



11-G

1 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

Jeffrey A. Rodgers, a vice president of a big company, was once taught the simple idea of pausing to refresh. It began when Jeff realized that as he drove home from work each evening his mind was still focused on work-related projects. We all know this feeling. We may have left the office physically, but we are very much still there mentally, as our minds get caught in the endless loop of replaying the events of today and worrying about all the things we need to get done the following day. So now, as he gets to the door of his house, he applies what he calls "the pause that refreshes." He stops for just a moment. He closes his eyes. He breathes in and out once: deeply and slowly. As he exhales, he lets the work issues fall away. This allows him to walk through the front door to his family with more singleness of purpose. It supports the sentiment attributing to Lao Tzu: "In work, do what you enjoy. In family life, be completely present."

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

2 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

Jeffrey A. Rodgers, a vice president of a big company, was once taught the simple idea of pausing to refresh. It began when Jeff realized that as he drove home from work each evening his mind was still focused on work-related projects. We all know this feeling. We may have left the office physically, but we are very much still there mentally, as our minds get caught in the endless loop of replaying the events of today and worrying about all the things we need to get done the following day. So now, as he gets to the door of his house, he applies what he calls "the pause that refreshes." He stops for just a moment. He closes his eyes. He breathes in and out once: deeply and slowly. As he exhales, he lets the work issues fall away. This allows him to walk through the front door to his family with more singleness of purpose. It supports the sentiment attributed to Lao Tzu: "In work, do what you enjoy. In family life, be completely present."

- ① Don't worry; Be happy.
 ② Future is more meaningful than the present.
 ③ Focus fully on the time you spend with you family.
 ④ It is important to have a long-term goal all the time.
 ⑤ Happy families always present gifts to one another.



11-1

3 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Gestures and speech used similar neural circuits as they developed in our evolutionary history. University of Chicago psycholinguist David McNeil was the first to suggest this. He thought _____ even though they've diverged into separate behavioral spheres. He was right. Studies confirmed it with a puzzling finding: People who could no longer move their limbs after a brain injury also increasingly lost their ability to communicate verbally. Studies of babies showed the same direct association. We now know that infants do not gain a more sophisticated vocabulary until their fine-motor finger control improves. That's a remarkable finding. Gestures are "windows into speech," McNeill says.

- ① patients who lost the ability to speak found it difficult to express their feelings
- ② verbal skills were closely associated with nonverbal skills
- ③ gesture could compensate for the loss of mobility in limbs
- ④ communication disorders were caused by a brain injury
- ⑤ speech and gesture had different functions

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

Gestures and speech used similar neural circuits as they developed in our evolutionary history. University of Chicago psycholinguist David McNeill was the first to suggest this. He thought nonverbal and verbal skills might (A)[keep / abandon] their strong ties even though they've diverged into separate behavioral spheres. He was right. Studies confirmed it with a puzzling finding: People who could no longer move their limbs after a brain injury also increasingly (B)[gained / lost] their ability to communicate verbally. Studies of babies showed the same direct association. We now know that infants do not gain a more sophisticated vocabulary until their fine-motor finger control (C)[improves / declines]. That's a remarkable finding. Gestures are "windows into thought processes," McNeill says.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|--------|----------|
| ① | keep | gained | improves |
| ② | abandon | gained | improves |
| ③ | keep | lost | improves |
| ④ | abandon | lost | declines |
| ⑤ | keep | lost | declines |



5 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A)가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Gestures and speech used similar neural circuits as they developed in our evolutionary history. University of Chicago psycholinguist David McNeill was the first to suggest this. He thought nonverbal and verbal skills might retain their strong ties even though they've diverged into separate behavioral spheres. He was right. Studies confirmed it with a puzzling finding: People who could no longer move their limbs after a brain injury also increasingly lost their ability to communicate verbally. Studies of babies showed the same direct association. We now know that infants do not gain a more sophisticated vocabulary until their fine-motor finger control improves. That's a remarkable finding. Gestures are "(A)windows into thought processes," McNeill says.

- ① important in nonverbal communication
- ② the way to transcend limited thinking processes
- ③ incomplete formation of infants' cognitive function
- ④ serving as a lens into the cognitive processes of individuals
- ⑤ the development of linguistic abilities preceding nonverbal abilities

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

Gestures and speech used similar neural circuits as they developed in our evolutionary history. University of Chicago psycholinguist David McNeill was the first to suggest this. He thought nonverbal and verbal skills might (A)[abandon / maintain] their strong ties even though they've diverged into separate behavioral spheres. He was (B)[correct / incorrect]. Studies confirmed it with a puzzling finding: People who could no longer move their limbs after a brain injure also increasingly lost their ability to communicate verbally. Studies of babies showed the same direct association. We now know that infants do not gain a more sophisticated vocabulary until their fine-motor finger control (C)[develops / declines]. That's a remarkable finding. Gestures are "windows into thought processes." McNeill says.
*diverge: 갈라지다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-----------|----------|
| ① | abandon | correct | declines |
| ② | abandon | incorrect | develops |
| ③ | maintain | correct | declines |
| ④ | maintain | incorrect | declines |
| ⑤ | maintain | correct | develops |



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

Gestures and speech used similar neural circuits as they developed in our evolutionary history. A psycholinguist David McNeill suggested this. He thought nonverbal and verbal skills might retain their strong ties even though they've diverged into separate behavioral spheres. He was right. Studies proved it with a puzzling finding: People who could no longer move their limbs after a brain injury also increasingly gain their ability to communicate verbally. Studies of babies showed the same direct association. We now know that infants do not show a more sophisticated verbal ability until their fine-motor finger control improves. That's a remarkable finding. Gestures are "windows into thought processes," McNeill says. Could learning physical gestures improve other cognitive skills? One study hints that it could, though more work needs to be done. Kids with normal hearing took an American Sign Language class for nine months, in the first grade, then were administered a series of cognitive tests. Their attentional focus, spatial abilities, memory, and visual discrimination scored improved dramatically – by as much as 50 percent – compared with controls who had no formal instruction.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

8 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은?

Studies of babies showed the same direct association.

Gestures and speech used similar neural circuits as they developed in our evolutionary history. (A) University of Chicago psycholinguist David McNeill was the first to suggest this. (B) He thought nonverbal and verbal skills might retain their strong ties even though they've diverged into separate behavioral spheres. (C) He was right. (D) Studies confirmed it with a puzzling finding: People who could no longer move their limbs after a brain injury also increasingly lost their ability to communicate verbally. (E) We now know that infants do not gain a more sophisticated vocabulary until their fine-motor finger control improves. That's a remarkable finding. Gestures are "windows into thought processes," McNeill says.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)



11-2

9 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

Believe it or not, your child craves limits. She truly needs a flexible sense of order and will grow anxious without ①it. Think of limits as an ②expanding corral. Limits provide a physical environment ③which your child can feel safe and can learn. As she grows more capable, the boundaries will expand. She begins in the womb, expands to a bassinet, and then to her bed. You may feel your three-year-old is too young for an overnight visit to a playmate's home. By the time she is five or six you may ④occasionally consider it, and by the time she's ten you may be ready to say yes to a pajama party. Your child's readiness determines ⑤how the boundaries expand. Your child does not want control or dominance but a structure that encourages her to think, to make choices, and to take chances.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



11-3

10 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Once a staple crop is established, we have what economists call a "lock-in." A pattern continues because it is cheap to replicate and would be expensive, both financially and psychologically, to change. The whole of north European agriculture is based around a highly complex but very efficient system of wheat and small-grain production. From the plow types to the bakeries and pasta factories, everything is set up to deal with wheat. So, although the potato came early and proved far more productive and well adapted than wheat, wheat remains the staple food — except in areas too poor and marginal to afford it. The iron hand of economics forced the impoverished Irish and Poles to live on potatoes in the old days, but they yearned for bread — and now they can afford bread, and are eating fewer potatoes. Potatoes added themselves to the system, but did not destroy it.

- ① A mechanism that reproduces a staple crop and impedes change has collapsed in north European agriculture.
- ② Wheat has been the major crop that dominates the agricultural industry all over the world.
- ③ The potato was easy to grow and made a higher yield than wheat, so it replaced the staple crop in Europe.
- ④ Though poor Irish and Poles were compelled to rely on potatoes for their diet, they longed for bread.
- ⑤ The consumption of potatoes in Ireland has declined due to the great famine and economic recession.

11 다음 글의 ㉠~㉥ 중 어법상 어색한 단어 두 개를 찾아 올바르게 고치고, 어법상 어색한 이유를 서술하시오.

Once a staple crop is established, we have ㉠what economists call a "lock-in." A pattern continues because ㉡it is cheap to replicate and would be expensive, both financially and psychologically, to change. The whole of north European agriculture is based around a highly complex but ㉢very efficient system of wheat and small-grain production. From the plow types to the bakeries and pasta factories, everything ㉣is set up to deal with wheat. So, although the potato came early and proved far more productive and well adapted than wheat, wheat remains the staple food — except in areas too poor and marginal ㉤affording it. The iron hand of economics forced the impoverished Irish and Poles ㉥lived on potatoes in the old days, but they yearned for bread — and now they can afford bread, and are eating fewer potatoes. Potatoes added ㉦themselves to the system, but did not destroy it.

*replicate: 반복하다 **marginal: 수익이 안 나는

(1) _____ → _____

이유:

(2) _____ → _____

이유:



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

Once a staple crop is established, we have what economists call a “lock-in.” A pattern continues because it is cheap to replicate and would be ①cheaper, both financially and psychologically, to change. The whole of north European agriculture is based around a highly complex but very ②efficient system of wheat and small-grain production. From the plow types to the bakeries and pasta factories, everything is set up to deal with wheat. So, although the potato came early and proved far more ③productive and well adapted than wheat, wheat remains the staple food – except in areas too poor and marginal to afford it. The iron hand of economics forced the ④impoverished Irish and Poles to live on potatoes in the old days, but they yearned for bread – and now they can afford bread, and are eating fewer potatoes. Potatoes added themselves to the system, but did not ⑤destroy it.

*replicate: 반복하다 **marginal: 수익이 안 나는

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

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

Once a staple crop is established, we have what economists call a “lock-in.” A pattern continues because it is cheap to replicate and would be expensive, both financially and psychologically, to change. The whole of north European agriculture is based around a highly complex but very efficient system of wheat and small-grain production. From the plow types to the bakeries and pasta factories, everything is set up to deal with wheat. So, although the potato came early and proved far more productive and well adapted than wheat, wheat remains the staple food – except in areas too poor and marginal to afford it. The iron hand of economics forced the impoverished Irish and Poles to live on potatoes in the old days, but they yearned for bread – and now they can afford bread, and are eating fewer potatoes.

(A)_____ added themselves to the system, but did not (B)_____ it.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-----------|
| ① Staple crops | expand |
| ② Wheat | invade |
| ③ Small grains | afford |
| ④ Potatoes | destroy |
| ⑤ Economics | deal with |



11-4

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Lee D. Ross and his colleagues carried out interesting experiments. Contrary to the assumption that it is the nature of human beings to grab as many resources as possible, these experiments show that people are willing to share resources equally. However, those who have more tend to justify this inequality. Human beings want a fair world; however, fairness in the future is judged differently from fairness in the past. We define fairness as equal sharing as long as the sharing lies in the future; when we have accumulated more than others, we tend to believe we deserve it. Loss aversion, the tendency of people to dislike

(가) _____, plays into these psychological preferences – we don't mind sharing equally in the future, but we do not like to lose what we have. These psychological phenomena strengthen

(A) _____ stances, leading people to evaluate those who want other distribution of resources as

(B) _____.

14 윗글의 빈칸 (가)에 들어갈 말을 <보기>의 어휘들을 맥락에 맞게 재배열하여 완성하십시오.

<보기>
more / losses / than / like / significantly / gains

정답:

15 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 <보기>의 어휘들 중 가장 적합한 것을 골라 쓰시오.

<보기>
conservative / progressive / friends / enemies / coworker

(A): _____

(B): _____



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

Lee D. Ross and his colleagues carried out interesting experiments. Contrary to the assumption that it is the nature of human beings to grab as ①many resources as possible, these experiments show that people are willing to share resources equally. However, those who have more are likely to ②accept this inequality. Human beings want a fair world; however, we don't think that fairness in the future is the ③same as fairness in the past. We define fairness as equal sharing as long as the sharing lies in the future; when we have accumulated more than others, we tend to believe we deserve it. Loss aversion, the tendency of people to dislike losses significantly more than they like gains, plays into these psychological preferences. That is, we don't mind sharing equally in the future, but we are ④willing to share what we have. These psychological phenomena strengthen conservative stances, leading people to evaluate those who want another distribution of resources as ⑤invaders.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



11-5

17 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The idea of starting at the bottom and working one's way up may appear sound, but the major objection to it is this — too many of those who begin at the bottom never manage to lift their heads high enough to be seen by opportunity, so they remain at the bottom. It should be remembered, also, that the outlook from the bottom is not so very bright or encouraging. It has a tendency to eliminate ambition. We call it 'getting into a rut', which means we accept our fate because we form the habit of daily routine, a habit that finally becomes so unwavering we cease to try to throw it off. And that is another reason why it is preferable to start one or two steps above the bottom. By so doing one forms the habit of looking around, of observing how others get ahead, of seeing opportunity, and of renouncing it without hesitation.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

18 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?

The idea of starting at the bottom and working one's way up may appear sound, but the major objection to it is this - too many of those who begin at the bottom never manage to lift their heads high enough to be seen by opportunity, so they remain at the bottom. It should be remembered, also, that the outlook from the bottom is not so very bright or encouraging. It has a tendency to kill off ambition. We call it 'getting into a rut', which means we accept our fate because we form the habit of daily routine, a habit that finally becomes so strong we cease to try to throw it off. And that is another reason why it pays to start one or two steps above the bottom. By so do one forms the habit of looking around, of observing how others get ahead, of seeing opportunity, and of embracing it without hesitation.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



11-6

19 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Hobbes held that if we knew in advance the worst that war could do to us, that knowledge would be an effective preventative measure. He was writing specifically about civil war, as opposed to international war, because he felt that closeness gives a greater potential to wound. Consider the constructive relations the United States developed with Germany and Japan, beginning immediately after the terrible events of World War II. Then compare that with the overheated emotional reaction you are still bound to get by bringing up the Civil War just about anywhere in the American South. The War between the States is still being fought at home on many levels, almost a century and a half later, while our foreign enemies of fifty years ago are now our friends. It seems that _____
_____.

- ① a relationship once destroyed is hard to restore
- ② the present is more important than the past in human history
- ③ the closer we are, the more likely we are to be wounded from conflicts
- ④ prior knowledge taught about wars can be an effective preventative measure of them
- ⑤ the war between nations does more harm than good regardless of whether one wins or loses

20 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Hobbes held that if we knew in advance the worst that war could do to us, that knowledge would be an effective preventative measure. He was writing specifically about civil war, as opposed to international war, because he felt that closeness gives a greater potential to wound. Consider the constructive relations the United States developed with Germany and Japan, beginning immediately after the terrible events of World War II. Then compare that with the overheated emotional reaction you are still bound to get by bringing up the Civil War just about anywhere in the American South. The War between the States is still being fought at home on many levels, almost a century and a half later, while our foreign enemies of fifty years ago are now our friends. Similarly, family feuds are more bitter and lasting than neighborly disputes.

- ① Little Enemies And Little Wounds Must Not Be Ignored.
- ② He Who Cannot Agree with His Enemies Is Controlled by Them.
- ③ Better A Thousand Enemies outside The Tent Than One within.
- ④ Keep Your Friends Close But Remember to Keep Your Enemies Closer.
- ⑤ The Wise Man Learns More from His Enemies Than A Fool Does from His Friends.



21 다음 글에서 저자가 주장하는 바를 고려하여 빈칸의 단어를 지문에서 찾아 순서대로 작성하시오.

Hobbes held that if we knew in advance the worst that war could do to us, that knowledge would be an effective preventative measure. He was writing specifically about civil war, as opposed to international war, because he felt that closeness gives a greater potential to wound. Consider the constructive relations the United States developed with Germany and Japan, beginning immediately after the terrible events of World War II. Then compare that with the overheated emotional reaction you are still bound to get by bringing up the Civil War just about anywhere in the American South. The War between the States is still being fought at home on many levels, almost a century and a half later, while our foreign enemies of fifty years ago are now our friends.

<조건>

(A): 한 단어 (one word)

(B): 연속된 두 단어 (two words)

The war between the states is still bringing about the internal conflicts and wounds on many levels because of (A)_____; on the other hand, our foreign enemies of fifty years ago build the (B)_____.

(A) _____

(B) _____

22 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Hobbes held that if we knew in advance the worst that war could do to us, that knowledge would be an effective preventative measure. He was writing specifically about civil war, as opposed to international war, because he felt that closeness gives a greater potential to wound.

(A) Consider the constructive relations the United States developed with Germany and Japan, beginning immediately after the terrible events of World War II.

(B) The War between the States is still being fought at home on many levels, almost a century and a half later, while our foreign enemies of fifty years ago are now our friends.

(C) Then compare that with the overheated emotional reaction you are still bound to get by bringing up the Civil War just about anywhere in the American South.

① (A) - (B) - (C) ② (A) - (C) - (B)

③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)



정답

1 ㉟

2 ㉟

3 ㉟

4 ㉟

5 ㉟

6 ㉟

7 ㉟

8 ㉟

9 ㉟

10 ㉟

11 (1) ㉟, affording → to afford / too ~ to R 구문이므로 to 동사원형이 정답

(2) ㉟, lived → to live / 5형식 동사 forced의 목적격 보어 자리로 to 동사원형이 정답

12 ㉟

13 ㉟

14 losses significantly more than they like gains

15 (A) conservative

(B) enemies

16 ㉟

17 ㉟

18 ㉟

19 ㉟

20 ㉟

21 (A) closeness

(B) constructive relations

22 ㉟