



콘텐츠 안내

내신/수능 콘텐츠 PDF 및 교사용 한글파일 다운로드 [리틀리] :

(모의고사, EBS 수능특강, 영어독해연습, EBS 부교재, 기타 부교재)  
(변형문제, 리딩패스(워크북), 핵심요약노트 등의 유료 콘텐츠 판매)

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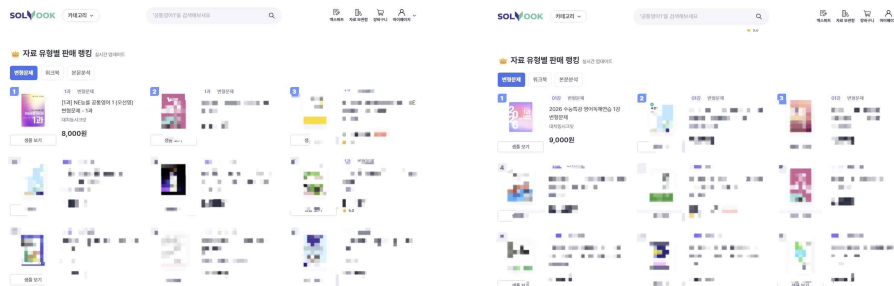
(모의고사, EBS 수능특강, 영어독해연습, EBS 부교재, 기타 부교재)  
(변형문제, 리딩패스(워크북), 한줄해석, 빈칸채우기, 서술형 연습, 어법 연습 등)

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공통영어1, 2 등의 교과서 자료는 쓱북 “대치동 시크릿” -자료판매 1위 :

(NE능률, YBM, 비상, 천재 등 최신 교과서 변형문제 및 리딩패스 (워크북))

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“대치동 시크릿” 카카오톡 채널 문의하기 :

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선 택 형

주제

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [20번]

Imagine you have the best tea in the world and you put it into a bag that's impermeable. It won't work. You just won't be able to make a cup of tea. For the teabag to work, it needs to be porous. You need the tea and the water to come in contact with each other. In our lives too, we cannot survive and thrive in isolation. Leaders need to be careful not to build walls around themselves that prevent people from reaching out to them. As a leader, you need to be able to touch other people. The tea was meant to mix with the water. Similarly all of us were designed to work with other people, with teams, and with society at large.

- ① benefits of drinking tea for personal health
- ② methods to improve tea brewing techniques
- ③ importance of permeability and openness in leadership
- ④ differences between various types of tea bags
- ⑤ ways to create effective organizational structures

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [21번]

It is difficult, if not impossible, to define the limits which reason should impose on the desire for wealth; for there is no absolute or definite amount of wealth which will satisfy a man. The amount is always relative, that is to say, just so much as will maintain the proportion between what he wants and what he gets; for to measure a man's happiness only by what he gets, and not also by what he expects to get, is as pointless as to try and express a fraction which shall have a numerator but no denominator. A man never feels the loss of things which it never occurs to him to ask for; he is just as happy without them; whilst another, who may have a hundred times as much, feels miserable because he has not got the one thing he wants. In fact, every man has a horizon of his own, and he will expect as much as he thinks it is possible for him to get.

- ① methods to calculate absolute wealth accurately
- ② techniques for improving personal financial planning
- ③ importance of setting realistic financial goals
- ④ relative nature of wealth and happiness based on expectations
- ⑤ benefits of comparing income levels with others

## 제목

## 19. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [20번]

Imagine you have the best tea in the world and you put it into a bag that's impermeable. It won't work. You just won't be able to make a cup of tea. For the teabag to work, it needs to be porous. You need the tea and the water to come in contact with each other. In our lives too, we cannot survive and thrive in isolation. Leaders need to be careful not to build walls around themselves that prevent people from reaching out to them. As a leader, you need to be able to touch other people. The tea was meant to mix with the water. Similarly all of us were designed to work with other people, with teams, and with society at large.

- ① The Perfect Tea: Finding the Best Brewing Methods
- ② Building Walls: Essential Leadership Protection Strategies
- ③ Be Porous: Why Leaders Must Stay Open and Accessible
- ④ Tea Bag Technology: Innovations in Food Production
- ⑤ Isolation Benefits: The Power of Working Alone

## 20. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [21번]

It is difficult, if not impossible, to define the limits which reason should impose on the desire for wealth; for there is no absolute or definite amount of wealth which will satisfy a man. The amount is always relative, that is to say, just so much as will maintain the proportion between what he wants and what he gets; for to measure a man's happiness only by what he gets, and not also by what he expects to get, is as pointless as to try and express a fraction which shall have a numerator but no denominator. A man never feels the loss of things which it never occurs to him to ask for; he is just as happy without them; whilst another, who may have a hundred times as much, feels miserable because he has not got the one thing he wants. In fact, every man has a horizon of his own, and he will expect as much as he thinks it is possible for him to get.

- ① How to Calculate Your Net Worth Accurately
- ② The Mathematics of Money: Finding Financial Formulas
- ③ Getting Rich Quick: Proven Wealth-Building Strategies
- ④ Wealth Is Relative: Why More Money Doesn't Equal More Happiness
- ⑤ Investment Planning: Maximizing Your Financial Returns

## 함축의미

37. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 porous가 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? [20번]

Imagine you have the best tea in the world and you put it into a bag that's impermeable. It won't work. You just won't be able to make a cup of tea. For the teabag to work, it needs to be porous. You need the tea and the water to come in contact with each other. In our lives too, we cannot survive and thrive in isolation. Leaders need to be careful not to build walls around themselves that prevent people from reaching out to them. As a leader, you need to be able to touch other people. The tea was meant to mix with the water. Similarly all of us were designed to work with other people, with teams, and with society at large.

- ① maintaining strict professional boundaries with subordinates
- ② creating physical barriers to prevent unwanted interruptions
- ③ being open and accessible to others for meaningful connections
- ④ developing sophisticated filtering systems for information
- ⑤ establishing exclusive relationships with selected individuals

38. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 relative가 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? [21번]

It is difficult, if not impossible, to define the limits which reason should impose on the desire for wealth; for there is no absolute or definite amount of wealth which will satisfy a man. The amount is always relative, that is to say, just so much as will maintain the proportion between what he wants and what he gets; for to measure a man's happiness only by what he gets, and not also by what he expects to get, is as pointless as to try and express a fraction which shall have a numerator but no denominator. A man never feels the loss of things which it never occurs to him to ask for; he is just as happy without them; whilst another, who may have a hundred times as much, feels miserable because he has not got the one thing he wants. In fact, every man has a horizon of his own, and he will expect as much as he thinks it is possible for him to get.

- ① depending on absolute numerical values for measurement
- ② being connected to family relationships and kinship
- ③ varying according to individual expectations and comparisons
- ④ requiring mathematical calculations for proper assessment
- ⑤ maintaining consistency across different time periods

## 어휘

55. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [20번]

Imagine you have the best tea in the world and you put it into a bag that's ① impermeable. It won't work. You just won't be able to make a cup of tea. For the teabag to work, it needs to be ② porous. You need the tea and the water to come in contact with each other. In our lives too, we cannot survive and thrive in ③ isolation. Leaders need to be careful not to build walls around themselves that ④ encourage people from reaching out to them. As a leader, you need to be able to touch other people. The tea was meant to mix with the water. Similarly all of us were designed to work with other people, with teams, and with society at ⑤ large.

56. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [21번]

It is difficult, if not impossible, to define the limits which reason should impose on the desire for wealth; for there is no ① absolute or definite amount of wealth which will satisfy a man. The amount is always ② relative, that is to say, just so much as will maintain the proportion between what he wants and what he gets; for to measure a man's happiness only by what he gets, and not also by what he expects to get, is as pointless as to try and express a fraction which shall have a numerator but no denominator. A man never feels the loss of things which it never occurs to him to ask for; he is just as ③ happy without them; whilst another, who may have a hundred times as much, feels ④ content because he has not got the one thing he wants. In fact, every man has a horizon of his own, and he will expect as much as he thinks it is ⑤ possible for him to get.

57. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [22번]

All of the restaurants are using carefully chosen words to evoke vivid mental images of delicious food and rich desserts in order to ① draw the potential customer to their particular establishment. Just like the restaurants, nature has its own dining establishments. In a fashion similar to the restaurants' financial dependence upon drawing in many customers, the restaurateurs of the natural world (i.e., flowers) must also ② attract potential diners to sample their offerings. In the natural world, there are no neon signs or flashy words in which to market a potential meal to hungry animals. These restaurants that I am referring to are the world's flowers, and the potential guests are the host of organisms that visit flowers to obtain nectar and other valuable resources. Instead of using a written language or neon sign, they advertise their offerings just as ③ ineffectively using the language of ④ smell. This natural marketing strategy has proven ⑤ successful for millions of years.

58. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [23번]

Would you rather receive \$1,000 in a year or \$1,100 in a year and a month? Most people will ① opt for the larger sum in thirteen months — where else will you find a monthly interest rate of 10 percent. A wise choice, since the interest will compensate you generously for any risks you face by waiting the extra few weeks. Second question: Would you prefer \$1,000 today cash on the table or \$1,100 in a month? If you think like most people, you'll take the \$1,000 right away. This is ② amazing. In both cases, if you hold out for just a month longer, you get \$100 more. In the first case, it's simple enough. You figure: "I've already waited twelve months; what's one more?" Not in the second case. The introduction of "now" causes us to make ③ consistent decisions. Science calls this phenomenon hyperbolic discounting. The closer a reward is, the higher our "emotional interest rate" ④ rises and the more we are willing to give up ⑤ in exchange for it.

빈칸

73. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
[20번]

Imagine you have the best tea in the world and you put it into a bag that's impermeable. It won't work. You just won't be able to make a cup of tea. For the teabag to work, it needs to be porous. You need the tea and the water to come in contact with each other. In our lives too, we cannot survive and thrive in isolation. Leaders need to be careful not to build walls around themselves that prevent people from reaching out to them. As a leader, you need to be able to touch other people. The tea was meant to mix with the water. Similarly all of us were designed to work with other people, with teams, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① with society at large
- ② in complete isolation
- ③ without external help
- ④ through individual effort
- ⑤ by maintaining boundaries

74. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
[21번]

It is difficult, if not impossible, to define the limits which reason should impose on the desire for wealth; for there is no absolute or definite amount of wealth which will satisfy a man. The amount is always relative, that is to say, just so much as will maintain the proportion between what he wants and what he gets; for to measure a man's happiness only by what he gets, and not also by what he expects to get, is as pointless as to try and express a fraction which shall have a numerator but no denominator. A man never feels the loss of things which it never occurs to him to ask for; he is just as happy without them; whilst another, who may have a hundred times as much, feels miserable because he has not got the one thing he wants. In fact, every man has \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① identical financial expectations
- ② a horizon of his own
- ③ unlimited desire for wealth
- ④ the same happiness level
- ⑤ objective wealth standards

## 순서

91. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

20번

Imagine you have the best tea in the world and you put it into a bag that's impermeable. It won't work. You just won't be able to make a cup of tea.

(A) The tea was meant to mix with the water. Similarly all of us were designed to work with other people, with teams, and with society at large.

(B) For the teabag to work, it needs to be porous. You need the tea and the water to come in contact with each other. In our lives too, we cannot survive and thrive in isolation.

(C) Leaders need to be careful not to build walls around themselves that prevent people from reaching out to them. As a leader, you need to be able to touch other people.

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

92. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

21번

It is difficult, if not impossible, to define the limits which reason should impose on the desire for wealth; for there is no absolute or definite amount of wealth which will satisfy a man.

(A) In fact, every man has a horizon of his own, and he will expect as much as he thinks it is possible for him to get.

(B) A man never feels the loss of things which it never occurs to him to ask for; he is just as happy without them; whilst another, who may have a hundred times as much, feels miserable because he has not got the one thing he wants.

(C) The amount is always relative, that is to say, just so much as will maintain the proportion between what he wants and what he gets; for to measure a man's happiness only by what he gets, and not also by what he expects to get, is as pointless as to try and express a fraction which shall have a numerator but no denominator.

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

삽입

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

Similarly all of us were designed to work with other people, with teams, and with society at large.

20번

Imagine you have the best tea in the world and you put it into a bag that's impermeable. ( ① ) It won't work. ( ② ) You just won't be able to make a cup of tea. ( ③ ) For the teabag to work, it needs to be porous. ( ④ ) You need the tea and the water to come in contact with each other. ( ⑤ ) In our lives too, we cannot survive and thrive in isolation. ( ⑥ ) Leaders need to be careful not to build walls around themselves that prevent people from reaching out to them. ( ⑦ ) As a leader, you need to be able to touch other people. ( ⑧ ) The tea was meant to mix with the water. ( ⑨ )

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

In fact, every man has a horizon of his own, and he will expect as much as he thinks it is possible for him to get.

21번

It is difficult, if not impossible, to define the limits which reason should impose on the desire for wealth; for there is no absolute or definite amount of wealth which will satisfy a man. ( ① ) The amount is always relative, that is to say, just so much as will maintain the proportion between what he wants and what he gets; for to measure a man's happiness only by what he gets, and not also by what he expects to get, is as pointless as to try and express a fraction which shall have a numerator but no denominator. ( ② ) A man never feels the loss of things which it never occurs to him to ask for; he is just as happy without them; whilst another, who may have a hundred times as much, feels miserable because he has not got the one thing he wants. ( ③ )

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

These restaurants that I am referring to are the world's flowers, and the potential guests are the host of organisms that visit flowers to obtain nectar and other valuable resources.

22번

All of the restaurants are using carefully chosen words to evoke vivid mental images of delicious food and rich desserts in order to draw the potential customer to their particular establishment. ( ① ) Just like the restaurants, nature has its own dining establishments. ( ② ) In a fashion similar to the restaurants' financial dependence upon drawing in many customers, the restaurateurs of the natural world (i.e., flowers) must also attract potential diners to sample their offerings. ( ③ ) In the natural world, there are no neon signs or flashy words in which to market a potential meal to hungry animals. ( ④ ) Instead of using a written language or neon sign, they advertise their offerings just as effectively using the language of smell.

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

This is amazing.

23번

Would you rather receive ₩1,000 in a year or ₩1,100 in a year and a month? ( ① ) Most people will opt for the larger sum in thirteen months —where else will you find a monthly interest rate of 10 percent. ( ② ) A wise choice, since the interest will compensate you generously for any risks you face by waiting the extra few weeks. ( ③ ) Second question: Would you prefer ₩1,000 today cash on the table or ₩1,100 in a month? ( ④ ) If you think like most people, you'll take the ₩1,000 right away. ( ⑤ ) In both cases, if you hold out for just a month longer, you get ₩100 more. ( ⑥ ) In the first case, it's simple enough. ( ⑦ ) You figure: "I've already waited twelve months; what's one more?" ( ⑧ ) Not in the second case. ( ⑨ ) The introduction of "now" causes us to make inconsistent decisions. ( ⑩ ) Science calls this phenomenon hyperbolic discounting. ( ⑪ ) The closer a reward is, the higher our "emotional interest rate" rises and the more we are willing to give up in exchange for it.



## 요약문

127. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.  
빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
[20번]

Imagine you have the best tea in the world and you put it into a bag that's impermeable. It won't work. You just won't be able to make a cup of tea. For the teabag to work, it needs to be porous. You need the tea and the water to come in contact with each other. In our lives too, we cannot survive and thrive in isolation. Leaders need to be careful not to build walls around themselves that prevent people from reaching out to them. As a leader, you need to be able to touch other people. The tea was meant to mix with the water. Similarly all of us were designed to work with other people, with teams, and with society at large.

Just as tea needs (A)\_\_\_\_\_ contact with water to be effective, leaders must remain (B)\_\_\_\_\_ and accessible to others rather than isolating themselves behind protective barriers.

(A) / (B)

- ① limited / distant
- ② direct / open
- ③ indirect / closed
- ④ restricted / protected
- ⑤ controlled / separated

128. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.  
빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
[21번]

It is difficult, if not impossible, to define the limits which reason should impose on the desire for wealth; for there is no absolute or definite amount of wealth which will satisfy a man. The amount is always relative, that is to say, just so much as will maintain the proportion between what he wants and what he gets; for to measure a man's happiness only by what he gets, and not also by what he expects to get, is as pointless as to try and express a fraction which shall have a numerator but no denominator. A man never feels the loss of things which it never occurs to him to ask for; he is just as happy without them; whilst another, who may have a hundred times as much, feels miserable because he has not got the one thing he wants. In fact, every man has a horizon of his own, and he will expect as much as he thinks it is possible for him to get.

Wealth satisfaction is (A)\_\_\_\_\_ rather than absolute, depending on the (B)\_\_\_\_\_ between what individuals want and what they expect to achieve.

(A) / (B)

- ① objective / calculation
- ② relative / proportion
- ③ mathematical / difference
- ④ permanent / addition
- ⑤ universal / subtraction

## 어법

145. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?  
[20번]

Imagine you have the best tea in the world and you put it into a bag that's impermeable. It won't work. You just won't be able to make a cup of tea. For the teabag to work, it ① needs to be porous. You need the tea and the water ② to come in contact with each other. In our lives too, we cannot survive and thrive in isolation. Leaders need to be careful not ③ to build walls around themselves that prevent people from reaching out to them. As a leader, you need to be able to touch other people. The tea was meant to mix with the water. Similarly all of us ④ were designed to work with other people, with teams, and with society at large. This principle ⑤ apply to all forms of leadership.

146. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?  
[21번]

It is difficult, if not impossible, ① to define the limits which reason should impose on the desire for wealth; for there is no absolute or definite amount of wealth which will satisfy a man. The amount is always relative, that is to say, just so much as will maintain the proportion between what he wants and what he gets; for ② to measure a man's happiness only by what he gets, and not also by what he expects to get, is as pointless as to try and express a fraction which shall have a numerator but no denominator. A man never feels the loss of things which it never ③ occurs to him to ask for; he is just as happy without them; whilst another, who may have a hundred times as much, ④ feel miserable because he has not got the one thing he wants. In fact, every man has a horizon of his own, and he will expect as much as he thinks it is ⑤ possible for him to get.

147. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?  
[22번]

All of the restaurants are using carefully chosen words ① to evoke vivid mental images of delicious food and rich desserts in order to draw the potential customer to their particular establishment. Just like the restaurants, nature has its own dining establishments. In a fashion similar to the restaurants' financial dependence upon ② drawing in many customers, the restaurateurs of the natural world (i.e., flowers) must also attract potential diners ③ to sample their offerings. In the natural world, there are no neon signs or flashy words in which to market a potential meal to hungry animals. These restaurants that I am referring to are the world's flowers, and the potential guests ④ are the host of organisms that visit flowers to obtain nectar and other valuable resources. Instead of using a written language or neon sign, they advertise their offerings just as effectively ⑤ use the language of smell.

148. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?  
[23번]

Would you rather receive \$1,000 in a year or \$1,100 in a year and a month? Most people will opt for the larger sum in thirteen months —where else will you find a monthly interest rate of 10 percent. A wise choice, since the interest will compensate you generously for any risks you face by ① waiting the extra few weeks. Second question: Would you prefer \$1,000 today cash on the table or \$1,100 in a month? If you think like most people, you'll take the \$1,000 right away. This is amazing. In both cases, if you hold out for just a month longer, you get \$100 more. In the first case, it's simple enough. You figure: "I've already waited twelve months; what's one more?" Not in the second case. The introduction of "now" ② causes us to make inconsistent decisions. Science calls this phenomenon hyperbolic discounting. The closer a reward is, the higher our "emotional interest rate" ③ is risen and the more we are willing to give up in exchange for it. This ④ demonstrates our irrational tendencies in financial decision-making. The phenomenon ⑤ affects people across all income levels.

## 내용일치

### 163. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? [20번]

Imagine you have the best tea in the world and you put it into a bag that's impermeable. It won't work. You just won't be able to make a cup of tea. For the teabag to work, it needs to be porous. You need the tea and the water to come in contact with each other. In our lives too, we cannot survive and thrive in isolation. Leaders need to be careful not to build walls around themselves that prevent people from reaching out to them. As a leader, you need to be able to touch other people. The tea was meant to mix with the water. Similarly all of us were designed to work with other people, with teams, and with society at large.

- ① An impermeable tea bag allows tea and water to mix effectively.
- ② Leaders should build protective walls to maintain their authority.
- ③ Isolation helps leaders make better independent decisions.
- ④ Tea needs to come in contact with water to work properly.
- ⑤ The best leadership style involves minimal interaction with others.

### 164. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [21번]

It is difficult, if not impossible, to define the limits which reason should impose on the desire for wealth; for there is no absolute or definite amount of wealth which will satisfy a man. The amount is always relative, that is to say, just so much as will maintain the proportion between what he wants and what he gets; for to measure a man's happiness only by what he gets, and not also by what he expects to get, is as pointless as to try and express a fraction which shall have a numerator but no denominator. A man never feels the loss of things which it never occurs to him to ask for; he is just as happy without them; whilst another, who may have a hundred times as much, feels miserable because he has not got the one thing he wants. In fact, every man has a horizon of his own, and he will expect as much as he thinks it is possible for him to get.

- ① There is no absolute amount of wealth that will satisfy everyone.
- ② Wealth satisfaction is always relative to individual expectations.
- ③ People with more money are always happier than those with less.
- ④ Happiness depends on both what people get and what they expect.
- ⑤ Each person has their own horizon of what they think is possible.

## 서 술 형

## 어법

## 181. 다음 중 어법 상 알맞은 것을 고르시오 [20번]

1) [Imagining / Imagine] you have the best tea in the world and you put it into a bag that's impermeable. It won't work. You just won't be able to make a cup of tea. For the teabag to work, it needs to be porous. You need the tea and the water to come in contact with each other. In our lives too, we cannot survive and 2) [thrives / thrive] in isolation. Leaders need to be careful not to build walls around themselves 3) [what / that] prevent people from 4) [reach / reaching] out to them. As a leader, you need to be able to touch other people. The tea was meant to mix with the water. Similarly all of us 5) [was / were] designed to work with other people, with teams, and with society at large.

## 182. 다음 중 어법 상 알맞은 것을 고르시오 [21번]

It is difficult, if not impossible, 1) [define / to define] the limits which reason should impose on the desire for wealth; for there is no absolute or definite amount of wealth 2) [where / which] will 3) [be satisfied / satisfy] a man. The amount is always relative, that is to say, just so much as will maintain the proportion between 4) [what / that] he wants and what he gets; for to measure a man's happiness only by what he gets, and not also by what he expects to get, is as pointless as to try and express a fraction 5) [what / which] shall have a numerator but no denominator. A man never feels the loss of things which it never occurs to him to ask for; he is just as happy without them; whilst another, who may have a hundred times as much, feels 6) [miserably / miserable] because he has not got the one thing he wants. In fact, every man has a horizon of his own, and he will expect as much as he thinks it is possible for him to get.

## 183. 다음 중 어법 상 알맞은 것을 고르시오 [22번]

All of the restaurants are 1) [used / using] carefully chosen words 2) [evoke / to evoke] vivid mental images of delicious food and rich desserts in order to draw the potential customer to their particular establishment. Just like the restaurants, nature has its own dining establishments. In a fashion similar to the restaurants' financial dependence upon 3) [drawing / draw] in many customers, the restaurateurs of the natural world (i.e., flowers) must also attract potential diners to sample their offerings. In the natural world, there are no neon signs or flashy words in which to market a potential meal to hungry animals. These restaurants that I am referring to are the world's flowers, and the potential guests are the host of organisms 4) [what / that] visit flowers to obtain nectar and other valuable resources. Instead of 5) [used / using] a written language or neon sign, they advertise their offerings just as effectively using the language of smell.

## 184. 다음 중 어법 상 알맞은 것을 고르시오[23번]

Would you rather 1) [be received / receive] \$1,000 in a year or \$1,100 in a year and a month? Most people will opt for the larger sum in thirteen months - where else will you find a monthly interest rate of 10 percent. A wise choice, since the interest will compensate you 2) [generously / generous] for any risks you face by waiting the extra few weeks. Second question: Would you prefer \$1,000 today cash on the table or \$1,100 in a month? If you think like most people, you'll take the \$1,000 right away. This is 3) [amazed / amazing]. In both cases, if you hold out for just a month longer, you get \$100 more. In the first case, it's simple enough. You figure: "I've already waited twelve months; what's one more?" Not in the second case. The introduction of "now" causes us to make inconsistent decisions. Science calls this phenomenon hyperbolic discounting. The closer a reward is, the 4) [high / higher] our "emotional interest rate" rises and the more we are willing to give up in exchange for it.

영작

199. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오. [20번]

티백이 작동하기 위해서는, 그것이 다공성이어야 한다.

<조건>

필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것  
필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

<보기>

199)[ needs / porous. / For / it / teabag / work, / to / be / the / to ]

→ \_\_\_\_\_

200. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하시오. [21번]

모든 사람은 자신만의 지평선을 가지고 있으며, 그는 자신이 얻는 것이 가능하다고 생각하는 만큼 기대할 것이다.

<조건>

필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것  
필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

<보기>

200)[ of / his / he / get. / him / expect / and / to / man / Every / a / it / thinks / possible / has / as / horizon / is / much / for / as / own, / will / he ]

→ \_\_\_\_\_

## 정답

- 1) 정답: ③ importance of permeability and openness in leadership
- 2) 정답: ④ relative nature of wealth and happiness based on expectations
- 3) 정답: ③ flowers' use of scent as natural advertising strategy
- 4) 정답: ③ hyperbolic discounting and inconsistent decision-making with time
- 5) 정답: ③ early determination of handedness before birth
- 6) 정답: ③ creating depth and perspective in two-dimensional art
- 7) 정답: ③ economic impact of oil price changes on GDP
- 8) 정답: ③ power of personal relevance in information processing
- 9) 정답: ③ benefits of using analogies to introduce new technology
- 10) 정답: ③ when ancient survival instincts clash with modern environments
- 11) 정답: ③ brain's dependence on sensory input for proper functioning
- 12) 정답: ③ feet and legs as honest indicators of emotions
- 13) 정답: ③ evolution of writing materials from oral to literate culture
- 14) 정답: ③ necessity of breaking down reasoning into precise premises
- 15) 정답: ③ migration as both problem and solution with positive outcomes
- 16) 정답: ③ gold's role in constraining government money creation
- 17) 정답: ③ positive role of emotions in effective decision-making
- 18) 정답: ③ tyranny of choice causing decision-making stress and unhappiness
- 19) 정답: ③ Be Porous: Why Leaders Must Stay Open and Accessible
- 20) 정답: ④ Wealth Is Relative: Why More Money Doesn't Equal More Happiness
- 21) 정답: ③ Nature's Advertising: How Flowers Use Scent to Attract
- 22) 정답: ③ The Power of Now: Why We Make Inconsistent Financial Decisions
- 23) 정답: ③ Born This Way: Handedness Determined Before Birth
- 24) 정답: ③ Creating Depth: The Art and Science of Perspective
- 25) 정답: ③ Oil Prices and Economic Growth: The Trillion-Dollar Impact
- 26) 정답: ③ Make It About Me: Why Self-Relevance Boosts Memory
- 27) 정답: ③ Bridging Worlds: How Jobs Made Tech Familiar
- 28) 정답: ③ When Evolution Backfires: Modern Traps for Ancient Instincts
- 29) 정답: ③ The Sensing Brain: Why We Need Input to Think

- 30) 정답: ③ Honest Feet: Why Your Lower Body Reveals Your True Feelings
- 31) 정답: ③ From Stone to Paper: The Evolution of Writing Materials
- 32) 정답: ③ Break It Down: Why Simple Reasons Need Complex Premises
- 33) 정답: ③ Migration Myths: Why Movement Can Be a Solution, Not Just a Problem
- 34) 정답: ③ Golden Handcuffs: How Precious Metals Limit Government Spending
- 35) 정답: ③ Feel Your Way to Better Decisions: The Positive Role of Emotions
- 36) 정답: ③ Too Many Choices: Why Options Can Make Us Miserable
- 37) 정답: ③ being open and accessible to others for meaningful connections
- 38) 정답: ③ varying according to individual expectations and comparisons
- 39) 정답: ③ communicating through scent-based signals and attractants
- 40) 정답: ③ overvaluing immediate rewards compared to future benefits
- 41) 정답: ③ being genetically predetermined rather than environmentally learned
- 42) 정답: ③ representing three-dimensional reality on a flat surface
- 43) 정답: ③ enormous economic consequences of oil price fluctuations
- 44) 정답: ③ having maximum personal relevance and impact
- 45) 정답: ③ connecting familiar concepts to new, unfamiliar technology
- 46) 정답: ③ having evolved instincts confused by contemporary environments
- 47) 정답: ③ all knowledge and consciousness depend on sensory information
- 48) 정답: ③ deeply ingrained through evolutionary development and inheritance
- 49) 정답: ③ achieving optimal functionality and widespread adoption
- 50) 정답: ③ analyzed systematically through connected logical steps
- 51) 정답: ③ primarily involving people with specific advantageous characteristics
- 52) 정답: ② guaranteed convertible into gold upon demand
- 53) 정답: ③ collaborating together for optimal outcomes
- 54) 정답: ③ oppressive burden created by having too many options
- 55) 정답: ④ encourage → prevent
- 56) 정답: ④ content → miserable
- 57) 정답: ③ ineffectively → effectively
- 58) 정답: ③ consistent → inconsistent
- 59) 정답: ③ after → before
- 60) 정답: ④ the same → differently
- 61) 정답: ④ accelerated → slowed

- 62) 정답: ③ concrete → abstract
- 63) 정답: ③ familiar → unfamiliar
- 64) 정답: ⑤ illuminated → blinded
- 65) 정답: ② coherent → incoherent
- 66) 정답: ③ suppressed → hardwired
- 67) 정답: ③ harder → softer
- 68) 정답: ④ embrace → avoid
- 69) 정답: ③ problem → solution
- 70) 정답: ② granting → depriving
- 71) 정답: ③ positive → negative
- 72) 정답: ② more → less
- 73) 정답: ① with society at large
- 74) 정답: ② a horizon of his own
- 75) 정답: ② the language of smell
- 76) 정답: ③ inconsistent
- 77) 정답: ② long before elementary school
- 78) 정답: ② as it appears to the eye
- 79) 정답: ② a loss of \$150 billion
- 80) 정답: ② wakes up the self
- 81) 정답: ② using familiar terms
- 82) 정답: ② their evolved decision-making mechanisms
- 83) 정답: ② give us personality and intellect
- 84) 정답: ② still so hardwired in us
- 85) 정답: ② a much softer material
- 86) 정답: ③ reasoning must avoid assuming the obvious
- 87) 정답: ② Migration can also solve existing problems
- 88) 정답: ① Gold simply limits paper money issuance
- 89) 정답: ③ Emotions play a positive role in decisions
- 90) 정답: ② Why might choice be so disruptive?
- 91) [정답] ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- 92) [정답] ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)
- 93) [정답] ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- 94) [정답] ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- 95) [정답] ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- 96) [정답] ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- 97) [정답] ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- 98) [정답] ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- 99) [정답] ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)
- 100) [정답] ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)
- 101) [정답] ④ (C) - (A) - (B)



- 102) [정답] ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- 103) [정답] ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- 104) [정답] ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)
- 105) [정답] ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)
- 106) [정답] ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- 107) [정답] ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- 108) [정답] ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)
- 109) [정답] ⑨
- 110) [정답] ③
- 111) [정답] ④
- 112) [정답] ⑤
- 113) [정답] ④
- 114) [정답] ⑤
- 115) [정답] ②
- 116) [정답] ④
- 117) [정답] ④
- 118) [정답] ⑦
- 119) [정답] ②
- 120) [정답] ④
- 121) [정답] ⑥
- 122) [정답] ④

- 123) [정답] ③
- 124) [정답] ②
- 125) [정답] ⑤
- 126) [정답] ⑨
- 127) 정답: ② direct / open
- 128) 정답: ② relative / proportion
- 129) 정답: ② attract / scent
- 130) 정답: ② inconsistent / disrupts
- 131) 정답: ① determined / before birth
- 132) 정답: ③ depth / viewpoint
- 133) 정답: ② increases / 150
- 134) 정답: ② relevance / effective
- 135) 정답: ② analogies / virtual
- 136) 정답: ② rational / maladaptive
- 137) 정답: ② sensory / deprivation
- 138) 정답: ② honest / hardwired
- 139) 정답: ② literate / softness
- 140) 정답: ② breaking down / premises
- 141) 정답: ② problem / solution
- 142) 정답: ② limit / restricts

- 143) 정답: ② positive / reducing
- 144) 정답: ② tyranny / regret
- 145) 정답: ⑤ apply → applies
- 146) 정답: ④ feel → feels
- 147) 정답: ⑤ use → using
- 148) 정답: ③ is risen → rises
- 149) 정답: ⑤ exist → exists
- 150) 정답: ⑤ drawing → are drawing
- 151) 정답: ⑤ are → is
- 152) 정답: ④ Hear → Hearing
- 153) 정답: ⑤ used → using
- 154) 정답: ④ was → were
- 155) 정답: ⑤ needs → need
- 156) 정답: ④ presented → are presented
- 157) 정답: ④ reaching → reached
- 158) 정답: ⑤ avoids → to avoid
- 159) 정답: ⑤ examine → examines
- 160) 정답: ⑤ limiting → limits
- 161) 정답: ② known → are known
- 162) 정답: ⑤ raise → raises
- 163) 정답: ④ Tea needs to come in contact with water to work properly.
- 164) 정답: ③ People with more money are always happier than those with less.
- 165) 정답: ③ The natural world relies primarily on visual displays for marketing.
- 166) 정답: ③ The introduction of "now" makes people more rational in their decisions.
- 167) 정답: ② Scientific studies show handedness is established long before elementary school.
- 168) 정답: ③ Establishing and maintaining a consistent viewpoint is important in drawing.
- 169) 정답: ③ Oil price increases always benefit the overall economy.
- 170) 정답: ③ Abstract statistics are more effective than personal examples for motivation.
- 171) 정답: ③ Jobs used analogies between familiar physical concepts and new virtual technology.
- 172) 정답: ③ Evolved light-following behavior was rational for turtle ancestors.
- 173) 정답: ③ Aristotle recognized the brain's dependence on sensory input 2,000 years ago.
- 174) 정답: ③ Modern humans have completely overcome their ancestral reaction patterns.
- 175) 정답: ③ Paper is a harder material than either stone or wood.
- 176) 정답: ③ Simple statements are always sufficient for complex arguments.
- 177) 정답: ③ Migration research shows positive long-term effects on origin and destination areas.
- 178) 정답: ② Gold-backed currency prevents governments from creating inflationary money supplies.

179) 정답: ③ Conventional economics assumes emotions play a positive role in decisions.

180) 정답: ② People are happier when given a choice between Paris and Hawaii trips.

181) <정답>

- 1) Imagine
- 2) thrive
- 3) that
- 4) reaching
- 5) were

182) <정답>

- 1) to define
- 2) which
- 3) satisfy
- 4) what
- 5) which
- 6) miserable

183) <정답>

- 1) using
- 2) to evoke
- 3) drawing
- 4) that
- 5) using

184) <정답>

- 1) receive
- 2) generously
- 3) amazing
- 4) higher

185) <정답>

- 1) importance
- 2) reliably
- 3) using
- 4) Using
- 5) were

186) <정답>

- 1) are
- 2) using
- 3) that
- 4) that
- 5) Because of
- 6) to establish

7) observing

187) <정답>

- 1) because
- 2) stimulating
- 3) provides
- 4) due to
- 5) has
- 6) decreases

188) <정답>

- 1) because
- 2) that
- 3) were
- 4) even
- 5) that
- 6) wakes

189) <정답>

- 1) used
- 2) different
- 3) What
- 4) because
- 5) that
- 6) to understand

190) <정답>

- 1) highly
- 2) because
- 3) Following
- 4) were
- 5) are

191) <정답>

- 1) exposed
- 2) during
- 3) that
- 4) clearly
- 5) that
- 6) that

192) <정답>

- 1) that
- 2) what
- 3) feel
- 4) that
- 5) has
- 6) do
- 7) that
- 8) did

193) &lt;정답&gt;

- 1) in which
- 2) limited
- 3) solved
- 4) written

194) &lt;정답&gt;

- 1) to consist
- 2) that
- 3) that
- 4) introduces
- 5) assuming

195) &lt;정답&gt;

- 1) reported
- 2) assumed
- 3) increase
- 4) preexisting
- 5) redistributes
- 6) is
- 7) finds

196) &lt;정답&gt;

- 1) that
- 2) to create
- 3) has
- 4) leading
- 5) using
- 6) inherently
- 6) that

197) &lt;정답&gt;

- 1) importance
- 2) afforded
- 3) that
- 4) where
- 5) that
- 6) that

198) &lt;정답&gt;

- 1) confronted
- 2) are
- 3) that
- 4) that
- 5) because

6) raises

7) wondering

199) For the teabag to work, it needs to be porous.  
 200) Every man has a horizon of his own, and he will expect as much as he thinks it is possible for him to get.

201) Instead of using a written language or neon sign, they advertise their offerings just as effectively using the language of smell.

202) The closer a reward is, the higher our "emotional interest rate" rises and the more we are willing to give up in exchange for it.

203) Using this technique, it was shown that a clear preference for the movement of the right arm exists as early as 10 weeks after fertilization.

204) When you draw this subject onto a flat surface as it appears to the eye, you are drawing in perspective.

205) For a \$15 trillion economy, that is a loss of \$150 billion in potential wealth or economic growth.

206) It hits even closer to home than our actual home &#8212; we can take a vacation away from our home, but not from ourselves.

207) Documents, folders, and desktops are the terms we use in our virtual work because Steve Jobs understood that using familiar terms would make the new technology easier to understand.

208) Turtles are basing their decisions on simple cues that were perfectly rational for their ancestors; these days, however, their evolved decision-making mechanisms are being blinded by modern lights.

209) From these experiments and others, it is apparent that we need constant input from our senses to carry out functions that give us personality and intellect.

210) In fact, these age-old reactions are still so hardwired in us that when we are presented with something dangerous or even disagreeable, our feet and legs still react as they did in prehistoric times.

211) That paper, a much softer material than either stone or wood, won out as the guardian of the written word is a remarkable materials story.

212) The purpose of reasoning is to avoid assuming the 'obvious' by carefully working through the connections between the various ideas in the initial statement of our reason.

213) Migration is generally selective of persons who are younger, healthier, more flexible, and more willing to endure hardship in hopes of a better life relative to their prospects in their places of origin.

214) This expression is misleading only if we imagine that the value of the gold is somehow transferred to the paper money, when in fact the real point is that the gold simply limits the amount of paper money that can be issued.

215) Good decisions are a product of the emotional

- part of the brain working in conjunction with the deliberative part.
- 216) Having made the choice, we then start to regret, wondering whether it was the right one.