

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

For instance, you may know someone who never seems to notice that he dominates the conversation or who seems unaware that she speaks louder than anyone around her.

Good communicators are aware of their own behavior and its effects on others. ① Researchers call that awareness self-monitoring. ② People who are "high self-monitors" pay close attention to the way they look, sound and act in social situations. ③ In contrast, people who are "low self-monitors" often seem oblivious to both their own behaviors and other people's reactions to them. ④ Self-monitoring usually makes people more competent communicators because it enables them to see how their behavior fits or doesn't fit in a given social setting. ⑤ In addition, high self-monitors often have the ability to understand people's emotions and social behaviors accurately. (수능완성 유형편 2강 Let's)

002. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

& 괄호에 들어갈 어휘를 고르시오.

Open space and resource lands can be used to define natural boundaries between urban areas and rural areas. The separation they provide serves to buffer the more intense urban uses and activities from rural and resource uses. Similarly, they can separate different land uses, which might otherwise be ① **incompatible**. These lands can similarly provide a distinct break between communities (and between neighborhoods) to reinforce individual community identity. Moreover, open space designation can ② **complement** other regulatory efforts to shape urban growth patterns and ③ **limit** urban expansion. Permanently protected greenbelts, located on the perimeter of a community, can greatly [**prevent / reinforce**] the role of the urban growth boundary. Limiting the land available for development can help channel development to fill in existing developed areas. Higher densities and more compact patterns can be used to accommodate growth needs, rather than ④ **conserving** open land to urban uses. The more compact patterns will be more ⑤ **efficient** to serve and consume less land than the sprawl pattern prevalent in recent years.

(인수 2 Mini Test 2 15강 7번(부분연계))

003. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

A broody hen, which ① sits on her eggs, needs to incubate her eggs for 21 days before they hatch. The eggs are protected under her against a featherless patch of skin on her breast called a brood patch. Though it is normally a feathered area on her body, the hormones of broodiness ② cause her to lose feathers on her belly, creating direct contact with the skin and acting to incubate the eggs. She turns the eggs several times each day so that the embryo inside the egg does not stick to the shell membrane. She will become very protective, having her feathers stand on end and making a shrieking sound if ③ approaching too closely. Broody hens will leave the nest ④ unattended for short periods of time only in search of food and water and to eliminate waste. Care should be ⑤ taken not to position water and food too closely to the nest, as it could attract attention to the nest site and will decrease her needed exercise. (수능완성 실전편 4회 29번)

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

**When a bird searches intently for caterpillars that look like twigs,
it misses nearby moths that look like bark.**

Amid the confusion and clutter of the natural environment, predators concentrate their search on telltale signs, ignoring everything else. There is a great benefit to this: ①When you specialize in searching for specific details, even cryptically colored prey can seem obvious. ②But there is also a cost to paying too close attention, since you can become blind to the alternatives. ③The benefit of concealing coloration is not that it provides a solid guarantee of survival, but that it consistently yields a small edge in the chance of living through each successive threatening encounter. ④At a minimum, even a tiny delay between the approach of a predator and its subsequent attack can help a prey animal escape. ⑤And at best, the prey will be completely overlooked.

* clutter 어수선함, 혼란 ** telltale 감추어도 드러나는 *** cryptically 비밀스럽게
(인수 2 Mini Test 1 14강 10번)

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

So they store another iron-based compound called myoglobin in their muscles.

The bright red juice that one sees dripping out of uncooked meat and steaks [**cooking / cooked**] very rare is not blood- although it's a close relative. The explanation for this requires that the reader [**endures / endure**] a quick lesson in high-school biology. ① Oxygen is conveyed through the body by the bloodstream in a chemical called hemoglobin, an iron-based compound that is responsible for blood being red. ②Many animals, however, need that oxygen in their muscles much faster than the circulatory system can deliver it. ③When a very fast reaction is needed by muscle tissue, the muscles utilize the myoglobin while the "real stuff", the hemoglobin, is en route. ④It is this myoglobin [**that / which**] drips out of the meat we eat and not blood. ⑤There is actually almost no blood in a very rare steak. (수능완성 유형편 5강 Let's)

006. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

As adults, many of us have difficulty acknowledging our anger, even when it is fully justified.

(A) Then we may have heard an upset parent reply: "How dare you say such a thing — after all I've done for you! I don't ever want to hear that from you again!" We soon take these messages to mean, "Don't be angry! Never be angry with those you love! Keep control of yourself!"

(B) And we do just that, keeping many of our feelings to ourselves, stuffing them in the pit of our stomach and pretending we do not experience them. It is not surprising that so many people suffer from migraine headaches, peptic ulcers, hypertension, and heart disease.

(C) We may swallow our anger and ignore other feelings because we learned when we were very young that we were unacceptable when we had such feelings. As children we might have shouted at our parents: "I hate you! I never want to see you again!"

(수능완성 유형편 6강 1번)

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

007. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

In the past, personal information that a business collected about a customer was kept on paper records. Retrieving and using the information was laborious, even for the business that collected the information. Even the idea of dealing with mountains of paper records ①discouraged sharing much of this information beyond the immediate needs of each business. Record keeping was fragmented, information became quickly outdated, and businesses seldom ②used the information beyond the original purpose of gathering it. As long as this information remained ③within the control of the business that originally collected the information, most customers continued to trust that the business was using the information in a ④unlimited and responsible way. However, electronic data storage has become very sophisticated , and the sharing or release of personal information is becoming much ⑤easier and more widespread. Consumers hear horror stories of companies accidentally releasing computer files of information or computer hackers breaking into company systems and stealing information such as credit card numbers.

(인수 2 Mini Test 2 16강 9번)

008. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

To the casual viewer, a film about high school may be nothing more than simple entertainment. When the films are viewed collectively, however, the high school film genre reveals patterns that go beyond entertainment and teach deeper lessons about American culture. Motion pictures do not necessarily reflect the high school experience accurately. Hollywood routinely twists and shapes reality to maximize dramatic or comic effects. Films must also frame complicated social relationships within two hours and on a two-dimensional canvas. Nevertheless, even if they are not precise social documents of real high schools and real adolescents, these high school films are still [**aesthetically / socially / culturally**] meaningful. That is, they have something to teach us about [

(수능완성 유형편 13강 1번)

- ① what all of viewers want to say about the current status of American films.
- ② how complex social relationships will be settled without any conflict.
- ③ why films in Hollywood have a strong influence on social inequality.
- ④ how Americans make sense of education, adolescence, and class inequality.
- ⑤ what is the right sequence of aggression in the real and that in the film.

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

Animal foods get their symbolic power from this combination of utility and scarcity.

Despite recent findings which link the overconsumption of animal fats and cholesterol to degenerative diseases in rich societies, animal foods are more critical for sound nutrition than plant foods. ①I don't mean to say that animal foods are so good to eat that we can dispense with plant foods altogether. ②We are best off when we consume both kinds. ③Rather, my argument is that while plant foods can sustain life, access to animal foods bestows health and well-being above and beyond mere survival. ④In agricultural societies animal foods are especially good to eat nutritionally speaking, but they are also especially hard to produce. ⑤I do not think that it is an [**arbitrary / objective**] **cultural fact** therefore that all over the world people honor and desire animal foods more than plant foods and are willing to lavish a disproportionate share of their energy and wealth on producing them.

* degenerative 퇴행성의 ** bestow 부여하다 *** lavish 아낌없이 사용하다 (인수 2 9강 4번)

010. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When a person watches a television movie or listens to a compact disc, it is reasonably clear that the prime purpose of the communication is entertainment. Television news shows might be watched to gain information, but the television stations are well aware of the importance of presenting news in an entertaining fashion. Are television news and newspaper reporting really just other forms of entertainment? You might argue that listening to the radio in the morning to check traffic conditions is information gathering. Calling a travel agent to make an airline reservation clearly is an example of using the telephone as an information tool. But talking by telephone for hours with a distant friend is an entertaining way to keep in contact and exchange information of what is happening.

(수특 2강 03번)

[**Although (A) is primary purpose of communication, (B) is also important.]**

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| ① information | exchanging data |
| ② information | practical usage |
| ③ entertainment | information activity |
| ④ entertainment | exchanging data |
| ⑤ practical | information activity |

011. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In one experiment, a set of children making paper flowers were told theirs would be judged. Another group was simply left to create. Who made the more creative patterns? The children who did not expect they would be externally evaluated. In another experiment, preschoolers who were promised a "good player award" if they played with a magic marker to complete a task shifted from playing with the marker creatively to [**play / playing**] only as a means toward the reward. Similarly, in several studies of employees, those given task-based financial incentives (beyond their salary) made less creative decisions than those whose compensation was not linked to achieving specific tasks. If employers are trying to increase productivity, task-based incentives are useful. If they are trying to encourage innovation, money is not what speaks. (수능완성 유형편 1강 3번)

☞ While it can cause (A) results in case of task-based incentives, as for the creative job, rewards or compensation is not (B) as we may think.

- | (A) | ----- | (B) |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| ① productive | ----- | effective |
| ② reproductive | ----- | effective |
| ③ innovative | ----- | positive |
| ④ reproductive | ----- | intuitive |
| ⑤ productive | ----- | intuitive |

012. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Deforestation and soil degradation cause the release of carbon into the atmosphere, and are ①responsible for about 25 percent of current and historical emissions of CO2. Currently in developing countries, there are numerous interconnected drivers of forest destruction and degradation of soils. Poverty forces poor people to ②rely on traditional fuels, but other key drivers include population growth, low food security and land degradation. There are important structural drivers such as ③weak governance and inadequate forest protection, and reliance on foreign exchange earnings from the forestry and agricultural sectors. High ④discounting of long-term returns and higher risks in forestry [**weaken / weakens**] incentives for forest conservation and sustainable forestry relative to short-term earnings from converting forests to farmlands or pastures. In addition, the external costs of forest destruction and land degradation are ⑤valued in markets. (수능완성 유형편 2강 4번)

013. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A detailed examination of the world's greatest inventions highlights the perpetuation of the [] about the instant Big Idea, masking the reality of the incremental process at work. Ask who invented the steam engine, and you will most likely get the answer of James Watt, with the image of the young James sitting in his mother's kitchen being inspired by watching a kettle boil. Yet the reality was of Watt cleverly adapting wider applications for the steam pump, which had been invented earlier by Newcombe; Watt's inspiration came from extending the use of a machine used for pumping water out of coal mines, not from the vision supplied by a steaming kettle. (수능완성 유형편 11강 1번)

- ① essence ② myth ③ criticism ④ innovation ⑤ actual application

014. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Observations are not always undertaken with a clear sense of what data may be relevant. On a long and rough sea voyage in 1882, many of the ship's passengers were afflicted with seasickness. One who was not ①was the American philosopher and psychologist, William James. James had the great good fortune ②to notice that 15 of the passengers, all of ③whom were deaf and mute, were completely unaffected. James speculated that seasickness must be due to some temporary disturbance of the inner ear, a problem to which the deaf mutes were not sensitive at all. Later experimentation, some carried out by James, ④confirming this suspicion. This crucial clue about the causes of seasickness came thanks to James' ability to see the importance of something interesting that others ⑤had overlooked. (수능완성 유형편 11강 2번)

015. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Often, you may have observed students reading a passage very slowly and vocalizing (i.e. reading every word aloud) and re-reading sentences they have already read earlier because they have not comprehended the passage. When tested for comprehension, they score very ①low. Why does it happen? Why do students score low on comprehension when they have read a passage repeatedly? This happens because in reading the passage very slowly and very carefully the students have concentrated so much on the individual words and created so many fixations that they have failed to get the ②individual meaning of the passage. It is like seeing a film slowly, frame by frame. Ask the people who read fast and they will testify that there is no need to read slowly. Reading slowly ③interferes with one's comprehension because it causes too many ④artificial breaks and fixations which only ⑤block the smooth intake of ideas. (수능완성 실전편 4회 40번)

016. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 연결어로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consumers' satisfaction evaluations tend to be tied to specific consumption situations - we may be satisfied (or not) with the offering as we are using it at the current time. Even if we are satisfied now, (**A**), we may not be satisfied the next time we use it. Thus, satisfaction differs from an attitude, which is relatively enduring and less dependent on the specific situation. In addition, research shows that feelings tend to have more influence on satisfaction judgments early on, but this influence decreases over time. (**B**), thoughts have more influence on satisfaction judgments as time goes on. Note that a post-decision evaluation can differ from a pre-decision evaluation in that after using the product, a consumer may judge different attributes than he or she did before. For example, after trying frozen microwave pizza, you might decide that you like the taste less than you thought you would. (인수 2 2강 6번)

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------------|
| (A) | | (B) |
| ① therefore | ----- | in addition |
| ② therefore | ----- | for example |
| ③ however | ----- | Conversely |
| ④ in fact | ----- | for example |
| ⑤ in fact | ----- | in addition |

017. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

As the zoo world repairs its reputation, a wonderful resource is being taken out of its curtain. For years, scientists studied the remains of dead animals at museums, examined ① lab animals closely, but simply ② overlooked the opportunities at their local zoos. Here they had a chance to study live animals at close range — being born, growing, learning, resolving conflicts, building a home, winning a mate, parenting, and aging. Those who did take advantage of zoo studies laid legendary groundwork in the field of animal behavior. It was in a zoo setting, for instance, that the facial expressions of wolves were first studied ③ in detail. Given the skittish nature of wolves, this subtle "language" would have been nearly ④ possible to decode in the wild. The panda was equally difficult to study in the wild. Its solitary habits and remote, forested habitats kept researchers ⑤ from learning about reproduction - until the first panda cubs were born in zoos.

(수능완성 유형편 4강 1번)

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

But the same bias affects the checker.

Checklists are powerful tools, proven to increase the accuracy of behavior and to reduce errors. They are especially important in situations with multiple, complex requirements, and even more so where there are interruptions. ① With multiple people involved in a task, it is essential that the lines of responsibility be clearly spelled out. ② It is always better to have two people do checklists together as a team: one to read the instruction, the other to execute it. ③ If, instead, a single person executes the checklist and then, later, a second person checks the items, the results are not as robust. ④ The person following the checklist, feeling confident that any errors would be caught, might do the steps too quickly. ⑤ Confident in the ability of the first person, the checker often does a quick, less than thorough job. (수능완성 유형편 5강 1번)

019. 다음 글의 요지로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

Until the turn of the twentieth century there was a general belief among scientists that many other life-harboring worlds existed. Even as late as 1906, the astronomer Percival Lowell was convinced that Mars not only hosted life, but intelligent Martians, who had built a network of canals. During the twentieth century, the mood began to swing against the idea that life is common. Hopes of finding life elsewhere in the solar system began to fade as better telescopes, and then interplanetary space probes, revealed hostile conditions on our sister planets. This mood of skepticism extended to all extraterrestrial life, so that by the 1970s the Nobel Prize-winning biologist Jacques Monod felt able to proclaim in his book *Chance and Necessity*, 'Man at last knows that he is alone in the unfeeling immensity of the universe.'

(인수2 4강 7번)

- ① It is likely that life has ever existed in our universe.
- ② Belief in life-harboring worlds has something to do with our history.
- ③ The search for extra-terrestrial intelligence may be in vain.
- ④ There must be intelligent life elsewhere in the universe.
- ⑤ Optimism about aliens in the universe is prevailing.

020. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

There are many factors affecting opinions about science among the general population, and young people in particular, including its presentation in school, documentaries, news stories, and science fiction. Among these, science fiction stands out precisely because of its defining characteristic: works of science fiction present hypothetical scientific advances beyond what is presently known or possible. Consider the transporter in *Star Trek* and the resurrection of dinosaurs in *Jurassic Park*. It is not difficult to see how these bits of "fictional science" could captivate audience members, some of whom then choose to become personally involved in turning the fantasy into reality and pursue careers in science. On the other hand, the presentation of scientists in works of fiction can also have the opposite effect. If their work is always shown as leading to unforeseen disasters or if they are presented as being failures in their social lives, then even if these stereotypes are untrue they may have the effect of convincing students to avoid careers in the sciences.

- ① Young students' various viewpoints of science fictions
- ② Intrinsic characteristics of scientific breakthrough
- ③ Career related Influence of Sci-Fi on young people's perception of science
- ④ Some professional stereotypes about science fiction movies and dramas
- ⑤ Reverse relationship between science fiction's fantasy and media's criticism

023. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Often a casualty of war, food can also be a weapon of war. The provision or withholding of food is viewed as a legitimate tactic of war, stemming from the traditional use of blockade or siege tactics during conflict.

(A) Alternatively, exhortations by governments at war to avoid food wastage as a means of contributing to the war effort were commonplace by the mid-20th century.

(B) Food can be withheld by preventing it from being grown and harvested, destroying it after harvest, preventing its transportation, or by purposefully contaminating it or otherwise rendering it unfit for human consumption.

(C) However, since the adoption of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, sometimes informally referred to as the "rules of war," international humanitarian law has moved toward prohibiting deliberate starvation of civilian populations.

(인수 2 Mini Test 1 14강 11번)

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

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

We don't have the time or expertise to do research on every little decision.

Information has always been the key resource in our lives. It has allowed us to improve society, medical care, and decision-making, to enjoy personal and economic growth, and to better choose our elected officials. ①It is also a fairly costly resource to acquire and handle. ②As knowledge becomes more available — and decentralized through the Internet — the notions of accuracy and authoritativeness have become clouded. ③Conflicting view points are more readily available than ever, and in many cases they are disseminated by people who have no regard for facts or truth. ④Many of us find we don't know whom to believe, what is true, what has been modified, and what has been examined. ⑤Instead, we rely on trusted authorities, newspapers, radio, TV, books, sometimes your brother-in-law, the neighbor with the perfect lawn, the cab driver who dropped you at the airport, your memory of a similar experience.... Sometimes these authorities are worthy of our trust, sometimes not. (인수1 test 1 13번)

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

There's little reason to believe ambiguity like this tells us anything interesting about English or about language in general.

I saw her duck. ①This can mean either 'I saw her perform the act of ducking' or 'I saw the duck that belongs to her.' ②The ambiguity between these two readings results from a number of coincidences, most notably the two meanings of the word her, which can be either the accusative or the possessive form of the third person singular pronoun in English, and of the word duck, which is both a noun that refers to a type of waterbird, and a verb for a certain action. ③While it might pose a problem for a computer, it seldom does for ordinary folks. ④In an actual conversation, context would almost certainly clear up the meaning of a sentence like this. ⑤Wittgenstein observed this when he made the claim that philosophical problems arise when language "goes on holiday" — that is, when it's removed from the meaningful activities or "language games" in which it normally functions. (인수1 10강 05번)

028. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Early unions, viewing women and children as a threat to men's jobs and wages, mounted campaigns to drive children and women out of factory and mining jobs.

(A) Gendered assumptions gave women but not men protection from hazardous work and gave men but not women the right to weigh risks against rewards in deciding for themselves how to earn a living.

(B) These laws prohibited firms from employing children and women to work more than a fixed number of hours a day, to lift more than specified weights, to work at night, or to hold certain jobs. Although these laws may have protected some women, they denied many other women highpaying factory jobs.

(C) Unions found allies in middle-class reformers, who fought for laws to protect children and women from dangerous or immoral working conditions. Pressure from both unions and reformers led nineteenth-century lawmakers in Europe and the United States to pass protective labor laws banning many employment practices.

(인수 2 9강 1번)

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

- 001. ④
- 002. ④ converting [reinforce]
- 003. ③ approached
- 004. ③
- 005. ③ [cooked] [endure] [that / which]
- 006. ⑤ (C) (A) (B)
- 007. ④ limited
- 008. ④ how Americans make sense of education, adolescence, and class inequality.
[culturally]
- 009. ⑤ [arbitrary]
- 010. ③
- 011. [playing] ① productive ----- effective
- 012. [weaken] ⑤ rarely valued
- 013. ② myth
- 014. ④ confirmed
- 015. ② overall
- 016. ③ however ----- Conversely
- 017. ④ impossible
- 018. ⑤
- 019. ③ The search for extra-terrestrial intelligence may be in vain.
- 020. ③ Career related Influence of Sci-Fi on young people's perception of science
- 021. ⑤ [inbuilt destiny]
- 022. ⑤ behaving like a helpless young
- 023. ② (B) (C) (A)
- 024. ⑤
- 025. [fewer] [cancel] [suppress]
- 026. ④ to behave adaptively
- 027. ③
- 028. ④ (C) (B) (A)
- 029. ① still controversial
- 030. ② a fundamental shift