

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [20]

We usually take time out only when we really need to switch off, and when this happens we are often overtired, sick, and in need of recuperation. Me time is complicated by ① negative associations with escapism, guilt, and regret as well as overwhelm, stress, and fatigue. All these negative connotations mean we tend to steer ② clear of it. Well, I am about to change your perception of the importance of me time, to persuade you that you should view it as ③ the trivial for your health and wellbeing. Take this as permission to ④ set aside some time for yourself! Our need for time in which to do what we choose is increasingly ⑤ urgent in an overconnected, overwhelmed, and overstimulated world.

*recuperation: 회복

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [21]

Perhaps ① worse than attempting to get the bad news out of the way is attempting to soften it or simply not address it at all. This "Mum Effect" — a term coined by psychologists Sidney Rosen and Abraham Tesser in the early 1970s — happens ② because people want to avoid becoming the target of others' negative emotions. We all have the opportunity to lead change, yet it often requires of us the courage to deliver bad news to our superiors. ③ We don't want to be the innocent messenger who falls before a firing line. When our survival instincts kick in, ④ they can override our courage until the truth of a situation gets watered down. "The Mum Effect and the resulting filtering can have devastating effects in a steep hierarchy," writes Robert Sutton, an organizational psychologist. "What starts out as bad news becomes happier and happier as it travels up the ranks — because after each boss hears the news from his or her subordinates, ⑤ he or she makes it sound a bit more bad before passing it up the chain."

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [22]

Most parents think that if our child would just "behave," we could stay calm as parents. The truth is that ① regulating our own emotions and actions is what allows us to feel peaceful as parents. Ultimately we can't control our children or the obstacles they will face —but we can always ② manage our own actions. Parenting isn't about what our child does, but about how we ③ neglect. In fact, most of what we call parenting doesn't take place between a parent and child but within the parent. When a storm ④ builds up,

a parent's response will either calm it or trigger a full-scale tsunami. Staying calm enough to respond constructively to all that childish behavior — and the stormy emotions behind it —requires that we grow, too. If we can use those times when our buttons get pushed to reflect, not just react, we can notice when we ⑤ are out of control and steer ourselves back on track. This inner growth is the hardest work there is, but it's what enables you to become a more peaceful parent, one day at a time.

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(2개) [23]

We have already seen that learning is much more efficient when done at ① regular intervals: rather than cramming an entire lesson into one day, we are better off spreading out the learning. The reason is simple: every night, ② our brain consolidates what it has learned during the day. This is one of the most important neuroscience discoveries of the last thirty years: sleep is not just a period of ③ activity or a garbage collection of the waste products that the brain accumulated while we were awake. Quite the contrary: while we sleep, our brain remains ④ inactive; it runs a specific algorithm that replays the important events it recorded during the previous day and gradually ⑤ transfers them into a more efficient compartment of our memory.

* consolidate: 통합 정리하다

5. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [24]

From the earliest times, healthcare services have been recognized to have two equal aspects, namely clinical care and public healthcare. In classical Greek mythology, the god of medicine, Asklepios, had two daughters, Hygieia and Panacea. The former was the goddess of preventive health and wellness, or hygiene, and the latter the goddess of treatment and curing. In modern times, the societal ascendancy of medical professionalism has caused treatment of sick patients to overshadow those preventive healthcare services provided by the (A) [more / less] heroic figures of sanitary engineers, biologists, and governmental public health officers. Nevertheless, the quality of health that human populations enjoy is attributable (B) [less / more] to surgical dexterity, innovative pharmaceutical products, and bioengineered devices than to the availability of public sanitation, sewage management, and services which control the pollution of the air, drinking water, urban noise, and food for human consumption. The human right to the highest (C) [attainable / unachievable] standard of health depends on public healthcare services no less than on the skills and equipment of doctors and hospitals.

*ascendancy: 우세 **dexterity: 기민함

- ① less - less - attainable
- ② less - less - unachievable
- ③ more - less - unachievable
- ④ less - more - unachievable
- ⑤ more - more - attainable

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [29]

By noticing the relation between their own actions and resultant external changes, infants develop self-efficacy, a sense that they are agents of the perceived ① changes. Although infants can notice the effect of their behavior on the physical environment, it is in early social interactions that infants most readily ② perceive the consequence of their actions. People have perceptual characteristics that virtually assure that infants will orient toward them. They have visually contrasting and moving faces. They produce sound, provide touch, and have interesting smells. In addition, people ③ engage with infants by exaggerating their facial expressions and inflecting their voices in ways that infants find fascinating. But most importantly, these antics are responsive to infants' vocalizations, facial expressions, and gestures; people ④ fix the pace and level of their behavior in response to infant actions. Consequentially, early social interactions provide a context where infants can easily ⑤ notice the effect of their behavior.

* inflect: (음성을) 조절하다 ** antics: 익살스러운 행동

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

Adam Smith pointed out that specialization, where each of us focuses on one specific skill, leads to a general improvement of everybody's well-being. The idea is simple and powerful. By specializing in just one activity —such as food raising, clothing production, or home construction — each worker ① gains mastery over the particular activity. Specialization makes sense, however, only if the specialist can subsequently trade his or her output with the ② output of specialists in other lines of activity. It would make no sense to produce more food than a household needs ③ if there is a market outlet to exchange that excess food for clothing, shelter, and so forth. At the same time, without the ability to buy food on the market, it would not be ④ possible to be a specialist home builder or clothing maker, since it would be necessary to farm for one's own survival. Thus Smith realized that the division of labor is ⑤ limited by the extent of the market, whereas the extent of the market is determined by the degree of specialization.

8. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [31]

It is not the peasant's goal to produce the highest possible time - averaged crop yield, averaged over many years. If your time - averaged yield is marvelously high as a result of the combination of nine great years and one year of crop failure, you will still starve to death in that one year of crop failure before you can look back to congratulate yourself on your great time-averaged yield. Instead, the peasant's aim is to make sure to produce a yield **(A)[above / below]** the starvation level in every single year, even though the time-averaged yield may not be highest. That's why field scattering may make sense. If you have just one big field, no matter how **(B) [bad / good]** it is on the average, you will starve when the inevitable occasional year arrives in which your one field has a low yield. But if you have many different fields, varying independently of each other, then in any given year some of your fields will produce **(C)[well / badly]** even when your other fields are producing poorly.

- ① above - bad - well
- ② below - bad - badly
- ③ above - good - badly
- ④ below - good - badly
- ⑤ above - good - well

9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [32]

There are several reasons why support may not be effective. One possible reason is that ① receiving help could be a blow to self - esteem. A recent study by Christopher Burke and Jessica Goren at Lehigh University examined this possibility. According to the threat to self - esteem model, help can be perceived as supportive and loving, or it can be seen as threatening if that help is interpreted as implying ② competence. According to Burke and Goren, support is especially likely to be seen as threatening if it is in an area that is self - relevant or self - defining — that is, in an area where your own success and achievement are especially ③ important. Receiving help with a self - relevant task can make you feel bad about yourself, and this can ④ undermine the potential positive effects of the help. For example, if your self - concept rests, in part, on your great cooking ability, it may be a blow to your ego when a friend helps you prepare a meal for guests because it suggests that you're not the ⑤ master chef you thought you were.

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [33]

As well as ① making sense of events through narratives, historians in the ancient world established the tradition of history as a source of moral lessons and reflections. The history writing of Livy or Tacitus, for instance, was in part designed to examine the behavior of heroes and villains, ② mediating on the strengths and weaknesses in the characters of emperors and generals, providing exemplars for ③ the virtuous to imitate or avoid. This continues to be one of the functions of history. French chronicler Jean Froissart said he had written his ④ accounts of chivalrous knights fighting in the Hundred Years' War "so that brave men should ⑤ be inspired thereby to follow such examples." Today, historical studies of Lincoln, Churchill, Gandhi, or Martin Luther King, Jr. perform the same function.

* chivalrous: 기사도적인

11. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(2개) [34]

Psychologist Christopher Bryan finds that when we shift our emphasis from behavior to ① figure, people evaluate choices differently. His team was able to cut cheating in half: instead of "Please don't cheat," they changed the appeal to "Please don't ② be a cheater." When you're urged not to cheat, you can do it and still see an ethical person in the mirror. But when you're told not to be a cheater, the act casts a shadow; ③ mortality is tied to your identity, making the behavior much less attractive. Cheating is an isolated action that gets evaluated with the logic of consequence: Can I get away with it? Being a cheater evokes a sense of self, triggering the logic of ④ appropriateness: What kind of person am I, and who do I want to be? In light of this evidence, Bryan suggests that we should embrace ⑤ verbs more thoughtfully. "Don't Drink and Drive" could be rephrased as: "Don't Be a Drunk Driver." The same thinking can be applied to originality. When a child draws a picture, instead of calling the artwork creative, we can say "You are creative."

12. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [35]

Taking a stand is important because you become a beacon for those individuals who are your people, your tribe, and your audience. When you ① lift your viewpoint up like a flag, people know where to find you; it becomes a rallying point. ② Demonstrating your perspective lets prospective (and current) customers know that you don't just sell your products or services. The best marketing is never just about selling a product or service, but about taking a stand — ③ showing an audience why they should believe in what you're marketing enough to want it at any cost, simply because they ④ acknowledge what you're doing. Products can be changed or adjusted if they aren't functioning, but rallying points are ⑤ separate from the values and meaning behind what you do.

*beacon: 횃불 **rallying point: 집합 지점

13. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [36]

If DNA were the only thing that mattered, there would be no particular reason to build meaningful social programs to pour good experiences into children and protect them from bad experiences. But brains require the right kind of environment if they are to correctly develop. When the first draft of the Human Genome Project came to completion at the turn of the millennium, one of the great surprises was that humans have only about twenty thousand genes. This number came as a surprise to biologists: given the (A) **[complexity / simplicity]** of the brain and the body, it had been assumed that hundreds of thousands of genes would be required. So how does the massively complicated brain, with its eighty - six billion neurons, get built from such a (B) **[large / small]** recipe book? The answer relies on a clever strategy implemented by the genome: build (C) **[completely / incompletely]** and let world experience refine.

- ① complexity - small - completely
- ② complexity - small - incompletely
- ③ simplicity - small - completely
- ④ simplicity - large - incompletely
- ⑤ complexity - large - completely

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [37]

One benefit of reasons and arguments is that they can foster humility. If two people ① disagree without arguing, all they do is yell at each other. No progress is

made. Both still think that they are right. In contrast, if both sides give arguments that articulate reasons for their positions, then new possibilities open up. One of the arguments gets ② refuted - that is, it is shown to fail. In that case, the person who depended on the refuted argument learns that he needs to ③ maintain his view. That is one way to achieve humility - on one side at least. Another possibility is that neither argument is refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. Even if neither person involved is convinced by the other's argument, both can still come to ④ appreciate the opposing view. They also realize that, even if they have some truth, they do not have the whole truth. They can gain humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons ⑤ against their own view.

15. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [38]

Adaptation involves changes in a population, with characteristics that are passed from one generation to the next. This is different from acclimation — an individual organism's changes in response to an altered environment. For example, if you spend the summer outside, you may ① acclimate to the sunlight: your skin will increase its concentration of dark pigments that protect you from the sun. This is a ② transient change, and you won't pass the temporary change on to future generations. However, the ③ capacity to produce skin pigments is inherited. For populations living in intensely sunny environments, individuals with a good ability to produce skin pigments are more likely to ④ flourish, than people with a poor ability to produce pigments, and that trait becomes increasingly common in subsequent generations. If you look around, you can find countless examples of adaptation. The distinctive long neck of a giraffe, for example, developed as individuals that happened to have longer necks had a ⑤ drawback in feeding on the leaves of tall trees.

* pigment: 색소

16. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [39]

On any day of the year, the tropics and the hemisphere that is experiencing its warm season receive much more solar radiation than do the polar regions and the colder hemisphere. Averaged over the course of the year, the tropics and latitudes up to about 40° receive ① more total heat than they lose by radiation. Latitudes above 40° receive less total heat than they lose by radiation. This ② inequality produces the necessary conditions for the operation of a huge, global-scale engine that takes on heat in the tropics and gives it off in the polar regions. Its working ③ fluid is the atmosphere, especially the moisture it contains. Air is ④ heated over the warm earth of the tropics, expands, rises, and flows away both northward and southward at high altitudes, cooling as it goes. It descends and flows ⑤ from the equator again from more northerly and southerly latitudes.

*latitude: 위도

17. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [40]

Greenwashing involves misleading a consumer into thinking a good or service is more environmentally friendly than it really is. Greenwashing ranges from making environmental claims required by law, and therefore irrelevant (CFC-free for example), to puffery (exaggerating environmental claims) to fraud. Researchers have shown that claims on products are often too (A) **[unclear / distinct]** or misleading. Some products are labeled “chemical-free,” when the fact is everything contains chemicals, including plants and animals. Products with the highest number of misleading or unverifiable claims were laundry detergents, household cleaners, and paints. Environmental advocates agree there is still a long way to go to ensure shoppers are (B) **[correctly / incompletely]** informed about the environmental impact of the products they buy. The most common reason for greenwashing is to attract environmentally conscious consumers. Many consumers do not find out about the false claims until after the purchase. Therefore, greenwashing may increase sales (C) **[momentarily / consistently]**. However, this strategy can seriously backfire when consumers figure out they are being deceived.

- ① unclear - correctly - momentarily
- ② unclear - incompletely - consistently
- ③ distinct - correctly - consistently
- ④ distinct - incompletely - momentarily
- ⑤ distinct - correctly - momentarily

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Most parents think that if our child would just "behave," we could stay calm as parents. The truth is that managing our own emotions and actions is what allows us to feel peaceful as parents. Ultimately we can't ① control our children or the obstacles they will face — but we can always control our own actions. Parenting isn't about what our child does, but about how we ② respond. In fact, most of what we call parenting doesn't take place between a parent and child but within the parent. When a storm brews, a parent's response will either calm it or trigger a full scale tsunami. Staying calm enough to respond constructively to all that ③ mature behavior — and the stormy emotions behind it requires that we grow, too. If we can use those times when our buttons get pushed to reflect, not just ④ react, we can notice when we lose equilibrium and steer ourselves back on track. This inner growth is the hardest work there is, but it's what enables you to become a more ⑤ peaceful parent, one day at a time.

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We have already seen that learning is much more ① efficient when done at regular intervals: rather than cramming an entire lesson into one day, we are better off spreading out the learning. The reason is simple: every night, our brain ② consolidates what it has learned during the day. This is one of the most important neuroscience discoveries of the last thirty years: sleep is not just a period of inactivity or a garbage collection of the waste products that the brain accumulated while we were awake. Quite the contrary: while we sleep, our brain remains ③ active; it runs a specific algorithm that ④ removes the important events it recorded during the previous day and ⑤ gradually transfers them into a more efficient compartment of our memory.

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From the earliest times, healthcare services have been recognized to have two equal aspects, namely clinical care and public healthcare. In classical Greek mythology, the god of medicine, Asklepios, had two daughters, Hygieia and Panacea. The former was the goddess of preventive health and wellness, or hygiene, and the latter the goddess of treatment and curing. In modern times, the societal ① ascendancy of medical professionalism has caused treatment of sick patients ② to overshadow those preventive healthcare services provided by the ③ less heroic figures of sanitary

engineers, biologists, and governmental public health officers. Nevertheless, the quality of health that human populations enjoy is attributable ④ more to surgical dexterity, innovative pharmaceutical products, and bioengineered devices than to the availability of public sanitation, sewage management, and services which control the pollution of the air, drinking water, urban noise, and food for human consumption. The human right to the highest attainable standard of health depends on public healthcare services ⑤ no less than on the skills and equipment of doctors and hospitals.

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By noticing the relation between their own actions and resultant external changes, infants develop self-efficacy, a sense that they are agents of the perceived changes. Although infants can notice the effect of their behavior on the physical environment, it is in early social interactions **(A) [what / that]** infants most readily perceive the consequence of their actions. People have perceptual characteristics that virtually assure that infants will orient toward them. They have visually contrasting and moving faces. They produce sound, provide touch, and have interesting smells. **(B) [In addition / In other words]**, people engage with infants by exaggerating their facial expressions and inflecting their voices in ways that infants find fascinating. But most importantly, these antics are responsive to infants' vocalizations, facial expressions, and gestures; people vary the pace and level of their behavior **(C) [in response to / in contrast to]** infant actions. Consequentially, early social interactions provide a context where infants can easily notice the effect of their behavior.

* inflect: (음성을) 조절하다 ** antics: 익살스러운 행동

- ① what - In other words - in response to
- ② that - In other words - in contrast to
- ③ that - In addition - in contrast to
- ④ that - In addition - in response to
- ⑤ what - In addition - in contrast to

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There are several reasons why support may not be ① effective. One possible reason is that receiving help could be a ② threat to self-esteem. A recent study by Christopher Burke and Jessica Goren at Lehigh University examined this possibility. According to the threat to self-esteem model, help can be perceived as supportive and loving, or it can be seen as threatening if that help is interpreted as implying ③ incompetence. According to Burke and Goren, support is especially likely to be seen as ④ helpful if it is in an area that is self-relevant or self-defining — that is, in an area where your own success and achievement are especially important. Receiving help with a self-relevant task can make you feel bad about yourself, and this can ⑤ undermine the potential positive effects of the help. For example, if your self-concept rests, in part, on your great cooking ability, it may be a blow to your ego when a friend helps you prepare a meal for guests because it suggests that you're not the master chef you thought you were.

27. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은? [33]

As well as making sense of events through narratives, historians in the ancient world (A)[**estimated / established**] the tradition of history as a source of moral lessons and reflections. The history writing of Livy or Tacitus, for instance, was in part designed to examine the behavior of heroes and villains, (B)[**meditating / mediating**] on the strengths and weaknesses in the characters of emperors and generals, providing exemplars for the virtuous to imitate or avoid. This continues to be one of the functions of history. French chronicler Jean Froissart said he had written his accounts of chivalrous knights fighting in the Hundred Years' War "so that brave men should be (C)[**inspired / expired**] thereby to follow such examples." Today, historical studies of Lincoln, Churchill, Gandhi, or Martin Luther King, Jr. perform the same function.

- ① estimated - meditating - expired
- ② estimated - mediating - expired
- ③ established - meditating - expired
- ④ established - mediating - inspired
- ⑤ established - meditating - inspired

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [34]

Psychologist Christopher Bryan finds that when we ① emphasize character rather than behavior, people evaluate choices differently. His team was able to cut cheating in half: instead of "Please don't cheat," they changed the appeal to "Please don't be a cheater." When you're ② advised not to cheat, you can do it and still see an ethical person in the mirror. But when you're told not to be a cheater, the act casts a shadow; immorality is tied to your identity, making the behavior much less ③ desirable. Cheating is an isolated action that gets evaluated with the logic of consequence: Can I get away with it? Being a cheater ④ evokes a sense of self, triggering the logic of appropriateness: What kind of person am I, and who do I want to be? In light of this evidence, Bryan suggests that we should ⑤ exclude nouns more thoughtfully. "Don't Drink and Drive" could be rephrased as: "Don't Be a Drunk Driver." The same thinking can be applied to originality. When a child draws a picture, instead of calling the artwork creative, we can say "You are creative."

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [35]

Taking a stand is important because you become a beacon for those individuals who are your people, your tribe, and your audience. When you ① raise your viewpoint up like a flag, people know where to find you; it becomes a rallying point. Displaying your perspective lets prospective (and current) customers know that you don't just sell your products or services. The best marketing is ② never just about selling a product or service, but about taking a stand — showing an audience why they should believe in what you're marketing enough to want it at any cost, simply because they ③ agree with what you're doing. Products can be changed or adjusted if they aren't functioning, but rallying points ④ exclude the values and meaning behind what you do. Thus, marketing is more than advertising and sales: it is ⑤ sum of all the beliefs and attitudes about a product or service.

*beacon: 횃불 **rallying point: 집합 지점

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [36]

If DNA were the only thing that mattered, there would be no particular reason to build meaningful social programs to pour good experiences into children and protect them from bad experiences. But brains require the right kind of environment if they are to ① correctly develop. When the first draft of the Human Genome Project came to completion at the turn of the

millennium, one of the great ② surprises was that humans have only about twenty thousand genes. This number came as a surprise to biologists: given the ③ simplicity of the brain and the body, it had been assumed that hundreds of thousands of genes would be required. So how does the ④ massively complicated brain, with its eighty - six billion neurons, get built from such a small recipe book? The answer relies on a clever strategy ⑤ implemented by the genome: build incompletely and let world experience refine.

31. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [37]

One benefit of reasons and arguments is that they can foster humility. If two people ① disagree without arguing, all they do is yell at each other. No progress is made. Both still think that they are right. In contrast, if both sides give arguments that articulate reasons for their positions, then new possibilities ② open up. One of the arguments gets refuted — that is, it is shown to fail. In that case, the person who depended on the refuted argument learns that he needs to ③ stick to his view. That is one way to achieve humility — on one side at least. Another possibility is that neither argument is ④ refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. Even if neither person involved is convinced by the other's argument, both can still come to ⑤ appreciate the opposing view. They also realize that, even if they have some truth, they do not have the whole truth. They can gain humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons against their own view.

32. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [38]

Adaptation involves changes in a population, with characteristics that are passed from one generation to the next. This is ① different from acclimation — an individual organism's changes in response to an altered environment. For example, if you spend the summer outside, you may acclimate to the sunlight: your skin will increase its concentration of dark pigments that protect you from the sun. This is a ② temporary change, and you won't pass the temporary change on to future generations. However, the capacity to produce skin pigments is ③ inherited. For populations living in intensely sunny environments, individuals with a good ability to produce skin pigments are more likely to thrive, or to survive, than people with a poor ability to produce pigments, and that trait becomes increasingly ④ rare in subsequent generations. If you look around, you can find countless examples of adaptation. The distinctive long neck of a giraffe, for example, developed as individuals that happened to have longer necks had an ⑤ advantage in feeding on the leaves of tall trees.

* pigment: 색소

33. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [39]

On any day of the year, the tropics and the hemisphere that is experiencing its warm season receive much more solar radiation than do the polar regions and the colder hemisphere. Averaged over the course of the year, the tropics and latitudes up to about 40° receive more total heat than they lose by radiation. Latitudes above 40° receive ① less total heat than they lose by radiation. This inequality produces the ② inevitable conditions for the operation of a huge, global - scale engine that takes on heat in the tropics and gives it off in the polar regions. Its working fluid is the atmosphere, especially the moisture it ③ contains. Air is heated over the warm earth of the tropics, ④ contracts, rises, and flows away both northward and southward at high altitudes, cooling as it goes. It ⑤ descends and flows toward the equator again from more northerly and southerly latitudes.

*latitude: 위도

34. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [40]

Greenwashing involves ① misleading a consumer into thinking a good or service is more environmentally friendly than it really is. Greenwashing ranges from making environmental claims required by law, and therefore irrelevant (CFC - free for example), to puffery (exaggerating environmental claims) to fraud. Researchers have shown that claims on products are

often too ② ambiguous. Some products are labeled "chemical - free," when the fact is everything contains chemicals, including plants and animals. Products with the highest number of misleading or unverifiable claims were laundry detergents, household cleaners, and paints. Environmental advocates agree there is still a long way to go to ③ ensure shoppers are adequately informed about the environmental impact of the products they buy. The most common reason for greenwashing is to attract environmentally conscious consumers. Many consumers do not find out about the false claims until after the purchase. Therefore, greenwashing may ④ decrease sales in the short term. However, this strategy can seriously backfire when consumers find out they are being ⑤ deceived.

*CFC: 염화불화탄소 **fraud: 사기

35. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [20]

We usually take time out only when we really need to switch off, and when this happens we are often ① exhausted, sick, and in need of recuperation. Me time is complicated by negative associations with escapism, guilt, and regret as well as overwhelm, stress, and fatigue. All these negative connotations mean we tend to ② stay close to it. Well, I am about to change your perception of the importance of me time, to persuade you that you should view it as ③ vital for your health and wellbeing. Take this as permission to ④ put aside some time for yourself! Our need for time in which to do what we choose is increasingly ⑤ urgent in an overconnected, overwhelmed, and overstimulated world.

*recuperation: 회복

36. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [21]

Perhaps worse than attempting to get the bad news out of the way is attempting to soften it or simply not address it at all. This "Mum Effect" - a term coined by psychologists Sidney Rosen and Abraham Tesser in the early 1970s - happens because people want to ① avoid becoming the target of others' negative emotions. We all have the opportunity to lead change, yet it often requires of us the courage to deliver bad news to our superiors. We don't want to be the person who gets the blame for reporting ② pleasant news. When our survival instincts kick in, they can ③ override our courage until the truth of a situation gets watered down. "The Mum Effect and the resulting filtering can have devastating effects in a steep ④ hierarchy," writes Robert Sutton, an organizational psychologist. "What starts out as bad news becomes happier and happier as it travels up the ranks - because after each boss hears the news from his or her subordinates, he or she makes it sound a bit ⑤ less bad before passing it up the chain."

37. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [22]

Most parents think that if our child would just "behave," we could (A) [**lose / maintain**] our composure as parents. The truth is that managing our own emotions and actions is what allows us to feel peaceful as parents. Ultimately we can't control our children or the obstacles they will face —but we can always control our own actions. Parenting isn't about what our child does, but about how we respond. In fact, most of what we call parenting doesn't take place between a parent and child but within the parent. When a storm brews, a parent's response will either calm it or (B) [**provoke / suppress**] a full-scale tsunami. Staying calm enough to respond constructively to all that childish behavior — and the stormy emotions behind it —requires that we grow, too. If we can use those times when our buttons get pushed to reflect, not just react, we can notice when we lose equilibrium and steer ourselves back on track. This inner growth is the hardest work there is, but it's what enables you to become a more (C) [**hostile / tranquil**] parent, one day at a time.

- ① maintain - provoke - tranquil
- ② lose - provoke - tranquil
- ③ lose - provoke - hostile
- ④ maintain - suppress - hostile
- ⑤ lose - suppress - tranquil

38. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [23]

We have already seen that learning is much more efficient when done at regular intervals: rather than (A) [**jamming / clearing**] an entire lesson into one day, we are better off spreading out the learning. The reason is simple: every night, our brain (B) [**consolidates / separate**] what it has learned during the day. This is one of the most important neuroscience discoveries of the last thirty years: sleep is not just a period of inactivity or a garbage collection of the waste products that the brain accumulated while we were awake. Quite the contrary: while we sleep, our brain remains (C) [**active / inactive**]; it runs a specific algorithm that replays the important events it recorded during the previous day and gradually transfers them into a more efficient compartment of our memory.

- ① jamming - separate - inactive
- ② jamming - consolidates - inactive
- ③ clearing - consolidates - inactive
- ④ clearing - separate - active
- ⑤ jamming - consolidates - active

39. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [24]

From the earliest times, healthcare services have been recognized to have two equal aspects, namely clinical care and public healthcare. In classical Greek mythology, the god of medicine, Asklepios, had two daughters, Hygiea and Panacea. The former was the goddess of preventive health and wellness, or hygiene, and the latter the goddess of treatment and curing. In modern times, the societal ① ascendancy of medical professionalism has caused treatment of sick patients ② to overshadow those preventive healthcare services provided by the ③ less heroic figures of sanitary engineers, biologists, and governmental public health officers. Nevertheless, the quality of health that human populations enjoy is attributable ④ more to surgical dexterity, innovative pharmaceutical products, and bioengineered devices than to the availability of public sanitation, sewage management, and services which control the pollution of the air, drinking water, urban noise, and food for human consumption. The human right to the highest attainable standard of health depends on public healthcare services ⑤ no less than on the skills and equipment of doctors and hospitals.

40. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(2개) [29]

By noticing the relation between their own actions and resultant external changes, infants develop self-efficacy, a sense that they are ① agents of the perceived changes. Although infants can notice the effect of their behavior on the physical environment, it is in early social interactions that infants most readily perceive the ② consequence of their actions. People have perceptual characteristics that virtually assure that infants will ③ ignore toward them. They have visually contrasting and moving faces. They produce sound, provide touch, and have interesting smells. In addition, people engage with infants by exaggerating their facial expressions and inflecting their voices in ways that infants find fascinating. But most importantly, these antics are ④ responsible to infants' vocalizations, facial expressions, and gestures; people vary the pace and level of their behavior in response to infant actions. Consequentially, early social ⑤ interactions provide a context where infants can easily notice the effect of their behavior.

* inflect: (음성을) 조절하다 ** antics: 익살스러운 행동

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

Adam Smith pointed out that specialization, where each of us focuses on one specific skill, leads to a general improvement of everybody's well-being. The idea is simple and powerful. By specializing in just one activity —such as food raising, clothing production, or home construction — each worker gains ① expertness over the particular activity. Specialization makes sense, however, only if the specialist can subsequently trade his or her output with the output of specialists in other lines of activity. It would make no sense to produce ② more food than a household needs unless there is a market outlet to exchange that excess food for clothing, shelter, and so forth. At the same time, without the ability to buy food on the market, it would not be possible to be a specialist home builder or clothing maker, since it would be necessary to farm for one's own survival. Thus Smith realized that the division of labor is ③ limited by the extent of the market, whereas the extent of the market is determined by the degree of specialization. In a very small market, individuals are not motivated to have the incentive fully commit to a single occupation because they ④ possess the means to trade the surplus of what they produce beyond their own needs. This surplus, which ⑤ exceeds their personal consumption, cannot be exchanged for the products created by others that they require.

42. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [31]

It is not the peasant's goal to produce the highest possible time-averaged crop yield, averaged over many years. If your time-averaged yield is marvelously ① high as a result of the combination of nine great years and one year of crop failure, you will still starve to death in that one year of crop failure before you can look back to ② celebrate yourself on your great time-averaged yield. Instead, the peasant's aim is to make sure to produce a yield above the ③ famine level in every single year, even though the time-averaged yield may not be highest. That's why field scattering ④ interrupts agricultural risk management. If you have just one big field, no matter how good it is on the average, you will starve when the inevitable occasional year arrives in which your one field has a low yield. But if you have many different fields, varying ⑤ separately of each other, then in any given year some of your fields will produce well even when your other fields are producing poorly.

43. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [32]

There are several reasons why support may not be ① effective. One possible reason is that receiving help could be a blow to self-esteem. A recent study by Christopher Burke and Jessica Goren at Lehigh University examined this possibility. According to the threat to self-esteem model, help can be perceived as supportive and loving, or it can be seen as threatening if that help is interpreted as implying ② competence. According to Burke and Goren, support is especially likely to be seen as threatening if it is in an area that is self-relevant or self-defining — that is, in an area where your own success and achievement are especially ③ important. Receiving help with a self-relevant task can make you feel bad about yourself, and this can ④ undermine the potential positive effects of the help. For example, if your self-concept ⑤ rests, in part, on your great cooking ability, it may be a blow to your ego when a friend helps you prepare a meal for guests because it suggests that you're not the master chef you thought you were.

44. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [33]

As well as making sense of events through narratives, historians in the ancient world established the tradition of history as a source of moral lessons and ① reflections. The history writing of Livy or Tacitus, for instance, was in part designed to examine the behavior of heroes and villains, ② mediating on the strengths and weaknesses in the characters of emperors and generals, providing exemplars for the ③ virtuous to imitate or avoid. This continues to be one of the functions of history. French chronicler Jean Froissart said he had written his ④ accounts of chivalrous knights fighting in the Hundred Years' War "so that brave men should be ⑤ inspired thereby to follow such examples." Today, historical studies of Lincoln, Churchill, Gandhi, or Martin Luther King, Jr. perform the same function.

* chivalrous: 기사도적인

or services. The best marketing is never just about selling a product or service, but about taking a stand — showing an audience why they should believe in what you're marketing enough to want it ③ without any cost, simply because they agree with what you're doing. Products can be changed or adjusted if they aren't ④ functioning, but rallying points ⑤ align with the values and meaning behind what you do.

*beacon: 횃불 **rallying point: 집합 지점

47. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [37]

One benefit of reasons and arguments is that they can foster humility. If two people ① disagree without arguing, all they do is yell at each other. No progress is made. Both still think that they are right. In contrast, if both sides give arguments that articulate reasons for their positions, then new possibilities ② open up. One of the arguments gets refuted — that is, it is shown to fail. In that case, the person who depended on the refuted argument learns that he needs to ③ stick to his view. That is one way to achieve humility — on one side at least. Another possibility is that neither argument is ④ refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. Even if neither person involved is convinced by the other's argument, both can still come to ⑤ appreciate the opposing view. They also realize that, even if they have some truth, they do not have the whole truth. They can gain humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons against their own view.

*articulate: 분명히 말하다 **humility: 겸손

45. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [34]

Psychologist Christopher Bryan finds that when we shift our emphasis from behavior to ① character, people evaluate choices differently. His team was able to cut cheating in half: instead of "Please don't cheat," they changed the appeal to "Please don't be a cheater." When you're urged not to cheat, you can do it and still see an ② immoral person in the mirror. But when you're told not to be a cheater, the act casts a shadow; immorality is tied to your identity, making the behavior much ③ less attractive. Cheating is an ④ isolated action that gets evaluated with the logic of consequence: Can I get away with it? Being a cheater evokes a sense of ⑤ self, triggering the logic of appropriateness: What kind of person am I, and who do I want to be? In light of this evidence, Bryan suggests that we should embrace nouns more thoughtfully. "Don't Drink and Drive" could be rephrased as: "Don't Be a Drunk Driver." The same thinking can be applied to originality. When a child draws a picture, instead of calling the artwork creative, we can say "You are creative."

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Taking a stand is important because you become a beacon for those individuals who are your people, your tribe, and your audience. When you raise your viewpoint up like a flag, people know where to find you; it becomes a rallying point. Displaying your ① way of thinking lets ② prospective (and current) customers know that you don't just sell your products

Adaptation involves changes in a population, with characteristics that are passed from one generation to the next. This is different from acclimation — an individual organism's changes in response to an altered environment. For example, if you spend the summer outside, you may acclimate to the sunlight: your skin will increase its concentration of dark pigments that ① protect you from the sun. This is a ② permanent change, and you won't pass the temporary change on to future generations. However, the capacity to produce skin pigments is inherited. For populations living in intensely sunny environments, individuals with a good ability to produce skin pigments are more likely to thrive, or to survive, than people with a poor ability to produce pigments, and that trait becomes increasingly ③ common in subsequent generations. If you look around, you can find countless examples of ④ adaptation. The distinctive long neck of a giraffe, for example, developed as individuals that happened to have longer necks had ⑤ advantages in feeding on the leaves of tall trees.

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Greenwashing involves ① fooling a consumer into thinking a good or service is more environmentally friendly than it really is. Greenwashing ranges from making environmental claims required by law, and therefore irrelevant (CFC - free for example), to excess advertisement ② exaggerating environmental claims to fraud. Researchers have shown that claims on products are often too vague or misleading. Some products are labeled "chemical - free," when the fact is everything ③ contains chemicals, including plants and animals. Products with the highest number of misleading or unverifiable claims were laundry detergents, household cleaners, and paints. Environmental advocates agree there is still a long way to go to ensure shoppers are ④ ignorant about the environmental impact of the products they buy. The most common reason for greenwashing is to attract environmentally conscious consumers. Many consumers do not find out about the false claims until after the purchase. Therefore, greenwashing may ⑤ increase sales in the short term. However, this strategy can seriously backfire when consumers find out they are being deceived.

*CFC: 염화불화탄소 **fraud: 사기

50. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [20]

We usually take time out only when we really need to switch off, and when this happens we are often ① overtired, sick, and in need of recuperation. Me time is

complicated by negative associations with escapism, guilt, and regret as well as overwhelm, stress, and fatigue. All these ② negative connotations mean we tend to steer clear of it. Well, I am about to change your ③ perception of the importance of me time, to persuade you that you should view it as ④ trivial for your health and wellbeing. Take this as permission to set aside some time for yourself! Our need for time in which to do what we choose is increasingly ⑤ urgent in an overconnected, overwhelmed, and overstimulated world.

*recuperation: 회복

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Perhaps worse than attempting to get the bad news out of the way is attempting to soften it or simply not address it at all. This "Mum Effect" — a term coined by psychologists Sidney Rosen and Abraham Tesser in the early 1970s — happens because people want to avoid becoming the target of others' ① negative emotions. We all have the opportunity to lead change, yet it often requires of us the ② courage to deliver bad news to our superiors. We don't want to be the ③ innocent messenger who falls before a firing line. When our survival instincts kick in, they can ④ inspire our courage until the truth of a situation gets watered down. "The Mum Effect and the resulting filtering can have devastating effects in a steep hierarchy," writes Robert Sutton, an organizational psychologist. "What starts out as bad news becomes happier and happier as it travels up the ranks — because after each boss hears the news from his or her subordinates, he or she makes it sound a bit ⑤ less bad before passing it up the chain."

52. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [22]

Most parents think that if our child would just "behave," we could stay calm as parents. The truth is that managing our own emotions and actions is what allows us to feel peaceful as parents. Ultimately we can't control our children or the obstacles they will face - but we can always control our own actions. Parenting isn't about what our child does, but about how we (A). In fact, most of what we call parenting doesn't take place between a parent and child but within the parent. When a storm brews, a parent's response will either calm it or trigger a full - scale tsunami. Staying calm enough to respond constructively to all that childish behavior - and the stormy emotions behind it - requires that we grow, too. If we can use those times when our buttons get pushed to (B), not just (C), we can notice when we lose equilibrium and steer ourselves back on track. This inner growth is the hardest work there is, but it's what enables you to become a more peaceful parent, one day at a time.

- ① respond - restart - rush
- ② respond - reflect - react
- ③ relax - reflect - react
- ④ relax - reflect - rush
- ⑤ relax - restart - rush

53. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [23]

We have already seen that learning is much more efficient when done at regular ① intervals: rather than cramming an entire lesson into one day, we are better off spreading out the learning. The reason is simple: every night, our brain ② integrates what it has learned during the day. This is one of the most important neuroscience discoveries of the last thirty years: sleep is not just a ③ phase of inactivity or a garbage collection of the waste products that the brain accumulated while we were awake. Quite the contrary: while we sleep, our brain remains active: it ④ contends a specific algorithm that replays the important events it recorded during the previous day and gradually ⑤ relocates them into a more efficient compartment of our memory.

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From the earliest times, healthcare services have been recognized to have two ① equivalent aspects, namely clinical care and public healthcare. In classical Greek mythology, the god of medicine, Asklepios, had two daughters, Hygiea and Panacea. The former was the goddess of ② preventive health and wellness, or hygiene, and the latter the goddess of treatment and

curing. In modern times, the societal ascendancy of medical professionalism has caused treatment of sick patients to ③ overestimate those preventive healthcare services provided by the less heroic figures of sanitary engineers, biologists, and governmental public health officers. Nevertheless, the quality of health that human populations enjoy is due ④ more to the availability of public sanitation, sewage management, and services which control the pollution of the air, drinking water, urban noise, and food for human consumption than to surgical dexterity, innovative pharmaceutical products, and bioengineered devices. The human right to the highest attainable standard of health ⑤ depends on public healthcare services no less than on the skills and equipment of doctors and hospitals.

55. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [29]

By noticing the relation between their own actions and resultant external changes, infants develop self-efficacy, a sense that they are agents of the perceived changes. Although infants can notice the effect of their behavior on the physical environmental, it is in early social interactions that infants most readily ① recognize the consequence of their actions. People have perceptual characteristics that virtually ② convince that infants will orient toward them. They have visually contrasting and moving faces. They produce sound, provide touch, and have interesting smells. In addition, people engage with infants by exaggerating their facial expressions and inflecting their voices in ways that infants find ③ appealing. But most importantly, these antics are responsive to infants' vocalizations, facial expressions, and gestures; people ④ adjust the pace and level of their behavior in response to infant actions. Consequentially, early social interactions provide a context where infants can ⑤ insufficiently notice the effect of their behavior.

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

Adam Smith pointed out that specialization, where each of us focuses on one specific skill, leads to a general improvement of everybody's well-being. The idea is simple and powerful. By specializing in just one activity —such as food raising, clothing production, or home construction — each worker ① gains mastery over the particular activity. Specialization makes sense, however, ② only if the specialist can subsequently trade his or her output with the output of specialists in other lines of activity. It would make no sense to produce more food than a household needs ③ if there is a market outlet to exchange that excess food for clothing, shelter, and so forth. At the same time, without the ability to buy food on the market, it would not be possible to be a specialist home builder or clothing maker, ④ since it would be necessary to farm for one's own survival. Thus Smith realized that the division of labor is limited by the extent of the market, ⑤ whereas the extent of the market is determined by the degree of specialization.

57. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [31]

It is not the peasant's goal to produce the highest possible time-averaged crop yield, averaged over many years. If your time-averaged yield is marvelously ① abundant as a result of the combination of nine great years and one year of crop failure, you will still starve to death in that one year of crop failure before you can look back to congratulate yourself on your great time-averaged yield. Instead, the peasant's aim is to make sure not to produce a yield ② below the starvation level in every single year, even though the time-averaged yield may not be highest. That's why field scattering may ③ make sense. If you have just one big field, no matter how good it is on the average, you will starve when the ④ inevitable occasional year arrives in which your one field has a low yield. But if you have many different fields, varying independently of each other, then in any given year some of your fields will produce well even when your other fields are producing ⑤ adequately.

58. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [32]

There are several reasons why support may not be (A) **[affective / effective]**. One possible reason is that receiving help could be a blow to self-esteem. A recent study by Christopher Burke and Jessica Goren at Lehigh University (B) **[scrambled / examined]** this possibility. According to the threat to self-esteem

model, help can be perceived as supportive and loving, or it can be seen as threatening if that help is interpreted as implying incompetence. According to Burke and Goren, support is especially likely to be seen as threatening if it is in an area that is self-relevant or self-defining — that is, in an area where your own success and achievement are especially important. Receiving help with a self-relevant task can make you feel bad about yourself, and this can undermine the potential positive effects of the help. For example, if your self-concept rests, in part, on your great cooking ability, it may be a(n) (C) **[honor / blow]** to your ego when a friend helps you prepare a meal for guests because it suggests that you're not the master chef you thought you were.

- ① affective - scrambled - blow
- ② effective - scrambled - blow
- ③ effective - examined - honor
- ④ affective - examined - honor
- ⑤ effective - examined - blow

59. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [33]

As well as making sense of events through narratives, historians in the ancient world established the tradition of history as a source of moral lessons and (A) **[mutability / speculations]**. The history writing of Livy or Tacitus, for instance, was in part designed to examine the behavior of heroes and villains, (B) **[meditating / mediating]** on the strengths and weaknesses in the characters of emperors and generals, providing exemplars for the (C) **[vicious / virtuous]** to imitate or avoid. This continues to be one of the functions of history. French chronicler Jean Froissart said he had written his accounts of chivalrous knights fighting in the Hundred Years' War "so that brave men should be inspired thereby to follow such examples." Today, historical studies of Lincoln, Churchill, Gandhi, or Martin Luther King, Jr. perform the same function.

* chivalrous: 기사도적인

- ① mutability - mediating - virtuous
- ② speculations - mediating - virtuous
- ③ speculations - meditating - vicious
- ④ mutability - meditating - vicious
- ⑤ speculations - meditating - virtuous

60. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [34]

Psychologist Christopher Bryan finds that when we shift our emphasis from behavior to ① character, people evaluate choices differently. His team was able to cut cheating in half: instead of "Please don't cheat," they changed the appeal to "Please don't be a cheater." When you're urged not to cheat, you can do it and still see an ethical person in the mirror. But when you're told not to be a cheater, the act casts a shadow; immorality is tied to your ② identity, making the behavior much less attractive. Cheating is an isolated action that gets evaluated with the logic of ③ consequence: Can I get away with it? Being a cheater evokes a sense of self, triggering the logic of ④ appropriateness: What kind of person am I, and who do I want to be? In light of this evidence, Bryan suggests that we should embrace ⑤ verbs more thoughtfully. "Don't Drink and Drive" could be rephrased as: "Don't Be a Drunk Driver." The same thinking can be applied to originality. When a child draws a picture, instead of calling the artwork creative, we can say "You are creative."

61. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [37]

One benefit of reasons and arguments is that they can ① foster humility. If two people disagree without arguing, all they do is yell at each other. No progress is made. Both still think that they are right. In contrast, if both sides give arguments that articulate reasons for their positions, then new possibilities open up. One of the arguments gets refuted — that is, it is shown to ② fail. In that case, the person who depended on the refuted argument learns that he needs to ③ stick to his view. What is one way to achieve humility — on one side at least. Another possibility is that neither argument is refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. Even if neither person involved is convinced by the other's argument both can still come to ④ appreciate the opposing view. They also realize that, even if they have some truth, they do not have the ⑤ whole truth. They can gain humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons against their own view.

62. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [38]

Adaptation involves changes in a population, with characteristics that are passed from one generation to the next. This is different from acclimation — an individual organism's changes in response to an ① altered environment. For example, if you spend the summer outside, you may acclimate to the sunlight: your skin will increase its concentration of dark pigments that protect you from the sun. This is a ② temporary change, and you won't pass the momentary change on to future generations. However, the ③ capability to produce skin pigments is inherited. For populations living in intensely sunny environments, individuals with a good ability to produce skin pigments are more likely to ④ survive, than people with a poor ability to produce pigments, and that trait becomes increasingly ⑤ rare in subsequent generations. If you look around, you can find countless examples of adaptation. The distinctive long neck of a giraffe, for example, developed as individuals that happened to have longer necks had an advantage in feeding on the leaves of tall trees.

* pigment: 색소

63. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [40]

Greenwashing involves misleading a consumer into thinking a good or service is more environmentally friendly than it really is. Greenwashing ranges from making environmental claims required by law, and therefore irrelevant (CFC - free for example), to puffery (exaggerating environmental claims) to fraud. Researchers have shown that claims on products are often too vague or misleading. Some products are labeled "chemical - free," when the fact is everything ① **[includes / excludes]** chemicals, including plants and animals. Products with the highest number of misleading or unverifiable claims were laundry detergents, household cleaners, and paints. Environmental advocates agree there is still a long way to go to ② **[ignore / ensure]** shoppers are adequately informed about the environmental impact of the products they buy. The most common reason for greenwashing is to ③ **[attract / expel]** environmentally conscious consumers. Many consumers do not find out about the false claims until after the purchase. Therefore, greenwashing may increase sales in the short term. However, this strategy can seriously backfire when consumers find out they are being deceived.

*CFC: 염화불화탄소 **fraud: 사기

- ① excludes - ensure - attract
- ② excludes - ensure - expel
- ③ excludes - ignore - attract
- ④ includes - ignore - expel
- ⑤ includes - ensure - attract

64. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [20]

We usually take time out only when we really need to switch **(A) [off / on]**, and when this happens we are often overtired, sick, and in need of recuperation. Me time is complicated by **(B) [positive / negative]** associations with escapism, guilt, and regret as well as overwhelm, stress, and fatigue. All these negative connotations mean we tend to steer clear of it. Well, I am about to change your perception of the importance of me time, to persuade you that you should view it as vital for your health and wellbeing. Take this as **(C) [permission / prohibition]** to set aside some time for yourself! Our need for time in which to do what we choose is increasingly urgent in an overconnected, overwhelmed, and overstimulated world.

*recuperation: 회복

- ① off - negative - prohibition
- ② on - positive - permission
- ③ on - negative - prohibition
- ④ off - negative - permission
- ⑤ off - positive - prohibition

65. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [21]

Perhaps ① worse than attempting to get the bad news out of the way is attempting to soften it or simply not address it at all. This "Mum Effect" – a term coined by psychologists Sidney Rosen and Abraham Tesser in the early 1970s – happens because people want to ② avoid becoming the target of others' negative emotions. We all have the opportunity to lead change, yet it often requires of us the courage to deliver bad news to our superiors. We don't want to be the innocent messenger who falls before a firing line. When our survival instincts kick in, they can ③ prioritize our courage until the truth of a situation gets watered down. "The Mum Effect and the resulting filtering can have ④ devastating effects in a steep hierarchy," writes Robert Sutton, an organizational psychologist. "What starts out as bad news becomes happier and happier as it travels up the ranks – because after each boss hears the news from his or her

subordinates, he or she makes it sound a bit ⑤ less bad before passing it up the chain."

66. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [22]

Most parents think that if our child would just "behave," we could stay calm as parents. The truth is that managing our own emotions and actions is what allows us to feel ① peaceful as parents. Ultimately we can't control our children or the obstacles they will face –but we can always control our own actions. Parenting isn't about what our child does, but about how we ② respond. In fact, most of what we call parenting doesn't take place between a parent and child but within the parent. When a storm brews, a parent's response will either calm it or ③ trigger a full - scale tsunami. Staying calm enough to respond constructively to all that childish behavior – and the stormy emotions behind it –requires that we grow, too. If we can use those times when our buttons get pushed to reflect, not just react, we can notice when we ④ gain equilibrium and steer ourselves back on track. This ⑤ inner growth is the hardest work there is, but it's what enables you to become a more peaceful parent, one day at a time.

67. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [23]

We have already seen that learning is much more efficient when done at regular intervals: rather than cramming an entire lesson into one day, we are better off ① distributing out the learning. The reason is simple: every night, our brain ② eliminates what it has learned during the day. This is one of the most important neuroscience discoveries of the last thirty years: sleep is not just a period of inactivity or a garbage collection of the waste products that the brain ③ accumulated while we were awake. Quite the contrary: while we sleep, our brain remains highly ④ active; it runs a specific algorithm that replays the important events it recorded during the previous day and gradually transfers them into a more efficient compartment of our memory. Therefore, sleep prevents ⑤ forgetting.

68. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [24]

From the earliest times, healthcare services have been recognized to have two equal aspects, namely clinical care and public healthcare. In classical Greek mythology, the god of medicine, Asklepios, had two daughters, Hygieia and Panacea. The former was the goddess of ① precautionary health and wellness, or hygiene, and the latter the goddess of treatment and curing. In modern times, the societal ② inferiority of medical professionalism has caused treatment of sick patients to overshadow those preventive healthcare services provided by the ③ less heroic figures of sanitary engineers, biologists, and governmental public health officers. Nevertheless, the quality of health that human populations enjoy is ④ attributable less to surgical dexterity, innovative pharmaceutical products, and bioengineered devices than to the availability of public sanitation, sewage management, and services which control the pollution of the air, drinking water, urban noise, and food for human consumption. The human right to the highest attainable standard of health depends on ⑤ public healthcare services no less than on the skills and equipment of doctors and hospitals.

*ascendancy: 우세 **dexterity: 기민함

69. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [29]

By noticing the relation between their own actions and ① subsequent external changes, infants develop self-efficacy, a sense that they are agents of the perceived changes. Although infants can notice the effect of their behavior on the physical environment, it is in early

social interactions that infants most readily perceive the ② result of their actions. People have perceptual characteristics that virtually assure that infants will be ③ directed toward them. They have visually contrasting and moving faces. They produce sound, provide touch, and have interesting smells. In addition, people engage with infants by exaggerating their facial expressions and inflecting their voices in ways that infants find fascinating. But most importantly, these antics are ④ stimulating infants' vocalizations, facial expressions, and gestures; people vary the pace and level of their behavior in response to infant actions. Consequentially, early social interactions provide a ⑤ context where infants can easily notice the effect of their behavior.

* inflect: (음성을) 조절하다 ** antics: 익살스러운 행동

70. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [30]

Adam Smith pointed out that specialization, where each of us focuses on one specific skill, leads to a general improvement of everybody's well-being. The idea is simple and powerful. By specializing in just one activity - such as food raising, clothing production, or home construction - each worker gains mastery over ① various activities. Specialization makes sense, however, only if the specialist can subsequently trade his or her output with the output of specialists in other lines of activity. It would make no sense to ② produce more food than a household needs unless there is a market outlet to ③ exchange that scarce food for clothing, shelter, and so forth. At the same time, without the ability to buy food on the market, it would not be possible to be a specialist home builder or clothing maker, since it would be ④ necessary to farm for one's own survival. Thus Smith realized that the ⑤ division of labor is limited by the extent of the market, whereas the extent of the market is determined by the degree of specialization.

71. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [31]

It is not the peasant's goal to produce the highest possible time - averaged crop yield, averaged over many years. If your time - averaged yield is marvelously ① high as a result of the combination of nine great years and one year of crop failure, you will still starve to death in that one year of crop failure before you can look back to congratulate yourself on your great time - averaged yield. Instead, the peasant's aim is to make sure to produce a yield ② above the starvation level in every single year, even though the time - averaged yield may not be highest. That's why field ③ dispersion may make sense. If you have just one big field, no matter how good it is on the average, you will starve when the inevitable occasional year arrives in which your one field has a ④ low yield. But if you have many different fields, varying ⑤ dependently of each other, then in any given year some of your fields will produce well even when your other fields are producing poorly.

72. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [32]

There are several reasons why support may not be ① effective. One possibility is that receiving help could be a blow self-esteem. A recent study by Christopher Burke and Jessica Goren at Lehigh University examined this Possibility. According to the threat to self-esteem model, help can be perceived as supportive and loving, or it can be seen as threatening if that help is interpreted as implying ② incompetence. According to Burke and Goren, support is especially likely to be seen as threatening if it is in an area that is ③ self-defining — that is, in an area where your own success and achievement are especially important. Receiving help with a self-relevant task can make you feel bad about yourself, and this can ④ enhance the potential positive effects of the help. For example, if your self-concept ⑤ rests, in part, on your great cooking ability, it may be a blow to your ego when a friend helps you prepare a meal for guests because it suggests that you're not the master chef you thought you were.

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② immortality is tied to your identity, making the behavior much less attractive. Cheating is an isolated action that gets evaluated with the logic of consequence: Can I get away with it? Being a cheater ③ arouses a sense of self, triggering the logic of appropriateness: What kind of person am I, and who do I want to be? In light of this evidence, Bryan suggests that we should ④ embrace nouns more thoughtfully. "Don't Drink and Drive" could be rephrased as: "Don't Be a Drunk Driver." The same thinking can be applied to ⑤ creativity. When a child draws a picture, instead of calling the artwork creative, we can say "You are creative."

74. 밑줄 친 문장 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥상 그 내용이 적절하지 않은 것은? [37]

One benefit of reasons and arguments is that they can foster humility. ① If two people agree without arguing, all they do is yell at each other. No progress is made. ② Neither of them still think they are wrong. In contrast, if both sides give arguments that articulate reasons for their positions, then new possibilities open up. One of the arguments gets refuted - that is, it is shown to fail. In that case, ③ the person who relied on the refuted argument finds it necessary to change his point of view. That is one way to achieve humility - on one side at least. Another possibility is that ④ neither argument is refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. (A) 당사자 중 어느 누구도 상대방의 주장에 설득되지 않더라도, both can still come to appreciate the opposing view. They also realize that, even if they have some truth, ⑤ they do not have the whole truth. They can gain humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons against their own view.

[조건]

- 주어진 우리말에 맞게 영작할 것
- 주어진 단어 중 두 개를 제외한 모두를 사용할 것
- 같은 단어는 한 번씩만 사용할 것
- 주어진 단어를 변형하지 말 것

[주어진 단어] <neither, argument, is, involved, by, both, are, person, the other's, convinced. Even if>

75. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [38]

Adaptation involves changes in a population, with characteristics that are passed from one generation to the next. This is different from acclimation — an individual organism's changes in response to an altered environment. For example, if you spend the summer outside, you may acclimate to the sunlight: your skin will ① heighten its concentration of dark pigments that protect you from the sun. This is a temporary change, and you won't pass the ② temporary change on to future generations. However, the capacity to produce skin pigments is ③ inherited. For populations living in intensely sunny environments, individuals with a good ability to produce skin pigments are more likely to thrive, or to survive, than people with a poor ability to produce pigments, and that trait becomes increasingly ④ common in subsequent generations. If you look around, you can find countless examples of adaptation. The distinctive long neck of a giraffe, for example, developed as individuals that happened to have longer necks had a ⑤ disadvantage in feeding on the leaves of tall trees.

* pigment: 색소

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*recuperation: 회복

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80. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤흐름 상 가장 알맞지 않은 어휘는? [23]

We have already seen that learning is much more efficient when done at ① regular intervals: rather than cramming an entire lesson into one day, we are better off ② spreading out the learning. The reason is simple: every night, 우리의 뇌는 그날 동안 학습한 것을 통합 정리한다. This is one of the most important neuroscience discoveries of the last thirty years: sleep is not just a period of ③ activity or a garbage collection of the waste products that the brain accumulated while we were awake. Quite the ④ opposite: while we sleep, our brain remains active; it runs a specific algorithm that replays the important events it recorded during the previous day and gradually ⑤ carries them into a more efficient compartment of our memory.

<보기>

what / during / consolidates / our / the / has / brain / it / learned / day

81. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [32]

There are several reasons why support may not ① work. One possible reason is that receiving help could be a ② blow to self-esteem. A recent study by Christopher Burke and Jessica Goren at Lehigh University examined this possibility. According to the ③ menace to self-esteem model, help can be

perceived as supportive and loving, or it can be seen as threatening if that help is interpreted as implying incompetence. According to Burke and Goren, support is especially ④ unlikely to be seen as threatening if it is in an area that is self-relevant or self-defining — that is, in an area where your own success and achievement are especially important. Receiving help with a self-relevant task can make you feel bad about yourself, and this can ⑤ impair the potential positive effects of the help. For example, if your self-concept rests, in part, on your great cooking ability, it may be a blow to your ego when a friend helps you prepare a meal for guests because it suggests that you’re not the master chef you thought you were.

82. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [34]

Christopher Bryan studies persuasion and influence with an emphasis on how subtle differences in framing can shape people’s understanding of a behavior or decision and influence their behavior choices. He finds that when we shift our emphasis from behavior to character, people evaluate choices ① differently. His team was able to cut cheating in half: instead of “Please don’t cheat,” they changed the appeal to “Please don’t be a cheater.” When you’re urged not to cheat, you can do it and still see an ethical person in the mirror. But when you’re told not to be a cheater, the act casts a shadow; immorality is tied to your identity, making the behavior more ② attractive. Cheating is an isolated action that gets evaluated with the logic of consequence: Can I get away with it? Being a cheater evokes a sense of self, triggering the logic of ③ correctness: What kind of person am I, and who do I want to be? People were less likely to cheat when a subtle change in phrasing framed such behavior as diagnostic of an ④ undesirable identity. These results demonstrate the power of a subtle linguistic difference to prevent even private ⑤ immoral behavior by invoking people’s desire to maintain a self-image as good and honest.

83. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [37]

One benefit of reasons and arguments is that they can foster humility. If two people disagree without arguing, all they do is yell at each other. No ① breakthrough is made. Both still think that they are right. In contrast, if both sides give arguments that articulate reasons for their positions, then new possibilities open up. One of the arguments gets refuted — that is, it is shown to ② fail to persuade the other. In that case, the person who depended on the refuted argument learns that he needs to ③ stick to his view. That is one way to achieve humility — on one side at least. Another possibility is that neither argument is refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. Even if neither person involved is convinced by the other's argument, both can still come to ④ acknowledge the opposing view. They also realize that, even if they have some truth, they do not have the whole truth. They can ⑤ achieve humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons against their own view.

*articulate: 분명히 말하다 **humility: 겸손

84. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [38]

Adaptation involves changes in a population, with characteristics that are passed from one generation to the next. This is different from acclimation — an individual organism's changes in response to a ① modified environment. For example, if you spend the summer outside, you may acclimate to the sunlight: your skin will increase its ② concentration of dark pigments that protect you from the sun. This is a ③ impermanent change, and you won't pass the temporary change on to future generations. However, the capacity to produce skin pigments is ④ succeeded. For populations living in intensely sunny environments, individuals with a good ability to produce skin pigments are more likely to thrive, or to survive, than people with a poor ability to produce pigments, and that trait becomes increasingly common in ⑤ preceding generations. If you look around, you can find countless examples of adaptation. The distinctive long neck of a giraffe, for example, developed as individuals that happened to have longer necks had an advantage in feeding on the leaves of tall trees.

* pigment: 색소

85. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [40]

Greenwashing involves misleading a consumer into thinking a good or service is more environmentally friendly than it really is. Greenwashing ranges from

making environmental claims required by law, and therefore irrelevant (CFC-free for example), to puffery (exaggerating environmental claims) to fraud. Researchers have shown that claims on products are often too vague or misleading. Some products are labeled "chemical-free," when the fact is everything contains chemicals, including plants and animals. Products with the highest number of ① unverifiable claims were laundry detergents, household cleaners, and paints. Environmental advocates agree there is still a long way to go to ensure shoppers are ② falsely informed about the environmental impact of the products they buy. The most common reason for greenwashing is to attract environmentally ③ conscious consumers. Many consumers do not find out about the false claims until after the purchase. Therefore, greenwashing may increase sales in the ④ short term. However, this strategy can seriously backfire when consumers find out they are being ⑤ deceived.

86. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [20]

We usually take time out only when we really need to switch off, and when this happens we are often overtired, sick, and in need of recuperation. Me time is complicated by (A) [negative / positive] associations with escapism, guilt, and regret as well as overwhelm, stress, and fatigue. All these negative connotations mean we tend to steer clear of it. Well, I am about to change your (B) [prescription / perception] of the importance of me time, to persuade you that you should view it as vital for your health and wellbeing. Take this as (C) [permission / prohibition] to set aside some time for yourself! Our need for time in which to do what we choose is increasingly urgent in an overconnected, overwhelmed, and overstimulated world.

*recuperation: 회복

- ① negative - perception - permission
- ② negative - prescription - prohibition
- ③ positive - prescription - permission
- ④ positive - perception - permission
- ⑤ positive - perception - prohibition

87. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [21]

Perhaps worse than attempting to get the bad news out of the way is attempting to soften it or simply not address it at all. This “Mum Effect” — a term coined by psychologists Sidney Rosen and Abraham Tesser in the early 1970s — happens because people want to avoid becoming the target of others’ (A) [negative / positive] emotions. We all have the opportunity to lead change, yet it often requires of us the courage to deliver bad news to our superiors. We don’t want to be the innocent messenger who falls before a firing line. When our survival instincts kick in, they can make us (B) [lose / gather] our courage until the truth of a situation gets watered down. “The Mum Effect and the resulting filtering can have devastating effects in a steep hierarchy,” writes Robert Sutton, an organizational psychologist. “What starts out as bad news becomes happier and happier as it travels up the ranks — because after each boss hears the news from his or her subordinates, he or she makes it sound a bit (C) [better / worse] before passing it up the chain.”

- ① negative - lose - better
- ② negative - gather - worse
- ③ negative - gather - better
- ④ positive - lose - worse
- ⑤ positive - lose - better

88. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [22]

Most parents think that if our child would just “behave,” we could ① at ease as parents. The truth is that managing our own emotions and actions is what allows us to feel peaceful as parents. Ultimately we can’t control our children or the obstacles they will face —but we can always control our own actions. ② Child rearing isn’t about what our child does, but about how we respond. In fact, most of what we call parenting doesn’t take place between a parent and child but within the parent. When a storm brews, a parent’s response will either calm it or trigger a full-scale tsunami. Staying calm enough to respond ③ destructively to all that childish behavior — and the stormy emotions behind it —requires that we grow, too. If we can use those times when our buttons get pushed to ④ contemplate, not just react, we can notice when we lose equilibrium and steer ourselves back on track. This ⑤ enhancement of inner self is the hardest work there is, but it’s what enables you to become a more peaceful parent, one day at a time.

89. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [32]

There are several reasons why support may not be ① effective. One possible reason is that receiving help could be a damage to self-esteem. A recent study by Christopher Burke and Jessica Goren at Lehigh University examined this possibility. According to the threat to self-esteem model, help can be perceived as supportive and loving, or it can be seen as threatening if that help is interpreted as implying ② competence. According to Burke and Goren, support is especially likely to be seen as threatening if it is in an area that is self-relevant or self-defining — that is, in an area where your own success and ③ achievement are especially important. Receiving help with a self-relevant task can make you feel bad about yourself, and this can ④ undermine the potential positive effects of the help. For example, if your self-concept rests, in part, on your great cooking ability, it may be a ⑤ blow to your ego when a friend helps you prepare a meal for guests because it suggests that you’re not the master chef you thought you were.

90. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [34]

Psychologist Christopher Bryan finds that when we shift our emphasis from behavior to character, people evaluate choices ① differently. His team was able to cut cheating in half: instead of “Please don’t cheat,” they changed the appeal to “Please don’t be a cheater.” When you’re urged not to cheat, you can do it and still see an ② ethnic person in the mirror. But when you’re told not to be a cheater, the act casts a shadow; immorality is tied to your identity, making the behavior much ③ less attractive. Cheating is an isolated action that gets evaluated with the logic of consequence: Can I get away with it? Being a cheater evokes a sense of self, triggering the logic of appropriateness: What kind of person am I, and who do I want to be? In light of this evidence, Bryan suggests that we should ④ embrace nouns more thoughtfully. “Don’t Drink and Drive” could be rephrased as: “Don’t Be a Drunk Driver.” The same thinking can be applied to ⑤ originality. When a child draws a picture, instead of calling the artwork creative, we can say “You are creative.”

91. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [37]

One benefit of reasons and arguments is that they can foster humility. If two people ① disagree without arguing, all they do is yell at each other. No progress is made. Both still think that they are right. In contrast, if both sides give arguments that ② articulate reasons for their positions, then new possibilities open up. One of the arguments gets refuted – that is, it is shown to fail. In that case, the person who depended on the refuted argument learns that he needs to change his view. That is one way to achieve humility – on one side at least. Another possibility is that ③ either argument is refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. Even if neither person involved is convinced by the other's argument, both can still come to ④ appreciate the opposing view. They also realize that, even if they have some truth, they do not have the whole truth. They can gain humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons ⑤ against their own view.

92. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [38]

Adaptation involves changes in a population, with characteristics that are passed from one generation to the next. This is different from acclimation — an individual organism's changes in response to an ① altered environment. For example, if you spend the summer outside, you may acclimate to the sunlight: your skin will ② decrease its concentration of dark pigments that protect you from the sun. This is a ③ temporary change, and you won't pass the transient change on to future generations. However, the capacity to produce skin pigments is inherited. For populations living in intensely sunny environments, individuals with a good ability to produce skin pigments are more likely to thrive, or to survive, than people with a poor ability to produce pigments, and that trait becomes increasingly ④ common in subsequent generations. If you look around, you can find countless examples of ⑤ adaptation. The distinctive long neck of a giraffe, for example, developed as individuals that happened to have longer necks had an advantage in feeding on the leaves of tall trees.

* pigment: 색소

93. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [40]

Greenwashing involves fooling a consumer into thinking a good or service is more environmentally friendly than it really is. Greenwashing ranges from making environmental claims required by law, and therefore irrelevant (CFC-free for example), to puffery

(exaggerating environmental claims) to ① deception. Researchers have shown that claims on products are often too vague or misleading; for example, some products are labeled "chemical-free," when the fact is everything is ② comprised of chemicals, including plants and animals. Products with the highest number of misleading or unverifiable claims were laundry detergents, household cleaners, and paints. The most common reason for greenwashing is to ③ appeal to environmentally conscious consumers. These consumers are likely to buy eco-friendly goods and they usually do not find out about the false claims until after the purchase of greenwashing products. Therefore, using greenwashing strategy may ④ lower sales of those products temporarily. However, this strategy can seriously backfire when consumers find out they are being misinformed. Nowadays, environmental advocates agree on providing shoppers with ⑤ sufficient information about the products they buy so that they can be aware of the environmental impact of them.

* CFC: 염화불화탄소

94. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [20]

We usually take time out only when we really need to switch off, and when this happens we are often overtired, sick, and in need of recuperation. Me time is complicated by (A) [positive / unfavorable] associations with escapism, guilt, and regret as well as overwhelm, stress, and fatigue. All these negative connotations mean we tend to steer clear of (a) it. Well, I am about to change your perception of the importance of me time, to persuade you that you should view (b) it as vital for your health and wellbeing. Take this as (B) [refusal / permission] to set aside some time for yourself! Our need for time in which to do what we choose is increasingly (C) [pressing / useless] in an overconnected, overwhelmed, and overstimulated world.

*recuperation: 회복

- ① unfavorable - permission - pressing
- ② positive - permission - useless
- ③ positive - refusal - pressing
- ④ unfavorable - refusal - pressing
- ⑤ unfavorable - refusal - useless

95. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [21]

Perhaps worse than attempting to get the bad news out of the way is attempting to soften it or simply not address it at all. This "Mum Effect" – a term coined by psychologists Sidney Rosen and Abraham Tesser in the early 1970s – happens because people tend not to ① avoid being the target of others' negative emotions. We all have the opportunity to lead change, yet it often requires of us the courage to ② deliver bad news to our superiors. We don't want to be the innocent messenger who falls before a firing line. When our survival instincts kick in, they can ③ dismiss our courage until the truth of a situation gets watered down. "The Mum Effect and the resulting ④ filtering can have devastating effects in a rigid hierarchy," writes Robert Sutton, an organizational psychologist. "What starts out as bad news becomes happier and happier as it travels up the ranks – because after each boss hears the news from his or her subordinates, he or she makes it sound a bit ⑤ less bad before passing it up the chain."

96. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [32]

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97. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [34]

Psychologist Christopher Bryan finds that when we ① shift our emphasis from behavior to character, people evaluate choices differently. His team was able to cut cheating in half: instead of "Please don't cheat," they changed the appeal to "Please don't be a cheater." When you're ② urged not to cheat, you can do it and

still see an ethical person in the mirror. But when you're told not to be a cheater, the act casts a shadow; immorality is ③ tied to your identity, making the behavior much less attractive. Cheating is an isolated action that gets evaluated with the logic of consequence: Can I get away with it? Being a cheater ④ represses a sense of self, triggering the logic of appropriateness: What kind of person am I, and who do I want to be? In light of this evidence, Bryan suggests that we should ⑤ embrace nouns more thoughtfully. "Don't Drink and Drive" could be rephrased as: "Don't Be a Drunk Driver." The same thinking can be applied to originality. When a child draws a picture, instead of calling the artwork creative, we can say "You are creative."

98. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [37]

One benefit of reasons and arguments is that they can ① promote humility. If two people disagree without arguing, all they do is yell at each other. No progress is made. Both still think that they are ② valid. In contrast, if both sides give arguments that articulate reasons for their positions, then new possibilities open up. One of the arguments gets refuted – that is, it is shown to ③ fail. In that case, the person who depended on the refuted argument learns that he needs to ④ maintain his view. That is one way to achieve humility – on one side at least. Another possibility is that neither argument is refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. Even if neither person involved is convinced by the other's argument, both can still come to appreciate the ⑤ opposing view. They also realize that, even if they have some truth, they do not have the whole truth. They can gain humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons against their own view.

*articulate: 분명히 말하다 **humility: 겸손

99. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [40]

Greenwashing involves misleading a consumer into thinking a good or service is more environmentally friendly than it really is. Greenwashing ranges from making environmental claims required by law, and therefore ① irrelevant (CFC - free for example), to puffery (exaggerating environmental claims) to fraud. Researchers have shown that claims on products are often too vague or misleading. Some products are labeled "chemical - free," when the fact is ② everything contains chemicals, including plants and animals. Products with the highest number of misleading or unverifiable claims were laundry detergents, household cleaners, and paints. Environmental advocates agree there is still a long way to go to ensure shoppers are adequately informed about the environmental impact of the products they buy. The most common reason for greenwashing is to attract environmentally conscious consumers. Many consumers do not find out about the ③ incorrect claims until after the purchase. Therefore, greenwashing may increase sales ④ permanently. However, this strategy can seriously backfire when consumers find out they are being ⑤ misinformed.

*CFC: 염화불화탄소 **fraud: 사기

100. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (2개) [21]

Perhaps worse than attempting to get the bad news out of the way is attempting to ① euphemize it or simply not address it at all. This "Mum Effect" — a term coined by psychologists Sidney Rosen and Abraham Tesser in the early 1970s — happens because people want to avoid becoming the target of others' ② aggressive emotions. We all have the opportunity to lead change, yet it often requires of us the courage to ③ conceal bad news to our superiors. We don't want to be the innocent messenger who falls before a firing line. When our survival instincts kick in, they can override our courage until the truth of a situation gets watered down. "The Mum Effect and the ④ consequent filtering can have devastating effects in a steep hierarchy," writes Robert Sutton, an organizational psychologist. "What starts out as bad news becomes happier and happier as it travels up the ranks — because after each boss hears the news from his or her subordinates, he or she makes it sound a bit ⑤ more serious before passing it up the chain."

1 번 - ③ [기출 응용] 나를 위한 시간의 중요성을 알아야 한다는 내용의 글로, ③번은 나를 위한 시간의 중요성에 대한 당신의 인식을 바꾸고, 당신이 그것을 당신의 건강과 행복에 필수적인 것으로 간주해야 한다는 것을 설득하고자 한다는 내용이다. 따라서 ③ the trivial은 사소한 일이라는 뜻이므로 문맥상 옳지 않으며, vital로 고쳐야 한다.

2 번 - ⑤ 나쁜 소식으로 시작된 것이 위로 올라갈 수록 희석되어 덜 나쁘게 들린다는 맥락이 적절하므로 'more'를 less로 고쳐야 한다.

3 번 - ③ [응용] 자녀를 양육할 때 부모 자신의 감정과 행동을 관리하였으므로, 양육은 우리가 반응하는 방식에 관한 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ③의 neglect(무시하다)를 respond(반응하다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

4 번 - ③, ④ 잠을 자는 동안 뇌가 활동하지 않거나, 몸의 노폐물을 처리하는 것으로 알고 있지만 뇌는 하루 동안 일어난 사건을 정리해서 기억하기 쉬운 곳으로 분류하는 활동을 한다. 그러므로 ③ inactivity, ④ active로 각각 고쳐야 한다.

5 번 - ① (A) '덜' 영웅적으로 여겨진다는 흐름이 적절하므로 less, (B) 수술적 기술에 '덜' 의존한다는 흐름이 적절하므로 less, (C) 건강에 대한 '달성 가능한' 최고 수준이므로 attainable이 적합하다.

6 번 - ④ 사람들은 유아들이 매력적이라고 느끼는 방식으로 얼굴 표정을 과장하거나 목소리를 조절하여 그들과의 관계를 맺는다는 앞 내용에 따라, 행동에 반응하여 자신의 행동의 속도와 수준을 다양하게 한다는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로, ④ fix를 vary(다양하게 하다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

7 번 - ③ 가정에서 필요로 하는 것보다 더 많은 음식을 생산하는 것은 그 여분의 음식을 의복, 주거지, 기타 다른 물품들과 교환할 수 있는 시장이 없다면 의미가 없다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, ③ 'if(만약 ~하면)'을 'unless(만약 ~하지 않으면)'로 고쳐야 한다.

8 번 - ⑤ (A) 매년 굶어 죽는 수준 이상의 (above)생산량을 만들어내는 것을 (B) 그것이 평균적으로 아무리 좋다고 (good) 할지라도, (C) 당신의 농지 들 중 일부는 잘 (well)생산할 것이다.

9 번 - ② '도움이 자신과 관련되어 있거나, 자신을 규정하는 영역, 즉 자신의 성공과 성취가 특히 중요한 영역에 있다면, 도움은 특히 위협적인 것으로 보일 가능성이 있다'고 하였으므로, ② 'competence'를 'incompetence'로 고쳐야 한다.

10 번 - ② 고대 역사가들은 도덕과 성찰의 근원으로 역사적 전통을 확립하고, 이것이 계속되어 역사의 기능 중 하나가 되었다는 내용의 글로, 역사가는 사건을 해석하고 도덕적 교훈을 제공하는 역할을 하므로, ② mediating(중재하다)을 'meditating(숙고하다)', 'interpreting(해석하다)', 'analyzing(분석하다)' 등으로 고치는 것이 적절하다.

11 번 - ③, ⑤ 1) 당신이 속이지 말라고 강요받을 때, 당신은 속일 수 있고, 여전히 거울 속에서 도덕적인 사람을 볼 수 있다고 하였으므로 ③은 immortality로 고쳐야 한다. (mortality 죽을 운명) 2) 다음 문장에서 "Don't Drink and Drive"를 "Don't be a Drunk Driver."로 바꿔 표현한 문장에서 동사 대신 명사 표현을 사용하는 예를 통해서 행동보다 인격을 강조할 때, 사람들이 선택을 다르게 평가한다는 흐름이 적절하므로 ⑤ 'verbs'를 nouns로 고쳐야 한다. <변형 포인트 ①character->figure>

12 번 - ⑤ '상품은 기능하지 않으면 바꾸거나 고칠 수 있지만, 집합 지점은 당신이 하는 것의 이면에 있는 가치와 의미와 같은 선상에 있다'가 문맥상 자연스러우므로 ⑤ separate(분리된)을

same(같은)등으로 바꿔야 한다. [변형포인트] ① raise ② Displaying ④ agree with]

13 번 - ② [응용] (A) 신체와 뇌의 복잡성을 고려했다는 흐름이므로 complexity가 적절하다. (B) 우리는 태어날 때 적은 수의 유전자를 가지고 태어난다고 했으므로, small(작은)이 적절하고, (C) 역시 처음에 우리의 뇌는 불완전한 상태로 태어난다고 했으므로, incompletely(불완전하게)가 적절하다.

14 번 - ③ '이런 경우에 반박된 주장에 의지했던 사람은 자신의 관점을 바꿀 필요가 있다는 것을 배운다'라는 의미이므로, maintain(유지하다)를 change(바꾸다)등으로 바꿔야 한다.

15 번 - ⑤ 기린의 긴 목은 높은 나무의 잎을 먹는 데 유리하다는 문맥이 적절하므로, ⑤의 drawback을 merit 등으로 고쳐야 한다. <변형> ② transient(일시적인) : temporary ④ flourish : thrive, or to survive

16 번 - ⑤ [기출 응용] 위도에 따라 다르게 받는 열로 생기는 불균형은 대기에 의해 순환된다는 내용의 글로, 그것이 하강하여 더 북쪽과 남쪽의 위도에서 다시 적도를 향해 흐른다는 내용을 담고 있기에 ⑤ '유입된다'는 뜻으로 쓰인 from은 옳지 않다. toward로 쓰여야 한다.

17 번 - ① (A) 화학물질이 있음에도 없다고 표기되는 일부 제품들에 대한 언급이 이어지고, misleading과 같은 맥락이어야 하므로, unclear(불확실한)가 적절하다. distinct: 뚜렷한 (B) 현혹적이고 확인할 수 없는 주장이 포함된 제품들이 앞에서 언급되었고, 소비자들은 구매가 완료되고 난 후에야 거짓 주장을 알아차린다고 했으므로, 환경 옹호자들은 소비자들이 자신이 구매하는 제품의 환경적 영향력에 대해 올바른 정보를 받도록 확실히 해야 한다는 흐름이 자연스럽다. 따라서, correctly(올바르게)가 알맞다. incompletely: 불완전하게 (C) 환경적으로 의식이 있는 소비자를 유인하는 그린워싱은, 판매는 일시적으로 증가될 것이므로 momentarily(잠시)가 옳바르다. consistently: 지속적으로

18 번 - ④ 동사 Take의 목적어인 this는 me time을 가리킨다. 이 글은 나를 위한 시간의 중요성을 인식해야 함을 주장하고 있으므로, me time을 prohibition(금지)으로 여기는 것이 아니라, permission(허락) 등으로 여겨야 한다. [변형] ② steer clear of it → avoid it으로 변형

19 번 - ⑤ 나쁜 소식으로 시작된 것이 위로 올라갈 수록 희석되어 덜 나쁘게 들린다는 맥락이 적절하므로, ⑤의 worse를 better 또는 less bad등으로 고쳐야 한다.

20 번 - ③ 문장의 내용이 '모든 그 아이같은 행동에 건설적으로 반응할 만큼 침착함을 유지하는 것은'이어야 자연스러우므로, ③ mature(성숙한)를 childish(아이같은)등으로 고쳐야 한다.

21 번 - ④ 학습에 있어서 수면이 중요한 역할을 한다는 글이며, 우리가 잠을 자는 동안 뇌가 활성화된다고 했다. 따라서, 전날 기록한 중요한 사건들을 제거하는 것이 아니라, 되새겨야 하는 것이므로 ④ removes를 replays(재상영하다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

22 번 - ④ '인류가 향유하는 건강의 질은 공공 위생, 하수 관리 그리고 대기 오염, 식수, 도시 소음, 인간이 소비하는 음식을 관리하는 서비스들의 이용 가능성에 비해 수술적 기민함, 혁신적 제약 제품, 그리고 생물공학적 장비에 덜 기인한다'는 흐름이 적절하므로 ④번 more(더 많은)을 less(덜, 더 적은)등으로 고쳐야 한다.

23 번 - ④ (A) 강조의 it is~that 구문, (B) 추가적인 설명이 이어짐으로 In addition, (C) infant actions에 대한 반응으로 in response to가 적절함

24 번 - ① '한 가지 일에 마스터하게 된다'는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, various activities(다양한 활동들)을 the particular activity(특정한 활동)등으로 고쳐야 한다.

25 번 - ⑤ 어느 해에 다른 농지들의 생산량이 빈약하더라도 농지들 중 일부는 잘 생산할 것이라는 내용이 이어지는 것으로 보아, 하나의 큰 농지로서 서로 의존적인 상황이 아니라 서로 독립적으로 다양한 많은 다른 농지들을 가지고 있는 상황을 말한다. 따라서, ⑤ dependently를 independently(독립적으로) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

26 번 - ④ 앞에서 '도움이 무능함을 암시하는 것으로 해석된다면, 위협적으로 보여질 수 있다'고 했으므로, '도움이 자기 연관적 이거나 자기 정의적인 영역 안에 있는 경우, 그것은 특히 '위협'으로 보여질 가능성이 있다'는 문맥이 되도록 ④ helpful을 'threatening' 등으로 고쳐야 한다. <변형> ② threat: blow

27 번 - ⑤ (A) 역사가들이 역사를 도덕적 교훈과 반성의 원천으로 보는 전통을 확립했다라는 의미이므로 'established(확립했다)'가 적절하다. (B) 역사가들이 황제와 장군들의 성격의 장단점을 성찰하면서라는 의미이므로 'meditating(성찰하는)'이 적절하다. (C) '용맹스러운 자들이 영감을 받아 이러한 본보기를 따르도록'이라는 의미가 적절하므로 'inspired(영감을 받았다)'가 적절하다. * expired는 '기한이 지난'이라는 뜻이다.

28 번 - ⑤ "음주운전 하지 마세요"는 "음주 운전자가 되지 마세요"로 바꿔 말하는 것처럼, Bryan은 우리가 명사를 더욱 사려 깊게 받아들여야 한다고 제안한다는 내용이 되어야 하므로, ⑤ exclude(제외하다)를 embrace(받아들이다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

29 번 - ④ '상품은 기능하지 않으면 바꾸거나 고칠 수 있지만, 집합 지점은 당신이 하는 것의 이면에 있는 가치와 의미와 같은 선상에 있다'는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로 ④ exclude(배제하다)를 align with(~와 같은 선상에 있다)등으로 고쳐야 한다.

30 번 - ③ [응용] 신체의 복잡성을 고려하는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 complexity로 고쳐야 한다.

31 번 - ③ '이런 경우에 반박된 주장에 의지했던 사람은 자신의 관점을 '바꿀' 필요가 있다는 것을 배운다'라는 의미이므로, stick to(고수하다)를 change(바꾸다)등으로 바뀌어 한다.

32 번 - ④ 그 특징은 다음 세대에서 더욱 흔해진다는 것이 문맥상 적절하므로, common(흔한)으로 고쳐야 한다.

33 번 - ④ '공기는 열대 지방의 따뜻한 땅에서 대위지고, 확장되고, 상승해서 높은 고도에서 북쪽과 남쪽으로 흐르게 되고, 그것은 지나가면서 식는다.'라고 하는 것이 내용 흐름상 자연스러우므로 ④ contracts(수축시키다)를 expands(확장시키다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. <변형> ② inevitable : necessary

34 번 - ④ 그린워싱은 단기적으로는 판매량을 증가시킬 수도 있다 문맥이 적절하므로 ④ decrease를 increase 등으로 고쳐야 한다. <변형> ② ambiguous : vague or misleading

35 번 - ② 부정적인 함축을 지니고 있어서 우리가 그것을 피하는 경향이 있다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, ② stay close to(~에 가까이 가다)를 steer clear of(~에 가까이 가지 않다, 피하다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [원문: ① overtired, ④ put aside]

36 번 - ② ② 번 문장의 내용이 불쾌한 소식을 보고하는 것에 대한 비난을 받는 사람에 관한 내용이므로 pleasant를 bad로 수정해야 한다.

37 번 - ① (A) 대부분의 부모들은 그들의 자녀가 그저 "잘 행동하면" 부모로서 침착함을 유지할 수 있다고 생각한다고 흐름상 자연스러우므로, maintain(유지하다)이 적절하다. lose는 '잃다'라는 뜻이다. (B) 폭풍이 일어나려고 할 때, 부모의 반응은 그것을 잠재우거나 최대치의 해일을 유발할 것이다가 흐름상 자연스

러우므로, provoke(유발하다)가 적절하다. suppress는 '억누르다'라는 뜻이다. (C) 그것은 당신이 하루하루 더욱 평안한 부모가 될 수 있도록 해주는 것이다가 흐름상 자연스러우므로, tranquil(평안한)이 적절하다. hostile은 '적대적인'라는 뜻이다.

38 번 - ⑤ (A) jamming = cramming, (B) consolidate 다지다, 공고히하다, 단단하게 하다 <--> separate 분리하다 (C) 우리가 잠을 자는 동안에 우리의 뇌는 알고리즘을 가동시킨다고 했으므로, 활동적인 상태를 유지한다는 active가 알맞다.

39 번 - ④ '인류가 향유하는 건강의 질은 공공 위생, 하수 관리 그리고 대기 오염, 식수, 도시 소음, 인간이 소비하는 음식을 관리하는 서비스들의 이용 가능성에 비해 수술적 기민함, 혁신적 제약 제품, 그리고 생물공학적 장비에 덜 기인한다'는 흐름이 적절하므로 ④번 more(더 많은)을 less(덜, 더 적은)등으로 고쳐야 한다.

40 번 - ③, ④ 사람들은 아기들이 매력적이라고 알게 되는 방식으로 얼굴 표정을 과장하고 목소리를 바꿔서 아기와 관계를 맺는다고 하였으므로, ③ ignore를 orient 등으로 고쳐야 한다. 사람들은 아기의 행동에 반응해서 자신들의 행동의 속도와 수준을 달리한다고 하였으므로, ④ responsible을 'responsive(즉각 반응 [대응]하는)' 등으로 고쳐야 한다. responsible은 '책임이 있는'이라는 뜻이다.

41 번 - ④ <기출 응용> '그들이 수단을 가지고 있지 않기 때문에'라는 맥락이므로, ④을 'don't possess'로 고쳐야 한다. * ① (원문) mastery

42 번 - ④ 농지 흩어놓기로 일부 농지가 실패해도 다른 농지의 생산량으로 생존 가능하다는 글이다. 따라서, 농지 흩어 놓기가 농업 리스크 관리를 방해하는(interrupts) 것이 아니라 도움이 되는 것이므로, ④ interrupts를 helps, supports 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

43 번 - ② 만약 그 도움이 무능함을 암시하는 것으로 해석된다면 위협적으로 보여질 수 있다는 문맥이 되도록 ② competence(능력)을 incompetence(무능함)으로 고쳐야 한다.

44 번 - ② 고대 역사가들은 도덕과 성찰의 근원으로 역사적 전통을 확립하고, 이것이 계속되어 역사의 기능 중 하나가 되었다는 내용의 글로, 역사가는 사건을 해석하고 도덕적 교훈을 제공하는 역할을 하므로, ② mediating(중재하다)을 'meditating(숙고하다)', 'interpreting(해석하다)', 'analyzing(분석하다)' 등으로 고치는 것이 적절하다.

45 번 - ② 당신이 속이지 말라고 강요 받을 때, 당신은 속이고 나서도 여전히 거울속에서 도덕적인 사람을 마주하게 된다는 것은 문맥상 적절하므로, ethical 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

46 번 - ③ 마케팅에서 입장을 취하는 것은 소비자들이 사업에 대한 의미와 가치를 믿고 따르게 하는 집합 지점의 역할을 하는 것으로 마케팅에서 관점을 보여주는 것의 중요성을 강조하고 있는 글로 '단순히 청중들이 당신이 하는 것에 동의하기 때문에, 왜 그들이 당신이 마케팅하는 것을 어떠한 비용을 지불하더라도 그것을 원할만큼 충분히 믿어야 하는지를 청중들에게 보여주는 것에 대한 것'이라는 흐름이 적절하므로 ③ without any cost(비용 없이)를 at any cost(어떤 비용을 지불하더라도)등으로 고쳐야 한다. [참고] 고객이 당신의 브랜드에 대한 신념을 가지고 그 가치를 위해 비용을 지불할 의향이 있다는 점을 강조하는 것이 더 적절하고, without any cost(비용 없이)는 마케팅의 본질이나 고객의 참여를 강조하는 데 적합하지 않다.

47 번 - ③ 의견이 다른 경우 양측이 자신의 입장에 대한 이유를 분명하게 말하는 주장을 제시한다면, 새로운 가능성이 열리는 데 이런 경우에 반박된 주장에 의지했던 사람은 자신의 관점을 '바꿀' 필요가 있다는 것을 배운다는 문맥이 적절하므로, ③ stick to(고수하다)를 change(바꾸다)등으로 고쳐야 한다.

48 번 - ② 햇빛으로부터의 보호를 위해 피부가 짙은 농도의 색소를 증가시키는 것은 순응의 예시이므로, 다음 세대로 유전되지 않는 '일시적인' 변화이다. 따라서, ② permanent(영구적인)를 temporary(일시적인) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

49 번 - ④ 그린워싱에 의해 소비자들은 자신이 구매하는 제품이 친환경적이라고 믿도록 유인되고 있으므로, 환경 옹호자들은 쇼퍼들이 자신들이 사는 제품이 환경에 미치는 영향에 대한 정보를 충분히 제공받는 것을 확실하게 하려면 아직도 갈 길이 멀다는 점에 동의한다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로 ④ 'ignorant'를 'adequately informed' 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [원문: ① misleading ② to puffery (exaggerating environmental claims)]

50 번 - ④ 나를 위한 시간의 중요성을 인식해야 한다고 주장하는 글이므로, ④ trivial(사소한, 하찮은)을 '중요한, 필수적인'을 의미하는 vital, essential, important, imperative 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

51 번 - ④ 우리의 생존 본능은 변화를 이룰 수 있는 용기를 고취시키는 것이 아니라, 무고한 희생자가 되는 것을 막아준다는 맥락이 적절하므로, ④ inspire는 override[무효화하다]등으로 바뀌어야 한다.

52 번 - ② 이 글은 양육이 부모와 자녀 사이가 아니라 부모 안에서 발생하므로 부모가 내적 성장을 통해 평정심을 유지하는 것이 양육에 중요하다는 내용의 글이므로, '양육은 우리 자녀가 무엇을 하는지에 대한 것이 아니라 우리가 어떻게 반응하는지에 대한 것이다.'라고 하는 것이 내용 흐름상 가장 적절하므로, (A)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은 respond(반응하다)이고, '만약 우리가 단지 반응하는 것이 아니라, 성찰하도록 버튼이 눌러지는 때를 사용할 수 있다면'이라고 하는 것이 내용 흐름상 가장 적절하므로, (B)에는 reflect(성찰하다)이고, (C)에는 react(반응하다)이다.

53 번 - ④ 우리가 잠을 자는 동안 우리의 뇌는 활성화가 된다는 앞 문장에 대한 부연설명 부분이므로, 학습한 것들을 정리하고 우리 기억의 더 효율적인 구획으로 이동시키는 알고리즘을 가동시킨다는 흐름이 자연스럽다. 따라서, ④ contends(주장하다, 싸우다)를 runs(가동한다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

54 번 - ③ '현대 시대에, 의료 전문성에 대한 사회적 우세는 아픈 환자들의 치료가 위생 공학자, 생물학자, 정부 공공 건강 관리와 같은 덜 영웅적인 인물들에 의해서 제공되는 그러한 예방적 헬스케어 서비스를 가리도록 만들었다'는 흐름이 자연스러우므로 ③ overestimate(과대 평가하다) overshadow(~를 가리다, ~를 무색하게 하다)등으로 바뀌어야 한다.

55 번 - ⑤ 유아들은 초기의 사회적 상호 작용을 통해서 매우 쉽게 자신의 행동의 결과를 인지한다는 점이 앞서 설명되었으므로, ⑤ insufficiently(불충분하게)를 easily(쉽게) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [원문: ① perceive ② assure ③ fascinating ④ vary]

56 번 - ③ '교환할 시장이 '없다면' 합리적이지 않다'는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로, if를 'unless'로 고쳐야 한다.

57 번 - ⑤ 발을 분배해두면 다른 발에서 농작이 잘 이루어지지 않아도 다른 곳에서 수확할 수 있다는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 ⑤ adequately poorly 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

58 번 - ⑤ (A) '도움이 효과적이지 않을 수 있는 몇 가지 이유들이 있다'는 것이 문맥상 알맞으므로, effective이 적절하다. (B) '최근 한 연구는 이 가능성을 조사했다'는 것이 문맥상 알맞으

로, examined가 적절하다. (C) '친구가, 당신이 손님들을 위해 식사를 준비하는 것을 도울 때 당신의 자아에 타격이 될 수 있다'는 것이 문맥상 알맞으므로, blow가 적절하다.

59 번 - ⑤ 예를 들면, 리비우스나 타키투스의 역사 기술은 부분적으로 영웅과 악당의 행동을 살펴보고록 만들어졌다고 하였으므로 (A)speculations가 적절하다. '프랑스의 연대기 작가인 장 프루아사르는 "용감한 사람들이 영감을 받아 그런 본보기를 따르도록" 백년전쟁에서 싸운 기사도 정신을 가진 기사들의 이야기를 썼다고 말했다'라고 하고 있으므로 (B),(C) 각각 meditating, virtuous가 적절하다. <변형 포인트 :reflections->speculations>

60 번 - ⑤ 호소의 내용을 행동에서 어떤 종류의 사람 인지로 변경하는 것이 효과가 크다는 내용의 글이므로 ⑤ verbs (동사)→ nouns (명사)로 수정해야 한다.

61 번 - ③ '우리에게 겸손함을 가져다주는 근거와 주장의 이점'에 관해 설명하는 글이며, ③ '자신의 관점을 '바꿀' 필요가 있다는 것을 배운다' 라는 의미이므로, 'stick to'(고수하다)'를 'change'로 바뀌어야 한다.

62 번 - ⑤ 적응은 한 세대로부터 다음 세대로 전해지는 특성을 가지는 것으로 햇빛이 강렬한 환경에 사는 사람들의 경우, 그 특징이 다음 세대에서 더욱 흔해진다는 문맥이 적절하므로, ⑤의 rare 을 common 등으로 고쳐야 한다. <변형> ③ capability : capacity

63 번 - ⑤ (A) 그린워싱은 환경적 주장을 과장하는 과대 광고와 사기를 포함한다는 앞 내용과, "화학물질 없음"이라고 표기되어 있는 제품을 사례로 제시하면서 현혹적이고 확인할 수 없는 주장이라고 말하는 점 등을 통해, 실제로 화학물질이 들어있으면서도 없다고 표기한다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, includes가 적절하다. exclude: 배제하다 (B) 소비자들은 구매를 완료하고 나서야 거짓 주장임을 알아차린다고 했으므로, 소비자들이 구매하는 제품의 환경적 영향력에 대하여 적절하게 정보를 제공받는 것을 '확실히 하기 위해서' 여전히 갈길이 멀다고 생각한다는 흐름이 자연스럽다. 따라서, ensure(확실하게 하다)가 알맞다. ignore: 무시하다 (C) 그린워싱의 가장 흔한 이유는 환경적으로 의심있는 소비자들을 유인하는 것이므로, attract가 문맥에 맞는 낱말이다. expel: 내쫓다

64 번 - ④ (A) 스위치를 꺼야할 때 휴식을 취한다는 흐름이 적절하므로 off이다. (B) 현실도피, 죄책감, 후회는 부정적인 연상이므로 negative가 적절하다. (C) 자기 시간을 가져도 된다는 허락으로 받아들이는 것이 적절하므로, permission이 적절하다.

65 번 - ③ 우리의 생존 본능이 발동하면, 그것이 어떤 상황의 진상이 희석될 때까지 우리의 용기를 가린다는 맥락이 적절하므로, ③ 'prioritize[우선순위를 매기다]'는 'override[무효화 시키다]'등으로 바뀌어야 한다.

66 번 - ④ '만약 우리가 단지 반응하는 것이 아니라, 성찰하도록 버튼이 눌러지는 때를 사용할 수 있다면, 우리는 우리가 언제 평정심을 잃는지 알아차릴 수 있고 다시 제자리로 돌아갈 수 있다.'는 내용의 문장이 내용 흐름상 자연스러우므로, ④ gain(얻다)을 lose(잃다)등으로 고쳐야 한다.

67 번 - ② 학습을 분산시키는 것이 더 효율적인 이유를 설명하는 부분이므로, 매일 밤, 우리의 뇌는 낮 동안 배운 것을 없애는 것이 아니라 통합 정리한다는 맥락이다. 따라서, ② eliminates를 consolidates(통합 정리하다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [어휘] consolidate 통합 정리하다; 굳히다, [변형] ① spreading을 distributing으로 변형함, ④ active앞에 highly(매우)추가, 마지막 문장(Therefore, sleep prevents ⑤ forgetting.)추가

68 번 - ② 현대는 의료 전문성이 '우위'라는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ② inferiority(하위)를 ascendancy(우위) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [원문] ① preventive

69 번 - ④ 사람들은 유아들의 행동에 반응하여 자신들의 행동의 속도와 수준을 다양하게 한다는 내용이 이어지는 것으로 보아, 사람들의 익살스러운 행동들은 유아들의 발성, 표정에 반응한다는 흐름이 적절하므로, ④ stimulating(자극이 되는)을 responsive to(~에 반응하는) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [원문: ① resultant ② consequence ③ will orient]

70 번 - ① '전문화와 시장 사이의 상호 결정력들'에 관한 내용으로서, '각각의 노동자는 분업을 통해서 '특정한' 활동에 숙달하게 된다'는 내용이므로, various(다양한)을 'particular'(특정한)으로 고쳐야 한다.

71 번 - ⑤ 일부 농지들이 빈약하게 생산해도 다른 농지들 중 일부는 잘 생산할 것이라는 내용이 이어지므로, 농지들이 서로 독립적으로 분포가 되어 있어야 한다. 따라서, ⑤ dependently를 independently(독립적으로) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

72 번 - ④ '이것은 도움의 잠재적인 긍정적 영향을 손상시킬 수 있다' 라는 의미이므로, enhance를 'undermine'으로 고쳐야 한다.

73 번 - ② 비도덕성이 정체성과 결부되어 그 행동을 훨씬 덜 매력적으로 만든다는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ②의 immortality(불멸)을 immorality(비도덕성) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

74 번 - ① 논쟁 없이 의견이 다를 경우, 서로에게 고함을 지르며 아무런 진전이 없다는 것을 설명하고 있으므로, agree(동의하다)를 disagree(의견이 다르다)등으로 고쳐야 한다. [원문 변형] ② 'Both still think that they are right.' ③ 'the person who depended on the refuted argument learns that he needs to change his view.'

75 번 - ⑤ 기린의 특징인 긴 목은 우연히 더 긴 목을 갖게 된 개체들이 높은 나무의 잎을 먹는 데 유리해짐에 따라 발달했다고 하는 것이 흐름상 자연스러우므로, ⑤ disadvantage(불이익)을 strength(강점) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

76 번 - ⑤ 그린워싱은 단기적으로 판매를 증진시킬 순 있지만 소비자들이 그들이 기만당하고 있다는 것을 알게 될때 심각하게 역화를 일으킬 수 있다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, ⑤ decrease(감소시키다) → increase(증가시키다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [원문: ① vague(모호한) ④ attract]

77 번 - ⑤ 자신만을 위한 시간을 가지는 것이 건강과 행복에 필수적이라는 내용으로 자신만을 위한 것을 할 시간에 대한 우리의 필요는 점점 더 시급하다는 문맥이 되어야하므로 ⑤ tenuous(보잘 것 없는)를 urgent(긴급한) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

78 번 - ⑤ 위로 전달할 때 덜 나빠보이게 전달하려 한다는 흐름이 적절하므로 worse를 less bad로 고쳐야 한다.

79 번 - ⑤ [기출응용] 내면의 성장이 세상에서 가장 힘든 일이지만, 그것은 당신이 하루하루 더욱 평안한 부모가 될 수 있도록 해주는 것이라는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ⑤의 banquet(연회)를 growth(성장)으로 고쳐야 한다.

80 번 - ③ 이어지는 내용에서 우리가 잠을 자는 동안, 뇌는 활동적이 되어 알고리즘을 가동시킨다고 했다. 따라서, 잠은 단순한 비활동이나 우리가 깨어있는 동안 뇌가 축적하는 쓸모없는 생산물들의 쓰레기 수집 기간이 아니라는 의미이므로, ③ activity(활동)을 inactivity(비활동) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

81 번 - ④ '자신의 성공과 성취가 특히 중요한 영역 안에 있는 경우, 도움은 특히 위협처럼 보여질 가능성이 있다'는 문맥이 적절하므로, ④ unlikely를 'likely' 등으로 고쳐야 한다. <변형; 원문>

① work: be effective, ③ menace(위협): threat, ⑤ impair: undermine

82 번 - ② [응용] 비도덕성이 당신의 정체성과 결부되어 그 행동을 훨씬 더 끌리지않도록 만든다.라고 하는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ②의 attractive(매력적인)을 unattractive(매력적이지 못한) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

83 번 - ③ 자신의 입장에 대한 이유를 분명하게 제시하면, 반박을 받은 사람의 입장이 틀렸다는 것이 보여지는데, 이는 자신의 관점을 고수하는 것이 아니라 바꾸게 되므로, ③ 'stick to(고수하다)'를 'change(바꾸다)'등으로 바꿔야 한다.

84 번 - ⑤ 주어진 글은 적응과 순응의 차이점을 설명하는 글로, 순응은 환경 변화에 대한 개체의 일시적 변화인 반면에 적응은 다음 세대로 전달되는 유전적 특징이라는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 'preceding[이전의, 앞선]'은 'subsequent[다음의]'등으로 바뀌어야 한다. <변형 포인트> ① 원문 'an altered'의 표현이 'a modified[변화된]'로 변형 출제 됨, ③ 원문 'temporary[일시적인]'가 'impermanent[영구적이지 아닌]'로 변형 출제 됨, ④ 원문 빈칸 'inherited[유전되는, 상속되는]'의 표현이 'succeeded[이어지는]'로 변형 출제 됨

85 번 - ② 소비자들이 그린워싱에 현혹되어 제품을 구매하게 되자, 환경 옹호자들은 소비자들이 그들이 구매하는 제품의 환경적 영향력에 대하여 '적절하게' 정보를 제공받는 것을 확실하게 하기 위해서는 여전히 갈 길이 멀다는 점에 동의한다는 맥락이 자연스러우므로 ② falsely(거짓으로) → adequately(적절하게) 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

86 번 - ① (A) 죄책감, 후회는 부정적인 연상이므로 negative가 적절하다. (B) me time에 대해 부정적인 함축 때문에 피하려는 경향이 있었으나, 그것을 건강과 행복에 필수적이라고 여기도록 설득하려 한다고 했으므로, 그 인식을 바꾸려 한다는 의미의 perception이 적절하다. prescription: 처방 (C) 자신을 위한 시간이 긴급해지고 있다는 이어지는 내용을 통해, me time을 가져도 된다는 permission(허락)이 적절하다. prohibition: 금지

87 번 - ① (A) 나쁜 소식을 전달할 때, 무고한 전령이 되길 원치 않는다고 했으므로, negative가 적절하다. (B) 우리의 생존 본능은 희생자가 되는 것을 막아 주므로 우리가 나쁜 소식을 전달할 용기를 가린다는 맥락이 적절하다. 따라서, lose가 옳바르다. (C) 침묵 효과 때문에 가파른 위계 조직에서 나쁜 소식이 정확히 빠르게 전달되지 못하게 되므로, 단계를 올라갈 수록 그 소식은 덜 나빠지게 들린다는 맥락이 적절하다. 따라서, better가 옳바르다. [변형 포인트] (B) they can override our courage(우리의 용기를 무시할 수 있다)를 they can make us lose our courage로 변형함, (C) less bad를 better로 변형함

88 번 - ③ 이 글은 양육이 부모와 자녀 사이가 아니라 부모 안에서 발생하므로 부모가 내적 성장을 통해 평정심을 유지하는 것이 양육에 중요하다는 내용의 글이고, 모든 아이 같은 행동 그리고 그 이면의 폭풍 같은 감정에 건설적으로 반응할 수 있을 만큼 침착함을 유지하는 것은 우리 역시 성장해야 하는 것을 필요로 하므로, ③ destructively는 constructively등으로 고쳐야 한다.

89 번 - ② '만약 그 도움이 '무능함'을 암시하는 것으로 해석된다면, 위협적으로 보여질 수 있다'는 맥락이므로, competence(유능함)을 'incompetence'(무능함)으로 고쳐야 한다.

90 번 - ② 부정행위를 하지 말라는 권위를 받았을 때, 당신은 그것을 할 수 있고 여전히 거울 속에서 윤리적 사람을 볼 수 있다는 것이 문맥상 적절하므로, ethical(윤리적인)이다. ethnic은 '민족적인'이라는 뜻이다.

91 번 - ③ 겸손함을 얻기 위한 두 가지 방법에 대한 글로, 첫 번째는 한쪽의 주장이 반박되어 그 주장에 의지했던 사람이 자신의 생각을 바꾸는 것이고, 두 번째는 양쪽의 주장이 모두 어느 정도의 타당성을 가지고 있어서 어느 쪽도 상대방의 주장에 설득되지 않지만, 양쪽 모두 상대방의 의견을 존중하게 되는 경우이다. 따라서, 두 번째 가능성에서는 'either' 대신 'neither'를 사용하여 '양쪽의 주장이 모두 반박되지 않는 경우'를 나타내는 것이 적절하다. 따라서 ③ 'either'를 'neither'로 고쳐야 한다.

92 번 - ② 여름을 야외에서 보낸다면 햇빛에 순응하게 되고, 피부를 보호하기 위해 어두운 색소의 농도를 높인다는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 ② decreases를 increases 등으로 고쳐야 한다.

93 번 - ④ greenwashing 전략에 현혹되어 제품을 구매한 소비자들은 구매가 완료되고 나서야 거짓 주장을 알게 된다고 했으므로, 판매가 일시적으로 증가할 수 있다는 흐름이 자연스럽다. 따라서, ④ lower를 increase(증가시키다) 등으로 바꾸는 것이 가장 적절하다.

94 번 - ① (A) escapism, guilt, and regret as well as overwhelm, stress, and fatigue와 관련된 어휘이므로, 부정적인 의미를 전달하는 unfavorable(우호적이지 않은)이 알맞다. [원문: negative] (B) Take의 목적어 this는 나를 위한 시간을 지칭하며, 이것을 자신을 위해 따로 떼어 둘 것을 권장하는 맥락이므로 permission(허락)이 알맞다. refusal은 '거절'을 의미한다. (C) 나를 위한 시간의 중요성을 강조하는 글에서, 우리가 선택한 시간을 하려는 시간에 대한 필요는 더 긴급해지고 있다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, pressing(긴급한)이 알맞다. [원문: urgent]

95 번 - ① "침묵 효과"는 사람들이 다른 사람들의 부정적인 감정의 표적이 되는 것을 피하고 싶기 때문에 발생한다.의 내용이므로 avoid 앞의 부정의 내용이 나오고 있으므로 문맥 상 적절하지 않다.

96 번 - ③ '다시 말해, 도움이 당신 자신의 성공과 성취가 특히 중요한 영역 - 안에 있는 경우, 그것은 특히 위협으로 보여질 가능성이 있다' 라는 의미이므로, ③ insignificant를 'important' 등으로 바꿔야 한다.

97 번 - ④ 자의식을 불러일으킨다는 것이 흐름상 적절하므로 represses(억압하다)를 evokes(촉발하다)로 고쳐야 한다

98 번 - ④ 논쟁에서 주장 중 한쪽이 반박될 경우(틀렸다는 것이 보여짐), 반박된 주장에 의지했던 사람은 자신의 주장을 고수하는 것이 아니라 새로운 가능성을 열어두고 자신의 생각을 수정해야 한다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로 ④ 'maintain(유지하다)'을 'change(바꾸다)' 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [원문 변형] ① foster = promote, ② right = valid

99 번 - ④ 그린워싱은 소비자들이 친환경적이라고 여기고 제품을 구매하도록 현혹하는 것으로, 소비자들은 구매가 완료되고 나서야 거짓 주장을 확인할 수 있게 된다고 했다. 따라서 판매량은 증가시킬 수 있겠지만, 나중에 소비자들이 자신들이 속고 있다는 것을 알게 될 때 심각한 정도로 역효과를 낼 수 있다고 하였으므로 ④ permanently(영구적으로, 영원히)를 in the short term(단기적으로) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [원문: ③ false ⑤ deceived]

100 번 - ③, ⑤ 나쁜 소식을 전달할 용기가 적절하므로 ③ conceal[가리다, 숨기다]을 deliver[전달하다]등으로 고쳐야 한다. 침묵 효과 때문에 가파른 위계 조직에서 나쁜 소식이 정확히 빠르게 전달되지 못하게 되므로, 단계를 올라갈 수록 그 소식은 덜 나쁘게 들린다는 맥락이 적절하다. 따라서 ⑤ 'more serious'는 'less bad'등으로 바꿔야 한다. [오답노트] ① 완곡하게 표현하다, ② 공격적인, ④ 그 결과로 발생하는