

12p 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 1)

New ideas are usually presented just that way — as new. Different. Unlike what's gone before. Bad news! This doesn't give the listener or learner any grounding, context, or reason to believe they can tune in. We all need to feel some ownership of turf before we venture forth to a world that is unknown. "Turf" in this case means knowing that past information and experience, one's background, is valuable and useful in a new situation. New data creates major resistance since one doesn't know how to listen to it, to relate to or even imagine it. Thus, the safest way to discuss new information is \_\_\_\_\_. To start with the familiar and then to add the new as variations from the old. To establish and remind one of what is, then show how it leads to what could be.

- ① to discard past information
- ② to be able to understand it
- ③ to begin with what is known
- ④ to educate others on the new
- ⑤ to make it well-known information

13p 다음 글의 내용을 하나의 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 2)

Try to think of a choice you have made that was not in accord with your strongest inclination at the time. We sometimes get confused about this because we are assaulted with a wide variety of inclinations, and they change in intensity from time to time. For example, after we have finished a heavy meal, it is easy to decide to go on a diet. After a few hours, however, we become hungry again and the desire for food intensifies. If we reach the point that we want to eat some pie more than we want to lose weight, we choose the pie over the diet. We have a real desire to be thin, but that desire runs up against our desire for dietary pleasures. The problem is that all things do not stay equal.



The reason we occasionally become unable to \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ what we have chosen is that the strongest desire that has affected our choice gets \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ by another one after a while.

- |              |             |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| (A)          | (B)         | (A)          | (B)         |
| ① remember   | overwhelmed | ② remember   | intensified |
| ③ understand | overwhelmed | ④ understand | intensified |
| ⑤ memorize   | weakened    |              |             |

13p 다음 중에서 어법상 올바른 형태를 선택하시오. 3)

Amy, the student who was skeptical about the benefits of sitting closer to the front of class, (A) [**agreeing / agreed**] to try it once or twice. To her own surprise, she found that she did not get drowsy during class. She reported having thought to herself, "Well, if I'm this close I may as well take notes," (B) [**which / what**] she had done only occasionally before. When she could not get a few important points, she found that the fellow second-rowers on either side of her (C) [**were / had**], and both were willing to help her fill the gaps in her own notes. After two weeks of trying the second row, she surprised herself by asking a question in class. While still feeling somewhat (D) [**uncertain / uncertainly**] about how committed she was to (E) [**be / being**] a student, she felt she could not go wrong by continuing to sit toward the front.

18p 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? 4)

In your new home, you may no longer need to own large equipment such as lawnmowers and chainsaws. Because these items might contain oil or gas, throwing them away could be harmful to the environment. In addition, this equipment might have been stored for quite some time and could be old and dirty. Taking the time to clean these items and to find a proper way to get rid of them is safer for the environment. Local environmental agencies across the country have set up programs for homeowners to trade in their old gasoline powered lawnmowers and electric equipment. Contact your local solid waste or environmental agency to ask about these programs.

- ① 환경 친화적인 장비를 홍보하려고
- ② 가정용 장비의 점검을 문의하려고
- ③ 오래된 장비의 교환을 제안하려고
- ④ 불필요한 장비의 처리법을 알려주려고
- ⑤ 환경에 해로운 장비 교체를 촉구하려고

18p 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 5)

One thing that we need to be careful of is \_\_\_\_\_, particularly when it comes to grand events. In 1993, Joe Carter won the World Series for the Toronto Blue Jays with a walk-off home run, and few people will forget that. He had plenty of home runs in his career — he's forty-fifth on the all-time home run list with 396 — which is why we tend to think of him as a very good player. But actually, Carter was very average. When he wasn't hitting home runs, he was making a lot of outs. Nearly 70 percent of his trips to the plate resulted in an out for his team, compared to the league average of 67 percent. As fans, we find it easy to remember the home runs. In a game where an out is the most common outcome, outs do not stick in our memories.

- ① the figures that were made public by the mass media
- ② not to let our evaluations be biased by our memories
- ③ to deny any information that is against what we know
- ④ the interpretation of the meaning of numbers in sports
- ⑤ not to make official statistics cloud what we remember

20p 다음 밑줄 친 she(her)중에서 지시하는 대상이 다른 하나는? 6)

I once saw a young girl who had spent months in hospital with paralyzed legs. As a last resort, her parents called in a psychologist, and the next day ① she was walking. She told me a story about her drawing that gave a lead to the secret problem. She felt guilty because ② she was growing too big-boned to be able to become a professional ballet dancer. Her family had invested so much in her ballet lessons, and expected a brilliant future for her. ③ She helped her to see her many other talents she could develop, and that she needed no excuses for stopping serious ballet. ④ She got out of bed and walked. The paralysis had been real, but its solution was not medical. It was the recognition of the unconscious conflict that cured ⑤ her.

20p 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 7)

Every time we approach a problem, we bring to bear assumptions that limit our ability to conceive fresh solutions, but brilliant thinkers are always aware of the assumptions and are always happy to confront them. There is a story told about a northern pike. A pike was put into an aquarium, which had a glass screen dividing it. In the other half from the pike there were many small fish. The pike tried repeatedly to eat the fish but each time hit the glass screen. The screen was eventually removed, but the pike did not attack the little fish. It had learned that trying to eat the little fish was useless and painful, so it stopped trying. We often suffer from this 'pike syndrome,' where early experience \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① helps us to conceive new solutions when we come near to a problem
- ② resulting in a negative impact on us changes into the mother of success
- ③ prevents us from trying to solve a problem in completely different cases
- ④ conditions us into wrong assumptions about similar but different situations
- ⑤ of hitting the glass screen causes us to believe that the glass doesn't exist

정답 및 해설 (지문의 해석과 해설은 EBS교재의 것을 활용하세요. 이 교재에는 문제에 대한 해설과 정답만을 넣습니다.)

1) 3

해설 : 이 글은 크게 두 가지 개념인 오래된 기존의 정보와 새로운 정보의 대립관계로 전개되고 있다. 글의 중심내용은 기존에 이미 존재하는 것들을 확고하게 함으로써 새로운 것을 받아들이기 수월하게 하는 것이다. 빈칸이 들어간 문장을 해석하면 “새로운 정보를 토론하는 가장 안전한 방법은 \_\_\_\_\_ 이다”란 의미에서 빈 칸에 기존의 정보를 확실하게 한다는 의미와 관련된 내용이 들어가야 한다. 따라서 to begin with what is known (알려져 있는 것으로 시작하는 것)이 정답이 된다.

- ① 과거의 정보를 버리는 것
- ② 그것을 이해할 수 있는 것
- ③ 알려진 것으로 시작하는 것
- ④ 새로운 것에 관해 다른 사람들을 교육하는 것
- ⑤ 그것을 잘 알려진 정보로 만드는 것

2) 3

해설 : The reason we occasionally become unable to understand what we have chosen is that the strongest desire that has affected our choice gets overwhelmed by another one after a while.

우리가 때때로 우리가 선택한 것을 이해할 수 없게 되는 이유는 우리의 선택에 영향을 미쳤던 가장 강한 욕구가 잠시 후 다른 욕구에 의해서 압도되기 때문이다.

We sometimes get confused about this(=the choice) = we occasionally become unable to understand what we have chosen (confused about = unable to understand)

we choose the pie over the diet = the strongest desire that has affected our choice gets overwhelmed by another one after a while

3) (A) agreed, (B) which, (C) had, (D) uncertain, (E) being

해설 : (A) Amy가 주어이고 agreed가 동사임. (B) 앞 절에서 taking notes의 의미를 받아주는 계속적용법 which가 정답임. what이 정답이라면 what절이 S, O, C 중에 하나로 쓰여야 하지만 문장에서 그런 역할을 하지 않고 있음. (C) the fellow second-rowers on either side of her had (got them)형태에서 반복을 피하려고 got them이 생략됨. them = a few important points를 다시 받은 대명사. (D) feel의 보어이기 때문에 uncertain이란 형용사 형태가 나와야 함. somewhat은 uncertain을 수식하는 부사임. (E) she was committed to being a student 형태에서 how가 committed를 이끌고 앞으로 나간 형태임. be committed to ~에서 to는 전치사임.

4) 4

해설 : 새 집에서 더 이상 필요하지 않은 장비를 그냥 버리는 것은 환경문제를 야기할 수 있기 때문에 오래된 장비를 trade in 할 수 있는 프로그램을 활용하는 방법을 알려주기 위해서 쓴 글

5) 2

해설 : 우리의 평가가 치우치는 것의 예로 우리가 그 선수를 매우 훌륭한 선수로 여기는 것이 나왔고, 우리의 기억의 예로 그 선수가 이뤘던 업적과 흠린들을 기억하기 쉽다는 내용이 나왔다. 따라서 빈칸에 들어가는 내용은 본문의 구체적인 내용을 일반화한 ②번이 정답이 된다.

- ① 대중매체에 의해서 공개된 수치들
- ② 우리의 평가가 우리의 기억에 의해서 편향되도록 내버려두지 않는 것
- ③ 우리가 아는 것과 반대되는 정보를 부인하는 것
- ④ 스포츠에서 숫자들의 의미의 해석
- ⑤ 공식 통계수치가 우리가 기억하는 것을 흐리게 하는 것

6) 3

해설 : **She** helped her to see her many other talents she could develop, and that she needed no excuses for stopping serious ballet. (그녀는 그녀가 개발할 수 있는 다른 많은 재능들을 보도록 도왔고, 고전 발레를 그만 두는 것에 대해서 어떤 변명도 할 필요가 없다는 것을 알도록 도왔다.) 이 문장에서 주어 **She** 는 문맥상 the psychologist가 되어야 옳다.

7) 4

해설 : pike가 우리가 존재하는 상황에서 유리에 부딪치는 경험을 통해 유리벽이 없을 때에도 유리벽이 있을 것이라고 가정하는 것처럼 pike syndrome에 걸린 인간도 예전의 경험 때문에 비슷하지만 다른 상황에서 잘못된 가정 (예전과 똑같은 것이다)라고 생각하도록 길들여진다는 내용임. 첫 번째 문장에서 우리가 문제에 접근할 때마다 새로운 해법을 생각해낼 수 있는 우리의 능력을 제한시키는 가정들을 사용하는 것이 4번 선택지와 같은 내용이다.

- ① 우리가 하나의 문제에 다가갈 때 새로운 해법들을 생각해 내도록 도와준다
- ② 우리에게 부정적인 영향을 초래하는 (이전의 경험들이) 성공의 어머니로 바뀐다
- ③ 우리가 완전히 다른 사례에서 하나의 문제를 풀려고 노력하는 것을 막는다
- ④ 우리를 유사하지만 다른 상황들에 대해서 잘못된 가정으로 들어가게 길들인다
- ⑤ 유리벽에 부딪치는 (이전의 경험들이) 우리로 하여금 우리가 존재하지 않는다고 믿도록 한다