

1) 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (18번)

Dear Ms. Lopez,  
We want to express our gratitude for your dedication as a Spanish instructor. With exceptional teaching skills, you have significantly improved our students' progress and confidence in Spanish. As the year is about to end, it is time for us to reflect on your contributions and consider the renewal of your contract. Given your positive impact, we would like to offer an extension of your contract for the next academic year. We believe your continued involvement will further enhance our students' learning experience and academic achievement. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,  
James Martin  
Principal

- ① expressing appreciation for an instructor's outstanding performance and offering contract renewal
- ② requesting a teacher to reconsider their resignation from the language department
- ③ acknowledging excellent teaching contributions and proposing contract extension for the following year
- ④ announcing the end of a teaching contract due to budget constraints
- ⑤ inviting a Spanish instructor to participate in a professional development program
- ⑥ requesting feedback on curriculum improvements for the Spanish language program

2) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (3개) (19번)

Peter stepped out of the freezing night air and into the brightly lit hospital lobby, holding his three-year-old daughter in his arms. The harsh light made her look even more ①unwell, her face all red and sweaty. Her fever had started suddenly, just before dinner, but it wouldn't ②rise despite his efforts. At the front desk, he explained her symptoms, his concern ③growing with every moment. They were quickly led to the doctor, who ④worried him and carefully examined his daughter. After the doctor gave her a shot, her fever ⑤went down and she seemed more ⑥comfortable. As Peter watched her sleep peacefully that night, he felt a wave of ⑦anxiety wash over him.

3) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (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. \_\_\_\_\_. 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 As a leader, you need to maintain professional distance from your team members
- ② As a leader, you need to be accessible and open to meaningful connections with others
- ③ As a leader, you need to establish clear boundaries to maintain authority and respect
- ④ As a leader, you must be able to connect with and be approachable to other people
- ⑤ As a leader, you should focus on developing your individual skills and expertise
- ⑥ As a leader, you need to delegate responsibilities while avoiding direct involvement

4) 다음 글에서 다음 등식의 빈칸에 들어갈 어구를 찾아 쓰시오. (21)

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.

- (A) ( )  
----- = Happiness
- (B) ( )

5) 다음 밑줄 친 어구 중 성격이 다른 것을 고르시오. (22)

All of the restaurants are using ①carefully chosen words 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 ②its 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 attract potential diners to sample their offerings. In the natural world, there are no ③neon 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 ④a written language or neon sign, they advertise their offerings just as effectively using ⑤the language of smell.

6) 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (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 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" causes us to make inconsistent decisions. Science calls this phenomenon hyperbolic discounting. 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.

- ① The Mathematical Logic Behind Investment Decision Making
- ② Hyperbolic Discounting: How Immediacy Affects Our Financial Choices
- ③ Why People Make Irrational Decisions When Immediate Rewards Are Available
- ④ The Psychology of Money: Understanding Interest Rates and Time Value
- ⑤ How to Make Better Financial Decisions by Controlling Emotional Impulses
- ⑥ The Economic Principles That Guide Consumer Spending Behaviors

7) 다음 밑줄 친 어구 중, 어법상 어색한 부분이 없는 번호를 고르시오. - 2개 (24)

①Of central important for understanding the development of handedness is the answer to the question of when in development ②it is actually determined if a child will be left-handed or right-handed. ③It was long thought that handedness could only be reliably determined in elementary school, when a child learns to write. However, this assumption is incorrect. In fact, scientific studies show that left-handedness is established in many children long before elementary school - interestingly, even before birth in most people. In such studies, ④the hand and arm movements of unborn children in the womb is recorded using ultrasound images. Using this technique, ⑤it was shown that a clear preference for the movement of the right arm exists as early as 10 weeks after fertilization. In this study, ⑥ultrasound images of 72 unborn children 10 weeks after fertilization was evaluated and 85% showed more movements of the right arm than the left. This number is already very close to the approximately 89.4% right-handers among adults.

8) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. (29)

Objects appear differently when viewed from various positions.

In art, there are a number of ways to use perspective to obtain the illusion of depth, including using colors and graduated values of black and white, and accurately drawing the subject by applying the rules of the geometric system of perspective. ( ① ) In order to achieve perspective, you must make a number of observations. ( ② ) The forms or objects that you draw on a flat surface actually have depth and dimension in real life. ( ③ ) As you view them and place their shapes and forms on a drawing surface, try to represent that depth to make the objects appear realistic and three-dimensional. ( ④ ) Because of this, it's important to establish the viewpoint, and stick with it. ( ⑤ ) When observing a subject, you see depth and three dimensions. When you draw this subject onto a flat surface as it appears to the eye, you are drawing in perspective.

9) 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (30)

Low oil prices are a good thing, because it means lower energy costs of production for the majority of industries, not least the automobile and the logistics industries. Firms directly benefit from the decrease in their costs of production and provision of services. This has the effect of stimulating the aggregate supply and provides a stimulus for growth. Conversely, a sudden rise in oil prices due to a shrink in oil production is never good news, even though it definitely gives a big boost to the energy sector. A look through the history of oil price fluctuations proves this notion, as this has been the subject of much economic research. Following an oil price jump of 10 per cent due to a contraction in supply, an economy (as typified by the US economy) typically sees its output (GDP) slowed by close to 1 percentage point. For a \$15 trillion economy, that is a loss of \$150 billion in potential wealth or economic growth. Conversely, there has never been much concern with oil price decreases following an excess in its supply.

- ① The Complex Relationship Between Oil Prices and Global Economic Stability
- ② Oil Price Fluctuations: Economic Benefits of Low Prices vs. Costs of High Prices
- ③ Why the Energy Sector Benefits Most from Rising Oil Prices
- ④ The Historical Analysis of Oil Production and Supply Chain Management
- ⑤ How Governments Can Stabilize Oil Prices to Prevent Economic Disruption
- ⑥ The Asymmetric Economic Impact of Rising and Falling Oil Prices

10) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. (31)

In fact, there were entire years during junior high when we weren't capable of thinking about much else.

We might forget an anecdote about a stranger because it makes few connections with our existing associations, but we won't forget a piece of gossip about our cousin. ( ① ) There's one complex network that is larger and quicker to access than all others - the self. ( ② ) We've been thinking about ourselves in our whole lives. ( ③ ) So if a new piece of information has something to do with us, it will be more easily and thoroughly processed. ( ④ ) It hits even closer to home than our actual home - we can take a vacation away from our home, but not from ourselves. ( ⑤ ) The most effective communicators find ways to make the abstract personal. ( ⑥ ) Consider the warning that law schools give to motivate first-year law students concerning the rigors of their program. Hearing that "the first-year dropout rate is 33%" is an abstract statistic. "Look to your left, look to your right. One of the three of you won't be joining us next fall" wakes up the self.

11) 다음 밑줄 친 어구 중, 어법상 어색한 부분이 있는 번호를 골라 어색한 부분을 바르게 고치시오. - 2개 (32)

① Steve Jobs used analogy to get people embrace the new technology. Before computers, people worked in a physical world. We used paper and pens and physical file folders and so on. ② The idea of working in a virtual world was radically different. Or at least seemed radically different. ③ What Jobs understood was that a physical office was fundamentally similar to a virtual office. To win over the masses, Jobs drew strong analogies ④ between the traditional workplace people knew well with the new, unfamiliar virtual workplace. In the pre-computer workplace, when ideas were written on paper it was called . . . a document. ⑤ When those documents needed to be stored they were put in . . . a folder. And those folders were kept on . . . a desk. Documents, folders, and desktops are the terms we use in our virtual work ⑥ because Steve Jobs understood that using familiar terms would make the new technology easier to understand it. The parallels between the physical and virtual workplace now seem obvious.

12) 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (33)

Turtle hatchlings have, it seems, evolved to crawl toward the light. For millions of years this was a highly rational and effective strategy because the light on a dark beach represented the reflection of the moon and stars on the water's surface. Following the lights led baby turtles back home to the sea. The problems started when humans began building beachfront homes and sparkling hotels on the other side of the beach. Now after hatching, turtles heading for the brightest nearby lights were being guided straight into traffic. Are self-destructive sea turtles naturally irrational? Yes, in the modern world. But there's a deeper truth. 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.

↓

Sea turtle hatchlings' (A)\_\_\_\_\_ behavior of moving toward light was once (B)\_\_\_\_\_ for survival, but artificial lighting from human development now leads them away from the ocean and into danger.

(A)

- ① instinctive
- ② learned
- ③ evolved
- ④ random
- ⑤ destructive
- ⑥ adaptive

(B)

- beneficial
- unnecessary
- advantageous
- harmful
- logical
- detrimental

13) 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (34)

Sensory organs are the only channels of communication between the brain and the outside world. Simply put, the brain is not designed to sense on its own. For instance, an exposed brain would neither sense light shining on it nor feel something touching it. In fact, patients are often kept awake during brain surgery, which can help a surgeon isolate specific regions of the brain. The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle recognized this characteristic of the brain over 2,000 years ago when he said, "Nothing is in the mind that does not pass through the senses." This concept can be seen clearly when volunteers are blind-folded and placed in the warm water of a sensory deprivation tank. They soon experience visual, auditory, and tactile (touch) hallucinations, as well as incoherent thought patterns. 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.

- ① the evolutionary development of human sensory organs throughout history
- ② the crucial role of sensory input in brain function and cognitive processes
- ③ the brain's complete dependence on sensory organs for interaction with the external world
- ④ the effectiveness of sensory deprivation therapy in treating psychological disorders
- ⑤ the philosophical implications of Aristotle's theories about human perception
- ⑥ the medical procedures that allow surgeons to operate on conscious patients

14) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (35)

The writer and zoologist Desmond Morris observed that our feet communicate exactly what we think and feel more honestly than any other part of our bodies. Why are the feet and legs such accurate reflectors of our sentiments? For millions of years, long before humans spoke, our legs and feet reacted to environmental threats (e.g., hot sand, ill-tempered lions) instantaneously, without the need for conscious thought. Our limbic brains made sure that our feet and legs reacted as needed by either ceasing motion, running away, or kicking at a potential threat. This survival regimen, retained from our ancestral heritage, has served us well and continues to do so today. \_\_\_\_\_. When we are presented with something dangerous or even disagreeable, our feet and legs still react as they did in prehistoric times.

- ① In fact, these age-old reactions are still so hardwired in us that we cannot control them
- ② Indeed, these ancient response patterns remain so deeply ingrained in our nervous system
- ③ However, modern humans have largely overcome these primitive instinctual responses
- ④ Therefore, we must learn to consciously override these outdated survival mechanisms
- ⑤ Nevertheless, these reactions have become less reliable in contemporary social situations
- ⑥ Consequently, our feet and legs have evolved to be more sophisticated than other body parts

15) 다음 밑줄 친 어구 중, 어법상 어색한 부분이 있는 번호를 골라 어색한 부분을 바르게 고치시오. - 3개 (36)

The transition from an oral culture, ①in which knowledge was handed down through stories, songs, and apprenticeships, to a literate one, based on the written word, ②were held back for centuries by the lack of suitable writing material. Stone and clay tablets were used, but they were prone to fracture and were bulky and heavy to transport. ③Wood suffers from splitting and is susceptible to decay. Wall paintings are static and space is limited. The invention of paper, ④said to be one of the four great inventions of the Chinese, solving these problems, but it wasn't until the Romans replaced the scroll with the codex - or, as we call it now, the book - ⑤what the material reached its full potential. That was two thousand years ago, and it is still a dominant form of the written word. That paper, a much softer material than either stone or wood, ⑥won out as the guardian of the written word ⑦is a remarkable materials story.

16) 다음 글의 주제를 조건에 맞게 주어와 동사를 갖춘, 하나의 완결된 문장으로 작성하시오. (37)

A reason for a conclusion is very unlikely to consist in a single claim. No matter how we might state it in short-hand, it is, analytically, a complex interaction of many ideas and implications. The reason must be broken down into a chain of more precise premises. For example, the claim that 'university education should be free for all Australians' might be supported by the reason that 'the economy benefits from a well-educated Australian population'. But is our analysis of the situation clearly expressed in just one statement? Hardly. The conclusion is about universities and free education, while the reason introduces some new ideas: economic benefit and a well-educated population. While the link between these two ideas and the conclusion might seem obvious, 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.

<조건>

1. Given으로 시작하는 독립분사구문의 관용적 표현을 1회 사용할 것
2. reasoning / complex / break / precise premises / must를 각 1회 사용할 것 (동사는 형태 변형 가능)
3. 11-14단어의 영어 1문장으로 쓸 것

17) 다음 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 연결사로 가장 적절한 것은? (38)

The word "migration" is almost always reported in the popular media and even in scientific literature as a problem or a crisis. For example, migrants are assumed to overcrowd cities, clog up labor markets, and increase poverty. The other questionable assumption is that most migration is involuntary - people fleeing natural or man-made disasters. The reality, (A)\_\_\_\_\_, is more complex, and many migrants are simply seeking greater economic opportunity. Of course migration can and does create social and economic problems. (B)\_\_\_\_\_ migration can also be a solution for many preexisting problems. (C)\_\_\_\_\_, out-migration generally redistributes workers from places of labor surplus to areas where there is greater demand or more opportunity. 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. Most research that examines long-term outcomes of migration, including remittances and intergenerational mobility, finds positive "long-term" effects on places of origin and destination.

- | (A)            | (B)         | (C)         |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| ① however      | But         | For example |
| ② therefore    | Moreover    | Likewise    |
| ③ moreover     | However     | Similarly   |
| ④ likewise     | Therefore   | For example |
| ⑤ nevertheless | Furthermore | However     |



18) 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (2개) (39)

The big problem with money created by the government is that those who run the government always face the temptation to create more money and spend it. Whether among ancient kings or modern politicians, this has happened again and again over the centuries, leading to inflation and the many economic and social problems that follow from inflation. For this reason, many countries have preferred using gold, silver, or some other material that is inherently limited in supply, as money. It is a way of depriving governments of the power to expand the money supply to inflationary levels. Gold has long been considered ideal for this purpose, since the supply of gold in the world usually cannot be increased rapidly. When paper money is convertible into gold whenever the individual chooses to do so, then the money is said to be "backed up" by gold. 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.

↓

To prevent governments from creating excessive money that leads to (A)\_\_\_\_\_, many countries have used gold or other materials with (B)\_\_\_\_\_ supply as the basis for their monetary systems, which effectively controls the amount of money that can be issued.

(A)

(B)

- |                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| ① inflation       | limited    |
| ② deflation       | unlimited  |
| ③ economic growth | flexible   |
| ④ inflation       | restricted |
| ⑤ recession       | abundant   |
| ⑥ prosperity      | controlled |

19) 다음 글의 주제를 조건에 맞게 주어와 동사를 갖춘, 하나의 완결된 문장으로 작성하시오. (40)

The study of emotions and decision making is now of considerable importance. This involves the application of various tools afforded by neuroscience. One important stream of the literature examines people with brain damage and how damage to particular parts of the brain known to be responsible for particular cognitive functions impacts on decision making. One example of this research is the work of Antonio Damasio, who finds that when the emotional part of the brain is damaged, this actually reduces the efficacy of decision making. Good decisions are a product of the emotional part of the brain working in conjunction with the deliberative part. This contradicts the assumptions of conventional economics, where emotions play a negative role in the decision-making process. Here it is assumed that decision making can be modeled as being generated in a stoic, unemotional fashion, and that's why decisions tend to be optimal. But the evidence suggests that emotions actually play an important and, often, a positive role in decision making.

<조건>

1. 완료분사구문을 1회 사용할 것
2. emotions / decision-making / a positive role / assume / have / harmful to / can을 각 1회 사용할 것.  
(decision-making은 2회 사용할 것)
3. 동사는 형태 변형 가능
4. 15-18단어의 영어 1문장으로 쓸 것

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20) 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? (2개) (41-42)

Shoppers confronted with the choice of thirty different varieties of gourmet chocolates are more likely to walk away without buying any, compared with when they are presented with only half a dozen choices. If employees are given a free trip to Paris, they are happy. If you give them a free trip to Hawaii, they are happy. But if you offer them the choice between the two destinations, they are less happy, no matter what they choose. Why might choice be so disruptive? The reason is that choice forces us to make comparisons and acknowledge relative disadvantages. People who choose Paris complain that it doesn't have the ocean and those who choose Hawaii regret that it doesn't have the museums. Psychologist Barry Schwartz calls this the 'tyranny of choice' because rather than providing freedom, it actually constrains our decision-making. He argues that more choice increases unhappiness because we worry that we are going to make the wrong decision and so we get stressed about trying to process all the comparisons in an effort to get it right. This both increases our fear of making the wrong choice and raises expectations that we should be able to get the best choice. Having made the choice, we then start to regret, wondering whether it was the right one.

- ① Shoppers prefer to have more chocolate varieties to choose from rather than fewer options.
- ② Employees are equally satisfied whether they choose between Paris and Hawaii or receive a predetermined destination.
- ③ According to Barry Schwartz, having multiple choices enhances our sense of freedom and satisfaction.
- ④ People who choose Paris over Hawaii typically complain about the lack of ocean access.
- ⑤ The stress of making comparisons between options can lead to decreased happiness even after making a decision.
- ⑥ More choices always result in better decisions and higher satisfaction levels.

1) 정답: ①, ③

① expressing appreciation for an instructor's outstanding performance and offering contract renewal (뛰어난 성과에 대한 감사 표현과 계약 갱신 제안)

③ acknowledging excellent teaching contributions and proposing contract extension for the following year (우수한 교육 기여도 인정과 다음 해 계약 연장 제안)

<오답 해설>

② requesting a teacher to reconsider their resignation from the language department (언어학과 사임 재고 요청)

④ announcing the end of a teaching contract due to budget constraints (예산 제약으로 인한 교육 계약 종료 발표)

⑤ inviting a Spanish instructor to participate in a professional development program (스페인어 강사의 전문성 개발 프로그램 참여 초대)

⑥ requesting feedback on curriculum improvements for the Spanish language program (스페인어 프로그램 커리큘럼 개선에 대한 피드백 요청)

2) 정답: ②, ④, ⑦

② rise (상승하다) → go down (원문: wouldn't go down - 열이 내려가지 않았다)

④ worried (걱정시켰다) → reassured (원문: reassured him - 그를 안심시켰다)

⑦ anxiety (불안) → calm (원문: felt a wave of calm - 평온함을 느꼈다)

3) 정답: ②, ④

② As a leader, you need to be accessible and open to meaningful connections with others (리더로서 접근 가능하고 의미 있는 관계에 열려있어야 한다)

④ As a leader, you must be able to connect with and be approachable to other people (리더로서 다른 사람들과 연결되고 접근 가능해야 한다)

<오답 해설>

① As a leader, you need to maintain professional distance from your team members (리더로서 팀원들과 전문적인 거리를 유지해야 한다)

③ As a leader, you need to establish clear boundaries to maintain authority and respect (리더로서 권위와 존경을 유지하기 위해 명확한 경계를 설정해야 한다)

⑤ As a leader, you should focus on developing your individual skills and expertise (리더로서 개인적인 기술과 전문성 개발에 집중해야 한다)

⑥ As a leader, you need to delegate responsibilities while avoiding direct involvement (리더로서 직접적인 개입을 피하면서 책임을 위임해야 한다)

4) (A) what he gets

(B) what he wants / what he expects to get

5) 정답: ②

나머지는 식당들과 꽃들이 손님을 끌어들이기 위해 사용하는 광고 수단이고, ②는 꽃들이 갖고 있는 식당 시설, 즉, 꽃들 그 자체를 말한다.

6) 정답: ②, ③

② Hyperbolic Discounting: How Immediacy Affects Our Financial Choices (가치 편파 효과: 즉시성이 재정적 선택에 미치는 영향)

③ Why People Make Irrational Decisions When Immediate Rewards Are Available (즉각적인 보상이 가능할 때 사람들이 비합리적 결정을 하는 이유)

<오답 해설>

① The Mathematical Logic Behind Investment Decision Making (투자 의사결정의 수학적 논리)

④ The Psychology of Money: Understanding Interest Rates and Time Value (돈의 심리학: 이자율과 시간 가치 이해)

⑤ How to Make Better Financial Decisions by Controlling Emotional Impulses (감정적 충동을 조절하여 더 나은 재정적 결정을 내리는 방법)

법)

⑥ The Economic Principles That Guide Consumer Spending Behaviors (소비자 지출 행동을 이끄는 경제적 원칙들)

7) ③, ⑤

<오답 해설>

① Of central important → Of central importance

② it is actually determined if → it is actually determined whether

④ the hand and arm movements of ~ in the womb is → the hand and arm movements of ~ in the womb are

⑥ ultrasound images of ~ fertilization was → ultrasound images of ~ fertilization were

8) 정답: ④

9) 정답: ②, ⑥

② Oil Price Fluctuations: Economic Benefits of Low Prices vs. Costs of High Prices (유가 변동: 저유가의 경제적 이익 대 고유가의 비용)

⑥ The Asymmetric Economic Impact of Rising and Falling Oil Prices (유가 상승과 하락의 비대칭적 경제적 영향)

<오답 해설>

① The Complex Relationship Between Oil Prices and Global Economic Stability (유가와 글로벌 경제 안정성 간의 복잡한 관계)

③ Why the Energy Sector Benefits Most from Rising Oil Prices (에너지 부문이 유가 상승으로부터 가장 큰 이익을 얻는 이유)

④ The Historical Analysis of Oil Production and Supply Chain Management (석유 생산과 공급망 관리의 역사적 분석)

⑤ How Governments Can Stabilize Oil Prices to Prevent Economic Disruption (정부가 경제적 혼란을 방지하기 위해 유가를 안정화하는 방법)

10) 정답: ③

주어진 문장은 "우리가 평생 자신에 대해 생각해왔다"는 앞 문장을 강조하는 내용이므로 ③번 위치가 가장 적절하다.

11) ① get people embrace → get people to embrace

⑥ understand it → understand

12) 정답: ①, ③

(A): instinctive(본능적인), evolved(진화된) - 거북이의 빛을 향해 기어가는 행동은 본능적이고 진화된 행동

(B): beneficial(유익한), advantageous(유리한) - 과거에는 생존에 도움이 되는 행동이었음

① Sea turtle hatchlings' instinctive behavior of moving toward light was once beneficial for survival, but artificial lighting from human development now leads them away from the ocean and into danger. (바다거북 새끼들의 빛을 향해 이동하는 본능적인 행동은 한때 생존에 유익했지만, 인간 개발로 인한 인공 조명이 이제 그들을 바다에서 멀어지게 하고 위험에 빠뜨리고 있다.)

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<오답 풀이>

② learned (학습된) unnecessary (불필요한)

④ random (무작위의) harmful (해로운)

⑤ destructive (파괴적인) logical (논리적인)

⑥ adaptive (적응적인) detrimental (해로운)

13) 정답: ②, ③

② the crucial role of sensory input in brain function and cognitive processes (뇌 기능과 인지 과정에서 감각 입력의 중요한 역할)

③ the brain's complete dependence on sensory organs for interaction with the external world (외부 세계와의 상호작용을 위한 뇌의 감각기관에 대한 완전한 의존)

<오답 해설>

① the evolutionary development of human sensory organs throughout history (역사를 통한 인간 감각기관의 진화적 발달)



- ④ the effectiveness of sensory deprivation therapy in treating psychological disorders (심리적 장애 치료에서 감각 차단 요법의 효과)
- ⑤ the philosophical implications of Aristotle's theories about human perception (인간 지각에 대한 아리스토텔레스 이론의 철학적 함의)
- ⑥ the medical procedures that allow surgeons to operate on conscious patients (의식이 있는 환자를 수술할 수 있게 하는 의료 절차)

14) 정답: ①, ②

- ① In fact, these age-old reactions are still so hardwired in us that we cannot control them (실제로, 이러한 오래된 반응들은 우리에게 여전히 너무 깊이 각인되어 있어서 통제할 수 없다)
- ② Indeed, these ancient response patterns remain so deeply ingrained in our nervous system (정말로, 이러한 고대의 반응 패턴들은 우리 신경계에 여전히 매우 깊이 각인되어 있다)

<오답 해설>

- ③ However, modern humans have largely overcome these primitive instinctual responses (그러나 현대인들은 이러한 원시적 본능 반응을 대부분 극복했다)
- ④ Therefore, we must learn to consciously override these outdated survival mechanisms (따라서 우리는 이러한 구식 생존 메커니즘을 의식적으로 무시하는 법을 배워야 한다)
- ⑤ Nevertheless, these reactions have become less reliable in contemporary social situations (그럼에도 불구하고, 이러한 반응들은 현대 사회 상황에서 덜 신뢰할 만하게 되었다)
- ⑥ Consequently, our feet and legs have evolved to be more sophisticated than other body parts (결과적으로, 우리의 발과 다리는 다른 신체 부위보다 더 정교하게 진화했다)

15) ② were → was

④ solving → solved

⑤ what → that

16) Given that reasoning is complex, it must be broken into precise premises.

17) 정답: ①

18) 정답: ①, ④

(A): inflation(인플레이션) - 정부가 과도한 화폐를 발행할 때 발생하는 문제

(B): limited(제한된), restricted(제한된) - 금이나 은처럼 공급이 제한된 재료를 사용하는 이유

- ① To prevent governments from creating excessive money that leads to inflation, many countries have used gold or other materials with limited supply as the basis for their monetary systems, which effectively controls the amount of money that can be issued. (정부가 인플레이션을 유발하는 과도한 화폐를 발행하는 것을 방지하기 위해, 많은 국가들이 공급이 제한된 금이나 다른 재료를 화폐 시스템의 기반으로 사용해왔으며, 이는 발행될 수 있는 화폐량을 효과적으로 통제한다.)
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<오답 해설>

② deflation (디플레이션, 물가하락) unlimited (무제한의)

③ economic growth (경제성장) flexible (유연한)

⑤ recession (경기침체) abundant (풍부한)

⑥ prosperity (번영) controlled (통제된)

19) Having been assumed to be harmful to decision-making, emotions can play a positive role in decision-making.

20) 정답: ④, ⑤

④ People who choose Paris over Hawaii typically complain about the lack of ocean access. (파리를 하와이보다 선택한 사람들은 전형적으로 바다가 없다는 것에 대해 불평한다)

⑤ The stress of making comparisons between options can lead to decreased happiness even after making a decision. (선택지들 간의 비교로 인한 스트레스는 결정을 내린 후에도 행복감 감소로 이어질 수 있다)

<오답 해설>

① Shoppers prefer to have more chocolate varieties to choose from rather than fewer options. (쇼핑객들은 적은 선택지보다 더 많은 초콜릿 종류를 선호한다)

② Employees are equally satisfied whether they choose between Paris and Hawaii or receive a predetermined destination. (직원들은 파리와 하와이 중 선택하든 미리 정해진 목적지를 받든 똑같이 만족한다)

③ According to Barry Schwartz, having multiple choices enhances our sense of freedom and satisfaction. (Barry Schwartz에 따르면, 다양한 선택지를 갖는 것이 자유감과 만족감을 향상시킨다)

⑥ More choices always result in better decisions and higher satisfaction levels. (더 많은 선택지가 항상 더 나은 결정과 더 높은 만족도를 가져온다)