

Mimi's Pick!

최중요 영단어 (1 WEEK)

♥ DAY 1 ♥

	단어	뜻		단어	뜻
1	devise	고안하다, 공리하다	26	appropriate	적절한, 알맞은
2	gaze	뵈히 보다, 응시(하다)	27	speak out	이야기하다, 분명하게 말하다
3	discard	버리다	28	require	필요로 하다; 요구하다
4	drop by	(잠시) 들르다	29	astray	길을 잃은, 길을 잘못 든; 길을 잃어, 길을 잘못 들어
5	tear	눈물; 구멍, 찢어진 틈; 찢다	30	latter	후반의; 후자의; 후자
6	keen	날카로운	31	put through	(시험, 시련 등을) 받게 하다; ~을 성사시키다
7	forecast	예보(하다), 예측(하다)	32	sheer	완전한, 순전한
8	astronomer	천문학자	33	split	분열되다[시키다]; 나뉘다[나누다]
9	long for	갈망하다; 그리워하다	34	pedestrian	보행자; 보행자(용)의
10	moral	도덕적인, 정신적인; 교훈, 도덕	35	bump into	~와 부딪치다; ~와 우연히 만나다
11	reveal	드러내다, 누설하다	36	trigger	촉발시키다; 방아쇠; 계기
12	otherwise	그렇지 않으면, 다른 방법으로, 다른 점에서	37	courtesy	예의 바름, 공손
13	accurate	정확한, 정밀한	38	die away	잠잠해지다, 점차 희미해지다
14	station	역, 서, 소, 국; 배치하다	39	order	명령(하다); 주문(하다); 순서; 칠서
15	hygiene	위생; 위생학	40	bulky	부피가 큰, 거대한
16	sum up	요약하다	41	lie	눕다; (~의 상태로) 있다; 거짓말(하다)
17	note	적어두다; 각서, 짧은 편지, 유명지폐	42	mock	비웃다; 조롱
18	contrary	반대의, 정반대인; 반대(되는 것)	43	permanent	영속하는, 영구적인
19	pass away	죽다	44	external	외부의, 밖의
20	dense	밀집한, 뽕뽕한; (앞이 안 보이게) 짙은	45	resource	자원, 지략
21	craft	기능, 교묘, 배, 비행기	46	monotony	단조로움, 지루함
22	intimate	친밀한	47	martial	전쟁의; 군의, 군사의
23	act for	~의 대리[대행]를 하다	48	nevertheless	그럼에도 불구하고
24	arrest	체포(하다)	49	union	결합, 조합
25	tremble	떨다, 떨리다; 흔들리다	50	endure	참다, 견디다

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♥ DAY 2 ♥

	단어	뜻		단어	뜻
1	triumph	승리(감); 승리를 차지하다	26	fiction	소설; 꾸며낸 이야기, 허구
2	acknowledge	인정하다, 승인하다; 감사를 표하다	27	hierarchy	계급제(도), 계층제
3	monolog(ue)	(혼자서 하는) 긴 이야기; 독백	28	merit	장점; (칭찬할 만한) 가치, 우수성
4	crash	와르르 무너지다, 충돌하다, 추락하다; 요란한 소리, 충돌, 추락	29	use up	~을 다 써버리다, 소모하다
5	protect	보호하다	30	diversify	다양[다각]화하다; 다양해지다
6	assign	할당하다, 배정하다	31	slight	약간의, 적은, 하찮은; 무시, 경멸; 무시하다, 경멸하다
7	license	면허(를 주다), 인가; 허가하다	32	profit	이익(을 얻다[주다]), 이윤
8	cue	신호; 신호를 주다, 지시를 보내다	33	reckless	무모한
9	deceive	속이다, 기만하다	34	outdated	구식의, 시대에 뒤진
10	germ	세균	35	prove	증명하다, 입증하다; (~으로) 판명되다
11	extraordinary	비범한, 대단한; 이상한	36	prudent	신중한, 조심성 있는
12	casual	느긋한; 평상시의; 평상복	37	maximum	최대치; 최대의, 최고의
13	letter	편지, 문자, 문학	38	terrify	겁나게 하다, 무섭게 하다
14	psychology	심리학; 심리 (상태)	39	tend	~하는 경향이 있다; 돌보다
15	exquisite	정교한, 매우 아름다운	40	vain	헛된, 무익한; 허영심이 강한
16	summary	요약; 요약한	41	check over	점검하다, 검사하다
17	make for	~로 향해 가다	42	shift	이동하다; 바꾸다; 변화
18	relic	유물	43	sensation	감각, 지각력; 기분; 엄청난 관심
19	exempt	면제하다; 면제된	44	qualify	자격[권한]을 주다[얻다], 적임이다
20	tilt	기울(이)다, 경사지게 하다	45	fabulous	굉장한, 멋진
21	look up	~을 찾다, 조사하다	46	implicit	내포된, 함축적인
22	supervise	감독하다, 관리하다	47	sustain	유지하다; 지지하다; (손해.상처 등을) 입다
23	deteriorate	악화되다	48	primitive	원시의, 원시적인
24	devote	(노력.시간을) 바치다, 기울이다	49	fossil	화석
25	impoverish	가난하게 하다, 쇠약하게 되다	50	nominate	지명하다, 임명하다

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♥ DAY 3 ♥

	단어	뜻		단어	뜻
1	crude	천연 그대로의, 가공하지 않은; 조잡한	26	crisis	위기, 결정적인 시기
2	succeed to	~을 물려받다, 계승하다	27	intermission	(연극, 영화 등의) 휴식 시간
3	confront	직면하다; 맞서다	28	run out of	~을 다 써버리다, ~을 바닥내다
4	utilize	이용하다, 활용하다	29	immerse	담그다, 적시다; 열중[몰두]시키다
5	wage	임금; (전쟁 등을) 하다	30	apply for	신청하다; 지원하다
6	aspire	열망하다, 바라다	31	coherent	일관성 있는, 논리적인
7	coincidence	(우연의) 일치	32	turn out	판명되다, 결국 ~임이 드러나다; 끄다
8	historian	역사가	33	spot	얼룩, 장소, 지점; 즉석의
9	go over	잘 살펴보다, 검사하다	34	on charges of	~의 혐의로
10	trivial	사소한, 하찮은	35	classify	분류하다, 구분하다
11	shy	수줍어하는	36	stimulate	자극하다; 격려하다, 고무시키다
12	contest	투쟁, 경쟁; 다투다, 겨루다	37	prohibit	금지하다; ~하지 못하게 하다
13	offend	화나게 하다, 범하다	38	separate	분리하다[되다]; 분리된; 별개의
14	comparative	비교의; 상대적인	39	gather	모으다, 모이다; 이해하다
15	pronounce	발음하다; 선언하다, 선고하다	40	routine	틀에 박힌 일, 일과; 일상적인; 지루한
16	perform	수행하다; 공연하다; 작동하다	41	blaze	불길; 밝게 타다; 빛나다
17	vertical	수직의, 세로의; 수직(선)	42	talk over	~에 관해 상의하다
18	exaggerate	과장하다	43	figure out	이해하다, 계산하다
19	filter	거르다, 여과하다[되다]; 여과기	44	bombard	포격[폭격]하다
20	disperse	퍼뜨리다, 흩어지다	45	better	더 좋은; 개선하다
21	seed	씨, 종자; 씨를 뿌리다	46	depress	낙담시키다, 우울하게 하다; 불경기로 만들다
22	be possessed of	(재능을) 갖추다; (성품을) 지니다	47	advance	전진하다, 진보하다, 증진시키다
23	inflict	(타격을) 가하다, (벌 등을) 주다	48	overwhelm	압도하다; 당황하게 하다
24	hand down	~을 전하다, (후세에) 물려주다	49	stride	성큼성큼 걷다
25	suspect	의심하다, ~라고 생각하다; 용의자	50	depart	출발하다, 떠나다

Orbi. 함정민T

♥ DAY 4 ♥

	단어	뜻		단어	뜻
1	set off	출발하다. ~을 폭발시키다	26	horizon	지평선, 수평선; 시야
2	might	may의 과거, 힘	27	undergraduate	대학생(의), 학부생(의)
3	linear	(직)선의, 선 모양의; 길이와 관계하는	28	tough	단단한, 질긴
4	delay	연기하다, 지체하다; 연기, 지체	29	halt	정지, 멈춤; 정지시키다
5	innumerable	무수한	30	commission	위원회; 수수료; 의뢰하다
6	alliance	동맹, 협정, 연합	31	may well	(~하는 것도) 당연하다
7	go through with	~을 끝까지 해내다, 완성하다	32	presently	곧
8	depict	그리다, 묘사하다	33	behavior	행동, 행위, 태도
9	grace	우아함; 품위; (신의) 은혜	34	produce	생산하다; 야기하다; 동산물
10	stay over	하룻밤 머물다, 외박하다	35	geology	지질학; (어떤 지역의) 지질학적 특징
11	zeal	열심	36	boss	우두머리, 사장
12	be for	찬성하다; 지지하다	37	resolve	해결하다, 결심하다
13	effect	결과, 효과, 취지; 이루다	38	deal in	취급하다, 팔다; ~에 종사하다
14	human	인간의, 인간다운	39	conserve	보존하다, 보호하다
15	contradict	모순되다; 반박하다, 부정하다	40	insight	통찰력
16	magnify	확대하다; 과장하다	41	decade	10년
17	accompany	동행하다, 동반하다; 수반하여 일어나다	42	circulate	순환하다[시키다]; 퍼지다; 배포하다
18	organization	조직, 단체	43	preach	설교하다
19	relative	상대적인; 관련 있는; 친척	44	fold	접다; (팔 등을) 끼다
20	inquire	묻다, 알아보다; 조사하다	45	convert	전환하다, 개조하다; 개종하다
21	chew over	~을 심사숙고하다	46	educate	교육하다, 가르치다
22	aware	알아차린, 알고 있는	47	greet	인사하다
23	seemingly	겉보기에는, 얼핏 보기에	48	display	전시[진열](하다); 표현, 과시
24	soak	흡뻐 적시다; 담그다[담기다]	49	acute	심한; 날카로운, 예리한
25	digestion	소화, 숙고	50	revolve	돌다, 회전하다

Orbi. 함정민T

♥ DAY 5 ♥

	단어	뜻		단어	뜻
1	affirm	단언하다, 확인하다	26	physical	육체의, 신체적인; 물질적인
2	education	교육	27	aviation	비행(술), 항공(술)
3	soar	급등하다; 날아오르다, 하늘 높이 날다	28	passion	열정, 정열
4	desert	사막; 버리다, 떠나다	29	local	지역의, 현지의; 주민, 현지인
5	inject	주입하다, 주사하다	30	countenance	표정, 안색
6	identical	동일한, 일치하는	31	look to	~을 기대하다
7	exploit	이용하다, 착취하다; (자원 등을) 개발하다	32	exercise	운동, 연습, 행사; 운동하다, 연습하다, 행사하다
8	mold	틀에 넣어 만들다; 틀, 성질, 곰팡이	33	shabby	초라한
9	infinite	무한한	34	religion	종교, 신앙
10	cry out	크게 소리치다; 강력히 항의[반대]하다	35	status	지위, 상태
11	hostility	적의, 적개심	36	interrupt	방해하다, 중단시키다
12	erase	지우다, 삭제하다	37	portion	부분; 1인분; 몫
13	sphere	구(체); 범위, 분야	38	throughout	~도처에; ~동안 내내
14	abound	많이 있다, 풍부하다	39	review	복습, 재검토, 평론; 복습하다, 재검토하다
15	pull over	차를 (길) 한쪽에 대다	40	zoologist	동물학자
16	phase	국면, 단계(적으로 실행하다)	41	barn	헛간, 창고
17	comprehensible	이해할 수 있는	42	flexible	구부리기 쉬운, 융통성 있는
18	profess	공언하다, 단언하다	43	agriculture	농업
19	reach for	손을 뻗다	44	take on	~을 떠맡다; ~을 고용하다
20	embed	깊숙이 박다; 깊이 새겨두다	45	let on	(비밀 등을) 누설하다
21	purify	정화하다; 순화하다	46	take out	꺼내다, 끄집어내다
22	take down	(위치들) 내리다, 낮추다; 받아적다	47	relish	맛, 흥미; 맛보다, 즐기다
23	decelerate	감속하다, 속도가 줄어들다	48	comprehensive	포괄적인, 종합적인
24	signify	나타내다; 중요하다, 중대하다	49	take the place of	~을 대신하다
25	intelligence	지능, 지성, 정보	50	facilitate	촉진하다, 용이하게 하다



최중요 영속어 (Jan.)

♥ 1 WEEK ♥

A	단어	뜻	예문
1	~ as well	~도 또한, ~도 마찬가지로	This applies to mental activity as well. (이것은 정신 활동에도 적용된다.)
2	a bit of	한 조각의, 소량의	He has learned a bit of English. (그는 영어를 약간 배웠다.)
3	a certain	어떤~, 확실치 않은	They went to a certain place. (그들은 확실치 않은 곳에 갔다.) I agree with you to a certain degree. (내가 어느 정도까지는 당신 의견에 동의해요.)
4	a chain of	~의 사슬, 일련의	But then a chain of events changed my perspective. (그러나 그때 일련의 사건은 나의 관점을 바꿨다.)
5	a couple of	두 개의, 한 쌍의	I have bought a couple of new trucks. (나는 두 개의 새 여행가방을 샀다.)
6	a flock of	한 무리의	I saw a flock of sheep going westwards. (서쪽으로 가는 한 떼의 양을 봤다.)
7	a good many (of)	다수의	There are a good many people in the ground. (운동장에 사람이 많다.)
8	a great deal of	많은 양의	There is a great deal of unnecessary prejudice against at women students in japan. (일본의 여학생에 대하여 불필요한 편견이 많이 있다.)
9	a great part of	~대부분	A great part of the house was destroyed. (그 집의 대부분은 파손되었다.)
10	a handful of	한 줌, 가득히	He threw a handful of rice at them. (한 줌의 쌀을 그들에게 던졌다.)
11	A is one thing, B is another	A와 B는 별개이다	To know is one thing, to teach is another. (알고 있는 것과 가르친다는 것은 다르다.)
12	A is to B what X is to Y	A가 B에 대한 관계는 마치 X가 Y에 대한 관계와 같다	Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body. (독서와 정신의 관계는 운동과 육체의 관계와 같다.)

	단어	뜻	예문
13	a large part of	~의 대부분	A large part of the work was done. (그 일의 대부분이 완료되었다.)
14	a little	약간의, 조금	I have a little money. (나는 약간의 돈이 있다.)
15	a long time	오랫동안	That will take a long time. (그것은 오랜 시간이 걸릴 것이다.)
16	a lot	대단히, 많이	He works a lot in the office. (그는 회사에서 일을 많이 한다.)
17	a matter of	~의 문제, 대략	That is a matter of life and death. (저것은 중대사이다.)
18	a matter of course	물론	It is a matter of course. (그것은 물론이다.)
19	a number of	많은	I was surrounded by a number of passers-by. (나는 많은 통행인들에게 둘러싸였다.)
20	a pair of	한 쌍의, 한 켤레(벌)의	A pair of shoes costs \$5. (신 한 켤레가 5달러이다.)
21	a piece of	한 개의, 한 조각의	He gave me a piece of bread. (그는 한 조각의 빵을 내게 주었다.)
22	a quarter of	~의 4분의 1	We have come a quarter of the distance. (거리의 4분의 1은 왔다.)
23	a set of	한 벌의	I presented him a fine set of china cups. (나는 그에게 훌륭한 찻잔 한 벌을 선물했다.)
24	a short cut	지름길	We took a short cut to the situation. (우리는 지름길로 역에 갔다.)
25	a standard of living	생활수준	Without these methods the high standard of living would be impossible. (이러한 방법에 의하지 않고는 높은 생활 수준은 불가능하다.)
26	abide by	~을 지키다, 따르다	You'll have to abide by the rules of the club. (당신은 클럽의 규칙을 따라야 할 것이다.)
27	abound in	많이 있다	He abounds in courage. (그는 매우 용기가 있다.)

	단어	뜻	예문
28	above all (things)	무엇보다 먼저, 그 중에서도 특히	It seems that a father should desire above all things to give his children the greatest amount of happiness. (아버지는 자식들에게 무엇보다도 먼저 최대의 행복을 주는 것을 바라는 것이 옳을 것 같다.)
29	abstain from	~을 삼가다	Athletes usually abstain from smoking. (운동선수들은 보통 담배를 삼가한다.)
30	according to	~에 의하면	According to the report, he is alive. (그 보고에 의하면 그는 살아있다.)

Orbi. 함정민T

☞ 인문

[2] 3월 20번]

1. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Good teachers know that learning occurs when students compare what they already know with the new ideas presented by the teacher or textbook. It is the students who decide whether or not to reconstruct their conceptions; therefore, teaching should be student centered rather than teacher centered. This means that students should be actively involved in making and interpreting analogies. If we believe that analogy use is an effective way to help students think and learn, then it makes sense to help students generate their own analogies or reconstruct the teacher's analogies to fit in with their own experiences.

- ① 학습 내용은 학생 수준에 맞는 난이도로 구성되어야 한다.
- ② 다양한 사례를 활용하여 학생의 이해를 도와야 한다.
- ③ 교사는 수업 중 학생과 상호 작용을 많이 해야 한다.
- ④ 교육 활동에서 이론보다 실습의 비중을 더 높여야 한다.
- ⑤ 유추를 해내고 재구성하는 과정이 학생 중심이어야 한다.

☞ 사회

[2] 3월 35번]

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

Cyber attacks on air traffic control systems have become a leading security concern. ① The federal government released a report in 2009 stating that the nation's air traffic control system is vulnerable to a cyber attack that could interrupt communication with pilots and alter the flight information used to separate aircraft as they approach an airport. ② The report found numerous security problems in airline computer systems, including easy-to-crack passwords and unencrypted file folders, issues that could give invaders easy access. ③ A cyber attack on air traffic has the potential to kill many people and could cripple the country's entire airline industry. ④ Unprecedented declines in consumer demand impacted the profitability of the airline industry, changing the face of aircraft travel for the foreseeable future. ⑤ Tightening airline computer security could be even more important than conducting security screenings of passengers, because in an increasingly cyber-oriented world, plane hijackers of the future may not even be on board.

*unencrypted 암호화되지 않은 **cripple 무력하게 만들다

🌬 과학·기술

[2] 3월 38번] 오답률 53.3%

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

In order to make some sense of this, an average wind direction over an hour is sometimes calculated, or sometimes the direction that the wind blew from the most during the hour is recorded.

Wind direction is usually measured through the use of a simple vane. (①) This is simply a paddle of some sort mounted on a spindle; when it catches the wind, it turns so that the wind passes by without obstruction. (②) The direction is recorded, but if you ever have a chance to watch a wind vane on a breezy day, you will notice that there is a lot of variation in the direction of wind flow—a lot! (③) Sometimes the wind can blow from virtually every direction within a minute or two. (④) Either way, it is a generalization, and it's important to remember that there can be a lot of variation in the data. (⑤) It's also important to remember that the data recorded at a weather station give an indication of conditions prevailing in an area but will not be exactly the same as the conditions at a landscape some distance from the weather station.

*vane 풍향계 **spindle 회전축

🌬 예술·스포츠

[2] 3월 23번]

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Despite excellent training, actors inevitably experience the visceral life of their characters, even if it is for brief moments during a performance. Self-perceptions are altered during the course of a performance, and even more so during long performance seasons. For many actors, they experience greater empathy and social cognition for their character, which may intensify identity boundary blurring. As well, actors tend to employ more dissociative processes, which increase potential character boundary blurring. Actors also experience more unresolved mourning for past trauma and loss experiences because they continually draw from these experiences when portraying characters. Adding to this tendency to merge with the creative work, audience members also confuse the character's personality with the actor's personality. Audience attribution errors may increase distress in the actor, including fearing that their personality identity is not stable.

*visceral 마음속에서 느끼는 **dissociative 분리적인

- ① criteria for evaluating an actor's performance
- ② difficulties in portraying complicated characters
- ③ background knowledge for appreciating the play
- ④ confusion of identity between actor and character
- ⑤ psychological barriers between actors and the audience

Orbi. 함정민T

인문

[2] 3월 22번] 오답률 56.1%

1. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Despite numerous studies on the influence of mediated agendas on politics, most studies examine text only—as if media only deliver words. These studies looked at how reporters, analysts, and commentators verbally describe and criticize the candidates. But they often neglect another important source of influence: visuals. As some communication scholars said, “Stories are often complex combinations of visual and verbal content—all too often the visual information is so powerful that it overwhelms the verbal.” The challenge of tackling visuals to examine their influence is multifaceted. The difficulties of gathering and coding visual data and of attributing impact to specific parts of images have no doubt caused veritable scholars to shy away. But the potential impact of visuals on people’s perceptions is simply too important to ignore. Furthermore, the importance of understanding both visuals and text in tandem cannot be understated.

*veritable 진정한 **in tandem 동시에

- ① 시각 자료는 정치 관련 보도 자료 연구의 중요한 대상이다.
- ② 전문가들의 의견도 철저하게 검증하고 보도할 필요가 있다.
- ③ 다양한 관심사를 반영하는 뉴스 프로그램 편성이 요구된다.
- ④ 지나치게 방대한 시각 자료는 보도 내용 이해에 방해가 된다.
- ⑤ 언론인은 보도에서 자신의 정치적 편향을 드러내서는 안 된다.

사회

[2] 3월 36번]

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A classic positive-sum game in economic life is the trading of surpluses.

(A) One infrastructure that allows efficient exchange is transportation, which makes it possible for producers to trade their surpluses even when they are separated by distance. Another is money, interest, and middlemen, which allow producers to exchange many kinds of surpluses with many other producers at many points in time.

(B) If a farmer has more grain than he can eat, and a herder has more milk than he can drink, both of them come out ahead if they trade some wheat for some milk. As they say, everybody wins. Of course, an exchange at a single moment in time only pays when there is a division of labor.

(C) There would be no point in one farmer giving a bushel of wheat to another farmer and receiving a bushel of wheat in return. A fundamental insight of modern economics is that the key to the creation of wealth is a division of labor, in which specialists learn to produce a commodity with increasing cost-effectiveness and have the means to exchange their specialized products efficiently.

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

🌿 과학·기술

[2] 4월 2번

3. 밑줄 친 the mind's eye is blind가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

All any neuron in the brain ever “sees” is that some change occurred in the firing patterns of its upstream peers. It cannot tell whether such change is caused by an external disturbance or by the brain’s constant self-organized activity. Thus, neurons located in networks of other neurons do not “know” what the brain’s sensors are sensing; they simply respond to their upstream inputs. In other words, the neurons have no way of relating or comparing their spikes to anything else because they only receive retinal correspondences or processed “representations” of the sensory input. But establishing correspondences without knowing the rules by which those correspondences are constructed is like comparing Mansi words with Khanty words when we understand neither language. Only after we have defined the vocabulary of one language can we understand the corresponding meaning of words in the other. Similarly, without further information, sensory neurons can attach no meaning whatsoever to their spikes. Put simply, the mind’s eye is blind.

*spike 전기 신호 **retinal 망막의

- ① The brain sees only by linking imagination and experience.
- ② Neurons respond to sensory input without understanding it.
- ③ Signals carried by neurons cannot be explained in experiments.
- ④ The brain stops imagining scenes and starts storing visual data.
- ⑤ Some visual inputs do not always need the brain for their processing.

🌿 예술·스포츠

[2] 3월 37번

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Human movement can be affected, either positively or negatively, by the environment within which the movement takes place. Consider an athlete who runs the 100 m wearing training shoes. She is unlikely to achieve as good a time wearing these shoes as she would if she wore specifically designed spiked running shoes.

(A) Is she there because she really wants to be, or is she there just because her brother is also a runner and so her parents bring her along as well? Motivation is a key factor in sports training and performance.

(B) On the contrary, if she had a tailwind her performance would be enhanced and movement assisted by the wind. Let us also consider other surrounding circumstances, such as what is motivating the athlete to run.

(C) During athletic competitions wind speed is always measured as it is recognised as having an impact, either positively or negatively, on performance times. If our runner was running into a headwind, her speed would be reduced, as some of her force would be needed to overcome the additional obstacle of the wind.

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

인문

[2] 3월 24번] 오답률 52.9%

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a story about F. Yates, a prominent UK statistician. During his student years at St. John's College, Cambridge, Yates had been keen on a form of sport. It consisted of climbing about the roofs and towers of the college buildings at night. In particular, the chapel of St. John's College has a massive neo-Gothic tower adorned with statues of saints, and to Yates it appeared obvious that it would be more decorous if these saints were properly attired in surplices. One night he climbed up and did the job; next morning the result was generally much admired. But the College authorities were unappreciative and began to consider means of divesting the saints of their newly acquired garments. This was not easy, since they were well out of reach of any ordinary ladder. An attempt to lift the surplices off from above, using ropes with hooks attached, was unsuccessful. No progress was being made and eventually Yates came forward and volunteered to climb up in the daylight and bring them down. This he did to the admiration of the crowd that assembled.

*decorous 품위 있는 **surplice 흰 가운 ***divest 벗기다

- ① A Scary Legend About the Statues at St. John's College
- ② A Student Who Solved a Problem of His Own Making
- ③ Standards of Beauty Varying from Person to Person
- ④ A Smart Professor Who Identified a Criminal
- ⑤ A Success Story of a Mysterious Architect

사회

[2] 3월 39번]

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

Some organizations, however, are unbundling in favor of a more itemized approach sometimes called à la carte pricing.

Bundle pricing is packaging together two or more products, usually complementary ones, to be sold for a single price, which is usually considerably less than the sum of the prices of the individual products. (①) Bundle pricing facilitates customer satisfaction and, when slow-moving products are bundled with products with higher turnover, can help a company stimulate sales and increase revenues. (②) Selling products as a package rather than individually also may result in cost savings, so bundle pricing is commonly used for banking and travel services, computers, and automobiles with option packages. (③) This provides customers with the opportunity to pick and choose the products they want without having to purchase bundles that may not be the right mix for their purposes. (④) Furthermore, with the help of the Internet, comparison shopping has become more convenient than ever, allowing customers to price items and create their own mixes. (⑤) Nevertheless, bundle pricing continues to appeal to customers who prefer the convenience of a package.

*à la carte pricing 따로따로 책정하는 가격

🌊 과학·기술

[2] 4월 23번

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Early astronomers saw and learned more from eclipses and other forms of shadow than from direct observation. In Galileo's time, the empiricist's insistence on direct observation as the only legitimate way of knowing limited what could be learned about the cosmos, and the medievalist allowance for extraperceptual insights had nothing to contribute to what we would consider scientific inquiry. Galileo's breakthroughs came in part from his understanding of how to use shadows to extend his powers of observation. At the time he trained his telescope on Venus, it was believed the planet shone with its own light and moved in an orbit independent of the sun. Galileo saw that the planet was in partial shadow as it went through its phases, and thus had to be a dark body. He also realized from the logic of the shadow that Venus orbited the sun, since all phases from new to full could be observed from earth. The end of the Ptolemaic system came quickly thereafter, a shadow thus shedding light on the ordering of the cosmos.

*Ptolemaic system 천동설

- ① difficulties in observing and tracking shadows
- ② lack of various devices used to observe the universe
- ③ consistency in human aspiration toward space exploration
- ④ ways to record planetary movements with early technology
- ⑤ importance of shadow in making new discoveries in astronomy

🌊 예술·스포츠

[2] 10월 40번

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

Perhaps not surprisingly, given how long magicians have been developing their craft, a lot of creativity in magic is of the tweaking variety—some of the most skilled and inventive magicians gained fame by refining the execution of tricks that have been known for decades, or sometimes centuries. Nevil Maskelyne, one of magic's old masters, claimed that "the difficulty of producing a new magical effect is about equivalent to that of inventing a new proposition in Euclid." Whether it's because there's little that's completely new, or for some other reason, magicians seem to worry less about imitation. They do, however, worry a lot about traitors—those magicians who expose the secrets behind a trick to the public. Once a trick is exposed in this way, its value as "magic" is destroyed, and this harms everyone in the industry. For this reason, magicians' norms are focused mostly on punishing magicians who expose tricks to the public—even if the trick is the exposé's own invention.

*tweak 살짝 변화를 주다 **traitor 배신자



Magicians, having long refined existing tricks, are not much worried about (A)_____ tricks, but they are very strict about (B)_____ the methods of tricks as it damages their industry.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-----------------|
| ① copying | blending |
| ② copying | disclosing |
| ③ criticizing | distorting |
| ④ modifying | evaluating |
| ⑤ modifying | underestimating |

인문

[21 4월 20번]

1. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

More often than not, modern parents are paralyzed by the fear that they will no longer be liked or even loved by their children if they scold them for any reason. They want their children's friendship above all, and are willing to sacrifice respect to get it. This is not good. A child will have many friends, but only two parents—if that—and parents are more, not less, than friends. Friends have very limited authority to correct. Every parent therefore needs to learn to tolerate the momentary anger or even hatred directed toward them by their children, after necessary corrective action has been taken, as the capacity of children to perceive or care about long-term consequences is very limited. Parents are the judges of society. They teach children how to behave so that other people will be able to interact meaningfully and productively with them.

- ① 부모는 두려워 말고 자녀의 잘못된 행동을 바로잡아 주어야 한다.
- ② 부모는 자녀의 신뢰를 얻기 위해 일관된 태도로 양육해야 한다.
- ③ 부모는 다양한 경험을 제공하여 자녀의 사회화를 도와야 한다.
- ④ 부모는 자녀의 친구 관계에 지나치게 개입하지 말아야 한다.
- ⑤ 부모는 자녀와 유대감을 쌓으며 친구의 역할을 해야 한다.

사회

[21 4월 22번]

2. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The way reduced prices are written during a sale will greatly affect people's attitude toward the products (and their likelihood of purchasing them). If the sale prices are easy to understand using percentages (for example, "-50%") or with the new prices already calculated (for example, "now only \$20"), shoppers will react in an automatic and positive fashion. However, if it is necessary for them to do complex mental calculations (for example, if a \$27.50 product is advertised at 12% off), they will switch to a more analytical style of thinking. This results in more attention spent on the calculation, and subsequently on the merits of the product. No longer feeling spontaneous, shoppers will start questioning whether it is actually a good deal or not, whether they really need another pair of shoes, etc. The more cognitive effort is demanded from shoppers, the more of a negative and suspicious reaction will be evoked, and the chances of making a sale diminish.

- ① 상품 할인율이 클수록 상품의 단점이 쉽게 노출될 수 있다.
- ② 경쟁 상품과 비교되는 품질 정보 제시는 판매에 효과적이다.
- ③ 상품에 대한 공인된 평가가 소비에 대한 심리적 장벽을 낮춘다.
- ④ 상품 판매율을 높이기 위해 다양한 소비 성향 분석이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 상품 할인가 제시 방식의 인지적 부담 정도가 판매에 영향을 준다.

🌿 과학·기술

[2] 4월 36번]

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Forget-me-nots can conquer new territory because they have an army of tiny allies: ants. It's not that ants are particularly fond of flowers — at least, they are not attracted by their aesthetic qualities.

(A) This fat- and sugar-rich treat is like chips and chocolate to an ant. The tiny creatures quickly carry the seeds back to their nest, where the colony is waiting eagerly in the tunnels for the calorie boost. The tasty treat is bitten off and the seed itself is discarded.

(B) Ants are motivated by their desire to eat them, and their interest is triggered when forget-me-nots form their seeds. The seeds are designed to make an ant's mouth water, for attached to the outside is a structure called an elaiosome, which looks like a tiny bit of cake.

(C) Along come the trash collectors in the form of worker ants, which dispose of the seeds in the neighborhood — carrying them up to 200 feet away from home base. Wild strawberries and other plants also benefit from this distribution service: ants are nature's gardeners, as it were.

*forget-me-not 물망초

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

🌿 예술·스포츠

[2] 6월 30번] 오답률 54%

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

Sport can trigger an emotional response in its consumers of the kind rarely brought forth by other products. Imagine bank customers buying memorabilia to show loyalty to their bank, or consumers ①identifying so strongly with their car insurance company that they get a tattoo with its logo. We know that some sport followers are so ②passionate about players, teams and the sport itself that their interest borders on obsession. This addiction provides the emotional glue that binds fans to teams, and maintains loyalty even in the face of on-field ③failure. While most managers can only dream of having customers that are as passionate about their products as sport fans, the emotion triggered by sport can also have a negative impact. Sport's emotional intensity can mean that organisations have strong attachments to the past through nostalgia and club tradition. As a result, they may ④increase efficiency, productivity and the need to respond quickly to changing market conditions. For example, a proposal to change club colours in order to project a more attractive image may be ⑤defeated because it breaks a link with tradition.

*memorabilia 기념품 **obsession 집착

인문

[21 4월 35번]

1. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Research has shown that individuals — especially those who have benefited from a particular system — are prone to support and rationalize the status quo, even if there are clear problems. ① These people justify systemic inequity with familiar phrases like “If you just work hard enough you can pull yourself up by your bootstraps.” ② A branch of psychology called system justification theory describes how people tend to see social, economic, and political systems as good, fair, and legitimate if they have succeeded as a result of those systems. ③ According to Erin Godfrey, a professor of applied psychology at New York University, “The people who are at the top want to believe in meritocracy because it means that they deserve their successes.” ④ Indeed, it is not surprising that there exists a general consensus across social class about the definition and the results of meritocracy. ⑤ Those who are in an advantaged position in society are more likely to believe the system is fair and see no reason to change it.

*status quo 현재 상태 **meritocracy 능력주의

사회

[21 6월 22번]

2. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Contractors that will construct a project may place more weight on the planning process. Proper planning forces detailed thinking about the project. It allows the project manager (or team) to “build the project in his or her head.” The project manager (or team) can consider different methodologies thereby deciding what works best or what does not work at all. This detailed thinking may be the only way to discover restrictions or risks that were not addressed in the estimating process. It would be far better to discover in the planning phase that a particular technology or material will not work than in the execution process. The goal of the planning process for the contractor is to produce a workable scheme that uses the resources efficiently within the allowable time and given budget. A well-developed plan does not guarantee that the executing process will proceed flawlessly or that the project will even succeed in meeting its objectives. It does, however, greatly improve its chances.

*execute 실행하다

- ① 계획 수립 절차를 간소화하면 일의 진행 속도가 빨라진다.
- ② 안정적인 예산 확보는 일의 원활한 진행을 위해 필수적이다.
- ③ 사업 계획은 급변하는 상황에 따라 유연하게 변경될 수 있다.
- ④ 면밀한 계획 수립은 일의 효율성을 증대시키고 성공 가능성을 높인다.
- ⑤ 대규모 사업에서는 지속적인 성장을 목표로 하는 세부 계획이 중요하다.

🌿 과학·기술

[2] 4월 37번

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Birds use many techniques to save energy when they are flying, most of which are tricks to stay aloft without flapping.

(A) When it reaches the top, the bird bends its wings and glides in the direction it wants to travel, searching for the next thermal. All soaring birds take advantage of thermals, but some species, like the Broad-winged Hawk, are specialists and in the right conditions can travel hundreds of miles with almost no flapping.

(B) Riding updrafts to gain altitude is one of the most conspicuous. Bare ground such as fields or parking lots absorbs more heat from the sun, and as air near the ground warms up it rises.

(C) This creates a column of rising warm air—a thermal—reaching hundreds or even thousands of feet high. A soaring bird can sense the air movement and fly in circles to stay in the column. It simply fans its wings and tail and lets the rising air carry it up like an elevator.

*aloft 높이 **thermal 상승 온난 기류
***conspicuous 뚜렷한

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

🌿 예술·스포츠

[2] 10월 29번) 오답률 50%

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

According to its dictionary definition, an anthem is both a song of loyalty, often to a country, and a piece of ‘sacred music’, definitions that are both applicable in sporting contexts. This genre is dominated, although not exclusively, by football and has produced a number of examples ①where popular songs become synonymous with the club and are enthusiastically adopted by the fans. More than this they are often spontaneous expressions of loyalty and identity and, according to Desmond Morris, have ‘reached the level of something ②approached a local art form’. A strong element of the appeal of such sports songs ③is that they feature ‘memorable and easily sung choruses in which fans can participate’. This is a vital part of the team’s performance ④as it makes the fans’ presence more tangible. This form of popular culture can be said ⑤to display pleasure and emotional excess in contrast to the dominant culture which tends to maintain ‘respectable aesthetic distance and control’.

*synonymous 밀접한 연관을 갖는 **tangible 확실한