



1 수특 3-4

Cattle are born with the ability to convert grasses that we humans cannot digest into flesh that we can digest. They can do this because, unlike humans who possess only one stomach, they are ruminants. They possess a second stomach called a rumen — a roughly forty-five-gallon tank (A) which/in which resident bacteria convert cellulose into protein and fats. In today's feedyards, however, cows (B) feeding/fed corn and other grains are eating food that humans can eat, and they are quite inefficiently converting it into meat. Since it takes anywhere from seven to sixteen pounds of grain (C) to make/making one pound of beef, we actually get far less food out than we put in. It's a protein factory in reverse. And we do this on a massive scale, while nearly a billion people on our planet do not have enough to eat.

2 수특 6-2

We all know from experience that some of our dreams seem to be related to daily problems, some are vague and incoherent, and some are anxiety dreams that occur when we are worried or depressed. But (A) what/whatever the source of the images in our sleeping brains may be, we need to be cautious about interpreting our own dreams or anyone else's. A recent study of people showed that individuals are biased and self-serving in their dream interpretations, (B) accepting/accepted those that fit in with their preexisting beliefs or needs and rejecting those that do not. For example, they will give more weight to a dream in which God commands them to take a year off to travel the world than one in which God commands them to take a year off to work in a relief camp. Our biased interpretations may tell us more about ourselves than (C) do/doing our actual dreams.



3 수특 6-3

Health is the outcome of a process that involves patients and health professionals working together; mutual trust and confidence contribute greatly to the effectiveness of that process. However (A) desirable/desirably it might be in other markets, considering special characteristics of health and medical care, an arm's length, adversarial relationship between buyer and seller should not be the goal of health care policy. It is one thing for a healthy individual to choose among competing health plans, and another to expect a sick patient to shop among competing physicians and hospitals. Not only (B) does/is cooperation between patient and physician often essential in the production of health, but cooperation among physicians is also valuable. Thus, the "perfect" competition that economists set as the ideal market structure for producing and distributing most goods and services (C) is/are far from ideal for health and medical care.

4 수특 6-8

In 1974 the brilliant CalTech physicist and teacher Richard Feynman gave an address to his university's graduating class (A) which/in which he unveiled his First Principle of Science: "You must not fool yourself — and you are the easiest person for you to fool!" As Feynman well knew, any scientist would be elated to make a breakthrough discovery, (B) to unearth/unearthing the Rosetta Stone of his or her field. For most, the motivation is not money, not fame, not the short-lived glory that comes with a major new find — it is to make a difference to human knowledge, to contribute new and lasting insight about things not understood before. And therein lies the rub, for (C) so/such strong is the desire to make a breakthrough that it's easy to become fascinated by a notion that is later shown to be dead wrong. Recent examples include polywater, cold fusion, and perhaps even the claims of ancient life on Mars.



5 수특 6-9

Mastering the technologies of iron and steel, of glass and concrete, engineers in the late eighteenth century inspired awe with their bridges, railway stations, or docks. More novel than their abilities ① was the fact that they completed these projects without asking themselves what style would be best to adopt. ② Charged with erecting a bridge, they tried to design the lightest frame that could stretch over the widest span. When they built a railway station, they aimed for a hall that would allow steam to disperse safely, ③ letting in a large amount of natural light, and accommodate a constant crowd of travelers. They demanded that steamships ④ carry cargoes of impatient passengers punctually across heavy seas. But they did not appear to give much thought to whether there should be a Corinthian or a Doric set of capitals gracing the upper galleries of a ship, whether a Chinese dragon might look ⑤ pleasing at the end of a locomotive or whether suburban gas works would be done up in a Tuscan or Islamic style.

6 수특 6-12

Rats are smart and often cooperate with each other. At a poultry market in Greenwich Village, pest control authorities could not understand ① how rats were stealing eggs without breaking them, so one night an exterminator sat in hiding to watch. What he saw was that one rat would embrace an egg with all four legs, and then ② roll over on his back. A second rat would then drag the first rat by its tail to their tunnel, ③ where they could share their prize. In a similar manner workers at a packing plant discovered how sides of meat, hanging from hooks, were knocked to the floor and ④ devoured night after night. An exterminator named Irving Billig watched, and found that a swarm of rats formed a pyramid underneath a side of meat, and one rat scrambled to the top of the heap and leaped onto the meat. It then climbed to the top of the side of meat and gnawed its way through it around the hook until the meat dropped to the floor, ⑤ at the point hundreds of waiting rats fell upon it.



7 수특 9-2

The word “academy” comes from the district of Athens (A) which/where Plato taught. The Renaissance academies were modeled on Plato’s Academy, both because they were informal (like Plato’s lectures in the park outside Athens) and because they revived Platonic philosophy. Many academies were more like groups of friends, with the emphasis on discussion among equals rather than teaching. Giovanni Giorgio Trissino, a poet and amateur architect who tried to reform Italian spelling, had an academy, and so (B) was/did King Alfonso of Naples, the philosopher Marsilio Ficino, and the aristocrat and art patron Isabella d’Este. After the Renaissance, Queen Christiana of Sweden described her academy in Rome as a place for learning to speak, write, and act in a proper and noble manner. Poems were read, plays were put on, music was performed, and (C) that/what we now call “study groups” got together to discuss them.

8 수특 10-2

Many years ago, veterinarian Marty Becker gave his father a miniature schnauzer, Pepsi, ① as a gift. The dog became his father’s best friend. For years they shared the same food, chair, and bed. Then, when he was seventy years old, Marty’s father died of a heart attack. Soon after family and friends left his house, Pepsi ran downstairs to the spot in the basement ② where Marty’s father had died and stood as ③ rigid as a statue. When Marty picked Pepsi up, the dog went from rigid to limp in his arms and let out a painful moan. Marty later found out from his mother ④ that Pepsi hadn’t been in the basement for ten years because he was afraid of stairs. Had he overcome his fear in order to say good-bye to his lifelong friend? Pepsi never recovered from his companion’s death and slowly died. When Marty buried Pepsi, he was convinced that Pepsi had lost the will to live once the human ⑤ whom he was so closely bonded and devoted was no longer around.



9 수특 19-3

Oliver Locker-Lampson, British member of parliament from 1910 to 1945, once remarked that no MP could ever be arrested. Unfortunately for him, practical joker Horace de Vere Cole overheard him (A) say/to say it and planned to prove him wrong. Horace de Vere Cole promptly challenged Oliver Locker-Lampson to run a race down a London street. He accepted and the MP was soon streaking ahead. He was somewhat surprised when de Vere Cole started shouting, "Stop thief!" and the police were soon after him too. With nothing to hide, he stopped, and de Vere Cole told the police that this man (B) has stolen/had stolen his gold pocket watch. Sure enough, when Locker-Lampson's pockets were searched the watch was found on him. The MP was promptly arrested and taken into custody. Only then (C) did/was Horace de Vere Cole admit that he'd slipped his watch into the unsuspecting man's pocket to prove the MP wrong about something he'd said. Now he ended up being arrested too.

10 수특 26-4

The most important episode in Mark Twain's travels was unplanned. In May 1866, the clipper ship Hornet caught fire near the equator. The crew divided into two lifeboats, and forty-three days later one of those boats carrying fifteen wasted men (A) landing/landed in Hawaii. Twain was bedridden at the time, but a friend, Anson Burlingame, made him aware of the event and (B) help/helped him get a record of the nightmare. The resulting piece was published on July 19 in the Sacramento Union and reprinted widely. After gathering more information, Twain expanded the piece and submitted 'Forty-three Days in an Open Boat' to Harper's Monthly it was published there in December. The story is a fine piece of writing, and Twain knew enough to avoid joking about (C) so/such serious a matter. But he must have also known that one crew's misfortune can be another man's opportunity.



11 수특 28-4

Scientists have found some people tend to act selfishly when ① making decisions, while others tend to act selflessly. While there are a number of reasons why these differences exist, researchers have recently discovered a genetic explanation. Approximately 20 percent of the difference between people in selfless behavior ② is innate. And 42 percent of the variance in the willingness to give up financial gains to punish unfair behavior is genetic. Moreover, the tendency to make benevolent decisions depends, in part, on ③ which version of the “altruism” gene you have. Individuals who produce a lot of the hormone that this gene codes for ④ feels good toward others, even when they are not treated well, and act in more trusting ways than people who produce less of it. Thus, some people may be born predisposed ⑤ to make decisions more selflessly than others, at least in part because they have a version of a gene that stimulates greater production of a hormone that generates feelings of emotional attachment.

12 수특 29-1

In poor countries, many children die young, so mothers have more babies. As countries get richer and fewer children die, fertility rates drop and, eventually, so ① does population growth. As women have fewer children, more of ② whom go to work. This demographic dividend delivers a one-time kick to economic growth. For example, it was a major contributor to East Asia’s growth from the 1960s onward and to ③ China’s after the introduction of its one-child policy in 1979. But a country only gets to cash in its demographic dividend once. Eventually, as population growth slows, it ages and each worker must support a ④ growing number of retirees. If fertility drops much below 2.1 babies per woman, the population will shrink unless ⑤ offset by immigration.



13 수특 T-1 10

You might think that people surely would refrain from using peripheral or noncentral cues when the stakes are high. But they ① don't. Even when we're picking a president, we care very much about the candidate's attractiveness and ② how he or she makes us feel — more than we care about his or her ideas. Another example comes from higher education. Selecting a college is certainly a high-stakes decision, and presumably it's one that people would consider ③ careful. But comparing candidate colleges is ④ complicated, so parents and kids use peripheral cues: some global sense of "reputation" and, curiously enough, price. When we are unsure of the quality of a product, we use price as a guide: if it's expensive, surely it's good. Traditional economic theory would indicate that raising tuition would decrease the number of people ⑤ wanting to go to a college. In fact, the opposite is true. Raising tuition increases the number of applicants.

14 수특 T1-23

There are a wide variety of behaviors that are considered (A) appropriate/appropriately in various circumstances. Sometimes we are expected to compete with each other vigorously. Other times we are expected to be highly cooperative. Sometimes the point of a group is to make a lot of noise. At other times we are expected to maintain a respectful silence. When our own expectations are violated, we may feel resentful, angry, or afraid. When we violate (B) how/what we later find to be the expectations of others, we may feel embarrassed or resentful. A lack of understanding of expectations not only tends to produce negative emotions, it also can directly and negatively impact productivity. We don't want to be the only person at a party (C) to show/show up in a tuxedo while everyone else is in blue jeans, or vice versa.



15 수특 29-4

Before a new idea is tried, it is difficult to tell ① if it is a good one. From the standpoint of economic growth, it is vitally important that entrepreneurs have a strong incentive to try out new ideas, but it is also important that wasteful projects that reduce the value of resources ② be brought to a halt. In a market economy, profits and losses achieve these objectives. New ideas that increase the value of resources — by creating enough value to consumers to offset the opportunity cost of production — ③ to generate economic profits for the entrepreneurs who discover them. In contrast, ideas that drain resources away from other more valuable uses and turn them into something not as valuable to consumers ④ result in losses, which will provide entrepreneurs with a strong incentive to stop such projects. Thus, the market process promotes both the discovery of better ways of doing things and the termination of projects that ⑤ reduce the value of resources.

16 수특 29-3

Before law enforcement personnel can search or seize private property, they must have probable cause to believe a crime has been ① committed and/or that the owner of the property has been involved in criminal activity. There must also be probable cause to believe ② that a search of the property will result in evidence that will assist in proving this. Further, whenever ③ possibly, the law enforcement agency must seek approval of the search and seizure by obtaining a warrant from a judicial officer. The basis for the warrant must be probable cause. Although it is much debated, no absolute formula has ever been developed to determine ④ what constitutes probable cause. Rather, probable cause falls within a range that, when ⑤ examined by a neutral observer, would be considered “more than bare suspicion” but “less than evidence which would justify conviction.”



17 수특 28-1

One aspect of familiarity is knowing that something is familiar and accepted by others. This is often called “social proof” — you see that others find something ① credibly. The logic of this is easy to appreciate in purchasing decisions. For example, one of the drains in my house sometimes ② becomes clogged. So I’m an occasional buyer of drain cleaner. When I’m in the store, confronted by half a dozen brands, ③ how am I supposed to choose? I could pick the cheapest one, but a clogged drain is ④ such a nuisance that I don’t want to risk buying an inferior product. Ah, there’s Liquid-Plumr, a familiar brand. I’ve seen ads for it since I was a kid. It’s not only familiar, but I can infer that people must use it. At the very least, it can’t be terrible — if the stuff didn’t work, surely the company would ⑤ have gone out of business. So instead of buying the brand I’ve never heard of, I pay more for Liquid-Plumr.

18 수특 25-3

Our expectations are constructed through our value systems, upbringing, and past experiences and can be very different from ① those of others. These expectations can become major sources of frustration when not ② met by others’ behavior, such as that of our tutees. The best thing to do is to try to enter tutoring without any expectations at all. This, of course, includes ③ giving up expectations you may have of your future students and their personalities, their academic skills or progress, and their motivation and attitude toward you. All children are different. They have different backgrounds, different strengths, and different weaknesses. Some may be thrilled ④ to be tutored; others may be suspicious. At the first meeting, a tutor’s conception of a student should be a blank slate. Tutors must be prepared to accept and to work with any students ⑤ whom they are assigned.



19 수특 10-3

She thought Joan the most ① beautiful of babies and she thought of Joan always as her baby, and Joan seemed to Millie to feel that Millie was her whole world, too. When Millie came to her in the morning, even before the nurse entered the room, Joan was apt to begin to crow with delight at her ② coming. And when Millie bathed her, changed her garments, talked to her in that cheering, reassuring tone ③ in which, despite her own mood, she was always able to summon for Joan, Joan fairly wriggled with delight. When in the morning it came time for Mrs. Jones to go to town and Millie was summoned ④ to take the baby, Joan always came to her eagerly. And sometimes when either Mr. or Mrs. Jones offered to take the baby from Millie, Joan would laugh aloud and throw her arms around Millie's neck and snuggle her face into the nurse's shoulder as though it ⑤ were a game which she played.

20 수특 4-5

In his book, Joachim-Ernst Berendt points out that the ear is the only sense that fuses an ability to measure with an ability to judge. We can discern different colours, but we can give a precise number to different sounds. Our eyes do not let us ① perceive with this kind of precision. An unmusical person can recognise an octave and, perhaps once ② instructing, a quality of tone, that is a C or an F-sharp. Berendt points out that there are few 'acoustical illusions' — something sounding like something ③ that in fact it is not — while there are many optical illusions. The ears do not lie. The sense of hearing gives us a remarkable connection with the invisible, ④ underlying order of things. Through our ears we gain access to vibration, ⑤ which underlies everything around us. The sense of tone and music in another's voice gives us an enormous amount of information about that person, about their stance toward life, about their intentions.



정답 및 간단해설

1 정답: in which, fed, to make

- (A): 이하의 절이 명사의 빈틈절이 아니므로 which는 답이 될 수 없다.
- (B): 준동사의 자리이며, 의미상 'corn과 other grains를 받는'이 되어야 하므로 과거분사인 fed가 맞다.
- (C): it takes ~ to V 의 비인칭 주어 구문으로 to V가 맞다.

2 정답: whatever, accepting, do

- (A): what은 명사절만을 이끈다. 여기는 부사절이 필요한 자리이므로 what은 틀렸다.
- (B): 계속적 분사구문의 자리이며 능동이 필요하기 때문에 답은 accepting이다.
- (C): than은 접속사로서 본동사를 필요로 한다.

3 정답: desirable, is, is

- (A): however로 인한 접속사절이 되기 전 위치가 be의 다음 자리이므로 형용사인 desirable이 맞다.
- (B): not only로 인한 도치가 일어나지 않았다면 뒤의 essential과 연결되어야 하므로 is essential이어야 한다.
- (C): 주어가 the perfect competition이므로 단수 취급한다.

4 정답: in which, to unearth, so

- (A): 이하의 절이 완벽절이므로 부사의 절머리인 in which가 맞다.
- (B): to make와 의미상 똑같은 이야기로 동격이라 보는 것이 맞다.
- (C): 도치되기 전의 순서로 보았을 때, 'so + 형 + that' 의 구조가 맞다.

5 정답: ㉓

의미상 would allow와 병렬이 되어야 하므로 let이 되어야 한다.

6 정답: ㉓

절과 절의 연결이 이뤄지기 위해서는 at the point가 at which point로 바뀌어야 한다.



7 정답: where, did, what

- (A): 명사 빈틈절처럼 보이지만, 사실 teach가 자동사로 사용된 완벽절이다. 그러므로 where가 맞다.
- (B): so + V + S 의 도치문에서 대동사는 had를 받아야 하므로 did가 맞다.
- (C): 선행사가 없고 뒤가 명사 빈틈절이므로 what이 맞다.

8 정답: ㉔

선행사인 the human을 관계사절 속에 넣는다면, to the human으로 하는 것이 적절하다. 그래서 관계사는 to whom이 되는 것이 맞다.

9 정답: say, had stolen, did

- (A): 지각동사 overhear의 목적격보어이므로 say가 맞다.
- (B): 기준 시점인 과거보다 먼저 일어난 일의 언급이므로 대과거인 had stolen이 맞다.
- (C): Only then이 도치 되었고 뒤에 일반동사 admit이 있으므로 did가 맞다.

10 정답: landed, helped, so

- (A): one of those boats라는 주어의 본동사가 되어야 하므로 landed
- (B): 의미상 made와 병렬이 되어야 하므로 helped
- (C): so 형 a N / such a 형 N

11 정답: ㉔

주어가 individuals이므로 동사는 feel이 되어야 한다.

12 정답: ㉔

접속사 As가 있으므로 관계사가 필요치 않다. them이 되어야 한다.

13 정답: ㉔

consider의 목적격 보어가 필요한 것이 아니라 의미상 consider를 꾸며줄 부사가 필요하다.





14 정답: appropriate, what, to show

(A): consider의 목적격보어인 형용사가 필요하다.

(B): find + O + to be 의 목적어 자리가 비어있는 명사 빈틈절이므로 what이 필요하다.

(C): the only person을 수식해줄 수 있는 준동사가 필요하다.

15 정답: ③

New ideas가 주어인 본동사 generate이 필요하다.

16 정답: ③

whenever it is possible에서 분사구문의 원리에 따라 it is가 생략된 것이므로 형용사 possible이 맞다.

17 정답: ①

find + O + 형용사로 목적격 보어인 형용사 credible이 되어야 한다.

18 정답: ⑤

이하의 절에서 누구에게 배정되는지가 필요하다. 그래서 to any students가 to whom이라는 관계사로 바뀔 필요가 있다.

19 정답: ③

summon의 목적어 자리가 비어있는 명사 빈틈절이므로 which였어야 했다.

20 정답: ②

once는 접속사로 쓰여서 분사구문을 이루고 있는데, 의미상 '일단 교육 받으면'이라는 수동이 되어야 하므로 ②가 틀렸다.