



1 유형 2-5

As the backrushing water slides down the surface of the beach its velocity increases and the surface sand grains are lifted into suspension. The momentum of this turbid sheet of water and sand ① carries it below the general level of the sea, and a small wave, usually less than a foot high, called the backrush breaker, curls over it. The result is a turbulent sandy swirl ② its effect is to lift the sand grains and keep them in suspension, to be carried up the beach face again by the next upbrush. But the larger sand grains may settle to the bottom, where they roll back and forth as each wave passes, occasionally ③ being lifted and dropped again by unusually violent water motion. The net effect of this constant shifting is segregation according to size ④ in which the larger particles move steadily downward. A little below the level of the lowest backrush breaker these larger sand grains ⑤ reach a depth at which they can no longer be moved upward by most of the waves.

2 유형 3-3

One reason we so often avoid change and settle for the status quo ① is that change involves loss. No matter how ② badly you want to get out of a situation, it usually involves losing something. In order to move on to something new, you must give up something. Whether the thing you are leaving behind ③ to be something that you cherish or despise, it is familiar to you. It may be a familiar routine, a lifestyle, a relationship, a job, or even an addiction. When you give up something, you will most likely ④ feel some degree of sadness. Even some of the most celebrated events in your life involve loss. Graduations, weddings, births, new jobs, and relocations, no matter how exciting, ⑤ signify the end of an era. With all new beginnings, something is left behind, and we often fear leaving the familiar to walk out into uncharted territories.



3 유형 11-check

Having failed to sign up for a frequent-flyer program and then made a 5,000-mile round-trip flight, we are reluctant to sign up when (A) giving/given the opportunity again. If we do sign up, we can no longer tell ourselves that we don't fly enough and it isn't worth the trouble; instead, we can only regret not (B) having signed/having been signed up earlier. Having declined to join a fitness club located five minutes from our home, then changed our minds only to discover that the club's membership rolls are closed, we refuse to join one located twenty minutes from our house. Again, by not joining, we can tell ourselves that we get enough exercise anyway or that we don't have the time to make proper use of the club. Once we join the distant club, all the reasons for not joining go out the window and we are left (C) to regret/regretting our initial failure to act.

4 유형 12-3

On the screen, seeing an action and hearing its accompanying sounds ① adds little but a characteristic "realism" to the import of a scene. When the sound is easily recognizable, we do not have to see the action or object to know what produced the noise. The viewer mentally supplies the thing or kind of action ② associated with it. If, for example, a person hears a bell toll, he will associate its sound with a church, even though the church is not seen. If a barking dog is heard while a child is seen ③ looking down at the ground, the viewer assumes that the child is staring down at the animal. Paul Rotha, the British film director and historian, noted this fact when he wrote that sound ④ was separated from its source "will not only become a symbol of that source, but also a symbol of ⑤ what that source represents." This association of ideas has been used by filmmakers to good advantage to create an illusion that tells the viewer more than he sees.



5 유형 12-6

In the symbiotic relationship in which the infant is programmed ① to continue with his mother, skin contact plays a fundamental role. It is a communication which the father is also designed to make through the skin, if not in quite ② such massive and continuous a manner as the mother. But in civilized societies men are even more enveloped by clothes than women, and so this important cutaneous means of early communication between father and child ③ tends to be nullified by this artificial barrier. A basic factor in the development of the ability to love is the growing reciprocal involvement in the source ④ from which the pleasure-giving sensory stimulations are received. Between mother and child there is normally an exchange of pleasure-giving experiences. The father, in civilized societies, is to a large extent ⑤ deprived of the possibility of such direct reciprocal pleasure-giving exchanges. It is, therefore, not surprising that children in these societies should develop such close identifications with the mother.

6 유형 15-4

One day, as Mendeleev was working on a new chemistry text, he decided to make a set of about 60 cards ① on which he wrote the names and properties of the known elements. Mendeleev was an avid solitaire player, and he began to place ② them into patterns by order of weight and chemical properties. He found that one arrangement placed all the elements that behaved similarly in the same vertical rows. Chemical characteristics, it appeared, recurred ③ periodically. He published his "periodic table" in 1869, noting that the scheme seemed to call for several elements yet ④ unknown. He left blank spaces in the table, but predicted the properties that those elements would have, based on their position. Nobody thought much of the idea at first. But when gallium, germanium, and other predicted elements were finally discovered over the next 20 years, Mendeleev was vindicated. Now his solitaire-like table – expanded to more than a hundred elements – ⑤ hanging in classrooms around the world.



7 유형 15-5

The cobra lily hides in the bogs and marshes of northern California and southern Oregon, as deadly, in its own way, as its reptilian namesake. The hood, which gives the cobra lily its name, attracts ① unsuspected insects with sweet-smelling nectar. An insect crawling under the hood to feed on the nectar finds ② itself in a vertical tube formed by the plant's leaves. Thin areas in the hood act as tiny windows, ③ allowing light into the tube. When the insect has eaten its fill, it flies toward the light. Instead of escaping into the open air, however, it bumps into the slick, waxy surface of the hood, and then falls into the liquid at the bottom of the tube. ④ Unable to fly with wet wings, the insect attempts to climb the walls of the tube. Unfortunately for the insect, hundreds of sharp, downward-pointing hairs lining the tube make climbing out impossible. The insect falls into the liquid for the last time, ⑤ where it is slowly digested in a mixture of rainwater and mildly acidic juices produced by the cobra lily.

8 유형 16-1

In multi-source feedback systems, or 360 degree feedback systems, ratings from various raters are (A) combining/combined. Besides supervisors, peers, and ratees, ratings may be obtained from subordinates, customers, and other external experts. Obtaining feedback from multiple sources is considered (B) advantageous/advantageously since it provides information from a broad spectrum of people on various aspects of the employee's performance. At the same time, a greater objectivity may be achieved; having multiple raters may result in a fairer and possibly less biased view than simply (C) to rely/relying on a supervisor's ratings. Multi-source feedback is rapidly growing in popularity as a development tool; besides, it has been used for performance appraisal, succession planning, and organizational change initiatives.



9 유형 16-3

(A) Who/Whoever said there is no such thing as a bad idea has never participated in an idea generation session. There are plenty of bad ideas that are impractical and costly. Outcome-driven companies eliminate these bad ideas quickly as they are evaluated immediately after they are generated. If the idea does not have the potential to significantly or totally (B) satisfy/satisfying 80 percent of the target customers (remember, the aim is breakthrough improvement), then the idea is eliminated. If the idea requires excessive time or resources it is either improved or eliminated. Killing bad ideas early saves time and expense, and it's also easier than (C) waiting/to wait: the earlier the bad news comes, the more likely the originator of the idea will be able to let go of the idea without a struggle and refocus his or her thinking in a more positive direction.

10 유형 16-4

A "breakdown in communication" is one of the most popular designations of conflict. McCorkle and Mills refer to this breakdown as "one-way communication," (A) which/in which people "talk to a brick wall" or "argue with someone from another planet." Referring to the process as a breakdown implies a telephone line that is down, a computer that won't communicate, a car that won't run, or a sound system that won't amplify sound. The implication that a breakdown can be "fixed," however, often (B) turning/turns out to be inaccurate. Many times people communicate clearly in conflict interactions – only (C) finding/to find out that they are in an intractable conflict. Clarity of communication usually improves the process of conflict management greatly, but it is a mistake to assume that clarity removes conflict.





11 유형 16-5

Comparing one's performance with past performances is a very informative way of indicating (A) that/whether one's competencies are increasing, staying the same, or decreasing. Such self-assessment is especially helpful when performance is placed on a chart or in a graph and recorded over long periods of time. Yet the knowledge that one's competencies are increasing (B) do/does not give information about the quality or level of one's work. A student can be steadily improving in reading, for example, but still be two years below grade level. For valid and reliable self-assessments to take place, in addition to information about possible improvement in performance, a frame of reference has to be established (C) that/what enables the person to make a conclusion concerning the acceptability of the level of performance.

12 실전 1-30

For many years, researchers have investigated the subject of humor and tried ① to define what is behind it and which different kinds of humor do exist. An essential part of these investigations is concerned with irony, ② as one type of humor. In general, researchers agree that someone makes an ironic remark when the ③ intended meaning of the speaker is different from what has actually been expressed. What the speaker really believes and thinks is said in an indirect way. Therefore, the listener is forced ④ to recognize the discrepancy between the literal and the figurative meaning in order to understand what the speaker was trying to say. ⑤ That irony makes a part of humor is the tension which is created by the juxtaposition of two opposite meanings.



13 실전 1-38

Krebs and Davies identified some ways ① in which predators can become more successful at catching prey. Predators may develop more effective ways of searching for prey by ② improved visual acuity. Alternatively, they may learn to find prey more ③ easy by forming a search image, which involves learning more about the visual features of their prey. Forming a search image may also involve improved attentional processes. Evidence for the development of a search image in chicks ④ was reported by Dawkins. The prey consisted of colored rice grains which were presented on a background that was either the same or a very different color to the grains. They initially found it hard to detect the prey when it was the same color as the background. After a few minutes, however, they started to detect and to eat the prey more quickly, ⑤ suggesting that the chicks had formed an appropriate search image.

14 실전 5-32

Twentieth-century literary scholar and philosopher Kenneth Burke begins his famous essay with a discussion of proverbs, ① noting that proverbs are really just literary devices for naming typical, recurrent situations. A popular proverb like “birds of a feather flock together,” for instance, simply names the fact ② that people who have common or shared tastes frequently associate with one another. But because proverbs describe recurring situations in life, they offer a means for quickly sizing up a “type” of situation and ③ developing a strategy to respond to it. If you attend a party in which a select group of people has congregated in one corner, then ④ invoke the “birds” proverb under your breath provides a way of criticizing the group for having excluded you. Verbally lumping the individuals together and then disparaging them for behaving badly or dressing poorly is a particularly effective way of resolving the anxiety of having been excluded. For Burke, proverbs were just succinct instances of ⑤ how literature in general functions as stylistic medicine for everyday problems.



15 실전 6-25

Like that of any other species, the survival of humans depended on a simple imperative: People had to extract more energy out of their environment than they expended in the process of doing so. Only under this condition would individuals ① be able to survive and produce offspring and populations to maintain their size. The energy balance sheet ② explaining why the human diet was initially overwhelmingly vegetarian in most regions. Humans are omnivores and can digest both plant and animal food, but animals attempt to escape while plants are fixed in location. ③ Chasing an animal can easily turn the energy balance into the negative, while gathering plant food tends to be very rewarding. Chimpanzees, genetically our closest ④ surviving relatives, eat up to 40 different kinds of fruit a day and supplement ⑤ their diet with ants and termites.



정답 및 간단해설

1 정답: ②

절과 절의 연결부위로 관계사 whose가 들어가야 한다.

2 정답: ③

구조상 주어가 the thing이므로 본동사인 is가 와야 한다.

3 정답: given, having signed, regretting

(A): 의미상 같은 기회를 다시 '받았을 때'가 되어야 하므로 given

(B): 더 일찍 등록하지 않았음을 후회한다는 의미이므로 능동인 having signed

(C): leave의 목적격 보어로는 이미 이뤄진 모습이 나와야 하므로 regretting

4 정답: ④

that절 속의 주어 sound의 본동사는 will이므로 was가 와서는 안된다.

5 정답: ②

such는 뒤에 a + 형+ 명의 어순이 와야 하는데, 형 + a + 명의 순서가 왔고, 뒤에 비교의 as가 있는 것으로 보아 as가 와야 한다.

6 정답: ⑤

his solitaire-like table을 주어로 하는 본동사 hangs가 와야 한다.

7 정답: ①

'의심하지 않는 곤충'이라는 의미로 unsuspecting이 되어야 한다.





8 정답: combined, advantageous, relying

- (A): 다양한 평가들이 '결합된다'는 수동의 의미가 필요하다.
- (B): consider의 목적격 보어 자리로서 형용사가 필요하다.
- (C): 의미상 having multiple와 비교되고 있으므로 relying이 맞다.

9 정답: Whoever, satisfy, waiting

- (A): who가 들어가면 '누가 ~했는가'의 간접의문문이 되면서 뒤쪽의 has never participated의 본동사와 호응을 이룰 수가 없다.
- (B): 앞의 to 와 satisfy 사이에 부사가 끼어든 것으로 본다.
- (C): 의미상 killing과 비교되고 있으므로 waiting이 맞다.

10 정답: in which, turns, to find

- (A): '사람들이 벽에 이야기한다'는 완벽절로 in which가 적절하다.
- (B): the implication의 본동사가 되어야 하므로 turns
- (C): '~ 했으나 오직 ~했을 뿐이다'라는 의미의 only to V의 쓰임이 필요하다.

11 정답: whether, does, that

- (A): 절 속의 or와 결합하여야 하므로 whether가 맞다.
- (B): 주어가 the knowledge이므로 단수인 does가 맞다.
- (C): 선행사가 절의 주어인 a frame of reference이므로 일반 관계대명사인 that이 맞다.

12 정답: ⑤

make뒤의 a part of humor는 make가 만드는 5형식의 목적격 보어이며 목적어 자리가 비어 있다. 그래서 what이 와야 한다.

13 정답: ③

'먹이를 쉽게 찾는다'는 의미로 동사인 find를 꾸며야 하기에 easily가 되어야 한다.

14 정답: ④

invoke가 provides의 주어가 되어야 하므로 invoking이 맞다.





15 정답: ②

본동사인 explains가 필요하다.

