



13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. [1점]



- ①                      ②                      ③                      ④                      ⑤

14. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Woman: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① You're such a generous neighbor.  
② I apologize to you for making noises.  
③ I'll give you my recipe that I used today.  
④ I'm used to it because I have lived here long.  
⑤ You must be tired of listening to their complaints.

15. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Man: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Of course. I'll watch your performance.  
② Be positive. You'll recover from your illness.  
③ Cheer up. I hope you can find a nice job soon.  
④ Not at all. I'm happy when I see children laugh.  
⑤ Sure. You need to give them physical treatment.

16. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Woman: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① You have played it with us since last year.  
② You need more spacious studio for your band.  
③ I'm sure our school band is the best in our city.  
④ I used to enjoy playing the guitar when I was young.  
⑤ I saw pictures of you playing the guitar on your blog.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Nancy가 Mr. Palmer에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Nancy: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① You should pay more attention to patients.  
② I want to catch the bouquet that my sister will toss.  
③ Would you tell me how to manage the wedding hall?  
④ Can I take those flowers to patients after the wedding?  
⑤ How many flowers do you need for the wedding ceremony?

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18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

The City Animal Shelter continues displaying 'cool city pets' for adoption every third Saturday of the month beginning this year on January 15. Between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m., potential adopters can get acquainted with the many small animals available for adoption from the shelter, located at 2061 15th Ave. Available small animals include hamsters, rabbits, guinea pigs, rats and mice. Volunteer small-animal specialists are on hand to help adopters find the right pet for them. They provide information about each animal's characteristics and needs, demonstrate basic care and handling skills, and answer questions. All ages are welcome, but children must be accompanied by an adult. If you would like more information or directions, please visit the shelter's website.

- ① 어린이를 위한 동물원 개장을 홍보하려고  
② 시 동물 보호소의 동물 분양 행사를 알리려고  
③ 애완동물의 효과적인 사육 방법을 안내하려고  
④ 유기 동물 치료를 위한 자금 모금을 독려하려고  
⑤ 구조된 야생동물의 자연 적응 프로그램을 소개하려고

19. 밑줄 친 her가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

It was a long day, which included picking up her son. At 6:30 p.m., Jane found herself at the local grocery store helping him with his homework. After unloading their cart at the checkout, Jane realized to her utter embarrassment that ① her wallet was not in the purse. Without any hesitation, the checkout lady in front of ② her said, "Put it through. I'll take care of it." Jane was shocked and hesitated, but the lady insisted. Jane asked about how to pay ③ her back and the lady said, "You can leave it with the staff in an envelope for Ann Shirley." She didn't ask for ④ her name or phone number—not a thing. Jane and ⑤ her son were amazed. It was a lovely gift to start off the new year. She reminded them that life is too short not to lend a helping hand when the opportunity arises.

20. (A)~(C)에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 바르게 짝지은 것은?

Double Dutch is a style of jumping rope in which there are two participants turning two ropes while either one or two participants jump through the ropes. Double Dutch is a dynamic form of jumping rope that kids really love. In addition to its (A) is/being a beneficial cardiovascular exercise, Double Dutch also improves coordination and quickness. Furthermore, because it requires three to four participants working closely together, it is also great for (B) development/developing cooperative skills among children. At the most advanced levels, Double Dutch is also being done as an extreme competition sport (C) where/which groups of kids are doing high-energy dancing routines that are truly amazing.

\* cardiovascular: 심장 혈관의

- | (A)     | (B)               | (C)         |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|
| ① is    | ..... development | ..... where |
| ② is    | ..... developing  | ..... which |
| ③ being | ..... development | ..... which |
| ④ being | ..... developing  | ..... which |
| ⑤ being | ..... developing  | ..... where |

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Driving is, for most of us, what psychologists call an overlearned activity. It is something we are so well ① practiced at that we are able to do it without much conscious thought. That makes our life easier, and it is ② how we become good at things. Think of an expert tennis player. A serve is a complex maneuver with many different components, but ③ the better we become at it, the less we think of each individual step. One of the interesting things about learning and attention ④ are that once something becomes automated, it gets executed in a rapid string of events. If you try to pay attention, you ⑤ screw it up. This is why the best hitters in baseball do not necessarily make the best hitting coaches.

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A mountain floats on the Earth's semiliquid mantle with only its tip showing. So, like floating icebergs, mountains are deeper than they are high. From this fact comes another interesting fact about mountains. ① If you could shave off the top of an iceberg, the iceberg would be lighter and would be raised to nearly its original height before being shaved. ② Likewise, when mountains erode, they are lighter, and they are pushed from below to float to nearly their original heights. ③ A method of computing the heights of mountains from sea level became popular among many scientists. ④ So, when a kilometer of mountain erodes away, some 85% of a kilometer of mountain pushes up from below. ⑤ That is why it takes so long for mountains to weather away.

23. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

My wife was preparing breakfast as I stood in the backyard gazing beyond a row of palm trees at the early morning sun forcing its rays. Our six-year-old daughter, Becky, was watching a pair of quarreling blue jays through the livingroom window. Suddenly I snapped to attention. An ugly and misshapen creature was wandering just in front of the house. In the hazy light of the early morning it appeared like a monster out of the past. It was a huge thing, armed with long, curving tusks. I realized suddenly what it was: a fierce wild hog. I took no time to ponder where it came from or how it had managed to penetrate a thickly populated residential section. I tried to run inside, but it was too late. We had sighted each other simultaneously. Its gleaming button eyes were fastened on me and the beast's four stubby legs were ready to attack.

- ① relaxed                      ② satisfied                      ③ terrified  
④ ashamed                      ⑤ disappointed

24. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The purpose of nature-study is to know the subject under observation and to learn the name incidentally. If you say, "I have a pink hepatica. Can anyone find me a blue one?" the children will soon be calling these flowers hepaticas. But if you say, "These flowers are called hepaticas. Now please remember the name, and in half an hour I shall ask you again what it is," the pupils naturally look upon the exercise as a word lesson and its real significance is lost. This sort of nature-study is ineffective. Children should never be 'required' to learn the name of anything in the nature-study work. The name should be used so often and so naturally in their presence that they will learn it without being conscious of the process.

- ① 관찰학습 결과는 체계적으로 기록되어야 한다.  
② 실험과 자연학습은 조화롭게 실시되어야 한다.  
③ 학습자의 수준에 따라 학습내용을 선택해야 한다.  
④ 학습은 쉬운 것에서 어려운 것으로 심화시켜 나가야 한다.  
⑤ 자연학습에서는 사물의 이름이 자연스럽게 습득되어야 한다.

[25 ~ 30] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

25. A political scientist has done a series of experiments to demonstrate the positive effects of \_\_\_\_\_. In those experiments, he used computer-simulated agents that were programmed to solve problems. He set up a series of groups of ten or twenty agents, with each agent endowed with a different set of skills, and had them solve a relatively sophisticated problem. Individually, some of the agents were very good at solving the problem while others were less effective. But what he found was that a group made up of some smart agents and some not-so-smart agents almost always did better than a group made up just of smart agents. You could do as well or better by selecting a group randomly and letting it solve the problem as by spending a lot of time trying to find the smart agents and then putting them alone on the problem. [3점]

- ① diversity                      ② creativity                      ③ equality  
④ familiarity                      ⑤ practicality

26. Although keeping your aims to yourself helps ease the fear of failure, it also makes it easy to avoid changing your life and drift back into old habits and routines. This is in keeping with several key findings from psychology. People are more likely to stick to their views and promises if they have made a public commitment. In one classic study, students were asked to estimate the length of some lines that had been drawn on a pad, and either make a public announcement about their judgements, or keep the estimates to themselves. When the participants were informed that their estimates might be wrong, those who \_\_\_\_\_ were far more likely to stand by their opinion than those who had not told anyone.

- ① had gone public                      ② kept their words  
③ were against others                      ④ believed in themselves  
⑤ had gained clear proof

27. I do have a problem with each social network being \_\_\_\_\_, and while there is some cross-functionality, they are not playing with one another as seamlessly as many of us would like. Think about that in comparison with email: You can email anyone else with an email address. It does not matter that you are on Gmail and the other person is on Hotmail. Because email was developed as an open system that was not market driven, standards were developed to ensure that different systems could talk to one another. That is not the case with social networks. If I am only on MySpace, and you are only on Facebook, we cannot interact. Additionally, if one of those services goes down or goes away, we are kind of stuck—we have to move on to another service and start all over.

- ① security concerns                      ② its own little world
- ③ open to everybody                      ④ controlled by the authorities
- ⑤ overlooked by the elderly

28. There is a story that Galileo dropped two different weights off the Leaning Tower of Pisa, which may or may not be true. But we do know that Galileo was very clever in the way he measured how things fall. When Galileo lived, about 400 years ago, there were no watches or clocks. Any falling object fell too fast for him to measure how long it took. So, Galileo decided to slow down falling objects. Instead of dropping objects off buildings, he decided to roll balls down a ramp. He figured that the same force that made things fall would make balls roll down a ramp. This force is called gravity. A ramp would make it easier to \_\_\_\_\_. He measured the time by catching drops of water while a ball rolled. He could change the steepness of the ramp and measure the distance the ball traveled while water dripped. The steepest ramp was very close to a free fall.

\* ramp: 경사로

- ① throw a ball high                      ② see gravity in action
- ③ balance the weights                      ④ speed up falling objects
- ⑤ measure the steepness

29. To understand the difficulty of predicting the next 100 years, we have to appreciate the difficulty that the people of 1900 had in predicting the world of 2000. In 1893, as part of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, seventy-four well-known individuals were asked to predict what life would be like in the next 100 years. The one problem was that they \_\_\_\_\_. For example, many correctly predicted that we would one day have commercial transatlantic airships, but they thought that they would be balloons. Senator John J. Ingalls said, "It will be as common for the citizen to call for his dirigible balloon as it now is for his buggy." They also consistently missed the coming of the automobile. Postmaster General John Wanamaker stated that the U.S. mail would be delivered by stagecoach and horseback, even 100 years into the future.

\* buggy: (말 한 필이 끄는) 마차

- ① underestimated the rate of progress of science
- ② overly depended on high-technology machines
- ③ tended to indulge in dreams ahead of their time
- ④ preferred air transportation to land transportation
- ⑤ put emphasis on the commercial aspect of science

30. If I could give you only a single piece of advice from my life-long experience in the movie industry, it would be to \_\_\_\_\_. The process of learning how to make a movie is cyclical, meaning you have to go through the entire process at least once just to begin to understand the craft. For example, much of directing stems from understanding the editing process and the way shots work together to make a scene. Understanding just this one aspect will have a huge impact on your choices for camera placement and pacing when directing on set. Don't turn your star idea into your first film; you will regret it for your entire career. Start small and learn the process with a short film; then with the second and third films, develop your craft of directing, working with actors and directing the camera. You will know when you are ready to take on a feature film.

- ① abandon the ideas that cannot guarantee your success
- ② make use of as much special equipment as possible
- ③ produce short films before making a feature film
- ④ understand the psychology shown in the films
- ⑤ give an effort to write your own scenario

31. 다음 글의 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말을 바르게 짝지은 것은?

The theories of science are not fixed; rather, they undergo change. Scientific theories evolve as they go through stages of redefinition and refinement. During the past hundred years, for example, the theory of the atom has been repeatedly refined as new evidence on atomic behavior has been gathered. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, chemists have refined their view of the way molecules bond together, and biologists have refined the cell theory. The refinement of theories is a strength of science, not a weakness. Many people feel that it is a sign of weakness to change their minds. Competent scientists are ready to change their minds at any time. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, they don't change their minds at any time. They do that only when they are confronted with solid experimental evidence or when a conceptually simpler hypothesis forces them to a new point of view. More important than defending beliefs is improving them.

- | (A)            |       | (B)            |
|----------------|-------|----------------|
| ① Similarly    | ..... | However        |
| ② Similarly    | ..... | For instance   |
| ③ As a result  | ..... | In other words |
| ④ Nevertheless | ..... | Consequently   |
| ⑤ Nevertheless | ..... | In contrast    |



32. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

There are two categories of values: intrinsic and instrumental. Intrinsic values are those we uphold regardless of the benefits or costs. Patriotism, as a value, demands sacrifices and is sometimes ① advantageous as far as individual well-being is concerned. Nevertheless, hundreds of millions of people have died to ② defend their country throughout the course of history, because patriotism is an intrinsic value. In contrast, a value is instrumental when we support it because it is directly ③ beneficial to us. Let us assume that a country is dedicated to economic growth and to this end emphasizes work, productivity, and investment. If decisions favorable to development only answer to an instrumental value of an economic nature, such as increased wealth, the country's effort will ④ decline as soon as the degree of wealth is attained. That is why the intrinsic values are ⑤ indispensable for sustained development.

33. (A)~(C)에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 바르게 짝지은 것은?

Hollywood producers buy the remake rights to Asian films as a shortcut around the uncertainties of coming up with ideas from the very beginning. This remake trend can be seen as a(n) (A) contradiction/acknowledgment of the ascendancy of Asian popular cinema as a global cultural and economic force. For the first time in two decades, domestic productions (B) exceeded/maximized Hollywood imports at the Japanese box office in 2006. Even though the Korean government agreed in the same year to double the screen time allowed to foreign films, Korean movies continued their long-running trend of topping Korea's own box office as well. These successes prove the quality of the popular movies being made there. Meanwhile, Hollywood, even at home, hasn't found a way to reliably (C) attract/exclude dwindling audiences increasingly turning to television, the Web, and video games for their entertainment.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① contradiction	..... exceeded	..... attract
② contradiction	..... maximized	..... exclude
③ acknowledgement	..... exceeded	..... exclude
④ acknowledgement	..... maximized	..... exclude
⑤ acknowledgement	..... exceeded	..... attract

[34 ~ 35] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

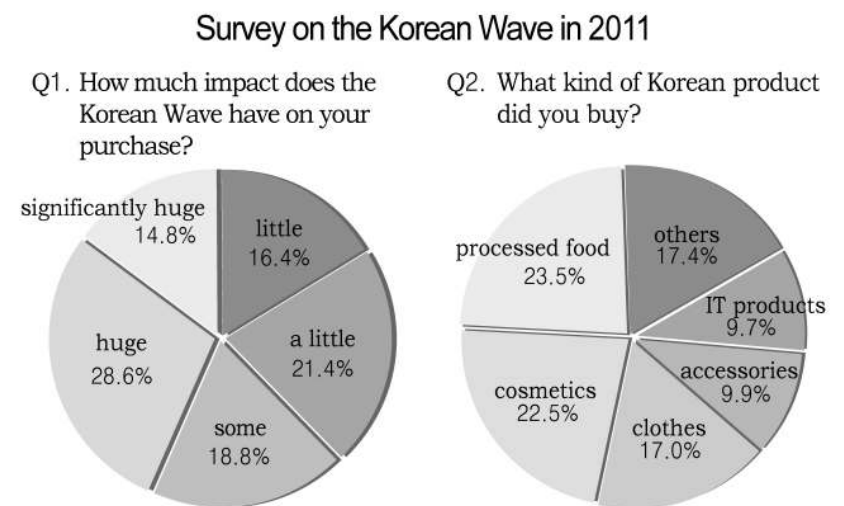
34. Museums have been the primary contemporary institutions upholding classical standards of artistic value. Recently, however, many philosophers have described the dilemma museums face in identifying their chief function: as storage places of valuable objects, or instead, as places to produce interesting experiences. The aims of scholarship and preservation of real objects are being displaced by an emphasis on virtual experiences and emotional rhetoric. Museums are decorated as entertainment palaces at the Disneyland, when they add jazzy modes of presentation, audio-phone tapes, fancy displays with buttons and videos, mega-gift shops, etc. The Pompidou Centre was revolutionary and attracted many kinds of people with add-ons such as cafes, restaurants, bookstores, theaters, a film section, etc.

- ① museums' efforts to secure more collections
- ② changes in aims and functions of museums
- ③ educational functions of art museums
- ④ financial crises the art galleries face
- ⑤ ways to identify good art galleries

35. Design can do more than we expect. It can sometimes change the world. Take health care, for example. A growing body of evidence is showing that improving the design of medical setting helps patients get better faster. In a study at Pittsburgh's Hospital, surgery patients in rooms with ample natural light required less pain medication, and their drug costs were 21 percent lower, than their counterparts in traditional rooms. Design can also deliver environmental benefits. The green design movement is incorporating the principles of sustainability in the design of consumer goods. This approach not only creates products from recycled materials but also designs the products with an eye to their eventual disposal as well as their use.

- ① elements to be considered in design
- ② power of design to improve our lives
- ③ general tendency to pursue beauty
- ④ necessities for the green design
- ⑤ new trend of sustainable design

36. 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은 ?



The graphs above show the results of a survey done on consumers from Japan, China, Taiwan and Vietnam asking how much impact the Korean Wave had on their purchase of Korean products and what kind of Korean product they bought with the impact. ① More than 40% of the consumers answered the Wave had a huge impact or a significantly huge impact on their purchase of Korean products. ② The percentage of people who said it had a little impact is larger than that of those who answered little impact by 5%. ③ Interestingly, processed food has the highest rank in percentage among the Korean products purchased with the impact. ④ This is followed by cosmetics with 22.5%, which is greater than the sum of clothes and accessories. ⑤ IT products and accessories have a similar percentage with a difference of only 0.2%.

37. The Postclassical Period에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

World historians increasingly use the term The Postclassical Period for the crucial period from the years 500 to 1450. This period was set by the collapse of the Roman Empire and the classical empires in Asia. Two large themes define this period. First, the period saw the spread of the three major religions — Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam. Second, the pace and impact of international trade accelerated. The Indian Ocean became the key route for world trade. Dramatic innovations in religion and trade, then, set the tone for the period. Every society in Afro-Eurasia had to react to these new forces, though their reactions varied. In the process, world history gradually changed from an emphasis on the separate development of key societies to the interaction among key societies. The period thus constitutes one of the crucial transitions in the human past.

- ① 1450년까지 약 500년 동안 지속되었다.
- ② 로마제국의 수립과 함께 시작되었다.
- ③ 3대 주요 종교가 확산되지 못했다.
- ④ 인도양이 세계 무역의 주요 경로였다.
- ⑤ 각 사회의 독자적인 발달이 더 강조되었다.

38. Herta Müller에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The 2009 Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded to Romanian-born German author Herta Müller, a distinct and compelling voice of opposition against political oppression and the anguish of human existence. Known primarily as a novelist, Müller also wrote a lot of works as a short-story writer, poet, and essayist. Her works portrayed the harsh reality of life in Romania. Although she was highly regarded by those who read her, Müller was limited to a German-speaking audience for much of her career. She was the 12th woman to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature and the first German writer to win since 1999, when the award was presented to Günter Grass. Criticizing all forms of totalitarian rule, she was drawn to those who were abused by authority.

- ① 루마니아 태생의 독일 작가이다.
- ② 소설가로 주로 알려졌지만 시인이기도 했다.
- ③ 작품에서 루마니아의 평온한 삶을 묘사했다.
- ④ 노벨문학상을 수상한 열두 번째 여성이었다.
- ⑤ 모든 형태의 전체주의 통치를 비판했다.

[39 ~ 40] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39. Some sport-food advertising implies that since minerals are removed from your body by sporting activities, you need their specific foods that have those nutrients. However, general recreational exercise does not sufficiently deplete any nutrients to affect athletic ability or health. For that reason, after a one-hour hike or game of tennis, you don't need to replace specific minerals immediately. Your next good meal will cover you. It is unnecessary to take extra minerals ahead of time to prepare for any loss predicted during your exercise. You don't lose enough to affect performance or fatigue level. Regular healthy eating and drinking enough water assures that you don't start your day in an already depleted state. Minute-to-minute deficits don't matter as much.

- ① 운동의 종류에 따라 식단을 다르게 계획해야 한다.
- ② 영양 보충제를 복용하기 전에 의사와 상의해야 한다.
- ③ 운동을 하는 중간에 수분을 조금씩 보충하는 것이 좋다.
- ④ 일반 여가운동 전후에 무기질의 추가 섭취는 불필요하다.
- ⑤ 특정 영양성분의 과다 섭취는 운동의 효과를 감소시킨다.

40. You know who the popular kids are at school, what they are thinking about and saying, and who and what impresses them. Is that right? The more important question is, do you know the same things about you? What are you thinking about and saying, and who and what impresses you? You may not think much about self-awareness, but it is essential. If you don't know yourself, you could be swayed by what others think you should be, think, and do. That can interfere with your ability to make smart decisions and accomplish what you want in life. So, be a little self-centered! This doesn't mean being greedy or calling attention to yourself for no reason. It just means adding yourself to the list of people you want to impress.

- ① 타인의 장점을 본받아야 한다.
- ② 자기 자신에 대해 잘 알아야 한다.
- ③ 대중적인 인기에 연연하면 안 된다.
- ④ 자기중심적 사고에서 벗어나야 한다.
- ⑤ 타인에 대한 지나친 관심은 해가 된다.

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41. Many ships stay steady because weight is added to the hull. This weight is called ballast. Ships usually use water as ballast. Ballast water is very useful for ships. But it can cause problems, too. Water pumped into the ship at a port may have plant or animal species living in it. When the ship arrives at another port and dumps ballast water, those species are unloaded, too. But they can harm the native species already living there. One example of an animal that can cause problems if brought to a new area is the spiny water flea. This tiny animal breeds quickly, and it eats the same food that many young fish eat. When the spiny water flea enters a new area, if the native fish cannot get enough food, they die. To help solve this kind of problem, some nations ask ships to follow certain rules when pumping ballast water.

\* hull: (배의) 선체

- ① Ships and Sea Creatures: Neighborhood Helpers
- ② Ballast Water: A Threat to Native Species
- ③ Mysterious Life of the Spiny Water Flea
- ④ How Ballast Water Works for Ships
- ⑤ Secret of Sea Animal Reproduction

42. Companies once provided not only economic security but social identity. Many towns were literally company towns, with a few big corporations providing most of the employment, and the social and economic infrastructure built around them. You were a company man, identifying with the company and often moving largely in the circles created or dictated by it. However, people don't stay tied to companies anymore. Instead of moving up through the ranks of one organization, they move laterally from company to company in search of what they want. The playing field is horizontal and people are always on the move. Now workers have traded security and stability that companies used to provide for greater autonomy, often accepting far greater levels of personal exposure and risk.

- ① Career Stability or Technology Skill Growth?
- ② Lifestyle in the Interdependent Global Societies
- ③ Optimistic Expectations for the New Labor Market
- ④ Private Company: Oppressor or Advocate to Laborers?
- ⑤ Horizontal Mobility: A New Trend in the Labor Market

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글을 순서대로 바르게 배열한 것은? [3점]

For most dictionaries, objectivity relates to what is external to the mind rather than belonging to the consciousness of the perceiver; relates to outward things, uncolored by feelings or opinions.

- (A) This distancing is not the same as removing all value judgements from a report. Instead, it requires that the fact and opinion in a news report needs to be that of people other than the journalist.
- (B) However, objectivity does not mean this to most journalists. Essentially, to file an objective report a journalist needs to distance him or herself from the truth claims of the report.
- (C) For this reason, columns, editorials and other forms of news analysis will never qualify as objective reporting: the voice of the journalist is either too loud or too central for them to be objective.

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

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

With recent switch from analogue to digital television, however, much of this protective white-space is no longer needed.

‘White-space’ is technical slang for television channels that were left vacant in one city so as not to interfere with TV stations broadcasting on adjacent channels in a neighboring city. ( ① ) In the early days of television, America’s broadcasting authorities reserved 50 or so channels for TV stations. ( ② ) But because of worries about interference, no metropolitan area has ever come close to using all 50 channels at its disposal. ( ③ ) In rural areas, vacant channels have frequently amounted to 70% or more of the total bandwidth available for television broadcasting. ( ④ ) This is because digital signals do not interfere with one another and can therefore be packed closer together. ( ⑤ ) All told, the television networks now require little more than half the frequency spectrum they needed previously.

\* bandwidth: (주파수의) 대역폭

45. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말을 바르게 짝지은 것은?

An experiment done on men in North Carolina shows how helpless we can be in the face of praise. The men in the study received comments about themselves from another person who needed a favor from them. Some of the men got only positive comments, some got only negative comments, and some got a mixture of good and bad. There were three interesting findings. First, the evaluator who provided only praise was liked best by the men. Second, this was the case even though the men fully realized that the flatterer stood to gain from their liking him. Finally, unlike the other types of comments, pure praise did not have to be accurate to work. Positive comments produced just as much liking for the flatterer when they were untrue as when they were true.



In an experiment on reactions to praise, it was found that the most \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ person was the one who had given praise only, regardless of the \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ of the compliment.

- | (A)         | (B)             |
|-------------|-----------------|
| ① favored   | ..... sincerity |
| ② favored   | ..... magnitude |
| ③ disliked  | ..... frequency |
| ④ disliked  | ..... speaker   |
| ⑤ respected | ..... timing    |

[46 ~ 48] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Charles R. Walters, of one of the large banks in New York City, was assigned to prepare a report on a certain corporation. He knew of only one man who possessed the facts he needed so urgently. The man was Mr. Smith, president of a large industrial company. Charles went to see the president to ask for help. As Charles was ushered into (a) his office, a young woman stuck her head through a door and told the president that she didn't have any stamps for him that day.

(B)

The next afternoon he called on Mr. Smith and said that he had some stamps for his son. Was Charles ushered in with enthusiasm? Yes. Mr. Smith couldn't have shaken his hand with more enthusiasm if he had been running for Congress. He radiated smiles and good will. "My George will love this one," he kept saying as (b) he handled the stamps. "And look at this! This is treasure."

(C)

Charles spent half an hour talking with Mr. Smith about stamps and looking at the picture of his boy. Mr. Smith then devoted more than an hour to giving every bit of information Charles wanted. He told Charles all (c) he knew, and then called in his employees and questioned them. He telephoned some of his associates. He loaded Charles down with facts, figures, and reports. In the journalists' term, Charles had a scoop.

(D)

Mr. Smith explained to Charles that (d) he was collecting stamps for his twelve-year-old son. Charles stated his mission, and began asking questions. Mr. Smith didn't want to talk. The first interview with Mr. Smith was brief and barren. Then Charles remembered what the secretary had said to Mr. Smith — stamps. And (e) he also recalled that the foreign department of his bank collected stamps taken from letters pouring in from all over the world.

46. (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서대로 바르게 배열한 것은?

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

47. (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

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

48. Charles R. Walters에 대한 주어진 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 한 회사에 관한 보고서를 준비해야 했다.  
 ② Mr. Smith에게 우표를 갖고 있다고 말했다.  
 ③ Mr. Smith의 아들을 사진으로 보았다.  
 ④ 첫 인터뷰를 긴 시간 동안 진행했다.  
 ⑤ 비서가 Mr. Smith에게 말한 것을 기억했다.

[49 ~ 50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Norms may be cultural, but traffic can also create its own culture. Consider the case of jaywalking in New York City and Copenhagen. In both places, jaywalking, or crossing against the light, is technically prohibited. In both places, people have been ticketed for doing it. But the visitor to either city today will witness a shocking study in contrast. In New York City, where the term jaywalking was popularized, waiting for the signal is now a sign that you are from the countryside. By contrast, the average Copenhagen resident seems to have hostility to people crossing against the light.

It is tempting to attribute the differences to culture. In New York City, a melting pot of different traditions and a hotbed of individualism, jaywalking is a way to distinguish yourself from the crowd and get ahead. Pedestrians look at cars, not lights. Jaywalking also helps relieve overcrowded intersections. In Copenhagen, which historically has had a more community-focused population, jaywalking is an act of bad taste, an unnecessary departure from the harmony that sustains communities. Waiting for the light to change, like waiting for spring, seems a test of the cold Scandinavian soul. A Danish-Norwegian novelist described a set of laws inspired by the small Danish town where he was raised. They all basically had the same theme: Do not think you are better than anyone else. These laws are still popular shorthand toward explaining the relative social nature of Scandinavian societies, and it is not hard to imagine them applied to traffic. Jaywalking, like speeding or excessive lane changing, is just a form of self-centeredness that disrupts \_\_\_\_\_.

49. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Different Norms about Privacy  
 ② Traffic Enhances Human Lives  
 ③ What Is Your Driving Style Like?  
 ④ Relation with Traffic and Vehicles  
 ⑤ Jaywalking: A Cultural Phenomenon

50. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① individual interests                      ② harmonious community life  
 ③ working environment                      ④ pleasurable indoor activities  
 ⑤ economic development

※ 확인사항

문제지와 답안지의 해당란을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.