

Chapter

1

빈칸 추론

No. 1

【31~34】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In a 2004 survey conducted for Mercedes, 46 percent of Americans agreed with the notion that their car reflected their _____. The people who believe that their car does not echo who they are said it was only because they couldn't afford to buy the car they really wanted — the one that would indeed communicate their identity. One thirty-something woman from Long Island explained that her Volkswagen Passat mirrored her "informal" side. She also thought the way she took care of the car said something about her: It is always neat, but she doesn't always have regular maintenance checks on schedule. In fact, she said, the car made her feel "like a grown-up," but at the same time she admitted that her father still changes her oil for her. The Passat, a car with an image that is adult but still youthful, seemed to this woman to be just the right fit.

- ① wealth ② culture ③ popularity
④ education ⑤ personality

No. 2

【31~34】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

32. Even when class is over, the lesson continues. Children are taught that _____. As Peter Berger and Brigitte Berger have written, "It is only very young children who sometimes wish, wistfully, that 'everyone should win'; they soon learn that this is 'impossible' — in American society, that is, for there are other societies in which children actually play games in which 'everyone wins.'" The idea that everyone can win evokes condescending smiles, and it doesn't take long before these children come to accept the nature of competition. Here is Jean Piaget, in his classic work *The Moral Judgement of the Child*, questioning six-year-old Mar: "'Who has won?' 'We've both won.' 'But who has won most?'" Piaget is not only learning from his young informant, but also teaching him.

*condescending: 거들먹거리는

- ① to win is one thing and to learn is another
② there's no winner and no loser in the end
③ all games must have a winner and a loser
④ it's impossible to compete in a fair manner
⑤ too much competition is just a waste of time

No. 3

【31~34】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

33. In everyday language, we use the word "average" to mean "most people," or the most representative person (as in, "The average person doesn't read classic literature"). But when you start using the word "average" to talk about statistics, you get weird results, like the fact that the average income in the United States is around \$70,000, which means 67 percent of people in the U.S.A. make less than the "average" income. How can this be possible? Well, we all learned in school how to calculate an average: You take all the values you want to average, add them up, and divide them by the number of values. Averages are absolutely useless if a minority of the numbers are unusually high—the average of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 40 is 10, which doesn't help to provide a fair representative picture. And that's the problem with the "average income" statistic. Thus, if you're earning less than the average income, it's quite possibly because _____.

- ① you don't work harder than the average person
② your education attainment affects your income
③ most Americans earn around \$70,000 in a year
④ you live in the same country as some billionaires
⑤ much effort is made toward ending income inequity

No. 4

【31~34】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34. The metaphor, a kind of figurative language that compares two different things or ideas, is important because it provides us with a way of moving from known ideas and familiar concepts to new and unknown ones. Whenever we find our current repertoire of concepts inadequate for expression, we can merge and reorganize concepts in new ways through metaphor in order to explore different perspectives. As Goodman said, "The metaphor might be regarded as a calculated category mistake—or rather as a happy and revitalizing, even if bigamous, second marriage." Eventually, these conceptual intermarriages become familiar enough to us that they become concepts in their own rights. The metaphor, then, is a flexible device for _____ since, as Martin and Harre explain, "we can conceive more than we can currently say."

*bigamous: 중혼의

[3점]

- ① extending the resource of our language
② matching linguistic forms with their meanings
③ clarifying the meaning of words or phrases in a text
④ weeding out inappropriate expressions from our language
⑤ emphasizing the importance of context in creating meaning

No. 5

【41~42】 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Because great athletes have a global view of what is happening, they are better able to deal with the unexpected changes that arise as a contest unfolds. For example, the greatest boxers in history were not those who possessed the greatest size, the greatest strength or even the most powerful punch. Boxing fans in 1919 witnessed the defeat of World Heavyweight Champion Jess Willard at 6 feet 6 inches and 245 pounds by Jack Dempsey, who was 5 inches shorter and 58 pounds lighter. In 1974 the world watched Muhammad Ali outbox the bigger and stronger George Foreman in the famous "Rumble in the Jungle." Boxers must stay intensely focused on their opponent's threats and vulnerabilities, instinctively sensing when an opportunity arises and then exploding into action with lightning speed. In the dance of death between a cobra and a mongoose, the first one who blinks or loses focus has lost the battle of survival. Expertise in the execution of specific skills is crucially important, but the effective application of those skills requires focus. That is, we must be able to execute particular skills in "unconscious" fashion so that the mind is freed to respond to our instincts. This is the highest level of athletic performance. Athletic situations can be complex, so to deal with the complexities, the mind must become _____ in the moment, observing, reacting and executing at an instinctive level. This is the mental state that athletic superstars reach in the heat of competition.

*outbox: (권투에서) 이기다

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① lost ② split ③ disturbed
④ enlightened ⑤ overwhelmed

No. 6

【31~34】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Humans are fond of ascribing their success in populating the world to their great intelligence. At least some of the credit is due to our _____ digestive system. Humans manage on almost anything. The Inuit lived until recently on seal and whale meat. The staple food of Roti, in Indonesia, is palm sugar. Termites are vital to survival in central Africa. Salmon provided perhaps 80 percent of the food of the native nations of northwestern North America. Many groups to the south of them lived largely on acorns. And Americans today live on food so indigestible that American zoos have prevented visitors from feeding to the animals; the junk food that zoos sell to people can be fatal to the other zoo animals.

*termite: 흰개미

**acorn: 도토리

[3점]

- ① empty ② unhealthy ③ sensitive
④ adaptable ⑤ unnecessary

No. 7

32. The story that people tell themselves contains solid information about their world view, and more importantly, why they struggle with various aspects of life. Each of us has an internal story that we tell ourselves. The story comes from our life experiences and the way that we process what happens to us — the good and the bad. These stories get repeated over and over again every time a new event occurs in our lives. It's a characteristic of human thought that once we attach thoughts and a story to an event or experience, the experience changes for us. Each time we tell ourselves a positive or negative story, the story becomes ingrained in us and becomes our reality. As a therapist and coach, sometimes my job is pretty simple — get my clients to _____.

- ① stick to their own beliefs
② tell themselves a better story
③ admit that they make mistakes
④ express their negative thoughts
⑤ tell the truth about the accident

No. 8

33. Historically, literature has _____, often through religious works such as *A Pilgrim's Progress*. Less obvious examples include travel novels that introduced readers to new lands and strange lifestyles or Victorian novels that informed their readers about technical developments. *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, for instance, acquainted many with the turnip-slicing machine and bright-red thrasher. Until the late nineteenth century, novelists were often willing authorities on such matters! Contemporary novelists continue that tradition by portraying war, prison life, mental breakdowns, and other experiences foreign to most readers. Writers like Irving Wallace inform millions about such things as the Nobel Prizes and biblical archaeology. Experimental writers modernize the age-old notion that literature reveals truth.

*turnip: 순무

**thrasher: 앵무새의 일종

- ① instructed its readers
② addressed political issues
③ been the focus of a heated debate
④ been the inspiration behind great music
⑤ been regarded as a difficult subject area