

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

For many centuries, humans have taken advantage of instruments that translate and bring into our perception natural phenomena that we can't ① perceive with our senses. In some cases, this consists of simply ② magnifying signals that feed into our normal sensory inputs (e.g., telescopes can bring into clear view that which is too far away for our eyes to perceive on their own). Other instruments transform signals we are ③ unable to detect into those we can observe. Some of these take the form of expanding the reach of our current senses, such as creating ④ invisible images based on the ultraviolet spectrum of light or changing sounds that are normally outside the range of what human ears can hear into audible signals. Alternatively, some instruments measure properties for which we have no sensory capacity at all and ⑤ convert them into that which we can observe.

*audible: 들을 수 있는

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

Many opponents of animal experimentation argue that not only is modern medicine not the only cause for the ① decrease in mortality, many medical advances that did contribute to human health were not the result of animal experimentation. Defenders of research have claimed that since there is a strong correlation between the practice of animal experimentation and advances in medicine, the former ② resulted in the latter. Opponents of research reject this inference. After all, we have independent reasons to expect these phenomena to be correlated. Since the law prescribes that all new drugs, prosthetic devices, and surgical techniques be tried on animals before they are used in humans, we will subsequently find that all medical advances are ③ associated with prior experimentation on animals. Consequently, the correlation between animal experimentation and medical discovery is the ④ outcome of legal necessity, not evidence that animal experimentation led to medical advances. Moreover, several influential physicians have offered historical evidence that animal experimentation has not been as responsible for biomedical discovery as defenders suggest. They claim that clinical findings played a more ⑤ insignificant role than animal researchers have led us to believe.

*prosthetic: 보철의

[Abstracted from Brute Science: Dilemmas of Animal Experimentation by Hugh LaFollette, Niall Shanks]

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [29]

Big mammalian herbivore species react to danger from predators or humans in different ways. Some species are nervous, fast, and programmed for instant flight when they perceive a threat. Other species are slower, less nervous, seek protection in herds, stand their ground when threatened, and don't run until necessary. Naturally, the nervous species are difficult to keep in captivity. If put into an enclosure, they are not likely to (A) [**relax / panic**], and either die of shock or hit themselves repeatedly to death against the fence in their attempts to escape. That's true, for example, of gazelles, which for thousands of years were the most frequently hunted game species in some parts of the Fertile Crescent. There is no mammal species that the first settled peoples of that area had more opportunity to domesticate than gazelles. But no gazelle species (B) [**has / hasn't**] ever been domesticated. Just imagine trying to herd an animal that runs away, blindly hits itself against walls, can leap up to nearly 30 feet, and can run at a speed of 50 miles per hour! By contrast with gazelles, wild sheep stay close together and follow a clear leader. When scared, they huddle and wait for the leader to move: the males usually stay at the back. Nearby groups share fields and mix without much fighting. In/pens, young sheep see people every day and (C) [**fail to adapt / get used**] to them, so the flock follows a shepherd and dog: this makes sheep easy to herd and manage under domestication.

- ① relax - has - get used
- ② panic - has - fail to adapt
- ③ relax - hasn't - get used
- ④ panic - hasn't - get used
- ⑤ relax - has - fail to adapt

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

For a species born in a time when resources were scarce and dangers were great, our natural tendency to share and cooperate is complicated when resources are plenty and outside dangers are few. When we have ① less, we tend to be more open to sharing what we have. Certain nomadic tribes don't have much, yet they are happy to share because it is in their interest to do so. If you happen upon them in your travels, they will welcome you into their homes and ② offer their food and hospitality. It's not just because they are nice people; it's because their survival depends on ③ sharing, for they know that they may be the travelers in need of food and shelter another day. Ironically, the more we have, the bigger our fences, the ④ more sophisticated our security to keep people away and the less we want to share. The combination of a desire for more and less social interaction leads us to become ⑤ integrated into reality.

*nomadic: 유목의 **hospitality: 환대

[Abstracted from Leaders Eat Last by Simon Sinek]

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

Whether we feel happy or sad, content or discontent, is not ① determined merely by each individual successive moment of life experience — a good thing happens and I'm happy, a bad thing happens and I'm sad. While our experiences influence our mood, we are not pushed entirely in a new way by each gust of wind. As humans, we ② accommodate new information and events, both good and bad, and return to our personal default level of well-being. There will be highs and lows, but over time, like water seeking its own level, we are pulled toward our ③ standard — back *up* after bad news and back *down* after good. The euphoria of first love ④ diminishes, and so does the despair of a break-up. This tendency is best seen with little kids and their toy joy: When they get what they've longed for, they believe they will be happy for the rest of their lives. And for the first few minutes of the rest of their lives, they are. But then the pleasure — like adults — eventually fails to ⑤ fade.

*euphoria: (극도의) 행복감

[Abstracted from Thanks for the Feedback by Douglas Stone, Sheila Heen]

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

Although you may put off going to sleep in order to ① fit more activities into your day, eventually your need for sleep becomes overwhelming and you are forced to get some sleep. This daily drive for sleep appears to be

due, in part, to a compound known as adenosine. This natural chemical ② disappears in your blood as time awake increases. While you sleep, your body breaks down the adenosine. Thus, this molecule may be what your body uses to keep track of lost sleep and to ③ trigger sleep when needed. An accumulation of adenosine and other factors might explain why, after several nights of less than ④ optimal amounts of sleep, you build up a sleep debt that you must make up by sleeping longer than normal. Because of such built-in molecular feedback, you can't become ⑤ accustomed to getting less sleep than your body needs. Eventually, a lack of sleep catches up with you.

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

One of the things that makes uncertainty difficult for members of the public to ① grasp is that the significance of uncertainty is relative. For example, consider the distance from Earth to the sun: $1.49597 \times 10^8 \text{ km}$, as measured at a specific time of year. This seems ② fairly precise; after all, using six significant digits means I know the distance to an accuracy of one part in a million or so. However, if the next digit is uncertain, that means the uncertainty in knowing the precise Earth-sun distance is ③ lower than the distance between New York and Chicago! Whether or not the quoted number is "precise" therefore depends on what I'm intending to do with it. If I care only about what minute the sun will rise tomorrow, then the number quoted here is ④ sound. If I want to send a satellite to orbit just above the sun, however, then I would need to know distances ⑤ more accurately.

*significant digit: 유효 숫자

[Abstracted from This will Make You Smarter by John Brockman]

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

Richard Heinberg, an American journalist, argues that in building the ① renewable energy infrastructure to stop global warming, we are actually involved in one of the greatest change projects in human history. In addition to solar panels and wind turbines, we have to build an ② alternative transport infrastructure, farming procedures and industrial processes. This transformation requires fossil fuels. For instance, production of concrete structures and steel elements ③ requires a large amount of energy, which can only be generated from fossil fuels. Production of solar panels requires scarce and expensive minerals which must be excavated, again requiring the use of fossil fuels. Thus, the harder we push towards a renewable energy system, the ④ faster we have to use fossil energy for the construction process. This is not only expensive, but also a ⑤ strengthening factor for our efforts to cut global emissions. Heinberg remarks that the cost of building this new energy infrastructure is seldom counted in transition proposals, which tend to focus just on energy supply requirements.

*excavate: 발굴하다

and a dog: this makes sheep easy to herd and manage under domestication.

- ① relax - hasn't - get used
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- ③ panic - hasn't - get used
- ④ relax - has - stop adapting
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Big mammalian herbivore species react to danger from predators or humans in different ways. Some species are nervous, fast, and programmed for instant flight when they perceive a threat. Other species are slower, less nervous, seek protection in herds, stand their ground when threatened, and don't run until necessary. Naturally, the nervous species are difficult to keep in captivity. If put into an enclosure, they are unlikely to (A) [**panic / relax**], and either die of shock or hit themselves repeatedly to death against the fence in their attempts to escape. That's true, for example, of gazelles, which for thousands of years were the most frequently hunted game species in some parts of the Fertile Crescent. There is no mammal species that the first settled peoples of that area had more opportunity to domesticate than gazelles. But gazelle species (B) [**has / hasn't**] ever been domesticated. Just imagine trying to herd an animal that runs away, blindly hits itself against walls, can leap up to nearly 30 feet, and can run at a speed of 50 miles per hour!

By contrast with gazelles, wild sheep stay close together and follow a clear leader. When scared, they huddle and wait for the leader to move; the males usually stay at the back. Nearby groups share fields and mix without much fighting. In pens, young sheep see people every day and (C) [**get used / stop adapting**] to them, so the flock follows a shepherd

Although you may put off going to sleep in order to squeeze more activities into your day, eventually your need for sleep becomes ① overwhelming and you are forced to get some sleep. This daily drive for sleep appears to be due, in part, to a compound known as adenosine. This natural chemical builds up in your blood as time awake ② increases. While you sleep, your body breaks down the adenosine. Thus, this molecule may be what your body uses to keep track of lost sleep and to ③ trigger sleep when needed. An accumulation of adenosine and other factors might explain why, after several nights of ④ more than optimal amounts of sleep, you build up a sleep debt that you must make up by sleeping longer than normal. Because of such built-in molecular feedback, you can't become accustomed to getting ⑤ less sleep than your body needs. Eventually, a lack of sleep catches up with you.

as adenosine. This natural chemical builds up in your blood as time awake ② increases. While you sleep, your body breaks down the adenosine. Thus, this molecule may be what your body uses to keep track of lost sleep and to ③ disturb sleep when needed. An accumulation of adenosine and other factors might explain why, after several nights of less than optimal amounts of sleep, you build up a sleep debt that you must make up by sleeping ④ longer than normal. Due to this built-in molecular feedback, you can't become accustomed to getting ⑤ less sleep than your body needs. In the end, a lack of sleep catches up with you.

*compound: 화합물 **accumulation: 축적

[Abstracted from Sleep Health Information for Teens, 3rd Ed.]

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

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*herbivore: 초식동물 **herd: 무리

[Abstracted from Guns, Germs and Steel by Jared Diamond]

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1 번 - ④ 빛의 자외선 스펙트럼을 기반으로 한 이미지의 목적은 보이지 않는 자외선을 '보이도록' 시각화하는 것이므로, 자외선을 시각화한 이미지를 설명하는 문맥에서는 'visible'이 적절하다. 따라서 ④ invisible(보이지 않는)은 visible(보이는)로 고쳐야 한다. [변형] ② magnifying : amplifying ⑤ convert : change

2 번 - ⑤ 의학 발전에 동물 실험이 기여한 것보다는 임상 실험이 더 큰 기여를 했다는 흐름이 자연스러우므로, ⑤ insignificant(사소한)를 substantial(상당한)등으로 고쳐야 한다.

3 번 - ① [응용] 포식자에 대한 큰 초식 포유동물의 반응이 서로 다른데, 사슴과는 위협을 감지하자마자 민첩하게 도망가고, 양들은 무리 리더의 이동을 기다리며 필요할 때까지 도망가지 않지만, 예민한 동물은 특정 공간에 가둬지면 편할 (A)(relax) 가능성이 없다. 본문의 likely를 not likely로 변형출제됨. (B) 가젤과 같은 동물은 민첩하고 예민한 동물이므로 가축화 된적이 없으므로 hasn't가 적절하며, (C) 느리고 덜 예민한 동물인 양들은 사람들을 매일 접촉하면서 익숙해진다는 내용이 적절하므로 get used가 옳은 표현이다.

4 번 - ⑤ 자원이 풍부해질수록 사람들과 멀어지고, 현실을 제대로 보지 못하게 된다는 것이 글의 문맥상 적절하므로, ⑤ integrated into(~에 통합된)를 detached from(~로부터 분리된) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [변형] ⑤번 문장 변형 : Our desire for more, combined with our reduced physical interaction with the "common folk," starts to create a disconnection or blindness to reality.

5 번 - ⑤ 아이들이 처음엔 원하는 걸 얻어 행복하지만, 즐거움은 오래가지 않는다는 내용이 되어야 하므로, ⑤ fade(사라지다)를 persist(지속되다) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [원문] But then the kids — like adults — adapt. [변형] ② accommodate : adjust ③ standard : baseline ④ diminishes : fades

6 번 - ② [응용] 깨어 있는 시간이 길수록 아데노신이 혈액에 축적(쌓인다)된다는 것이 문맥상 알맞으므로, appears(나타난다)가 적절하다. disappears는 '사라지다'의 뜻이다. [원문: builds up]

7 번 - ③ 지구-태양 거리 측정에서 언뜻 보기엔 사소해보이는 불확실성일지라도 뉴욕과 시카고 간 거리보다 훨씬 크다는 것을 강조하는 대목이므로, ③ lower(더 작은)을 larger(더 큰) 등으로 고쳐야 한다. [변형] ① grasp : appreciate ② fairly : relatively ④ sound : fine

8 번 - ⑤ 재생에너지 기반 시설을 구축하는데 비용이 많이 들 뿐만 아니라, 전세계적 배기가스를 줄이려는 우리의 노력을 훼손하는 요인이 된다는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ⑤ strengthening(강화하는)은 undermining(훼손하는) 등으로 바뀌어야 한다.

9 번 - ① (A) 긴장하는 종들은 포획 상태를 유지하기가 쉽지 않기 때문에 '우리 안에 가둬질 때 진정할(relax) 가능성이 없다'는 흐름이 문맥상 적절하다. (B) 뒤에 이어지는 내용에서 가젤이 빠른 속도로 달리거나, 무작정 벽을 들이받거나, 도망가는 성향에 대해 설명하고 있다. 따라서 이러한 '가젤은 사육된 적이 없다'는 것이 문맥상 적절하다. (C) 가젤과는 반대의 성향을 가진 양에 대한 내용이므로 어린 양들은 매일 사람들을 보고 '그들에게 익숙해졌다'고 하는 것이 문맥상 적절하다. [변형] (A) they are likely to ~, -> they are unlikely to ~, (B) But no gazelle species ~.-> But gazelle species ~. (C) 마지막 단락 추가

10 번 - ④ [응용] 뒤에서 내재된 분자적 피드백 때문에, 당신은 당신의 몸이 필요한 것보다 더 적은 잠을 자는 것에 익숙해질 수 없다고 했으므로, 같은 맥락에서, "왜 당신이 최적의 수면량에 미치지 못한 며칠 밤 후에 평소보다 더 오래 잠으로써 당신이 보충

해야 하는 수면 빛을 쌓는지를 설명할 수도 있다"가 흐름상 자연스러우므로, ④ more(~보다 많은)을 less(~보다 적은)등으로 고쳐야 한다.

11 번 - ② 주어진 글은 대형 초식 동물이 위험에 반응하는 방식이 다양하며, 특히 가젤과 같은 겁 많은 동물은 가축화하기 어렵다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서, 겁 많은 종은 본성적으로 야생에서 살기 어렵다는 내용은 (인간에 의해) 갇힌 상태로 유지하기 어렵다는 맥락이 되어야 자연스럽다. 그러므로, ② wild(야생)는 'captive(포획, 사육)'등으로 바뀌어야 한다.

12 번 - ③ 아데노신은 당신의 몸이 놓쳐버린 수면을 추적하고 필요할 때 수면을 유도한다는 것이 문맥상 자연스러우므로, ③ disturb(방해하다)는 trigger(유발하다) 등으로 바뀌어야 한다.

13 번 - ④ [응용] 글의 맥락상 충분한 수면보다 적은 수면을 취한 이후에가 적절하므로 insufficient→sufficient, optimal로 바뀌어야 한다. 선택지 각각은 원문변형하여 출제되었다. ① squeeze ② builds up ④ optimal ⑤ catches up with you