

1) 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (18)

Dear Dog Owners,

My name is Lily Paxton, and I'm the town's Pet Program Coordinator. As part of our goal to make the community more dog-friendly, we recently opened a new dog park. The park was designed to provide an enjoyable experience for both dogs and owners. There are big grassy areas where your dogs can run, jump, and play. We have separate spaces for small dogs and big dogs, to ensure safety. You'll also find lots of benches and areas for resting and staying cool. We hope you will have a wonderful time with your dogs in this newly opened park.

Regards,

Lily Paxton, Pet Program Coordinator

- ① to announce the opening of a new dog park to the community
- ② to inform residents about new pet registration requirements
- ③ to invite dog owners to visit and enjoy the newly opened dog park
- ④ to request feedback on the town's pet-friendly initiatives
- ⑤ to explain the rules and regulations for using the dog park
- ⑥ to thank the community for supporting the pet program

2) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? (2개) (19)

Maya waited in line to check in for her flight. Her expectations about her European backpacking trip ①were really high. She ②had been looking forward to the trip for a year. She couldn't wait to visit museums in Madrid and ③see the Eiffel Tower at night in Paris. As she stood in line, she could feel those experiences ④were finally so close. When she approached the counter, the airline employee asked ⑤to see her passport. Maya reached into her pocket but ⑥felt nothing. She realized she ⑦had left her passport at home. Her plans were ruined. She was heartbroken, ⑧know she could not board the flight and had to delay her dream trip.

3) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (2개) (20)

People often ask me, "What surprises you most about habits?" One thing that continually astonishes me is the degree to which we're influenced by sheer ①convenience. The amount of effort, time, or decision making required by an action has a huge influence on habit formation. To a truly remarkable extent, we're more likely to do something if it's ②convenient, and less likely if it's not. For this reason, we should pay close attention to the ③inconvenience of any activity we want to make into a habit. Putting a wastebasket next to our front door made mail sorting slightly more convenient, and I stopped ④procrastinating with this chore. Many people report that they do a much better job of staying close to ⑤intimate family members now that tools like group chats make it ⑥easy to stay in touch.

4) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (21)

It is common sense that people's inner beliefs may drive their external behavior. If you're attracted to a certain person, you should be more likely to socialize with that person. If you favor a brand of toothpaste, you're more likely to buy it. Of course, our internal thoughts don't always predict our public behavior, but, overall, what we do obviously reflects what we think. But beliefs and behaviors are also related in a more remarkable way. It turns out that the arrow is as likely to point in the reverse direction. As social psychologist David Myers observes, "If social psychology has taught us anything during the last 25 years, it is that _____."

- ① we are likely not only to think ourselves into a way of acting but also to act ourselves into a way of thinking
- ② our thoughts and actions are completely independent of each other in most situations
- ③ external factors have little influence on how we form our personal beliefs and attitudes
- ④ people's behaviors are primarily determined by their genetic makeup rather than their beliefs
- ⑤ our actions can shape our thoughts just as much as our thoughts shape our actions
- ⑥ social influence plays a minimal role in determining individual behavior patterns

5) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (22번)

Imagine following the spirit of a silence vow into daily life. Challenge yourself to spend an entire day saying only what you absolutely must say. It's been widely observed by behavioral psychology experts - and anyone who's ever been on a first date - that we too often tend to treat "conversation" as a game of waiting for our own turn to speak. We miss what's being said because we're mentally rehearsing our next utterance. What if you could eliminate the idea that the next available mini-silence is your next opening to express whatever is in your head? What if you were limited to, say, fifty spoken words tomorrow? I think you'd listen quite differently. You'd attend quite carefully to every word you heard. You'd be attuned to what you must respond to. _____.

- ① You might discover that the less you say, the more you hear
- ② You would find that silence creates uncomfortable social situations
- ③ You could realize that speaking less leads to better listening
- ④ You might learn that verbal communication is overrated in relationships
- ⑤ You would understand that most conversations are meaningless
- ⑥ You could find that limiting speech enhances your understanding of others

6) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? (3개) (23)

Science is concerned with accumulating and understanding observations of the physical world. That understanding alone ①solves no problems. Individual people have to act on that understanding for it ②to help solve problems. For instance, science ③has found that regular exercise can lower your risk of heart disease. Knowing this fact is interesting, but it will do nothing for your personal health unless you act on it and actually ④exercising. And that's the hard part. Reading an article about exercise is easy. Getting into an actual routine of regular exercise ⑤are harder. In this sense, science really solves no problems at all. Problems are only solved when people take the knowledge ⑥providing by science and use it. In fact, many of humanity's biggest problems ⑦are caused by lack of action, and not lack of knowledge.

7) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (2개) (24)

We think we're being logical, objective, and rational - and therefore ①accurate in our analysis, judgment, and decisions. So we think that if other people are logical, objective, and rational, they will ②disagree with us and see what we see. But the opposite is the case. Every human brain is different. Everyone's life experience is different. Everyone's desires and knowledge are different. You might think you're being realistic - that is, that your ideas ③match reality, but that's impossible. It's only your ④interpretation of reality, which will always be different from someone else's. When two nations play each other in the World Cup, the fans of each country ⑤condemn the referees for missing all the infractions that the other team commits. Without fail, each fan base believes that the referees are ⑥biased for their team.

8) 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 연결사로 가장 적절한 것은? (26번)

Edward O. Wilson was born in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1929. In his early childhood, he became interested in nature and spent much time in the outdoors. At age seven, he was partially blinded in a fishing accident; (A)_____, his reduced sight led Wilson to the study of ants. He could not observe larger animals from a distance. (B)_____, he concentrated on smaller creatures he could study up close. After studying evolutionary biology at the University of Alabama, Wilson transferred to Harvard University, where he became a professor in 1956. He never received a Nobel Prize - the prize didn't recognize research in the field of evolutionary biology. (C)_____, he was awarded the Crafoord Prize in 1990. Wilson, known to some as the "modern-day Darwin", died at the age of 92 in Massachusetts.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| ① however | Therefore | For instance |
| ② therefore | Instead | Nevertheless |
| ③ moreover | However | In conclusion |
| ④ instead | Moreover | Thus |
| ⑤ ironically | Instead | However |

9) 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (29번)

Studies of experts provide insight into what it means to have deep and flexible understanding. Experts in a particular domain are people who have deep, richly interconnected ideas about the world. They are not just good thinkers or people who are exceptionally smart. Rather, experts have knowledge in a specific domain - such as chess, chemistry, or tennis - and are not generalists. However, experts do not just know "a bunch of facts." In fact, having expertise in a topic means that knowledge is organized into coherent frameworks, and the expert understands the inter-relationship between facts and can distinguish which ideas are most central. This kind of deep but organized understanding allows for greater flexibility in learning and facilitates application across multiple contexts.

- ① The cognitive superiority of experts over ordinary people in all domains
- ② The characteristics of expert knowledge as organized and interconnected understanding
- ③ The importance of accumulating as many facts as possible to become an expert
- ④ How expertise is defined by deep, structured knowledge within specific domains
- ⑤ The limitations of specialization compared to general intelligence
- ⑥ Why experts struggle to transfer their skills to unfamiliar areas

10) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? (3개) (30번)

It is natural for people to observe happenings and then seek explanations for why those happenings ①occurred. But sometimes the reasoning is wrong because of one or more misconceptions. One of these is the ecological fallacy, ②which an argument claims that there is a causal relationship between two things merely because they occur together. For example, in the 1950s it was found that crime rates were the highest in neighborhoods ③in which immigrants were most numerous. Some people used this "co-occurrence" to argue that immigrants were a cause of crime. But a careful analysis of this situation revealed that immigrants ④were forced to live in neighborhoods ⑤which crime rates ⑥were already high; they could not afford more expensive housing in safer neighborhoods. Immigrants themselves committed very few of the crimes. Unless you analyze the claim carefully, you would misinterpret the relationship, thereby ⑦construct a faulty belief.

11) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (2개) (31번)

In everyday life, we use ①previous experience to predict where we should pay attention. Different environments create different ②expectations. This was profoundly illustrated by the scientist Jared Diamond in his book Guns, Germs, and Steel. He describes an adventure wandering through the New Guinea jungle with native New Guineans. He relates that these natives tend to perform ③excellently at tasks Westerners have been trained to do since childhood. But they are hardly ④stupid. They can detect the most ⑤subtle changes in the jungle, good for following the tracks of a predator or for finding the way back home. They know which insects to leave alone, know where food ⑥exists, can build and tear down shelters with ⑦difficulty. Diamond, who had never spent time in such places, has no ability to pay attention to these things. Were he to be tested on such tasks, he also would perform ⑧incompetently.

12) 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (32번)

Most entrepreneurs put in tremendous amounts of time and effort in creating and launching new products and services and then make the mistake of overpricing them. They have created something they care deeply about, it's theirs, and this powerful sense of ownership distorts their perception of value which causes them to overprice their products. While many of them are quick to realize that their initial prices are too high, not all these people are happy or willing to drop their prices to make their products more attractive. And this can be a very costly mistake that may lead to the failure of their new business. When you launch a new product or service, your priority should be to get sufficient market adoption as soon as possible and you should be ready to sacrifice your initial prices and profits to achieve this aim. Once you have strong sales volumes, you can increase your prices to maximize your profits.

Entrepreneurs often (A)_____ their products due to emotional attachment, but should prioritize market adoption by (B)_____ initial pricing to build sales volume before maximizing profits.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------|-------------|
| ① overprice | reducing |
| ② undervalue | increasing |
| ③ misprice | maintaining |
| ④ devalue | stabilizing |
| ⑤ overestimate | lowering |
| ⑥ underestimate | elevating |

13) 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (33)

In most respects, humans are one of a relatively small number of species that evolved a very different strategy of investing more energy to reproduce more slowly. Like apes and elephants, we mature at a leisurely pace, grow large bodies, and have few babies but devote much time and energy to raising them well. This unusual strategy succeeds because while apes and elephants produce fewer babies than mice, a larger percentage of their offspring survive to then reproduce. A house mouse can become a mother when she is just five weeks old, has four to ten pups per litter, and can have a new litter every two months over the course of her approximately twelve-month life. However, the vast majority of her pups die young. In contrast, a chimp or elephant mother does not reproduce until she is at least twelve years old, and she gives birth to only one infant every five or six years over the next thirty or so years. About half of these offspring make it to becoming parents.

- ① The evolutionary advantages of producing large numbers of offspring quickly
- ② Humans' slow reproduction accompanying intensive parental care as an effective survival strategy
- ③ The biological differences between mammals and other animal species
- ④ The unusual human reproductive strategy of investing intensive parental care in a small number of offspring
- ⑤ How environmental factors influence reproductive strategies in different species
- ⑥ The relationship between body size and reproductive capacity in mammals

14) 다음 밑줄 친 문장들 중, 어법상 어색한 부분이 있는 것은? (3개) (34번)

① When scientists make an important new discovery or experimentally prove some hypothesis, ② they do not, in general, keep that information to themselves so that they alone can consider its meaning and derive additional theories from it. Instead, ③ they publish their results and make their data available for inspection. ④ This makes possible for other scientists to reconsider their data and possibly refute their conclusions. More important, though, ⑤ it makes possible for other scientists to use that data to construct new hypotheses and perform new experiments. ⑥ The assumption is that society as a whole will end up knowing more ⑦ if information is spread as wide as possible, rather than being limited to a few people. In a strict sense, every scientist depending on the work of other scientists.

15) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (3개) (35번)

In the 1930s, the British psychologist Sir Frederic Bartlett asked people to listen to folktales from other countries and then recall these stories at a later date. As you might guess, ① familiar stories were not remembered as well as ② unfamiliar stories. Surprisingly, however, errors in memory were not ③ random. Rather, subjects often rewrote ④ similar parts of the stories in their own minds - particularly the parts that made the ⑤ least sense to them. Bartlett concluded that when facing problems, humans draw upon mental schemata, or shelves of stored knowledge in our brains, to fill in any ⑥ minor gaps in our memories. Therefore, remembering is an ⑦ imaginable process that involves building upon past experiences.

16) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (36번)

History, people often say, repeats itself. And looking at the historical records of the ancient civilizations, some things do seem to happen again and again. Civilizations expand, get overextended, and then collapse as in the cases of Rome, which went under in 476 AD, and the British Empire, which fell apart more than a thousand years later in the post-World War II era. But is this always the case? _____. But that's not what archaeologists see. Some civilizations end suddenly, like the Aztec and Inca, conquered by invaders in the 1520s AD. Those empires never had the chance to collapse as a result of overexpansion. So in the case of civilizations, "history repeats itself" seems to be an oversimplification.

- ① If so, archaeology would be pretty boring; one thing would happen again and again
- ② Historical evidence suggests that civilizations always follow identical trajectories
- ③ If this pattern were universal, archaeological research would lack meaningful variation
- ④ The archaeological record confirms that all empires collapse in the same manner
- ⑤ Overexpansion appears to be the inevitable fate of all great civilizations
- ⑥ The cyclical nature of history makes archaeological predictions highly accurate

17) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (3개) (37)

Stanford psychology professor Dr. Carol Dweck is the internationally recognized pioneer of the concept of "growth mindset" as a way to continually grow, learn, and ①preserve in our efforts. Dweck found that kids who are told they're "smart" actually ②excel in future tasks, by choosing ③harder tasks to avoid evidence that they are not smart, which Dweck calls having a "fixed mindset." In contrast, Dweck found, kids who are praised for their ④effort, not for their intelligence, develop what Dweck calls a "growth mindset." They learn that their effort is what led to their ⑤success, and if they continue to try, over time they'll improve and ⑥accomplish more things. These kids end up ⑦assuming tougher things, and feel better about themselves. "Emphasizing effort gives a child a ⑧variable that they can control," Dweck has explained.

18) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (2개) (38번)

To monitor our surroundings is to focus on what's outside of ourselves: what we see, hear, smell, feel, and perhaps even taste. But sometimes what really marks a place is something less ①specific - a feeling within us. An interesting example emerged from a study of subway passenger behavior. Researchers trying to understand why people sit where they sit or stand where they stand in subway and metro trains examined the factors that shape the way riders used and navigated that space in different situations. One of their findings involved the reasons many riders like to plant themselves ②far from the train's doors. Partly this was the ③apparent convenience of being able to exit more quickly. But it was shaped partly by a more ④concrete sensation - the desire to avoid the sometimes uncomfortable feeling of accidentally making eye contact with seated passengers. We can't see feelings - but they're very ⑤real, and they ⑥influence our experience of the world.

19) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (39번)

We have a 'diving reflex', like other marine mammals. This means that special nerve endings on our faces, around the mouth and nose, trigger this reflex only when the facial region goes under water. If we are in the water, with our head out in the air, there is no diving reflex. But if we sink just our face in a bowl of water, while the whole of the rest of our body is in the dry air, the diving reflex is triggered. _____. At the same time the heart rate is slowed down to half speed and blood is shunted to the vital organs, protecting them from the effects of the brief stop in breathing. By contrast, if a chimpanzee or a gorilla found itself in water with its face below the surface, it would panic, its heart would race and it would quickly drown.

- ① The nervous system triggers rapid breathing to prevent oxygen deficiency
- ② It immediately activates our breathing mechanisms to increase oxygen intake underwater
- ③ The reflex automatically seals respiratory pathways and constricts pulmonary air channels
- ④ Our respiratory system becomes hyperactive to compensate for the aquatic environment
- ⑤ Blood circulation increases dramatically to supply more oxygen to the brain
- ⑥ It automatically closes down the airway, reducing the risk of swallowing water, and it narrows the small air-passages in the lungs

20) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색하지 않은 것은? (40번)

There is a natural assumption of truth, or a truth bias when humans communicate with one another. In other words, when we're listening to others or reading their words, ①our automatic assumption is what the other person is telling the truth. This usually works out fine. If you ask someone ②where the restroom is located or if it's raining outside, you can safely assume that most people will not lie in their responses. ③Imagine how difficult that would be to converse with someone if you assumed that ④everything they were telling you were false! Indeed, questioning the truth of a statement and then choosing not to believe it requires additional mental steps. For the most part, humans are "cognitive misers," ⑤which means we typically don't expend more mental effort than seem necessary in a given situation. It makes sense then, that when we see something online, even if it is fake, our default is to believe it, at least at first.

1) ①, ③

① to announce the opening of a new dog park to the community (지역사회에 새로운 반려견 공원 개방을 알리기 위해)

③ to invite dog owners to visit and enjoy the newly opened dog park (반려견 주인들을 새로 개방된 반려견 공원을 방문하여 즐기도록 초대하기 위해)

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② to inform residents about new pet registration requirements (새로운 반려동물 등록 요건에 대해 주민들에게 알리기 위해)

④ to request feedback on the town's pet-friendly initiatives (마을의 반려동물 친화적 사업에 대한 피드백을 요청하기 위해)

⑤ to explain the rules and regulations for using the dog park (반려견 공원 이용 규칙과 규정을 설명하기 위해)

⑥ to thank the community for supporting the pet program (반려동물 프로그램을 지원해준 지역사회에 감사하기 위해)

2) ③, ⑧

③ seeing → see (to visit과 병렬구조)

⑧ know → knowing (분사구문)

3) ③, ⑤

③ inconvenience (불편함) → convenience (편리함)

⑤ intimate (친밀한, 가까운) → distant (멀리 있는, 먼)

4) ①, ⑤

① we are likely not only to think ourselves into a way of acting but also to act ourselves into a way of thinking (우리는 생각을 통해 행동 방식을 만들어낼 뿐만 아니라 행동을 통해 사고 방식도 만들어낸다)

⑤ our actions can shape our thoughts just as much as our thoughts shape our actions (우리의 행동이 생각을 형성할 수 있는 정도는 생각이 행동을 형성하는 정도와 같다)

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② our thoughts and actions are completely independent of each other in most situations (우리의 생각과 행동은 대부분의 상황에서 완전히 독립적이다)

③ external factors have little influence on how we form our personal beliefs and attitudes (외부 요인은 개인적 신념과 태도 형성에 거의 영향을 미치지 않는다)

④ people's behaviors are primarily determined by their genetic makeup rather than their beliefs (사람들의 행동은 신념보다는 주로 유전적 구성에 의해 결정된다)

⑥ social influence plays a minimal role in determining individual behavior patterns (사회적 영향은 개별 행동 패턴을 결정하는 데 최소한의 역할만 한다)

5) ①, ③

① You might discover that the less you say, the more you hear (말을 적게 할수록 더 많이 듣게 된다는 것을 발견할 수도 있다)

③ You could realize that speaking less leads to better listening (적게 말하는 것이 더 나은 경청으로 이어진다는 것을 깨달을 수 있다)

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② You would find that silence creates uncomfortable social situations (침묵이 불편한 사회적 상황을 만든다는 것을 알게 될 것이다)

④ You might learn that verbal communication is overrated in relationships (언어적 의사소통이 관계에서 과대평가된다는 것을 배울 수도 있다)

⑤ You would understand that most conversations are meaningless (대부분의 대화가 무의미하다는 것을 이해하게 될 것이다)

⑥ You could find that limiting speech enhances your understanding of others (말을 제한하는 것이 타인에 대한 이해를 향상시킨다는 것을 발견할 수 있다)

6) ④, ⑤, ⑥

④ exercising → exercise (병렬구조: act on it and actually exercise)

⑤ are → is (Getting - 동명사S)

⑥ providing → provided

7) ②, ⑥

② disagree (동의하지 않다) → agree (동의하다)

⑥ biased for (유리하게 편파적인) → biased against (불리하게 편파적인)

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⑤ condemn (비난하다) ≙ criticize (비판하다)

8) ⑤

9) ②, ④

② The characteristics of expert knowledge as organized and interconnected understanding (조직화되고 상호연결된 이해로서의 전문가 지식의 특징)

④ How expertise is defined by deep, structured knowledge within specific domains (전문성이 특정 영역 내에서의 깊고 구조화된 지식으로 정의되는 방법)

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① The cognitive superiority of experts over ordinary people in all domains (모든 영역에서 전문가의 일반인에 대한 인지적 우월성)

③ The importance of accumulating as many facts as possible to become an expert (전문가가 되기 위해 가능한 많은 사실을 축적하는 것의 중요성)

⑤ The limitations of specialization compared to general intelligence (일반 지능과 비교했을 때 전문화의 한계)

⑥ Why experts struggle to transfer their skills to unfamiliar areas (전문가들이 익숙하지 않은 영역으로 기술을 전이하는 데 어려움을 겪는 이유)

10) ②, ⑤, ⑦

② which → where

⑤ which → where

⑦ construct → constructing (앞에 and가 사라지면서 분사구문으로 바뀜) (원문은 'and thereby construct')

11) ③, ⑦

③ excellently (훌륭하게) → poorly/badly (형편없이)

⑦ difficulty (어려움) → ease/facility (쉬움)

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⑧ incompetently ≙ poorly

12) ①, ⑤

① (해석) 기업가들은 감정적 애착으로 인해 종종 제품 가격을 과도하게 책정하지만, 이익을 극대화하기 전에 판매량을 늘리기 위해 초기 가격을 낮춰서 시장 수용을 우선시해야 한다.

⑤ (해석) 기업가들은 감정적 애착으로 인해 종종 제품을 과대평가하지만, 이익을 극대화하기 전에 판매량을 늘리기 위해 초기 가격을 낮춰서 시장 수용을 우선시해야 한다.

<단어 뜻 설명>

(A) overprice (과도하게 가격을 책정하다)

undervalue (과소평가하다)

misprice (잘못된 가격을 책정하다)

devalue (가치를 떨어뜨리다)

overestimate (과대평가하다)

underestimate (과소평가하다)

(B) reducing (줄이는, 감소시키는)

increasing (증가시키는)

maintaining (유지하는)

stabilizing (안정화시키는)

lowering (낮추는)

elevating (높이는, 상승시키는)

13) ②, ④

② Humans' slow reproduction accompanying intensive parental care as an effective survival strategy (효과적인 생존 전략으로서의 집중적인 부모 케어를 동반하는 인간의 느린 번식)

④ The unusual human reproductive strategy of investing intensive parental care in a small number of offspring (소수의 자손에게 집중적인 부모 케어를 투자하는 인간의 특이한 번식 전략)

<오답 설명>

① The evolutionary advantages of producing large numbers of

offspring quickly (빠르게 많은 수의 새끼를 낳는 것의 진화적 장점)

- ③ The biological differences between mammals and other animal species (포유류와 다른 동물 종들 간의 생물학적 차이)
 ⑤ How environmental factors influence reproductive strategies in different species (환경 요인이 다양한 종의 번식 전략에 미치는 영향)
 ⑥ The relationship between body size and reproductive capacity in mammals (포유류에서 체구와 번식 능력 간의 관계)

14) ④, ⑤, ⑦

- ④ This makes possible for other scientists → This makes it possible for other scientists
 ⑤ it makes possible for other scientists → it makes it possible for other scientists
 ⑦ if information is spread as wide as possible → if information is spread as widely as possible

15) ①, ②, ⑦

- ① familiar → unfamiliar
 ② unfamiliar → familiar
 ⑦ imaginable → imaginative

16) ①, ③

- ① If so, archaeology would be pretty boring; one thing would happen again and again (만약 그렇다면, 고고학은 꽤 지루할 것이다; 한 가지 일이 계속 반복될 것이기 때문이다)
 ③ If this pattern were universal, archaeological research would lack meaningful variation (이 패턴이 보편적이라면, 고고학 연구는 의미 있는 변화가 부족할 것이다)
 ② Historical evidence suggests that civilizations always follow identical trajectories (역사적 증거는 문명이 항상 동일한 궤적을 따른다는 것을 시사한다)
 ④ The archaeological record confirms that all empires collapse in the same manner (고고학 기록은 모든 제국이 같은 방식으로 붕괴한다는 것을 확인해준다)
 ⑤ Overexpansion appears to be the inevitable fate of all great civilizations (과도한 확장은 모든 위대한 문명의 불가피한 운명인 것 같다)
 ⑥ The cyclical nature of history makes archaeological predictions highly accurate (역사의 순환적 성격은 고고학적 예측을 매우 정확하게 만든다)

17) ①, ②, ③

- ① preserve (보존하다) → persevere (인내하다, 견디다)
 ② excel (뛰어나다) → underperform (저조한 성과를 보인다)
 ③ harder (더 어려운) → easier (더 쉬운)

<오답 설명>

- ⑥ accomplish ≙ achieve
 ⑦ assume (책임 등을 맡다) ≙ take on

18) ②, ④

- ② far from → close to
 ④ concrete → abstract

19) ③, ⑥

- ③ The reflex automatically seals respiratory pathways and constricts pulmonary air channels (반사가 자동으로 호흡 경로를 차단하고 폐 공기 통로를 수축시킨다)
 ⑥ It automatically closes down the airway, reducing the risk of swallowing water, and it narrows the small air-passages in the lungs (자동으로 기도를 차단하여 물을 삼킬 위험을 줄이고, 폐의 작은 공기 통로를 좁힌다)

<오답 설명>

- ① The nervous system triggers rapid breathing to prevent oxygen deficiency (신경계가 산소 부족을 방지하기 위해 빠른 호흡을 유발한다)
 ② It immediately activates our breathing mechanisms to increase oxygen intake underwater (즉시 호흡 메커니즘을 활성화하여 수중에서 산소 섭취를 증가시킨다)
 ④ Our respiratory system becomes hyperactive to compensate for

the aquatic environment (호흡 시스템이 수중 환경을 보상하기 위해 과활성화된다)

- ⑤ Blood circulation increases dramatically to supply more oxygen to the brain (혈액 순환이 뇌에 더 많은 산소를 공급하기 위해 극적으로 증가한다)

20) ②

<오답 설명>

- ① our automatic assumption is what ~ → our automatic assumption is that ~
 ③ Imagine how difficult that would be → Imagine how difficult it would be
 ④ everything they were telling you were false! → ④everything they were telling you was false!
 ⑤ more mental effort than seem necessary → more mental effort than seems necessary