

1) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? - 3개 [2023년 9월 18번]

To whom it may concern,  
I would like to draw your attention to a problem that frequently occurs with the No. 35 buses. There is a bus stop about halfway along Fenny Road, ①in which the No. 35 buses ②are supposed to stop. It would appear, however, that some of your drivers are either unaware of this bus stop ③nor for some reason choose to ignore it, ④driving past even though the buses are not full. I would be grateful if you could ⑤remind your drivers that this bus stop exists and that they should be prepared to stop at it. I ⑥look forward to see an improvement in this service soon.  
Yours faithfully,  
John Williams

2) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? - 3개 [2023년 9월 19번]

My 10-year-old appeared, in desperate need of a quarter. "A quarter? ①What on earth do you need a quarter?" ②My tone bordered on irritation. ③I didn't want to be bothered with such a trivial demand. "There's a garage sale up the street, and there's something I just gotta have! It only costs a quarter. Please?" I placed a quarter in my son's hand. Moments later, a little voice said, "Here, Mommy, this is for you." I glanced down at the hands of my little son and saw a four-inch cream-colored statue of two small children hugging one another. ④Inscribed at their feet was words ⑤that were read It starts with 'L' ends with 'E' and in between are 'O' and 'V.' ⑥As I watched him race back to the garage sale, I smiled with a heart full of happiness. That 25-cent garage sale purchase brought me a lot of joy.

3) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? - 2개 [2023년 9월 20번]

Managers frequently try to play psychologist, to "figure out" why an employee has acted in a certain way. Empathizing with employees in order to understand their point of view can be very helpful. However, when dealing with a problem area, in particular, remember that it is not the person who is bad, but \_\_\_\_\_. Avoid making suggestions to employees about personal traits they should change; instead suggest more acceptable ways of performing. For example, instead of focusing on a person's "unreliability," a manager might focus on the fact that the employee "has been late to work seven times this month." It is difficult for employees to change who they are; it is usually much easier for them to change how they act.

- ① personal characteristics of the person
- ② the behaviors that are shown on the job
- ③ the psychological instability of the person
- ④ the personality exhibited on the job
- ⑤ the deeds demonstrated in the workplace
- ⑥ the person's hidden intention
- ⑦ the output that they yield on the job

4) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? - 3개 [23년 9월 21번]

I suspect fungi are a little more forward "thinking" than their larger partners. Among trees, each species fights other species. Let's assume the beeches native to Central Europe could emerge victorious in most forests there. Would this really be an advantage? What would happen if a new pathogen came along that infected most of the beeches and killed them? In that case, wouldn't it be more advantageous if there were a certain number of other species around - oaks, maples, or firs - that would continue to grow and provide the shade needed for a new generation of young beeches to sprout and grow up? Diversity provides security for ancient forests. Because fungi are also very dependent on stable conditions, they support other species underground and protect them from complete collapse to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① prevent the overwhelming dominance of a single tree species
- ② ensure one particular tree species becomes dominant
- ③ provide prey to the dominant species in nature
- ④ keep an area from being dominated by a singular tree species
- ⑤ guarantee they can't invade each other's territory
- ⑥ ensure that one species of tree doesn't manage to dominate
- ⑦ compete with each other in interdependence relationship

5) 다음 글의 내용을 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)~(C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? - 2개 [2023년 9월 22번]

It's remarkable that positive fantasies help us relax to such an extent that it shows up in physiological tests. If you want to unwind, you can take some deep breaths, get a massage, or go for a walk - but you can also try simply closing your eyes and fantasizing about some future outcome that you might enjoy. But what about when your objective is to make your wish a reality? The last thing you want to be is relaxed. You want to be energized enough to get off the couch and lose those pounds or find that job or study for that test, and you want to be motivated enough to stay engaged even when the inevitable obstacles or challenges arise. The principle of "Dream it. Wish it. Do it." does not hold true, and now we know why: in dreaming it, you undercut the energy you need to do it. You put yourself in a temporary state of complete happiness, calmness - and inactivity.

→ The more (A)\_\_\_\_\_ fantasies you have, the more (B)\_\_\_\_\_ you are, but the (C)\_\_\_\_\_ your energy becomes.

- | (A)           | (B)       | (C)        |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| ① optimistic  | relaxed   | lower      |
| ② pessimistic | relieved  | stronger   |
| ③ positive    | strained  | weaker     |
| ④ negative    | anxious   | higher     |
| ⑤ upbeat      | laid-back | more slack |
| ⑥ achievable  | peaceful  | more       |

6) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 의미상 성격이 다른 하나는? [2023년 9월 23번]

If cooking is as central to human identity, biology, and culture as the biological anthropologist Richard Wrangham suggests, it stands to reason that the decline of cooking in our time would have ①serious consequences for modern life, and so it has. Are they all bad? Not at all. The outsourcing of much of the work of cooking to corporations ②has relieved women of what has traditionally been their exclusive responsibility for feeding the family, making it easier for them ③to work outside the home and have careers. It has headed off ④many of the domestic conflicts that such a large shift in gender roles and family dynamics was bound to spark. It has ⑤relieved other pressures in the household, including longer workdays and overscheduled children, and ⑥saved us time that we can now invest in other pursuits. It has also allowed us ⑦to diversify our diets substantially, making it possible even for people with no cooking skills and little money to enjoy a whole different cuisine. All that's required is a microwave.

7) 다음 글의 주제 또는 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? - 3개 [23년 9월 24번]

As you may already know, what and how you buy can be political. To whom do you want to give your money? Which companies and corporations do you value and respect? Be mindful about every purchase by carefully researching the corporations that are taking our money to decide if they deserve our support. Do they have a record of polluting the environment, or do they have fair-trade practices and an end-of-life plan for the products they make? Are they committed to bringing about good in the world? For instance, my family has found a company producing recycled, plastic-packaging-free toilet paper with a social conscience. They contribute 50 percent of their profits to the construction of toilets around the world, and we're genuinely happy to spend our money on this special toilet paper each month. Remember that the corporate world is built on consumers, so as a consumer you have the power to vote with your wallet and encourage companies to embrace healthier and more sustainable practices with every purchase you choose to make.

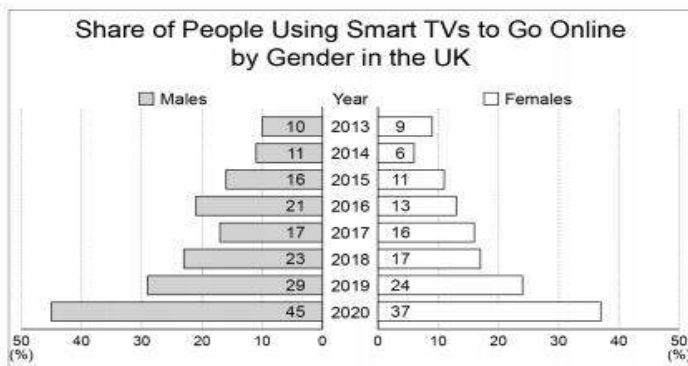
- ① Buy Consciously, Make Companies Do the Right Things
- ② Green Businesses: Are They Really Green?
- ③ The impacts of Conscious Purchases on the well-being of entire humanity
- ④ Do Voters Have a Powerful Impact on Economic Policy?
- ⑤ The Political Meaning of Your Careful Purchases
- ⑥ The Secret to Saving Your Money: Record Your Spending

8) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? - 3개 [2023년 9월 25번]

The graph above shows the findings of a survey on the use of smart TVs to go online in the UK from 2013 to 2020, by gender. In each year from 2013 to 2020, the percentage of male respondents who used smart TVs to access the Internet was higher than ①that of female respondents. The percentage gap between the two genders ②were the largest in 2016 and in 2020, ③when both had an 8 percentage point difference. In 2020, the percentage of respondents who reported using smart TVs to go online was higher than 30% for both males and females. For male respondents, 2017 was the only year ④that saw a decrease in the percentage of ⑤that accessing the Internet via smart TVs ⑥compared to the previous year, during the given period. In 2014, the percentage of females using smart TVs to access the Internet was the lowest during the given period at 6%, and it went up to 11% in 2015.

9) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? - 3개 [2023년 9월 26번]

Camille Flammarion was born at Montigny-le-Roi, France. He ①became interested in astronomy ②on an early age, and when he was only sixteen he wrote a book on the origin of the world. The manuscript was not published at the time, but it came to the attention of Urbain Le Verrier, the director of the Paris Observatory. He became an assistant to Le Verrier in 1858 and ③worked as a calculator. At nineteen, he wrote ④the other book called *The Plurality of Inhabited Worlds*, ⑤in which he passionately claimed that life exists outside the planet Earth. His most successful work, *Popular Astronomy*, was published in 1880, and eventually ⑥sold 130,000 copies. With his own funds, he built an observatory at Juvisy and spent May to November of each year there. In 1887, he ⑦found the *French Astronomical Society* and served as editor of its monthly publication.



10) 다음 글의 내용을 다음과 같이 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? - 2개 [23년 9월 29번]

There is little doubt that we are driven by the sell-by date. Once an item is past that date it goes into the waste stream, further increasing its carbon footprint. Remember those items have already travelled hundreds of miles to reach the shelves and once they go into waste they start a new carbon mile journey. But we all make our own judgement about sell-by dates; those brought up during the Second World War are often scornful of the terrible waste they believe such caution encourages. The manufacturer of the food has a view when making or growing something that by the time the product reaches the shelves it has already been travelling for so many days and possibly many miles. The manufacturer then decides that a product can reasonably be consumed within say 90 days and 90 days minus so many days for travelling gives the sell-by date. But whether it becomes toxic is something each individual can decide. It would seem to make sense not to buy large packs of perishable goods but non-perishable items may become cost-effective.



An item past the sell-by date will be in the waste stream increasing carbon (A)\_\_\_\_\_. Although it is the manufacturer who decides the sell-by date of an item, checking if it is still okay to be consumed depends on (B) \_\_\_\_\_ judgements.

- |   | (A)       | (B)        |
|---|-----------|------------|
| ① | emissions | personal   |
| ② | footsteps | altruistic |
| ③ | credits   | arbitrary  |
| ④ | cycles    | irrational |
| ⑤ | releases  | respective |
| ⑥ | rights    | emotional  |

11) 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? - 2개 [2023년 9월 30번]

The “jolt” of caffeine does wear off. Caffeine is removed from your system by an enzyme within your liver, which gradually degrades it over time. Based in large part on genetics, some people have a more efficient version of the enzyme that degrades caffeine, allowing the liver to rapidly clear it from the bloodstream. These rare individuals can drink an espresso with dinner and fall fast asleep at midnight without a problem. Others, however, have a slower-acting version of the enzyme. It takes far longer for their system to eliminate the same amount of caffeine. As a result, they are very sensitive to caffeine’s effects. One cup of tea or coffee in the morning will last much of the day, and should they have a second cup, even early in the afternoon, they will find it difficult to fall asleep in the evening. Aging also alters the speed of caffeine clearance: the older we are, the longer it takes our brain and body to remove caffeine, and thus the more sensitive we become in later life to caffeine’s sleep-disrupting influence.

- ① Caffeine is gradually removed from the body by enzymes in the liver.
- ② Different people have different genetic capabilities to degrade caffeine.
- ③ People who are good at breaking down caffeine can sleep deeply even after drinking espresso in the evening.
- ④ It takes a long time for people who are sensitive to caffeine to degrade it.
- ⑤ Among caffeine-sensitive people, the ability to degrade caffeine often improves with age.
- ⑥ The rates of synthesizing caffeine differ from person to person depending on their heredity effects

12) 다음 글의 주제 또는 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? - 3개 [23년 9월 31번]

Rebels may think they're rebels, but clever marketers influence them just like the rest of us. Saying, "Everyone is doing it" may turn some people off from an idea. These people will look for alternatives, which (if cleverly planned) can be exactly what a marketer or persuader wants you to believe. If I want you to consider an idea, and know you strongly reject popular opinion in favor of maintaining your independence and uniqueness, I would present the majority option first, which you would reject in favor of my actual preference. We are often tricked when we try to maintain a position of defiance. People use this reversal to make us independently" choose an option which suits their purposes. Some brands have taken full effect of our defiance towards the mainstream and positioned themselves as rebels; which has created even stronger brand loyalty.

- ① the negative impact of controversial marketing campaigns on brands
- ② How adroit marketers can sell themselves to disobedient customers
- ③ ways to promote products or ideas by utilizing consumers' rebellious tendencies
- ④ the role of content marketing strategies in building and strengthening brand identity
- ⑤ marketers' effective strategy to trick resistant consumers into believing that they are being resistant
- ⑥ necessity of implementing customer loyalty programs to create stronger brand loyalty
- ⑦ importance of incorporating consumer feedback into product development and marketing

13) 다음 글에서 ㉠과 ㉡가 각각 가장 잘 어울리는 부분을 찾으시오. [2023년 9월 32번]

㉠ Yet viewers follow soap operas with ease.

㉡ Because, of course, the abstraction is built on an extremely familiar framework.

A typical soap opera creates an abstract world, in which a highly complex web of relationships connects fictional characters that exist first only in the minds of the program's creators and are then recreated in the minds of the viewer. ① If you were to think about how much human psychology, law, and even everyday physics the viewer must know in order to follow and speculate about the plot, you would discover it is considerable - at least as much as the knowledge required to follow and speculate about a piece of modern mathematics, and in most cases, much more. ② How are they able to cope with such abstraction? ③ The characters in a soap opera and the relationships between them are very much like the real people and relationships we experience every day. ④ The abstraction of a soap opera is only a step removed from the real world. ⑤ The mental "training" required to follow a soap opera is provided by our everyday lives. ⑥

- ① ㉠-3, ㉡-5                      ② ㉠-2, ㉡-3
- ③ ㉠-1, ㉡-5                      ④ ㉠-3, ㉡-4
- ⑤ ㉠-4, ㉡-1                      ⑥ ㉠-2, ㉡-6

14) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? - 4개 [23년 9월 33번]

As always happens with natural selection, bats and their prey ①have been engaged in a life-or-death sensory arms race for millions of years. ②It's believed that hearing in moths arose specifically in response to ③the threat of being eaten by bats. (Not all insects can hear.) Over millions of years, moths ④have been evolved the ability to detect sounds at ever higher frequencies, and, ⑤as they are, the frequencies of bats' vocalizations ⑥have risen, too. Some moth species ⑦have also been evolved scales on their wings and a fur-like coat on their bodies; both act as "acoustic camouflage," by absorbing sound waves in the frequencies emitted by bats, ⑧thereby prevent those sound waves from bouncing back. The B-2 bomber and other "stealth" aircraft have fuselages ⑨made of materials that do something similar with radar beams.

15) 다음 글에서 ㉠과 ㉡가 각각 가장 잘 어울리는 부분을 찾으시오.  
[2023년 9월 34번]

㉠ Expectancies accomplish some of this work, helping to screen out information that is irrelevant to what is expected, and focusing our attention on clear contradictions.

㉡ People notice only a part of the world around them.

Much of human thought is designed to screen out information and to sort the rest into a manageable condition. ① The inflow of data from our senses could create an overwhelming chaos, especially given the enormous amount of information available in culture and society. ② Out of all the sensory impressions and possible information, it is vital to find a small amount that is most relevant to our individual needs and to organize that into a usable stock of knowledge. ③ The processes of learning and memory are marked by a steady elimination of information. ④ Then, only a fraction of what they notice gets processed and stored into memory. ⑤ And only part of what gets committed to memory can be retrieved. ⑥

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| ① ㉠-3, ㉡-5 | ② ㉠-2, ㉡-3 |
| ③ ㉠-1, ㉡-4 | ④ ㉠-3, ㉡-4 |
| ⑤ ㉠-4, ㉡-1 | ⑥ ㉠-4, ㉡-2 |

16) 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? - 2개 [2023년 9월 35번]

The irony of early democracy in Europe is that it thrived and prospered precisely because European rulers for a very long time were remarkably weak. For more than a millennium after the fall of Rome, European rulers lacked the ability to assess what their people were producing and to levy substantial taxes based on this. The most striking way to illustrate European weakness is to show how little revenue they collected. Europeans would eventually develop strong systems of revenue collection, but it took them an awfully long time to do so. In medieval times, and for part of the early modern era, Chinese emperors and Muslim caliphs were able to extract much more of economic production than any European ruler with the exception of small city-states.

- ① pros and cons of tax collection
- ② origin and history of tax collection
- ③ adverse effects of collecting too little tax
- ④ the reason early democracy in Europe was able to flourish
- ⑤ similarities between Chinese emperors and Muslim caliphs
- ⑥ the reason European rulers couldn't collect enough taxes
- ⑦ the influence of European rulers' political weakness on the European political system

17) 다음 글에서 ㉠과 ㉡가 각각 가장 잘 어울리는 부분을 찾으시오.  
[2023년 9월 36번]

㉠ For example, in most places a consumer in search of a quick meal has many choices, and more fast-food restaurants appear all the time.

㉡ Yes, costs rise, but consumers also gain information to help make purchasing decisions.

If you drive down a busy street, you will find many competing businesses, often right next to one another. ① These competing firms advertise heavily. ② The temptation is to see advertising as driving up the price of a product without any benefit to the consumer. ③ However, this misconception doesn't account for why firms advertise. ④ In markets where competitors sell slightly differentiated products, advertising enables firms to inform their customers about new products and services. ⑤ Consumers also benefit from added variety, and we all get a product that's pretty close to our vision of a perfect good - and no other market structure delivers that outcome. ⑥

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| ① ㉠-3, ㉡-5 | ② ㉠-2, ㉡-3 |
| ③ ㉠-1, ㉡-5 | ④ ㉠-3, ㉡-4 |
| ⑤ ㉠-4, ㉡-1 | ⑥ ㉠-2, ㉡-6 |

18) 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? - 2개 [2023년 9월 37번]

Architects might say a machine can never design an innovative or impressive building because a computer cannot be "creative." Yet consider the Elbphilharmonie, a new concert hall in Hamburg, which contains a remarkably beautiful auditorium composed of ten thousand interlocking acoustic panels. It is the sort of space that makes one instinctively think that only a human being - and a human with a remarkably refined creative sensibility, at that - could design something so aesthetically impressive. Yet the auditorium was, in fact, designed algorithmically, using a technique known as "parametric design." The architects gave the system a set of criteria, and it generated a set of possible designs for the architects to choose from. Similar software has been used to design lightweight bicycle frames and sturdier chairs, among much else. Are these systems behaving "creatively"? No, they are using lots of processing power to blindly generate varied possible designs, working in a very different way from a human being.

- ① Computers are able to design seemingly creative buildings because of sophisticated algorithms.
- ② Only getting appropriate orders and criteria can machines generate revolutionary structures.
- ③ Architects and machines can cooperate to realize some revolutionary designs.
- ④ Architects aren't able to design aesthetically impressive buildings.
- ⑤ The designs that computers yield can be innovative.
- ⑥ The ways architects work and those machines do are totally different.
- ⑦ Computers are capable of producing designs that look creative without the help of human architects.

19) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? - 3개 [23년 9월 38번]

The brain is a high-energy consumer of glucose, which is its fuel. Although the brain accounts for merely 3 percent of a person's body weight, it consumes 20 percent of the available fuel. Your brain can't store fuel, however, so it has to "pay as it goes." Since your brain is incredibly adaptive, it \_\_\_\_\_. Thus, during a period of high stress, it shifts away from the analysis of the nuances of a situation to a singular and fixed focus on the stressful situation at hand. You don't sit back and speculate about the meaning of life when you are stressed. Instead, you devote all your energy to trying to figure out what action to take. Sometimes, however, this shift from the higher-thinking parts of the brain to the automatic and reflexive parts of the brain can lead you to do something too quickly, without thinking.

- ① uses its fuel very economically
- ② is hardly stressed or exhausted
- ③ economizes its fuel resources
- ④ can perform multiple tasks simultaneously
- ⑤ is thrifty in allocating its fuel
- ⑥ is thoroughly prepared for the future
- ⑦ has the ability to infer what it has not experienced



20) 문맥상 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 조건에 맞추어 쓰시오. [2023년 9월 39번]

Much research has been carried out on the causes of engagement, an issue that is important from both a theoretical and practical standpoint: identifying the drivers of work engagement may enable us to manipulate or influence it. The causes of engagement fall into two major camps: situational and personal. The most influential situational causes are job resources, feedback and leadership, the latter, of course, being responsible for job resources and feedback. Indeed, leaders influence engagement by giving their employees honest and constructive feedback on their performance, and by providing them with the necessary resources that enable them to perform their job well. It is, however, noteworthy that \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. In other words, when employees are able to do their jobs well to the point that they match or exceed their own expectations and ambitions they will engage more, be proud of their achievements, and find work more meaningful. This is especially evident when people are employed in jobs that align with their values.

< 조건 >

- a. 아래 단어 전부 두 번씩 사용  
engagement, derive, job performance
- b. 동사형태 활용 가능
- c. 13단어 이하
- d. 종속절과 주절로

→ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

21) 다음 글의 주제를 조건에 맞추어 쓰시오. [2023년 9월 40번]

In 2006, researchers conducted a study on the motivations for helping after the September 11th terrorist attacks against the United States. In the study, they found that individuals who gave money, blood, goods, or other forms of assistance because of other-focused motives (giving to reduce another's discomfort) were almost four times more likely to still be giving support one year later than those whose original motivation was to reduce personal distress. This effect likely stems from differences in emotional arousal. The events of September 11th emotionally affected people throughout the United States. Those who gave to reduce their own distress reduced their emotional arousal with their initial gift, discharging that emotional distress. However, those who gave to reduce others' distress did not stop empathizing with victims who continued to struggle long after the attacks.

< 조건 >

- a. 각 문제 번호에 맞추어 아래 단어 전부 이용
- b. 동사형태 활용 가능
- c. 각각 11단어 이하

(1) act, give, likely, decline

(2) drive, self-centered motives, other-focused motives, than

(3) decrease, emotional arousal

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

when (2) \_\_\_\_\_

because of (3) \_\_\_\_\_



22) 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? - 3개 [23년 9월 41-42번]

In England in the 1680s, it was unusual to live to the age of fifty. This was a period when knowledge was not spread widely, there were few books and most people could not read. As a consequence, knowledge passed down through the oral traditions of stories and shared experiences. And since older people had accumulated more knowledge, the social norm was that to be over fifty was to be wise. This social perception of age began to shift with the advent of new technologies such as the printing press. Over time, as more books were printed, literacy increased, and the oral traditions of knowledge transfer began to fade. With the fading of oral traditions, the wisdom of the old became less important and as a consequence being over fifty was no longer seen as signifying wisdom. We are living in a period when the gap between chronological and biological age is changing fast and where social norms are struggling to adapt. In a video produced by the AARP (formerly the American Association of Retired Persons), young people were asked to do various activities 'just like an old person'. When older people joined them in the video, the gap between the stereotype and the older people's actual behaviour was noticeable. It is clear that in today's world our social norms need to be updated quickly.

- ① Our Social Norms on Aging: An Ongoing Evolution
- ② The Power of Oral Tradition in the Modern World
- ③ Changing Perceptions of Wisdom and Age
- ④ Generational Differences: Not As Big As You Think
- ⑤ There's More to Aging than What the Media Shows
- ⑥ How Young People Embrace Stereotypes About Older Adults
- ⑦ How Well You Age Depends on Your Views of Aging
- ⑧ The Evolution of Social Norms Related to Age
- ⑨ The Current Gap Between Chronological and Biological Age

23) 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? - 3개 [23년 9월 43-45번]

When Jack was a young man in his early twenties during the 1960s, he had tried to work in his father's insurance business, as was expected of him. His two older brothers fit in easily and seemed to enjoy their work. But Jack was bored with the insurance industry. "It was worse than being bored," he said. "I felt like I was dying inside." Jack felt drawn to hair styling and dreamed of owning a hair shop with a lively environment. He was sure that he would enjoy the creative and social aspects of it and that he'd be successful.

When he was twenty-six, Jack approached his father and expressed his intentions of leaving the business to become a hairstylist. As Jack anticipated, his father raged and accused Jack of being selfish, ungrateful, and unmanly. In the face of his father's fury, Jack felt confusion and fear. His resolve became weak. But then a force filled (d) his chest and he stood firm in his decision. In following his path, Jack not only ran three flourishing hair shops, but also helped his clients experience their inner beauty by listening and encouraging them when they faced dark times.

His love for his work led to donating time and talent at nursing homes, which in turn led to becoming a hospice volunteer, and eventually to starting fundraising efforts for the hospice program in his community. And all this laid a strong stepping stone for another courageous move in his life. When, after having two healthy children of their own, Jack and his wife, Michele, decided to bring an orphaned child into their family, his father threatened to disown them.

Jack understood that his father feared adoption, in this case especially because the child was of a different racial background than their family. Jack and Michele risked rejection and went ahead with the adoption. It took years but eventually Jack's father loved the little girl and accepted his son's independent choices. Jack realized that, although he often felt fear and still does, he has always had courage. In fact, courage was the scaffolding around which he had built richness into his life.

- ① Jack initially tried to work in his father's insurance business in his twenties.
- ② Jack's love for hairstyling led to him owning successful hair shops.
- ③ Jack's two older brothers did not fit into their father's insurance business.
- ④ Jack's father fully supported his decision to become a hairstylist.
- ⑤ Jack became a hospice volunteer and started fundraising for hospice programs.
- ⑥ Jack and his wife adopted an orphaned child despite his father's initial objections.
- ⑦ Jack's career in hairstyling did not lead to any social or community involvement.
- ⑧ Courage played a significant role in Jack's life, helping him make independent choices.

정답 및 해설

1) 정답: ①, ③, ⑥

① in which → at which (버스정류장은 at과 함께 쓴다)

③ nor → or (either A or B)

⑥ look forward to seeing

2) 정답: ①, ④, ⑤

① What on earth do you need a quarter **for**?

④ Inscribed at their feet **were** words

⑤ that **read** It starts with 'L' ends with 'E' and in between are 'O' and 'V.'

3) 정답: ② ⑤

② the behaviors that are shown on the job (직장에서 보이는 행동들)

⑤ the deeds demonstrated in the workplace (직장에서 보여주는 행위들)

오답:

① personal characteristics of the person (그 사람의 개인적 특성들)

③ the psychological instability of the person (그 사람의 심리적 불안정)

④ the personality exhibited on the job (직장에서 보이는 성격)

⑥ the person's hidden intention (그 사람의 숨겨진 의도)

⑦ the output that they yield on the job (그들이 직장에서 산출하는 결과)

4) 정답: ① ④ ⑥

① prevent the overwhelming dominance of a single tree species (한 나무 종의 압도적인 지배를 방지하다)

④ keep an area from being dominated by a singular tree species (한 지역이 단일 나무 종에 의해 지배당하는 것을 막다)

⑥ ensure that one species of tree doesn't manage to dominate (한 나무 종이 지배하지 못하도록 보장하다)

오답:

② ensure one particular tree species becomes dominant (특정한 한 나무 종이 지배적이 되도록 보장하다)

③ provide prey to the dominant species in nature (자연에서 지배적인 종에게 먹이를 제공하다)

⑤ guarantee they can't invade each other's territory (그들이 서로의 영역을 침범할 수 없도록 보장하다)

⑦ compete with each other in interdependence relationship (상호의존 관계에서 서로 경쟁하다)

5) 정답: ① ⑤

①번: The more (A) optimistic fantasies you have, the more (B) relaxed you are, but the (C) lower your energy becomes.

→ 낙관적인 환상을 더 많이 가질수록, 더 편안해지지만, 에너지는 더 낮아진다.

⑤번: The more (A) upbeat fantasies you have, the more (B) laid-back you are, but the (C) more slack your energy becomes.

→ 긍정적인 환상을 더 많이 가질수록, 더 느긋해지지만, 에너지는 더 느슨해진다.

① optimistic - relaxed - lower (낙관적인 - 편안한 - 더 낮은)

⑤ upbeat - laid-back - more slack (긍정적인 - 느긋한 - 더 느슨한)

오답:

② pessimistic - relieved - stronger (비관적인 - 안도감을 느끼는 - 더 강한)

③ positive - strained - weaker (긍정적인 - 긴장한 - 더 약한)

④ negative - anxious - higher (부정적인 - 불안한 - 더 높은)

6) 정답: ④

의미상 성격이 다른 것:

④ many of the domestic conflicts that such a large shift in gender roles and family dynamics was bound to spark (성역할과 가족 역학의 대규모 변화가 필연적으로 일으킬 많은 가정 내 갈등들)

의미상 성격이 같은 것들:

① serious consequences (심각한 결과들)

② relieved women of what has traditionally been their exclusive responsibility (전통적으로 여성들의 독점적 책임이었던 것으로부터 여성들을 해방시켰다)

③ making it easier for them to work outside the home and have careers (그들이 집 밖에서 일하고 경력을 쌓는 것을 더 쉽게 만들었다)

⑤ relieved other pressures in the household (가정 내 다른 부담들을 덜어주었다)

⑥ saved us time that we can now invest in other pursuits (우리가 이제 다른 일에 투자할 수 있는 시간을 절약해주었다)

⑦ allowed us to diversify our diets substantially (우리가 식단을 상당히 다양화할 수 있게 해주었다)

해설: 나머지는 모두 요리 외주화의 긍정적인 영향을 나타내는 반면, ④번은 "headed off(방지했다)"라는 표현과 함께 사용되어 부정적인 갈등을 방지했다는 의미로, 갈등 자체는 부정적 요소를 나타낸다.

7) 정답: ① ③ ⑤

① Buy Consciously, Make Companies Do the Right Things (의식적으로 구매하여, 기업들이 올바른 일을 하도록 만들어라)

③ The impacts of Conscious Purchases on the well-being of entire humanity (의식적인 구매가 전 인류의 복지에 미치는 영향)

⑤ The Political Meaning of Your Careful Purchases (당신의 신중한 구매의 정치적 의미)

오답:

② Green Businesses: Are They Really Green? (친환경 기업들: 그들이 정말 친환경적인가?)

④ Do Voters Have a Powerful Impact on Economic Policy? (유권자들이 경제 정책에 강력한 영향을 미치는가?)

⑥ The Secret to Saving Your Money: Record Your Spending (돈을 절약하는 비결: 지출을 기록하라)

8) 정답: ②, ③, ⑤

② (was - 주어가 The percentage gap)

③ (which. 2016년과 2020년 둘을 가리키는 주관대이다.)

⑤ (that accessing → those accessing : 접근하는 '사람들')

9) 정답: ②, ④, ⑦

② on an early age → at an early age (나이는 대체로 at과 함께 쓰인다)

④ the other book → another book (나머지 한 권의 책이 아니라 그냥 다른 책)

⑦ found → founded (설립했다.)

10) 정답: ① ⑤

①번: An item past the sell-by date will be in the waste stream increasing carbon (A) emissions. Although it is the manufacturer who decides the sell-by date of an item, checking if it is still okay to be consumed depends on (B) personal judgements.

→ 유통기한이 지난 제품은 폐기물 흐름에 들어가 탄소 배출을 증가시킬 것이다. 제품의 유통기한을 결정하는 것은 제조업체이지만, 여전히 섭취해도 괜찮은지 확인하는 것은 개인적인 판단에 달려있다.

⑤번: An item past the sell-by date will be in the waste stream increasing carbon (A) releases. Although it is the manufacturer who decides the sell-by date of an item, checking if it is still okay to be consumed depends on (B) respective judgements.

→ 유통기한이 지난 제품은 폐기물 흐름에 들어가 탄소 방출을 증가시킬 것이다. 제품의 유통기한을 결정하는 것은 제조업체이지만, 여전히 섭취해도 괜찮은지 확인하는 것은 각각의 판단에 달려있다.

① emissions - personal (배출 - 개인적인)

⑤ releases - respective (배출, 방출 - 각각의)

오답:

② footsteps - altruistic (발자국 - 이타적인)

③ credits - arbitrary (신용, 학점 - 자의적인)

④ cycles - irrational (순환 - 비합리적인)

11) 정답: ⑤ ⑥

내용과 일치하지 않는 것들:

⑤ Among caffeine-sensitive people, the ability to degrade caffeine often improves with age. (카페인에 민감한 사람들 중에서, 카페인을 분해하는 능력은 나이가 들면서 종종 향상된다.)

⑥ The rates of synthesizing caffeine differ from person to person depending on their heredity effects (카페인을 합성하는 비율은 유전적 영향에 따라 사람마다 다르다.)

내용과 일치하는 것들:

① Caffeine is gradually removed from the body by enzymes in the

- liver. (카페인을 간의 효소에 의해 몸에서 점진적으로 제거된다.)
- ② Different people have different genetic capabilities to degrade caffeine. (사람마다 카페인을 분해하는 유전적 능력이 다르다.)
- ③ People who are good at breaking down caffeine can sleep deeply even after drinking espresso in the evening. (카페인을 잘 분해하는 사람들은 저녁에 에스프레소를 마신 후에도 깊이 잠들 수 있다.)
- ④ It takes a long time for people who are sensitive to caffeine to degrade it. (카페인에 민감한 사람들은 그것을 분해하는 데 오랜 시간이 걸린다.)

12) 정답: ② ③ ⑤

- ② How adroit marketers can sell themselves to disobedient customers (교묘한 마케터들이 반항적인 고객들에게 어떻게 판매하는가)
- ③ ways to promote products or ideas by utilizing consumers' rebellious tendencies (소비자의 반항적 성향을 이용하여 제품이나 아이디어를 홍보하는 방법)
- ⑤ marketers' effective strategy to trick resistant consumers into believing that they are being resistant (저항하는 소비자들로 하여금 자신들이 저항하고 있다고 믿게 만드는 마케터들의 효과적인 전략)

오답:

- ① the negative impact of controversial marketing campaigns on brands (논란이 된 마케팅 캠페인이 브랜드에 미치는 부정적인 영향)
- ④ the role of content marketing strategies in building and strengthening brand identity (브랜드 정체성 구축 및 강화에서 콘텐츠 마케팅 전략의 역할)
- ⑥ necessity of implementing customer loyalty programs to create stronger brand loyalty (더 강한 브랜드 충성도를 만들기 위해 고객 충성도 프로그램을 시행하는 필요성)
- ⑦ importance of incorporating consumer feedback into product development and marketing (제품 개발과 마케팅에 소비자 피드백을 통합하는 것의 중요성)

13) ②

14) 정답: ④ ⑤ ⑦ ⑧

- ④ have been evolved → have evolved (뒤에 the ability라는 목적어가 있으므로 능동태로 써야 함)
- ⑤ as they are → as they have (evolved) (문맥상 완료시제가 적절)
- ⑦ have also been evolved → have also evolved (뒤에 scales라는 목적어가 있으므로 능동태로 써야 함)
- ⑧ thereby prevent → thereby preventing (인과 관계 분사구문)

15) ④

16) 정답: ④ ⑦

- ④ the reason early democracy in Europe was able to flourish (유럽 초기 민주주의가 번영할 수 있었던 이유)
- ⑦ the influence of European rulers' political weakness on the European political system (유럽 통치자들의 정치적 약함이 유럽 정치 체제에 미친 영향)

오답:

- ① pros and cons of tax collection (세금 징수의 장단점)
- ② origin and history of tax collection (세금 징수의 기원과 역사)
- ③ adverse effects of collecting too little tax (너무 적은 세금을 징수하는 것의 악영향)
- ⑤ similarities between Chinese emperors and Muslim caliphs (중국 황제들과 이슬람 칼리프들 간의 유사점)
- ⑥ the reason European rulers couldn't collect enough taxes (유럽 통치자들이 충분한 세금을 징수할 수 없었던 이유)

17) ③

18) 정답: ④ ⑦

내용과 일치하지 않는 것들:

- ④ Architects aren't able to design aesthetically impressive buildings. (건축가들은 미적으로 인상적인 건물을 설계할 수 없다.)
- ⑦ Computers are capable of producing designs that look creative without the help of human architects. (컴퓨터는 인간 건축가의 도움 없이 창의적으로 보이는 디자인을 만들어낼 수 있다.)

내용과 일치하는 것들:

- ① Computers are able to design seemingly creative buildings because of sophisticated algorithms. (컴퓨터는 정교한 알고리즘 때문에 겉보기에 창의적인 건물을 설계할 수 있다.)
- ② Only getting appropriate orders and criteria can machines generate revolutionary structures. (적절한 명령과 기준을 받아야만 기계가 혁신적인 구조물을 생성할 수 있다.)
- ③ Architects and machines can cooperate to realize some revolutionary designs. (건축가와 기계는 협력하여 일부 혁신적인 디자인을 실현할 수 있다.)
- ⑤ The designs that computers yield can be innovative. (컴퓨터가 산출하는 디자인은 혁신적일 수 있다.)
- ⑥ The ways architects work and those machines do are totally different. (건축가가 일하는 방식과 기계가 하는 방식은 완전히 다르다.)

19) 정답: ① ③ ⑤

- ① uses its fuel very economically (연료를 매우 경제적으로 사용한다)
- ③ economizes its fuel resources (연료 자원을 절약한다)
- ⑤ is thrifty in allocating its fuel (연료를 할당할 때 절약적이다)
- 오답:
- ② is hardly stressed or exhausted (거의 스트레스를 받지 않거나 지치지 않는다)
- ④ can perform multiple tasks simultaneously (여러 작업을 동시에 수행할 수 있다)
- ⑥ is thoroughly prepared for the future (미래를 위해 철저히 준비되어 있다)
- ⑦ has the ability to infer what it has not experienced (경험하지 못한 것을 추론할 능력이 있다)

20) although engagement derives job performance, job performance also derives engagement

21) (1) The act of giving was likely to decline when (2) (it was) driven by self-centered motives rather than by other-focused motives because (3) the decrease in emotional arousal.

22) 정답: ① ③ ⑧

- ① Our Social Norms on Aging: An Ongoing Evolution (노화에 대한 우리의 사회적 규범: 진행 중인 진화)
- ③ Changing Perceptions of Wisdom and Age (지혜와 나이에 대한 변화하는 인식)
- ⑧ The Evolution of Social Norms Related to Age (나리와 관련된 사회적 규범의 진화)

오답:

- ② The Power of Oral Tradition in the Modern World (현대 세계에서 구전 전통의 힘)
- ④ Generational Differences: Not As Big As You Think (세대 차이: 생각만큼 크지 않다)
- ⑤ There's More to Aging than What the Media Shows (노화에는 미디어가 보여주는 것보다 더 많은 것이 있다)
- ⑥ How Young People Embrace Stereotypes About Older Adults (젊은 사람들이 노인에 대한 고정관념을 받아들이는 방법)
- ⑦ How Well You Age Depends on Your Views of Aging (얼마나 잘 늙느냐는 노화에 대한 당신의 견해에 달려있다)
- ⑨ The Current Gap Between Chronological and Biological Age (연대 기적 나이와 생물학적 나이 사이의 현재 격차)

23) 정답: ③ ④ ⑦

내용과 일치하지 않는 것들:

- ③ Jack's two older brothers did not fit into their father's insurance business. (Jack의 두 형은 아버지의 보험 사업에 적응하지 못했다.)
- ④ Jack's father fully supported his decision to become a hairstylist. (Jack의 아버지는 그가 헤어 디자이너가 되기로 한 결정을 완전히 지지했다.)
- ⑦ Jack's career in hairstyling did not lead to any social or community involvement. (Jack의 헤어 디자이너 직업은 어떤 사회적 또는 지역사회 참여로 이어지지 않았다.)

내용과 일치하는 것들:

- ① Jack initially tried to work in his father's insurance business in his twenties. (Jack은 처음에 20대에 아버지의 보험 사업에서 일하려고

했다.)

- ② Jack's love for hairstyling led to him owning successful hair shops. (헤어 디자인에 대한 Jack의 사랑은 그가 성공적인 헤어샵을 소유하게 했다.)
- ⑤ Jack became a hospice volunteer and started fundraising for hospice programs. (Jack은 호스피스 자원봉사자가 되었고 호스피스 프로그램을 위한 기금 모금을 시작했다.)
- ⑥ Jack and his wife adopted an orphaned child despite his father's initial objections. (Jack과 그의 아내는 아버지의 초기 반대에도 불구하고 고아를 입양했다.)
- ⑧ Courage played a significant role in Jack's life, helping him make independent choices. (용기는 Jack의 삶에서 중요한 역할을 했으며, 그가 독립적인 선택을 하는 데 도움이 되었다.)