- ③ 배터리가 완전히 충전되는 데 2시간 이상 걸린다.
- ④ 무선 연결을 위해 앱을 다운로드해야 한다.
- ⑤ 인화지를 로고가 위로 향하도록 넣어야 한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

1. Even though institutions like the World Bank use wealth ① to differentiate between "developed" and "developing" countries, they also agree that development is more than economic growth.

2. "Development" can also include the social and environmental changes that are caused by or accompany economic growth, some of ② which are positive and thus may be negative.

3. Awareness has grown - and continues to grow - that the question of how economic growth is affecting people and the planet ③ needs to be addressed.

↖ 명사와 분리된 동격 명사절 / 능동태 / 명사절내 동사 자리 / to부정사 수동태

4. Countries are slowly learning that it is cheaper and causes ④ much less suffering to try to reduce the harmful effects of an economic activity or project at the beginning, when it is planned, than after the damage appears.

↖ 비교급 강조 부사 / 가주어 진주어 to부정사 / 수동태 / 수동태 불가 자동사 appear

5. To do this is not easy and is always imperfect.

6. But an awareness of the need for such an effort indicates a greater understanding and moral concern than ⑤ did (~~was~~) the previous widespread attitude that focused only on creating new products and services.

↖ 대동사 / 주격 관태

주제 : _____

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

1. The most **advanced military** jets **are** fly-by-wire:
2. They **are** so **unstable** **that** they **require** an automated system **that** **can sense** and **act** more quickly than a human **operator** **to maintain** control.
3. Our **dependence** on smart technology **has led** to a ① **paradox**.
4. As technology **improves**, it **becomes** more **reliable** and more **efficient**, and human operators **depend on** it even more.
5. Eventually they **lose** focus, **become** ② **distracted**, and check out, **leaving** the system **to run** on its own.
6. In the most **extreme** case, **piloting** a **massive airliner** **could become** a ③ **passive occupation**, like watching TV.
7. This **is** fine **until** something **unexpected** happens.
8. The unexpected **reveals** the value of humans; **what** we bring to the table **is** the ④ **flexibility** **to handle** new situations.
↑ 선포관대 / to부정사 형용사적
9. Machines **aren't collaborating** in **pursuit** of a **joint goal** ; they **are** merely serving as tools.
10. So when the human operator **gives up oversight**, the system **is** ⑤ ~~(less)~~ more likely to have a **serious accident**. *fly-by-wire: 전자식 비행 조종 장치

소재 : _____

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. **Followers** can be defined by their position as **subordinates** or by their behavior of going along with leaders' wishes.

2. But followers also have power to lead.

3. Followers empower leaders as well as vice versa.

4. This has led some leadership analysts like Ronald Heifetz to avoid using the word followers and refer to the others in a power relationship as "citizens" or "constituents."

↳ lead N to V ~ and (to) V / 부정대명사

5. Heifetz is correct that too simple a view of followers can produce misunderstanding.

↳ 명사와 분리된 동격명사절 / so (as, too, how) + 형용사 + a + 명사 /

6. In modern life, most people wind up being both leaders and followers, and the categories can become quite fluid.

7. Our behavior as followers changes as our objectives change.

↳ 수일치

8. If I trust your judgment in music more than my own, I may follow your lead on which concert we attend (even though you may be formally my subordinate in position).

↳ 의문형용사

9. But if I am an expert on fishing, you may follow my lead on where we fish, regardless of our formal positions or the fact that I followed your lead on concerts yesterday.

*vice versa: 반대로, 거꾸로

- ① rigid :
- ② unfair
- ③ fluid ,
- ④ stable
- ⑤ apparent ,

주제 : _____

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Color is an **interpretation** of **wavelengths**, one **that** only exists **internally**.
2. And it **gets** stranger, **because** the wavelengths **we're talking about involve** only what we call **"visible light"**, a spectrum of wavelengths **that runs** from red to violet.
3. But visible light **constitutes** only a tiny **fraction** of the **electromagnetic** spectrum - less than one ten-trillionth of it.
4. All the rest of the spectrum - including radio waves, microwaves, X-rays, gamma rays, cell phone conversations, wi-fi, and so on - all of this **is flowing** through us right now, and **we're** completely unaware of it.
5. This **is because** we **don't have** any **specialized biological receptors** **to pick up** on these signals from other parts of the spectrum.
6. **The slice of reality that we can see is limited by our biology.**

↳ 목적어관대 생략 / 부사절 내 동사자리

*electromagnetic: 전자기의 **receptor: 수용체

- ① hindered by other wavelengths
- ② derived from our imagination
- ③ perceived through all senses
- ④ filtered by our stereotypes
- ⑤ **limited by our biology**

주제 : _____

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

1. **What** is unusual about **journalism** as a **profession** is its lack of independence.
2. In theory, **practitioners** in the classic professions, like medicine or the **clergy**, contain the **means** of production in their heads and hands, and therefore do not have to work for a company or an employer.
3. They can draw their **income** directly from their clients or patients.
4. Because the professionals hold knowledge, moreover, their clients are dependent on them.
5. Journalists hold knowledge, but it is not theoretical in nature ; one might argue that the **public** depends on journalists in the same way that patients depend on doctors, but in practice a journalist can serve the public usually only by working for a news **organization**, which can fire her or him at will.
6. Journalists' income depends not on the public, but on the employing news organization, which often derives the large **majority** of its **revenue** from **advertisers**.

① its lack of **independence**

② the **constant** search for truth

③ the **disregard** of public opinion

④ its balance of income and faith

⑤ its **overconfidence** in its social influence

주제 : _____

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

1. In most of the world, **capitalism** and free markets are accepted today as constituting the best system for **allocating** economic **resources** and encouraging economic output.

2. Nations have tried other systems, such as **socialism** and **communism**, but in many cases they have either switched wholesale to or adopted aspects of free markets.

↳ 생략구문 : switched wholesale to (free markets)

3. Despite the widespread acceptance of the free-market system, markets are rarely left entirely free.

4. Government **involvement** takes many forms, ranging from the **enactment** and **enforcement** of laws and **regulations** to direct **participation** in the economy through **entities** like the U.S.'s **mortgage** agencies.

5. Perhaps the most important form of government involvement, however, comes in the attempts of central banks and national **treasuries** to control and affect the **ups and downs** of economic cycles.

↳ to 부정사 형용사적 병렬 (동사와 구분)

*enactment: (법률의) 제정 **entity: 실체

① markets are rarely left entirely free

② governments are **reluctant** to **intervene**

③ supply and demand are not always balanced

④ economic **inequality** continues to get worse

⑤ **competition** does not **guarantee** the maximum profit

주제 : _____

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

1. Inflationary risk **refers to** uncertainty regarding the future real value of one's investments.
2. Say, for instance, that you **hold** \$100 in a bank account that **has** no fees and **accrues** no interest.
3. If left untouched there **will** always **be** \$100 in that bank account.
4. If you keep that money in the bank for a year, during which inflation is 100 percent, you've still **got** \$100.
5. Only now, if you take it out and put it in your wallet, you'll only **be** able to **purchase** half the **goods** ^you could have bought a year ago.
6. In other words, if inflation increases faster than the amount of interest you are earning, this **will decrease** the purchasing power of your investments over time.
7. ~~It would be very useful to know in advance what would happen to your firm's total revenue if you increased your product's price.~~
8. That's why we **differentiate** between **nominal value** and real value.

*accrue: 생기다 **nominal: 명목의, 액면(상)의

소재 : _____

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

1. **Touch receptors are spread** over all parts of the body, but they **are not spread evenly**.

2. Most of the touch receptors **are found** in your fingertips, tongue, and lips.

↳ Most of 복수명사

(C)

3. On the tip of each of your fingers, **for example**, there are about five thousand **separate** touch receptors.

4. In other parts of the body there **are far** fewer.

↳ 비교급 강조부사

5. In the skin of your back, the touch receptors **may be** as **much** as 2 inches apart.

(B)

6. You can test this for yourself.

7. **Have** someone **poke** you in the back with one, two, or three fingers and **try to guess** how many fingers the person used.

8. If the fingers are close together, you **will** probably **think** it was only one.

(A)

9. But if the fingers are spread far apart, you **can feel** them **individually**.

10. **Yet** if the person does the same thing on the back of your hand (with your eyes closed, so that you don't see how many fingers are being used), you probably **will be** able to tell easily, even when the fingers are close together.

주제 : _____

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

- 1. One interesting **feature** of network markets **is** that "history **matters.**"
- 2. A famous example **is** the QWERTY keyboard **used** with your computer.

(B)

- 3. You **might wonder** **why** this particular **configuration** of keys, with its **awkward placement** of the letters, **became** the **standard.**
- 4. The QWERTY keyboard in the 19th century **was developed** in the era of **manual typewriters** with **physical** keys.

(C)

- 5. The keyboard **was designed** **to keep** frequently used keys (like E and O) **physically separated** in order to prevent them **from** **jamming.**

↖ 5형식 수동태 / to부정사구내의 수동 목적격보어 / 부사자리

- 6. **By the time** the technology for electronic typing **evolved,** millions of people **had** already **learned** to type on millions of QWERTY typewriters.

↖ 시제의 논리성

(A)

- 7. **Replacing** the QWERTY keyboard **with** a more efficient design **would have been** both expensive and difficult to **coordinate.**
- 8. Thus, the **placement** of the letters **stays** with the **obsolete** QWERTY on today's English-language keyboards.

*obsolete: 구식의 **configuration: 배열

주제 : _____

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

1. One way of **measuring** temperature **occurs** **if** an object **is hot enough** to visibly **glow**, such as a metal **poker** **that has been left** in a fire.

 2. ① The color of a glowing object **is related** to its temperature : **as** the temperature **rises**, the object **is** first red and then orange, **and** finally it **gets** white, the "hottest" color.

 3. ② The **relation** between temperature and the color of a glowing object **is** useful to **astronomers**.

 4. ③ The color of stars **is** related to their temperature, **and** **since** people **cannot** as yet **travel** the great distances to the stars and **measure** their temperature in a more **precise** way, astronomers **rely on** their color.
- ↖ 부사절 내 동사병렬
5. This temperature **is** of the surface of the star, the part of the star **which** **is emitting** the light **that** can be seen.

 6. ④ The **interior** of the star **is** at a much higher temperature, **though** it is **concealed**.

 7. ⑤ But the information **obtained** from the color of the star **is** still useful.

주제 : _____

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

1. The **holy grail** of the first wave of creativity research **was** a **personality test** to measure general creativity ability, in the same way **that** IQ **measured** general **intelligence**.

2. ① A person’s creativity score **should tell** us his or her creative **potential** in any field of **endeavor**, just like an IQ score **is not limited** to **physics**, math, or **literature**.

3. But by the 1970s, psychologists **realized** ^there **was** no such thing as a general **“creativity quotient.”**

4. ② Creative people **aren’t** creative in a general, **universal** way ; they’re creative in a **specific sphere** of activity, a **particular domain**.

5. ③ We **don’t expect** a creative scientist **to** also **be** a **gifted** painter.

6. ④ A creative violinist **may not be** a creative **conductor**, and a creative conductor **may not be** very good at **composing** new works.

7. ⑤ Psychologists now **know** **that** creativity **is** domain specific.

*quotient: 지수 **holy grail: 궁극적 목표

주제 : _____

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

1. The great irony of performance psychology is **that** it teaches each sportsman **to believe, as far as** he is able, **that** he will win.
3. No man doubts. No man **indulges** his inner **skepticism**.
4. That **is** the logic of sports psychology.
5. But only one man can win. That is the logic of sport.
6. **Note** the difference between a scientist and an athlete.
7. Doubt **is** a scientist's **stock in trade**.
9. **Progress is made** by focusing on the evidence **that refutes** a theory and **by improving** the theory **accordingly**.
10. Skepticism **is** the rocket fuel of scientific advance. But doubt, to an athlete, **is** poison.
11. Progress **is made** by **ignoring** the evidence ; it is about **creating** a mindset **that is immune** to doubt and **uncertainty**.
12. Just to reiterate : From a **rational perspective**, this **is** nothing less than crazy.
13. Why **should** an athlete **convince himself** ^he will win when he knows that there is every possibility he will lose?
14. Because, **to win**, one **must proportion** one's belief, **not** to the evidence, **but** to **whatever** the mind **can** usefully **get away with**.
*reiterate: 되풀이하다



Unlike scientists whose ___(A)___ attitude is needed to make scientific progress, sports psychology says that to succeed, athletes must ___(B)___ feelings of uncertainty about whether they can win.

(A) (B)

① **confident** keep

- 유지하자

- ② **skeptical** **eliminate** -
- ③ **arrogant** express - 표현하다
- ④ **critical** keep - 유지하다
- ⑤ **stubborn** eliminate - 제거하다.

41~42. 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

1. **Common sense** suggests that discussion with others who express different opinions should produce more **moderate attitudes** for everyone in the group.
2. Surprisingly, this is not always the case.
3. In group **polarization**, a period of discussion pushes group members to take more **extreme** positions in the direction that they were already **inclined** to prefer.
4. Group polarization **does not** (a)**reverse** the direction of attitudes, but rather **accentuates** the attitudes held at the beginning.
5. Two pressures appear to push individuals to take more extreme positions following a group discussion.
6. First, **conformity** and desire for **affiliation** contribute to group polarization.
7. If the majority of a group **is leaning** in a particular direction, what **could be** a better way of fitting in than (b)agreeing with that majority, and maybe even taking its argument one step farther?
 ↗ 동명사 병렬 ; agreeing ~ and taking
8. There **is** also a **tendency for** like-minded people to affiliate with one another, which can provide (C)**reinforcement** for existing opinions, increase people's confidence in those opinions, lead to the discovery of new reasons for those opinions and **counterarguments** to opposing views, and reduce exposure to conflicting ideas.
 ↗ to부정사 형용사적 의미상 주어 / 관계사절 동사 병렬
9. Second, exposure to discussion on a topic **introduces** new reasons for (d)~~(changing)~~ holding an attitude.
10. If you **are** already opposed to gun control and you listen to additional arguments supporting your position, you **might end** up more (e)opposed than you were originally.

*accentuate: 강화하다 **affiliation: 소속

주제 : _____

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Have More Companions and Perform Better!
- ② Group Competition: Not Necessarily Harmful
- ③ Exposure to New Ideas Weakens Group Identity
- ④ Sharing Ideas: The Surest Way to Foster Creativity
- ⑤ Black Gets Darker, White Gets Brighter in Group Discussion

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

1. 43~45. 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.
2. A businessman boarded a flight.
3. Arriving at his seat, he greeted his travel companions: a middle-aged woman sitting at the window, and a little boy sitting in the aisle seat.
4. After putting his bag in the overhead bin, he took his place between them.
5. After the flight took off, he began a conversation with the little boy.
6. He appeared to be about the same age as his son and was busy with a coloring book.

(D)

11. He asked the boy a few usual questions, such as his age, his hobbies, as well as his favorite animal.
12. He found it strange that such a young boy would be traveling alone, so he decided to keep an eye on him to make sure he was okay.
13. About an hour into the flight, the plane suddenly began experiencing turbulence.
14. The pilot told everyone to fasten their seat belts and remain calm, as they had encountered rough weather.

(B)

15. As the plane rose and fell several times, people got nervous and sat up in their seats.
16. The man was also nervous and grabbing his seat as tightly as he could.
17. Meanwhile, the little boy was sitting quietly beside him.
18. His coloring book and crayons were put away neatly in the seat pocket in front of him, and his hands were calmly resting on his legs.
19. Incredibly, he didn't seem worried at all.

(C)

20. Then, suddenly, the turbulence ended.

- 21. The pilot apologized for the bumpy ride and announced that they would be landing soon.
- 22. As the plane began its descent, the man said to the little boy, "You are just a little boy, but I have never met a braver person in all my life!"
- 23. Tell me, how is it that you remained so calm while all of us adults were so afraid?"
- 24. Looking him in the eyes, he said, "My father is the pilot, and he's taking me home."

*turbulence: 난기류

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. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 사업가는 중년 여성과 소년 사이에 앉았다.
- ② 비행기가 오르락내리락하자 사람들은 긴장했다.
- ③ 소년은 색칠 공부 책과 크레용을 가방에 넣었다.
- ④ 소년은 자신의 아버지가 조종사라고 말했다.
- ⑤ 조종사는 사람들에게 안전벨트를 매고 침착하라고 말했다.