

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tigers, one of the world's largest feline species, have long been the kings of Asia's forests. Despite being the dominant predators of their habitats, they move silently and remain unseen most of the time. Imagine how ancient people must have felt when encountering tigers in the wild! It is no surprise that tigers have been feared and worshipped by humans for centuries, standing as symbols of power and courage. The fact that ancient rock paintings feature images of tigers shows how closely tigers have been related to humans throughout history. At one time, tigers were found all across Asia, from Korea to Turkey. However, the world's tiger population has been shrinking rapidly. Illegal hunting and habitat loss are the main reasons behind this decrease. At the start of the 20th century, it was estimated that there were approximately 100,000 wild tigers. In recent years, however, three of the nine subspecies of tigers have become extinct. In fact, it is now estimated that there are fewer than 4,000 tigers living in the wild. Some experts even predict that the last of the world's wild tigers will disappear within the next 10 years.

- ① Laws to Protect Animals
- ② Tracking Animal Population
- ③ How to Protect Animals at Risk
- ④ Tigers in danger of Becoming Extinct
- ⑤ Interesting Facts about Wildlife Conservation

2. 밑줄 친 (A)가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Of all the medical achievements of the 1960s,

the most widely known was the first heart transplant, performed by the South African surgeon Christiaan Barnard in 1967. The patient's death 18 days later did not weaken the spirits of those who welcomed a new era of medicine. The ability to perform heart transplants was linked to the development of respirators, which had been introduced to hospitals in the 1950s. Respirators could save many lives, but not all those whose hearts kept beating ever recovered any other significant functions. In some cases, their brains had ceased to function altogether. The realization that such patients could be a source of organs for transplantation led to the setting up of the Harvard Brain Death Committee, and to its recommendation that the absence of all (A) "discernible central nervous system activity" should be "a new criterion for death." The recommendation has since been adopted, with some modifications, almost everywhere.

- ① With regard to patient who had been rendered incompetent, the patient should be declared dead.
- ② The proper limits of employing new medical technology should be introduced to save a patient's life.
- ③ The availability of respirator and life-extending technology raised questions about the standard of being dead.
- ④ A patient's life must always be prolonged for as long as possible even if the patient's prospects are very poor.
- ⑤ Questions about the limits of treatment for those who are unable to decide for themselves were raised over the world.

3. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

On one occasion I was trying to explain the concept of buffers to my children. We were in the car together at the time and I tried to explain the idea using a game. Imagine, I said, that we had to

get to our destination three miles away without stopping. We couldn't predict what was going to happen in front of us and around us. We didn't know how long the light would stay on green or if the car in front would suddenly put on its brakes. The only way to keep from crashing was to put extra space between our car and the car in front of us. This space acts as a buffer. It gives us time to respond and adapt to any sudden moves by other cars. Similarly, we can reduce the friction of doing the essential in our work and lives simply by creating a buffer.

- ① An example can easily explain the concept of buffer zones.
- ② The preparation for the future is an investment in uncertainty.
- ③ Many of the friction we face in our lives needs to be reduced.
- ④ A buffer is something that can deal with what is happening all of sudden.
- ⑤ To prevent collisions with other cars is to maintain a safe distance.

4. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Translating academic language into everyday language can be an essential tool for you as a writer to clarify your ideas to yourself. For, as writing theorists often note, writing is generally

not a process in which we start with a fully formed idea in our heads that we then simply transcribe in an unchanged state onto the page. On the contrary, writing is more often a means of discovery in which we use the writing process to figure out what our idea is. This is why writers are often surprised to find that what they end up with on the page is quite different from what they thought it would be when they started. What we are trying to say here is that everyday language is often crucial for this discovery process. Translating your ideas into more common, simpler terms can help you figure out what your ideas really are, as opposed to what you initially imagined they were.

- ① Writing is the direct result of opening thoughts.
- ② Writing in simple words helps to clarify your ideas.
- ③ Simple language can effectively communicate what one wants to say.
- ④ It is the ability of a writer to convert academic language into everyday language.
- ⑤ The language needs to be as simple as possible so that it can be understood easily.

5. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Now, it is obvious that we must protect tigers. You may, however, still wonder how switching off the lights helps. Well, the lights in our homes require electricity, and more than half of the world's electricity is created by burning fossil

fuels. When fossil fuels are burned, carbon dioxide is released into the air, and this contributes to climate change. Climate change has a number of negative effects, including rising sea levels that threaten many parts of the world. One of these places, called the Sundarbans, is an area on the coast of Bangladesh inhabited by a large number of tigers. If Earth's oceans continue to rise, this area could be wiped out and its tiger population could be reduced by as much as 96%. By conserving energy, however, we can slow climate change, and this will slow the rise of the oceans. So keep switching off the lights whenever you're the last person to leave a room! You can also protect tigers when shopping. Many popular products, including chocolate, instant noodles, and soap, are made with palm oil. Unfortunately, forests where tigers live are being destroyed to build more and more palm oil plantations. Some palm oil, however, is produced in a more sustainable way. Products that use this environmentally friendly palm oil usually have a special mark on the label. Look for it the next time you go shopping!

- ① Saving depends on the type of bulbs you use.
- ② Eco-friendly products should be used to decrease carbon dioxide.
- ③ The media provides new insights into environmental processes.
- ④ The burning of fossil fuels is the largest source of emissions of carbon dioxide.
- ⑤ You can achieve big results from small wins to protect the endangered animals.

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some natural resource-rich developing countries tend to create an excessive dependence on their natural resources, which generates a lower productive diversification and a lower rate of growth. Resource abundance in itself need not do

any harm: many countries have abundant natural resources and have managed to outgrow their dependence on them by _____. That is the case of Canada, Australia, or the US, to name the most important ones. But some developing countries are trapped in their dependence on their large natural resources. They suffer from a series of problems since a heavy dependence on natural capital tends to exclude other types of capital and thereby interfere with economic growth.

- ① putting overvaluation on their own currency
- ② maintaining the level of capital per inhabitants
- ③ making the use of the various social security system
- ④ importing competing industries for high-tech manufacturing
- ⑤ avoiding uniformity or monotony of the economic activities

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When I started my career, I looked forward to the annual report from the organization showing statistics for each of its leaders. As soon as I received them in the mail, I'd look for my standing and compare my progress with the progress of all the other leaders. After about five years of doing that, I realized how harmful it was. Comparing yourself to others is really just a(n) _____ distraction. The only one you should compare yourself to is you. Your mission is to become better today than you were yesterday. You do that by focusing on what you can do today to improve and grow. Do that enough, and if you look back and compare the you of weeks, months, or years ago to the you of today, you should be greatly encouraged by your progress.

- ① neutral ② indifferent
③ indispensable ④ impartial
⑤ redundant

8. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Many of the leaders I know in the media industry are intelligent, ①competent, and honest. But they are leaders of companies that appear to have only one purpose: the ②single-minded pursuit of

short-term profit and "shareholder value." I believe, however, that the media industry, by its very nature and role in our society and global culture, must act ③differently than other industries — especially because they have the free use of our public airwaves and our digital spectrum, and have almost ④bounded access to our children's hearts and minds. These are ⑤invaluable assets, and the right to use them should necessarily carry serious and long-lasting responsibilities to promote the public good.

9. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

There are many superstitions surrounding the world of the theater. Superstitions can be anything from not wanting to say the last line of a play before the first audience comes, to not (A)[want / wanting] to rehearse the curtain call before the final rehearsal. Shakespeare's famous tragedy Macbeth is said to (B) [curse / be cursed], and to avoid problems actors never say the title of the play out loud when inside a theater or a theatrical space (like a rehearsal room or costume shop). Since the play is set in Scotland, the secret code you say when you need to say the title of the play (C) [is / are] "the Scottish play." If you do say the title by accident, legend has it that you have to go outside, turn around three times, and come back into the theater.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|-----------|-----|
| ① want | be cursed | are |
| ② want | curse | are |
| ③ want | be cursed | is |
| ④ wanting | curse | is |
| ⑤ wanting | be cursed | is |

10. 다음 ㉠~㉧ 중 어법상 잘못된 단어의 개수는?

If a food contains more sugar than any other ㉠ ingredient government regulations require that sugar ㉡ be listed first on the label. But if a food contains several different kinds of sweeteners, they can be listed separately, which ㉢ pushes each

one farther down the list. This requirement has led the food industry to put in three different sources of sugar so that they don't have to say the food has ㉣ that much sugar. So sugar doesn't appear first. Whatever the true motive, ingredient labeling still does not fully convey the amount of sugar ㉤ being added to food, certainly not in a language that's easy for consumers to understand. A world famous cereal brand's label, for example, indicates that the cereal has 11 grams of sugar per serving. But nowhere ㉥ does it tell consumers that more than one-third of the box ㉦ contains added sugar.

- | | |
|------|------|
| ① 0개 | ② 1개 |
| ③ 2개 | ④ 3개 |
| ⑤ 4개 | |

11. 다음 ㉠~㉧ 중 어법상 잘못된 단어의 개수는?

The growing field of genetics ㉠ are showing us what many scientists have suspected for years foods can immediately influence the genetic blueprint. This information helps us better understand that genes are under our control and not something we must obey. Consider identical twins; both individuals ㉡ are given the same genes. In midlife, one twin develops cancer, and ㉢ the other lives a long healthy life without cancer. A specific gene instructed one twin to develop cancer, but in the other the same gene did not initiate the disease. One possibility is that the healthy twin had a diet that turned off the cancer gene — the same gene that instructed the other person ㉣ to get sick. For many years, scientists ㉤ have recognized other environmental factors, such as chemical toxins (tobacco for example), can contribute to cancer through their actions on genes. The notion ㉥ which food has a specific influence on gene expression is relatively new.

- | | |
|------|------|
| ① 0개 | ② 1개 |
| ③ 2개 | ④ 3개 |
| ⑤ 4개 | |

12. 다음 ㉠~㉦ 중 잘못 쓰여진 어휘의 개수는?

When he was dying, the Ⓐcontemporary Buddhist teacher Dainin Katagiri wrote a remarkable book called *Returning to Silence*. Life, he wrote, "is a dangerous situation." It is the Ⓓweakness of life that makes it precious; his words are filled with the very fact of his own life passing away. "The china bowl is beautiful because sooner or later it will break.... The life of the bowl is always existing in a dangerous situation." Such is our struggle: this Ⓒunstable beauty. This Ⓐinevitable wound. We forget – how easily we forget – that love and loss are Ⓒintimate companions, that we love the real flower so much more than the plastic one and love the cast of twilight across a mountainside lasting only a moment. It is this very Ⓕdelicacy that opens our hearts.

- ① 0개 ② 1개
③ 2개 ④ 3개
⑤ 4개

13. 다음 Ⓐ~Ⓔ 중 잘못 쓰여진 어휘의 개수는?

Habits create the foundation for mastery. In chess, it is only after the basic movements of the pieces have become automatic that a player can focus on the next level of the game. Each chunk of information that is Ⓐmemorized opens up the mental space for more effortful thinking. This is

true for anything you attempt. When you know the simple movements so well that you can perform them without thinking, you are free to pay attention to more Ⓑadvanced details. In this way, habits are the Ⓒbackbone of any pursuit of excellence. However, the benefits of habits come at a cost. At first, each repetition Ⓓdevelops fluency, speed, and skill. But then, as a habit becomes automatic, you become Ⓔmore sensitive to feedback. You fall into Ⓕmindless repetition. It becomes easier to let mistakes slide. When you can do it "good enough" automatically, you Ⓖkeep thinking about how to do it better.

- ① 0개 ② 1개
③ 2개 ④ 3개
⑤ 4개

14. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The cycle of weather reinforced this idea: a puddle of water on the ground gradually dries out disappears, and then falls later as rain.

I was sitting outside a restaurant in Spain one summer evening, waiting for dinner. (①) The aroma of the kitchens excited my taste buds. (②) My future meal was coming to me in the form of molecules drifting through the air, too small for my eyes to see but detected by my nose. (③) The ancient Greeks first came upon the idea of atoms this way; the smell of baking bread suggested to them that small particles of bread existed beyond vision. (④) They reasoned that there must be particles of water that turn into steam, form clouds, and fall to earth, so that the water is conserved even though the little particles are too small to see. (⑤) My paella in Spain had inspired me, four thousand years too late, to take the credit for atomic theory.

15. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, other significant play motivations are based on the need to express creativity, discover hidden talents, or pursue excellence in varied forms of personal expression.

In addition to the varied forms that recreation may take, it also meets a wide range of individual needs and interests. (①) Many participants take part in recreation as a form of relaxation and release from work pressures or other tensions. (②) Often they may be passive spectators of entertainment provided by television, movies, or other forms of electronic amusement. (③) For some participants, active, competitive recreation may offer a channel for releasing hostility and aggression or for struggling against others or the environment in adventurous, high-risk activities. (④) Others enjoy recreation that is highly social and provides the opportunity for making new friends or cooperating with others in group settings. (⑤)

16. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

She took a seat in the black zone and watched quietly as more and more passengers got on the bus and then all the seats in the white zone were taken.

On December 1, 1955, in the American city of Montgomery, Alabama, a black woman named Rosa Parks got on a bus. (①) At that time in Montgomery, buses were divided into two zones: one for black people and the other for white people. (②) Then the driver ordered her to give her seat to a white passenger. (③) Rosa Parks was a shy, mild-mannered introvert. (④) She avoided standing out in public or drawing attention to herself. (⑤) However, she had the courage to resist injustice. So she answered calmly with a single word - "No." The furious driver called the police, and she was arrested.

17. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

And a larger population doesn't just mean increasing the size of everything, like buying a bigger box of cereal for a larger family.

Regardless of whether the people existing after

agriculture were happier, healthier, or neither, it is undeniable that there were more of them. (①) Agriculture both supports and requires more people to grow the crops that sustain them. (②) Estimates vary, of course, but evidence points to an increase in the human population from 1-5 million people worldwide to a few hundred million once agriculture had become established. (③) It brings qualitative changes in the way people live. (④) For example, more people means more kinds of diseases, particularly when those people are sedentary. (⑤) Those groups of people can also store food for long periods, which creates a society with haves and have-nots.

18. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nothing happens immediately, so in the beginning we can't see any results from our practice. This is like the example of the man who tries to make fire by rubbing two sticks of wood together.

(A) Then he starts again, but the going is slow, so he rests again. By then the heat has disappeared: he didn't keep at it long enough. He rubs and rubs until he gets tired and then he stops altogether.

(B) Not only is he tired, but he becomes more and more discouraged until he gives up completely. "There's no fire here." Actually, he was doing the work, but there wasn't enough heat to start a fire. The fire was there all the time, but he didn't carry on to the end.

(C) He says to himself. "They say there's fire here." and he begins rubbing energetically. He rubs on and on, but he's very impatient. He wants to have that fire, but the fire doesn't come. So he gets discouraged and stops to rest for a while.

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

19. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The boundary between uniquely human creativity and machine capabilities continues to change.

(A) It's not because the computer has memorized the Fischer-Byrne game, but rather because it searches far enough ahead to see that these moves really do pay off.

(B) On the surface, these moves seemed insane, but several moves later, Fischer used these moves to win the game. His creativity was praised at the time as the mark of genius. Yet today if you program that same position into an ordinary chess program, it will immediately suggest the exact moves that Fischer made.

(C) Returning to the game of chess, back in 1956, thirteen-year-old child prodigy Bobby Fischer made a pair of remarkably creative moves against grandmaster Donald Byrne. First he sacrificed his knight, seemingly for no gain, and then exposed his queen to capture.

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

20. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

From the first day that I brought a penguin to live at the school, one student in particular wanted to help with his care. His name was Diego Gonzales. Diego was a shy boy who seemed to be frightened of his own shadow. He struggled with his classes, and none of the after-school activities seemed to suit him. He was neither strong nor

athletic. On the rugby field, nobody passed the ball to him or involved him in the game, except to make fun of him. Diego's early education had not prepared him well for life at his new school. His knowledge of English was limited, so he avoided conversation. However, Diego enjoyed the company of Juan Salvado. Indeed, on the terrace, Diego could relax. He had some friends who also had trouble fitting in. Looking after Juan Salvado was good for those boys. They fed him fish, swept the terrace, and spent time with him.

- ① Diego was too shy to hang out with his friends.
 ② Diego wanted to take care of penguins.
 ③ Diego avoided participating in conversations with his friends.
 ④ Diego showed no interest in any activities at school except rugby.
 ⑤ Friends like Diego who are adapted to school took care of penguins.

21. Christiaan Huygens에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Dutch mathematician and astronomer Christiaan Huygens was born in The Hague in 1629. He studied law and mathematics at his university, and then devoted some time to his own research, initially in mathematics but then also in optics, working on telescopes and grinding his own

lenses. Huygens visited England several times, and met Isaac Newton in 1689. In addition to his work on light, Huygens had studied forces and motion, but he did not accept Newton's law of universal gravitation. Huygens' wide-ranging achievements included some of the most accurate clocks of his time, the result of his work on pendulums. His astronomical work, carried out using his own telescopes, included the discovery of Titan, the largest of Saturn's moons, and the first correct description of Saturn's rings.

- ① He discovered the largest Saturn's moon.
- ② He was attracted to Newton's law of universal gravitation.
- ③ He studied not simply light but also forces and motion.
- ④ He carried out astronomical research using his telescope.
- ⑤ He studied law and math in college, and then worked on telescopes.

feelings, while extroverts are drawn to the external world of people and activities. Introverts recharge their batteries by spending some time alone; extroverts need to recharge when they do not socialize enough. Extroverts are good at performing tasks under pressure and coping with multiple jobs at once. Introverts, on the other hand, like to focus on one task at a time and can concentrate very well. Extroverts tend to do assignments quickly. They make fast decisions and are comfortable with taking risks. Introverts often work more slowly and deliberately. They think before they act, give up less easily, and work more accurately.

- ① Extroverts get energy from inside themselves.
- ② Extroverts are willing to take a risk when doing their work.
- ③ Extroverts are interested in what is happening around them.
- ④ Introverts mentally rehearse before speaking and need time to make a decision.
- ⑤ Introverts need to have their own territory for their own thoughts and feelings.

22. Extroverts와 Introverts에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않은 것은?

Everybody is unique. However, there have been many attempts to categorize people's personalities. One of the most common methods divides people into two types, introverts and extroverts. According to this division, introverts tend to be drawn to the internal world of thoughts and

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

On June 29, 1975, Steve Wozniak tapped a few keys on his keyboard, and letters appeared on a screen. He had just created a personal computer that allowed people to type on a keyboard and @ saw the results on a monitor simultaneously. At the sight of the brilliant device, Steve Jobs suggested to Wozniak that they start a business.

(A) The two men had opposite personalities. Wozniak hated small talk and often worked alone. It was these features of his introverted personality ㉠that enabled him to focus on inventing things. Jobs, on the other hand, had outstanding social skills. According to Wozniak, he was good at communicating with people. Wozniak was a shy inventor, whereas Jobs was a daring entrepreneur, but they were alike in ㉡that neither was afraid to face challenges that seemed impossible.

(B) Wozniak was a great inventor. When he ㉢partner with Jobs, however, he was able to do much more. In fact, the two men formed one of the most famous partnerships of the digital era. Wozniak would come up with a clever engineering idea, and Jobs would find a way to polish, package, and sell it.

(C) So which personality type is better? Obviously, the answer is ㉣neither. The world needs both introverts and extroverts, and they often make a terrific team. We simply need to respect different personalities as well as our own. Then, when we have a chance to work together, we might be able to do great things!

23. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

24. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉣ 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡
 ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣
 ⑤ ㉤

*** 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.**

It would be very sad if there were no more wild tigers. Would it really matter, though? After all, we could still see them in zoos or watch programs about them on TV. Shouldn't we be more worried about protecting human beings? The fact is, however, that we need to protect tigers in order to protect ourselves. This is because all of Earth's species are _____. Think about what would

happen if tigers became ㉠extinct. Existing at the top of the food chain, they maintain the populations of animals they prey on, such as deer and boar. Without tigers, these species would rapidly increase in number. As a result, their food source, vegetation would begin to ㉡appear. This would cause birds and insects to lose their homes, and bigger animals that prey on them would soon run out of food. Eventually, the entire ecosystem would be ㉢affected. Humans are no exception, as we rely on nature for everything we need to survive, including air, food, and water. This is how the ㉣disappearance of a single species can threaten the whole planet.

Now imagine what would happen if we made the effort to save tigers. Tigers are considered an "umbrella species." This is an ecological term referring to species that live in a large area containing a variety of different ecosystems. If we choose to protect these species, we must ㉤conserve their habitat. As a result, the other species that share this habitat, including trees and insects, are protected too, as if there were a large umbrella being held over them.

25. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① classified ② identified
 ③ threatened ④ increasing
 ⑤ interlinked

26. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉣ 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 어색한 것은?

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡
 ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣
 ⑤ ㉤

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Animal studies have dealt with the distances creatures may keep between themselves and members of other species. These distances determine the functioning of the so-called "flight or fight" mechanism. As an animal senses what it considers to be a predator approaching within its 'flight' distance, it will quite simply run away.

(A) If a perceived predator approaches within the flight distance but the animal is trapped by obstacles or other predators and cannot flee, it must stand its ground. Eventually, however, attack becomes the best form of defence, and so the trapped animal will turn and fight.

(B) The distance at which this happens is amazingly consistent, and Hediger, a Swiss biologist, claimed to have measured it remarkably precisely for some of the species that he studied. Naturally, it varies from species to species, and usually the larger the animal the longer its flight distance. I have had to use a long focus lens to take photographs of giraffes, which have very large flight distances.

(C) By contrast, I have several times nearly stepped on a squirrel in my garden before it drew attention to itself by suddenly escaping! We can only assume that this variation in distance matches the animal's own assessment of its ability to accelerate and run. The 'light' distance is always smaller than the flight distance.

27. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

28. 다음 중 밑줄의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 동물은 포식자가 자신의 도주 거리 내로 접근하는 것을 감지하면 도망간다.
② 보통 큰 동물일수록 도주거리는 더 짧다.
③ 기린은 도주거리가 매우 크기 때문에 사진촬영 시 원 거리 초점 렌즈를 사용해야만 했다.
④ 공격거리는 항상 도주거리보다 짧다.
⑤ 동물은 포식자가 도주거리 내로 접근 시에 도망칠 수 없는 경우 공격을 선택할 것이다.



25) ⑤

26) ②

27) ③

28) ②

무조건 시험에 나오는 **필수 출제 유형 문제**

3일의기적 쪽집게 문제!!!

1) ④

2) ①

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