

**1. What does Julie recommend for Frank's illness?**

Julie : You look terrible. What's the matter?

Frank : I have a runny nose, hacking cough, and the worst headache. I think I should go to the hospital.

Julie : Have you taken any medicine?

Frank : No, I haven't yet. I think I'll just go see Dr. Smith.

Julie : You just have a cold. There's no need to go to a doctor. You should just lie down and take it easy for a while and I'll make you some tea. You'll feel better in no time.

- ① that he visit Dr. Smith
- ② that he get some rest
- ③ that he get an injection
- ④ that he go to the hospital
- ⑤ that he take some medicine

**2. Which is the best sequence of answers for the blanks?**

Gary : I really like this apartment. \_\_\_\_\_ It looks a little pricy.

Landlord : It's really not that much. It's just \$950 a month.

Gary : \_\_\_\_\_ I don't have my own vehicle.

Landlord : There is a bus stop just two blocks away. It's very convenient.

Gary : \_\_\_\_\_ I really hope that they are quiet.

Landlord : Most of them are senior citizens and are in bed early. You don't have to worry about that.

Gary : Well, I think I'll take it. \_\_\_\_\_

Landlord : Just give me a few days to clean it up and then it's all yours.

- |                                      |                          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. How about the neighbors?          | b. How much is the rent? |
| c. What about public transportation? | d. Are pets allowed?     |
| e. When can I move in?               |                          |

- ① a — b — c — e
- ② b — c — e — d
- ③ b — c — a — e
- ④ c — a — e — b
- ⑤ c — d — b — a

### 3. What are Tom and Jane about to do?

Tom : Are you ready yet, honey?

Jane : I've just got to grab the present. Do you think they will like it? Maybe I should exchange it for something else.

Tom : No, they'll love it. And we don't have time. We're supposed to be there in thirty minutes and traffic at this time is horrible. Hurry up!

Jane : Relax. If we're a little late, no one will mind. My parents have an anniversary every year.

Tom : I know, but being married for forty years is a big deal. And your brother would be really upset. He went to a lot of effort to plan this party.

- ① go to exchange a gift
- ② go to Tom's brother's birthday party
- ③ go to Tom's brother-in-law's birthday party
- ④ go to Jane's parents' wedding anniversary party
- ⑤ go to Tom and Jane's wedding anniversary party

### 4. Based on the dialogue, which of the following is FALSE?

Sarah : Can you believe that we're going to be parents in just two months?

Mike : I'm bouncing off the walls with excitement. I can't wait to have our own little Einstein running around.

Sarah : First of all, do you really think that our child will be a genius? Second of all, what if it's a girl?

Mike : Of course honey, with me as his father, our baby will surely be the smartest kid around! But it will be a boy, I just feel it! And with you as his mother, he'll be one of the best-looking kids around, too.

Sarah : You're wrong about one thing, as I really hope to be buying pink baby clothes for her. But with me as her mother, she will be a beautiful baby.

- ① Mike and Sarah are going to have a baby in two months.
- ② Mike thinks that their baby will be very smart.
- ③ Mike and Sarah agree on the baby's gender.
- ④ Mike is looking forward to being a father.
- ⑤ Sarah wants to have a daughter.

**5. Which of the following is the best choice for the blank?**

Dave : My wife says I need to lose some weight, but I think I'm in pretty good shape. What do you think?

Brett : I think you could stand to lose a few pounds. You're not getting any younger, you know. Plus, didn't your father have diabetes? If so, there is a high chance that you could develop the disease as well if you are not careful.

Dave : That's true. When he got really heavy, his diabetes caused all kinds of serious health problems. He was in and out of the hospital for years.

Brett : There you go. Maybe you should listen to your wife. She's a smart woman.

Dave : \_\_\_\_\_

- ① You've got a good point. Let's order a pizza.
- ② You're right. I'll go work out right now.
- ③ No, she has always been in good shape.
- ④ I was an athlete when I was young, too.
- ⑤ I don't think I should eat like that.

**6. Where is the following dialogue taking place?**

Joe : So what seems to be the problem?

Bob : Well, it's been making a strange noise for the past couple of months.

Joe : A couple of months! Why didn't you bring it in sooner? Whatever the problem is, it may have caused some serious damage.

Bob : I just don't have time to worry about proper maintenance. I'm always on the road.

Joe : That's exactly why taking good care of it should be a big priority. When was the last time you had it in for a tune-up and oil change?

Bob : Well, since I bought it three years ago, never.

Joe : OH MY GOODNESS!

- ① the police station
- ② the dentist's office
- ③ the hardware store
- ④ the auto repair shop
- ⑤ the computer repair shop

7. 밑줄 친 It[it]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Hail is one of the cruelest weapons in Nature's armory and one of the most incalculable. ① It can destroy one farmer's prospects of a harvest in a matter of seconds. Yet it can leave his neighbor's untouched. ② It can destroy a flock of sheep in one field, while the sun continues to shine in the next. To the meteorologist, its behavior is even more cunning than that of a thunderstorm. Difficult as it undoubtedly is for him to forecast the onset of a thunderstorm, he knows pretty well what its course and duration will be once ③ it has started. However, all he can do with hail is measure the size of the stones once they have hit the ground—and they have a habit of melting as soon as he gets his hands on them. He is not even too sure about the way in which ④ it forms—and until he knows this, of course, he isn't likely to stumble upon any very reliable method of predicting when or where ⑤ it may strike.

[8~9] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

8. The disturbing reality is that the Internet is replete with out-of-date, conflicting, and inaccurate information. ① Rumor mills abound, and even trustworthy sites are often slow at updating facts and figures, leaving both the information givers and users exasperated. ② A greater injustice in the eyes of some people are the old or unflattering photographs that make it into the Internet's search engines. ③ It is difficult, if not impossible, to get such things removed or to chase down a trail of negative or false information once it's been able to fester on the Web. ④ The Internet minimizes the differences people face when they look for certain information, whether they are rich or poor, whether they have access to a terrific library or none at all. ⑤ Just ask your friends who have photos from their fat, unpopular school days still floating around the Web. [3점]

9. Overall, the do-it-yourself (D-I-Y) market for home improvement in the United States is estimated to run about \$200 billion annually. ① The comparable estimate for Japan, where houses are much smaller and more sparsely furnished, exceeds \$30 billion and in Germany, D-I-Y companies ring up \$33 billion. ② These are surprisingly large numbers compared with those of the previous years. ③ In 2008, this market was spurred by a rapidly growing audience for home-improvement programs on television. ④ D-I-Y products are apt to cause a lot of health problems among infants due to the toxic chemicals introduced into the home. ⑤ In Britain, shows such as *Changing Rooms* and *Ground Force*, which offer hands-on, how-to advice to D-I-Yers, were among the most watched on the BBC.

10. 다음 글을 쓴 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Working in a large company such as this can be oddly isolating. If we were out in the field, like some of our fortunate colleagues, we would be active, meeting new people and moving around. However, for us office workers, we tend to just park our cars in the underground parkade, take an elevator to our floor and head to our little corners where we work the day away. The cafeteria may be a gathering place, but people tend to sit with those who work in the same office or on the same floor. I think a gym would provide an informal place which would bring together company personnel of all different departments and offices, of all different ages and backgrounds. If this idea were to be entertained, a suitable place to put it might be in the back room in the basement that is currently used for storage, or even in the 10th floor lounge which is rarely used. I believe such an investment would definitely be worth it, if not only for our health, also to help build company unity.

- ① 사무실 배정을 위한 아이디어를 모집하려고
- ② 직원들을 위한 체력단련장 시설을 제안하려고
- ③ 사무실 근무 직원의 하루 일과를 소개하려고
- ④ 사무실 칸막이 공사에 대한 반대의견을 밝히려려고
- ⑤ 사내 친목 도모를 위한 점심 모임 참여를 독려하려고

[11~12] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

11. We know from everyday experience that we can make useful guesses which usually turn out to be roughly ① accurate, even if we cannot definitively predict the future. If there ② were no patterns in the past that continued into the future, the existence of humans and other animals on earth would be impossible. It is on the basis of what we have established about human motivation and what we have seen in the pattern of past events ③ that we make endless decisions, big and small. There are no absolute laws, but there are probabilities and tendencies. For example, you and I expect to hear the fish-and-chip van ④ ring its bell on a Wednesday evening — and it almost always comes. You wouldn't undertake the smallest action, from eating a meal to playing a game or riding a bicycle, if this predictability based on past patterns recurring could not be ⑤ relied. [3점]

12. 'In fourteen hundred and ninety-two, Columbus ① sailed the ocean blue.' Every American schoolkid knows this rhyme, and American history books refer to Christopher Columbus more than any other historical ② figure. In them, he is portrayed as the original great American hero. He is even one of only two people the United States honors ③ him by name with a national holiday. Even though every history textbook includes his name and every schoolchild remembers the year 1492, these textbooks leave out ④ virtually all the unfavorable facts that are important to know about Columbus and the European exploration of the Americas. Meanwhile, they make up all kinds of favorable details to create a better story and ⑤ humanize Columbus so that readers will identify with him.

[13~14] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

13. Since scientists now have evidence to prove that the moon is not made of 'green cheese' as the old myth suggests, attention has turned from the composition of the lunar body to theories of its origin. One of the early theories proposes that the moon formed at the same time as the Earth from the same elements. However, samples (A) collected / collecting from the moon's surface by lunar probes show that moon rocks do not contain iron, an element common in Earth samples. The model (B) currently / current in favor suggests that the moon was formed when a large planetary body struck Earth's surface and broke off a chunk, which spun into orbit. This theory explains the missing iron by theorizing that the iron in the Earth had drifted into its core, leaving an iron-free outer layer (C) from which / which the moon was formed. [3점]

- | (A)          | (B)             | (C)              |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| ① collected  | ..... currently | ..... from which |
| ② collecting | ..... current   | ..... which      |
| ③ collected  | ..... current   | ..... from which |
| ④ collecting | ..... current   | ..... from which |
| ⑤ collected  | ..... currently | ..... which      |

14. The security camera is one of the greatest inventions in the field of security. It is 'the eye in the sky' and 'the eyes in the back of your head.' Security cameras are widely used, almost everywhere, in places such as shops, libraries, schools, banks and even on public streets. Some claim that they are an invasion of privacy. However, there are clear advantages of (A) employing / employment such cameras. They have been proven to help catch criminals and prevent crime more effectively than any other method available. The only problematic issue is to have (B) qualified / qualifying people watching the monitors. A single security guard sitting in a room with 50 monitors is not effective. What is effective is a few trained and motivated plainclothes guards patrolling inside and outside the property monitoring every corner. They should be working hand-in-hand with (C) whosoever / whoever is watching the monitors.

- | (A)          | (B)              | (C)             |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ① employing  | ..... qualified  | ..... whosoever |
| ② employing  | ..... qualified  | ..... whoever   |
| ③ employing  | ..... qualifying | ..... whoever   |
| ④ employment | ..... qualified  | ..... whosoever |
| ⑤ employment | ..... qualifying | ..... whosoever |



18. Sponsorship of big events is a serious business. But what can you do if you aren't an official sponsor, but you'd still like to benefit from the publicity surrounding the event? Simple! Just do a bit of ambush marketing! Ambush marketing involves \_\_\_\_\_. Imagine that Beer Company A is sponsoring a massive sports event. In return for vast amounts of money, it has permission to affiliate itself with the event. Beer Company B also wants to be associated with the event, but doesn't want to pay for it. In order to get any publicity, Beer Company B does something spectacular in the middle of the event to draw the eyes of TV cameras and spectators—they ambush the event. A recent example of ambush marketing occurred during a World Cup match. A Dutch beer company organized 36 young, attractive women in mini-skirts, wearing shirts with the company's logo, to storm the stands in the middle of a game. Predictably, the cameras turned towards them, beaming their image around the world and providing the company with an invaluable, yet inexpensive, marketing opportunity. [3점]

- ① offering a huge discount for a product
- ② damaging the image of rival companies
- ③ increasing the advertising budget for a product
- ④ getting official permission to co-sponsor an event
- ⑤ grabbing attention for a product during a big event

19. A clever chimp at a Swedish zoo proves that nonhuman primates can \_\_\_\_\_. For the past several years, Santino, a male chimp, has put on a show of dominance every day at around 11 A.M. by yelling and running around, which is typical of male chimps. However, he would also prepare another spectacle for zoo visitors. Almost every day, workers found that earlier in the morning he would calmly fish rocks out of the moat around his habitat and then chip away at the concrete on his island to form small disks. Santino would pile them all up and wait, up to several hours, for visitors to come near. When they approached, he would begin to launch his carefully arranged stockpile at them.

- ① share with others
- ② plan for the future
- ③ show appreciation
- ④ control their temper
- ⑤ gather food for their mates

20. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ is one of the most commonly used techniques in chemistry. All you have to do is heat the liquid till it boils and draw the gas off it. The gas coming off it is sent into a container where it cools back into a liquid. Since different chemicals turn to gas at different temperatures, different chemicals will boil off one by one as the mixture that includes a variety of chemicals heats up. So, some will pass into the container and some will be left at the bottom of the boiling container as a revolting sludge. Simply put, the technique is meant to \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ which a liquid contains.

(A) (B)

- ① Compounding ..... mix the various elements
- ② Alloying ..... combine two different metals
- ③ Purifying ..... draw water from the sludge
- ④ Sterilization ..... burn off the bacteria
- ⑤ Distillation ..... separate out the chemicals

21. 다음 글이 시사하고 있는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

What is a classroom like when the teacher always tries to be nice? We're talking about the teacher who values being friends with students over teaching them and demonstrating leadership. It feels really good in the beginning. The kids are excited about this 'closer' relationship that they get to have with an adult. A few weeks into the semester, though, they begin to have doubts about it all. It feels like no one is in charge. Pretty soon there is chaos. Children need and desire structure and discipline. Assignments should be clear, and rules should be enforced. Children don't know how to ask for them directly. In weak systems, they can be seduced by the lack of structure and discipline, get used to it, and even intoxicated by it. The ultimate dilemma for teachers and children, when it comes to this issue, is that they both care about each other, and yet they both need structure and rules. Surely it isn't the children's job to provide them.

- ① 학생 스스로 규칙을 정하게 해야 한다.
- ② 학생-교사 간 신뢰구축이 교육의 기본이다.
- ③ 교사는 학생들의 감정을 이해해야 한다.
- ④ 교사는 체계와 규율을 강조할 필요가 있다.
- ⑤ 교사는 학생을 통제하기보다는 모범을 보여야 한다.

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

Thousands of small businesses around the world actually originate when some hobbyists begin to sell what they have ① previously made only for themselves or for their friends and neighbors. For example, ② inspired by his Aunt Della, Wally Mos began baking as a hobby, handing out cookies to friends and family. He says, "It ③ reached a point where people wouldn't say 'hello' when they saw me. They'd say, 'Where are my cookies?' Everybody told me I should go into the cookie business." He adds, "But I didn't take it ④ seriously at the time." When he finally did take the idea of a business seriously, Wally Mos ⑤ abandoned Famous Amos Chocolate Chip Cookies, now one of the best-known brands in the United States and a pioneering force in the gourmet-cookie business.

[23~24] (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

23. *TIME* magazine is read weekly by millions of people around the world and is recognized by millions more. Its up-to-date, informative articles (A) attract / contract readers with issues of international interest, as well as with topics of specific concern to Americans and to those interested in life in the United States. Just as *TIME*, the original publication, offers a unique view of the United States and its people, *TIME: Reaching for Tomorrow*, its special edition, presents a distinctive reading opportunity for students of English. Those already familiar with *TIME* will be pleased to see that this is an all-new volume (B) comprising / compromising forty-three recently published articles. The articles have been selected to present a broad overview of aspects of life in the United States—both the positive and the negative, the permanent and the transitory. Each article appears in its original form without simplification. Photographs, illustrations, charts, and other graphics (C) acclaim / accompany the articles.

- |   | (A)      |       | (B)          |       | (C)       |
|---|----------|-------|--------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | attract  | ..... | comprising   | ..... | acclaim   |
| ② | attract  | ..... | compromising | ..... | accompany |
| ③ | attract  | ..... | comprising   | ..... | accompany |
| ④ | contract | ..... | compromising | ..... | acclaim   |
| ⑤ | contract | ..... | comprising   | ..... | acclaim   |

24. Pirates have plagued seafarers for millenniums. In the 16th and 17th centuries, piracy enjoyed its golden age, when outlaws like Blackbeard roamed the sun-splashed islands, plundering gold and silver. However, piracy declined in subsequent centuries, thanks to increasingly (A) ignorant / vigilant militaries and the development of the steam engine. But amid a drop in naval patrols and a boom in international trade following the end of the cold war, piracy has (B) dwindled / flourished, particularly in narrow choke points such as Asia's Strait of Malacca and the Gulf of Aden, which links the Red and Arabian seas. Equipped with fast boats, fearsome weaponry, and high-tech communications gear, pirates carried off 263 reported heists in 2007, 28% of which occurred in the lawless waters off Somalia. With its vast coastline and crippled government, it is the country which is most (C) infested / unacquainted with pirates. Ships are now warned to stay 200 nautical miles offshore. [3점]

\* heist: 강도, 도둑

- |   | (A)      |       | (B)        |       | (C)          |
|---|----------|-------|------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | ignorant | ..... | dwindled   | ..... | infested     |
| ② | ignorant | ..... | dwindled   | ..... | unacquainted |
| ③ | vigilant | ..... | flourished | ..... | infested     |
| ④ | vigilant | ..... | dwindled   | ..... | infested     |
| ⑤ | vigilant | ..... | flourished | ..... | unacquainted |

[25~26] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

25. One way to nourish positive emotions is to take a moment to, well, appreciate the moment. Just give yourself two or three short activities that offer you a chance to appreciate your day. In the morning, for instance, instead of trying to do ten things at once, take your cup of coffee to the window and slowly sip it while watching your child play in the backyard. Take a look around and savor the moment. Will it change your life? Probably not, but you'll probably feel at ease. An even simpler way to do this is to just take 10 seconds out of every hour to look at what you are doing from a higher place. Take a moment to appreciate what a wonderful life you have, and try to share that joy with someone who will rejoice in it with you. These are just a couple of ways to grab onto the good stuff in life.

- ① Find Your Happy Moment                      ② Organize Your Days                      ③ Don't Be Too Emotional  
④ Settle Down and Have a Family              ⑤ Take Care of Your Health

26. When I was seventeen, I spent my life savings on a 1969 Chevy Camaro, the coolest-looking car I had ever seen. A few months later, it was stolen from a mall parking lot. The police found it, stripped and lying in the street without any wheels and badly in need of a paint job. With the insurance money, the car was restored and became quite valuable. But then it looked *too* nice, and with the prior theft, I was paranoid about leaving it anywhere. It was no longer basic transportation but rather an expensive headache. I sold it for a pretty good price, put the money in a couple of certificates of deposit at the bank, and then lived off that money when I was in graduate school some years later. Today, you won't find me driving anything but a small ordinary domestic car.

- ① Sometimes Less Is Better                      ② Your Car Tells Who You Are  
③ Downsize Your Life, Save the Planet              ④ Who's the Enemy of Economy?  
⑤ Public Transportation: Solution to Car Headaches

[27~28] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

27. In South Korea, an estimated 6.5 million residents serve as volunteers. They provide relief after typhoon flooding, take care of senior citizens in need of care, work at orphanages spending time with the kids, and even teach refugees from North Korea how to adapt to life in the South. In Italy, volunteers help care for cancer patients and work in hospices. And when unprecedented floods struck Germany in 2002, tens of thousands of volunteers traveled cross-country to battle the rising waters. Volunteers are a vital part of each nation's economy, social atmosphere, and overall well-being. Not only do they provide vital services and relieve a huge burden from the public sector, but also create an environment of community and cooperation.

- ① the downside of volunteer work                      ② the difficulty in organizing volunteer work  
③ the importance of volunteer work                      ④ how to become a competent volunteer  
⑤ types of international volunteer organizations



[30~31] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. Nearly all television animation these days is done overseas. This means that the scripts have to be translated into Japanese, Korean, French, German, and so on for non-English-speaking animation-production houses. This can create some quite funny problems, particularly when it comes to the use of idioms. A friend of mine likes to tell the story of a *G.I. Joe* script he wrote in which his characters were in a desert location having an argument. He used the idiom 'X decides to stick his oar in the water,' meaning character X decides to give his opinion. When the animation came back, his characters suddenly went from standing in the desert to sitting in a rowboat with oars in water that suddenly appears out of nowhere. It has become necessary to avoid using idioms in animation scripts because they usually go overseas for production. They are sometimes too obscurely language-specific and might mean nothing to an overseas animator.

- ① 만화영화는 문화의 전파에 중요한 역할을 한다.
- ② 만화영화 등장인물들의 국적이 다양해지고 있다.
- ③ 만화영화 대본은 주인공의 성격을 감안해서 제작된다.
- ④ 국가 이미지를 위해 만화영화 대본에 속어를 사용하지 않는다.
- ⑤ 만화영화 대본에 관용어를 사용하면 제작에 지장을 초래할 수 있다.

31. The conventional definition of an ESL (English as a Second Language) country is one in which English is not a native language but where it is used widely as a medium of communication in domains such as education and government. This is so in countries like Nigeria and Singapore. The term ESL is also standard in the USA to describe programs teaching English to people whose first language is not English. In an EFL (English as a Foreign Language) country, English is not the language of instruction or government, but it is learned at school, as is the case in France or Japan, for communicating with speakers of the language, or for reading texts in the language. There are quite different teaching needs and strategies in ESL and EFL situations because of the differing degree of exposure to the language outside school, and the different roles for English both within the education system and in the wider community.

- ① In ESL and EFL countries, the purposes of English teaching are different.
- ② In ESL and EFL countries, the English education environment is identical.
- ③ In ESL and EFL countries, the extent to which English is used is similar.
- ④ English is used as a medium of communication in EFL countries.
- ⑤ France and Japan are examples of ESL countries.

[32~33] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

32. [3점]

The use of photography to reduce the size of messages to be transmitted was pioneered by the French during the Franco-Prussian War.

- (A) For it to work, however, the messages would have to be small and lightweight. The solution was to produce photographic copies of the original messages. These would be printed on paper roughly 1.5 inches square and rolled into a tube which was strapped to the pigeon. During the eight months of the siege, nearly 60 messages got past the watchful eyes, and guns, of the Prussians.
- (B) It was during that war that the city of Paris was completely surrounded and cut off from all outside communications. The Prussians who had laid siege to the city had cut all telegraph lines and weren't about to let the mail go through. In such a circumstance, it was impossible for Parisians to communicate with the outside world.
- (C) Parisians had tried a number of means to pass communications past the Prussians, including floating watertight balls containing official letters down the Seine River and sending messages aloft in balloons, but none of them proved effective. At that time, one of the pigeon-racing clubs suggested strapping messages to the tail feathers of their birds.

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

33.

Home schooling is becoming more and more desirable because children do not have the burden of traveling to school and becoming exposed to other children's sickness and everything else that goes with being in a crowded room.

- (A) However, in many studies, it has been shown that students benefit more in a classroom setting since the interaction and dialogue with other students creates a stimulating learning environment.
- (B) There is also the individual attention that the parent or tutor can give the student, creating a better and more efficient learning environment. As social standards become more and more flexible, home schooling may in fact be the norm of the future.
- (C) In addition, the more students that are in a class, the more diversity of the group and the more varied the feedback. With a good teacher, a classroom can be very beneficial for the student's cognitive development.

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

34. cardamom에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Cardamom is the world's third most expensive spice after saffron and vanilla. It's the seed of a plant in the ginger family that is indigenous to the mountains of southwest India and was grown only there until 1900. German immigrants then brought it to Guatemala, which is now the largest producer. Cardamom seeds are borne in clusters of fibrous capsules that ripen at different times, so the capsules must be picked by hand one by one. They should be harvested slightly before full ripeness when the capsule splits. Cardamom is mentioned alongside cinnamon in the Old Testament, but it didn't reach Europe until the Middle Ages. Today, Nordic countries consume 10% of its world trade, mainly in baked goods, while Arab countries take 80% for their cardamom coffee. This coffee is made by boiling freshly roasted ground coffee with green cardamom pods.

\* cinnamon: 계피

- ① 1900년까지 인도 남서부에서만 재배되었다.
- ② 현재는 과테말라가 최대 생산지이다.
- ③ 캡슐이 갈라지기 전에 수확해야 한다.
- ④ 중세 이후에 유럽에 전파되었다.
- ⑤ 아랍권에서 커피 대신 차로 끓여 마신다.

35. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Mayor Daley and other white political and religious leaders in Chicago accused Dr. Martin Luther King of causing trouble. They demanded that he call off plans for another march. Dr. King, however, told them that if they wanted him to stop marching, they would have to make justice a reality. So Daley called Dr. King to a meeting with the local labor and business leaders. They agreed that Chicago's Commission on Human Rights would make real estate agents post the city's open-housing policy, which would allow all races access to previously restricted housing — and the city would enforce it. Also, banks of Chicago agreed to lend money to qualified families regardless of ethnic background. Dr. King proved that nonviolent protest worked in the North.

- ① 시카고의 백인 정치 지도자들은 Martin Luther King을 비난했다.
- ② 행진 중단 요구에 대해 Martin Luther King은 정의실현을 요구했다.
- ③ Martin Luther King은 현지 지도자들과의 모임에 Daley 시장을 불렀다.
- ④ 시카고의 은행들은 인종차별 없는 대출을 해 주기로 동의했다.
- ⑤ Martin Luther King은 북부에서 비폭력 저항이 통했다는 것을 증명했다.

36. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

It claims that readers fit the text into knowledge (cultural, syntactic, linguistic, historical) they already possess, then check back when new or unexpected information appears.

There are three main models of how reading occurs. (①) Bottom-up theory argues that the reader constructs the text from the smallest units (letters to words to phrases to sentences, etc.) and that the process of constructing the text from those small units becomes so automatic that readers are not aware of how it operates. (②) Top-down theory argues that readers bring a great deal of knowledge, expectations, assumptions, and questions to the text and, given a basic understanding of the vocabulary, they continue to read as long as the text confirms their expectations. (③) The interactive school of theorists—which most researchers currently endorse—argues that both top-down and bottom-up processes are occurring, either alternately or simultaneously. (④) These theorists describe a process that moves both bottom-up and top-down, depending on the type of text as well as on the reader's background knowledge, language proficiency level, motivation, strategy use, and culturally shaped beliefs about the reading. (⑤) Bottom-up and top-down processes occur interactively when readers construct meanings from texts.

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

At a shopping mall, the slowest-selling batteries were for use in hearing aids, so the conventional wisdom dictated they should be stocked at the bottom of the shelves with the other unattractive items. However, it is of course old people who buy them, the shoppers least able to stoop. The batteries were subsequently moved higher on the shelves, which resulted in four times more batteries being sold. There are some products whose prime purchasers are the elderly. What if they are stocked with extra care, no higher than waist level, and no lower, either? In most supermarkets, products stocked too low or too high are virtually off-limits to old shoppers. Making life easy on older shoppers engenders warm feelings among a group that is often badly served by retailers. In addition, in doing so, word will spread. The man who comes in for hearing-aid batteries will probably bring his friend who needs to buy a telephone or a computer.



When you change the \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ of products at a store, you can expect \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ from old people.

- | (A)           | (B)                        | (A)         | (B)                      |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| ① arrangement | ..... increased sales      | ② sizes     | ..... impulsive purchase |
| ③ arrangement | ..... physical exercise    | ④ packaging | ..... marketing advice   |
| ⑤ packaging   | ..... decreased complaints |             |                          |

[38~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Let me explain my aversion to noise. If you cut up a large diamond into little bits, it will entirely lose the value it had as a whole; and an army divided up into small bodies of soldiers loses all its strength. So a great intellect sinks to the level of an ordinary one as soon as it is interrupted and disturbed, its attention distracted and drawn from the matter in hand; for its superiority depends upon its power of \_\_\_\_\_, in the same way as a concave mirror collects into one point all the rays of light that strike upon it.

Noisy interruption is a hindrance. That is why distinguished minds have always shown such an extreme dislike to disturbance in any form, as something that breaks in upon and distracts their thoughts. Above all, they have been averse to that violent interruption that comes from noise. Ordinary people are not much bothered by anything of the sort. The most sensible and intelligent of all nations in Europe lays down the rule, 'Never Interrupt!' as the eleventh commandment. Noise is the most impertinent of all forms of interruption. It is not only an interruption, but also a disruption of thought. Of course, where there is nothing to interrupt, noise will not be so particularly painful. Occasionally, it happens that some slight but constant noise continues to bother and distract me for a time before I become distinctly conscious of it. All I feel is a steady increase in the labor of thinking—just as though I were trying to walk with a weight on my foot. At last I find out what it is.

\* concave mirror: 오목 거울

38. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① curiosity
- ② creativity
- ③ imagination
- ④ concentration
- ⑤ memorization

39. 위 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Noise distracts the intellectual.
- ② Noise tolerance varies greatly across cultures.
- ③ Indiscernible environmental noise affects health.
- ④ Proper levels of noise enhance the thinking process.
- ⑤ The more absorbing the work, the easier it is to block out noise.

[40~41] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The United States was in the midst of an economic depression brought on by the monetary policies adopted by the previous administration in Washington, D.C. It needed stability and a strong leader to put an end to inflation and bring the jobs back. With those issues in mind, the country elected Stephen Grover Cleveland as the twenty-fourth president of the United States. (a) He was to deliver a major address to Congress in August of that year.

But there was a problem. Cleveland had become aware of a rough spot on the roof of his mouth. He didn't think too much of it, but (b) he didn't want to ignore it either. He asked a doctor to take a look. (c) He discovered an injury, nearly the size of a quarter, and said that the president had cancer which required immediate surgery. It wasn't quite that simple. The August address to Congress had been set and announced; it could not be postponed without the probability of serious damage to the cause. Further, the country needed to know that it was in the hands of a healthy man.

During a vacation trip to New York, the president underwent the surgical procedure in secret. The surgeons removed two teeth, most of his upper left jaw, and about half of the roof of his mouth. The tumor had grown to nearly the size of a golf ball. Once it had been removed, the hole was packed with gauze. Since the surgery was successful and produced no external scars, (d) he showed no visible effects of the operation. There was no swelling, bruising, or scarring. His face looked no different, and his speech returned without incident. (e) He was able to keep his appointment before Congress and the public never knew.

It wasn't until 1917, nearly 25 years after the fact and 10 years after Cleveland's death, that the secret was made known through an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* that had been authored by the chief surgeon with the family's permission.

40. 위 글 (a)~(e) 중 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a)            ② (b)            ③ (c)            ④ (d)            ⑤ (e)

41. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [3점]

- ① The address was made without delay.  
 ② The surgery was conducted during a vacation.  
 ③ The operation was not known to the public during Cleveland's lifetime.  
 ④ Cleveland's family has prohibited the story from being published to the present day.  
 ⑤ Cleveland was considered the leader to solve the economic problems of the time.

[42~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Somewhere along the way we encounter special people who change us in powerful, positive, and sometimes unexpected ways. One such person I was blessed to have in my life was a flight instructor I met. I was just a teenager when I started taking lessons. About the time I was finishing my training, he told me that I had met all of the requirements, and could certainly go get my license and wing happily off.

(B)

I had just five minutes to work with. Looking back, I realize that I probably went into a kind of ‘internal autopilot.’ All my training and preparation kicked in. During those additional training exercises, I had simulated emergency dead-stick landings dozens and dozens of times, some during the day, some in the black of night. And in that cockpit I felt very alone, but I calmed myself with the fact that \_\_\_\_\_. My emergency just meant that all those practice drills were for a purpose. It was now ‘showtime.’ It was a ‘good’ landing because I did walk away and now I type this story.

(C)

I realized the significance of that exchange, because he had just spoken more words than I had ever heard him say at once. Fast-forward four years and several hundred hours of flying later. I took off in a high-performance single-engine airplane just before midnight and on the heels of a strong winter storm. I was cruising 10,000 feet when all of a sudden the engine just quit. The sky was pitch black without even the tiniest sliver of moon, and there were two feet of fresh snow blanketing the ground so that everything below me looked one-dimensional.

(D)

He then paused and said something that really got my attention. “Mike,” he said, “you’ve got the basics, you know how to get her up and down and around the patch, and frankly you aren’t half bad. But chances are that somewhere along the way this plane will carry you into a crisis. When you are airborne, all you’ve got is yourself. If you aren’t prepared for it ahead of time, you can die. Know that it may come and if it does, you’ll be one of two types of pilots: one who was ready and survives to tell the story, or one who wasn’t and doesn’t.”

42. 위 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① (B) — (D) — (C)                      ② (C) — (B) — (D)                      ③ (C) — (D) — (B)
- ④ (D) — (B) — (C)                      ⑤ (D) — (C) — (B)

43. 위 글 (B)의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① I was completely prepared for this exact situation
- ② I was totally alone and nobody could disturb me
- ③ my license had not been valid for a long time
- ④ I had crash-landed an airplane in real life before
- ⑤ the plane had to arrive at its destination as planned

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Real transformation is possible in the public sector as William J. Bratton showed when he took command of the New York Police Department (NYPD) in 1994. Its function, he declared, was no longer just to catch criminals but to focus on the future and prevent crime as well.

Until Bratton arrived, the NYPD had measured its performance in comparison with other police departments on the basis of FBI data supplied only once every six months. But Bratton forced unwilling, overworked and sometimes angry police captains to prepare weekly reports for his new database showing which particular types of crime were increasing or diminishing in their districts. Then they were asked—once a week—to explain what they were doing about it. The better, faster feedback from the field quickly improved performance.

His most publicized innovation was implementation of the ‘broken window’ policy, which directed police to crack down even on minor crimes like breaking windows, scrawling graffiti or bothering motorists. In the long run, it turned out that it contributed to reducing more serious crimes.

With innovations at all these levels, Bratton is widely credited with reducing homicides in New York by 44 percent and ‘serious crime’ by 25 percent in the twenty-seven months of his tenure there. He transformed the department, and is well on his way to doing the same for the Los Angeles police.

44. 위 글의 Bratton에 대한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 1994년에 뉴욕시의 경찰을 지휘하게 되었다.
- ② 범죄유형별 증감상황을 매주 보고하게 했다.
- ③ 더 빠른 현장 피드백을 통해 경찰 업무수행을 향상시켰다.
- ④ 유리창을 깨는 것과 같은 경범죄를 단속하도록 지시했다.
- ⑤ 27개월의 재임기간 중 자살과 중범죄가 각각 44%와 25% 감소했다.

45. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Did a New Chief Change the NYPD?
- ② Is Los Angeles Safe from Serious Crimes?
- ③ What Is the ‘Broken Window’ Policy?
- ④ How to Prevent Minor Crimes in New York
- ⑤ A Long Way to a Homicide-free New York

**\* 확인 사항**

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.