

1.

Appearance creates the first impression customers have of food, and first impressions are important. No matter how appealing the taste, an unattractive appearance is hard to overlook. As humans, we do "eat with our eyes" because our sense of sight is more highly developed than the other senses. The sense of sight is so highly developed in humans that messages received from other senses are often ignored if they conflict with what is seen. Yellow candy is expected to be lemon-flavored, and if it is grape-flavored, many people _____. Strawberry ice cream tinted with red food coloring seems to have a stronger strawberry flavor than one that has no added food coloring, even when there is no real difference.

- ① cannot correctly identify the flavor
- ② will not favor the grape-flavored candy
- ③ can clearly sense the difference in flavor
- ④ will be instantly attracted to the grape flavor
- ⑤ will enjoy the subtle difference between them

2.

The Rust Belt is notorious for its poor air quality. For decades, coal plants, steel production, and auto emissions have pumped particulates like sulfate into the atmosphere over the eastern U.S. Especially before air quality laws began appearing in the 1970s, particulate pollution was behind acid rain, respiratory disease, and ozone depletion. But a new study from Harvard University suggests that the Rust Belt's thick particulate fog may have helped slow down the effects of climate change, particularly when it was thickest. Throughout the 20th century, global temperatures have gone up by just under one degree Celsius. But in the U.S., eastern and central states haven't seen the same rise. In fact, temperatures there actually decreased over the same period. The reason seems to be particulate pollution. Instead of trapping warm air in the atmosphere like carbon dioxide, fine particles like sulfate reflect the sun's light and heat. They may even group with watery cloud droplets, which do the same thing. The effect is _____.

* particulate: , 미립 물질

- ① an accumulation of carbon dioxide
- ② a net cooling across entire regions
- ③ a steep acceleration of global warming
- ④ a significant improvement in air quality
- ⑤ a slow but steady increase in temperatures

3.

Suppose a survivor from an airplane crash with severe injuries struggles for days through the jungle but dies just before reaching a village. It is tempting to think "if only he had managed to walk to the village, he would have been rescued." But suppose you must try to console the victim's relatives. What might you say? Or suppose you wish to defend the rescue team who got as far as the village but no further. Your motivation to console or defend may influence the alternative you imagine. You may decide to emphasize the severity of the victim's injuries and suggest "even if he had managed to walk to the village, he still would have died." Sometimes thoughts about what might have been change an antecedent event (the victim walked to the village) but leave the outcome unchanged (he still died). "Even if..." conditionals have been called "semifactual" because they combine a counterfactual antecedent and a factual consequence. Imagined semifactual alternatives are intriguing because, unlike other thoughts about what might have been, they suggest that _____ . [3]

- ① the consequence is unimaginable
- ② the antecedent is inevitable
- ③ the outcome is inevitable
- ④ the antecedent is unpredictable
- ⑤ the consequence is unpredictable

4.

The so-called Mozart effect — listening to Mozart will make your child smarter — is a good example of _____ by the media through hype not warranted by the research. It all started when researchers reported that after exposure to a selection of Mozart's music, college students showed an increase in spatial reasoning for about 10 minutes on tasks like putting together pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. Note first that the research was done on college students, not infants, and that the effect was very brief. In addition, no one's been able to replicate the research. The increase in spatial reasoning, it turns out, can be generated by any auditory stimulation (e.g., listening to a short story or other types of music) that keeps people alert while being tested. However, none of this has stopped eager parents — spurred on by fantastic claims from unethical companies — from purchasing Mozart CDs for their babies. [3] * hype: 과대 광고(선전)

- ① the bond between parents and children exaggerated
- ② a genuine scientific innovation being discarded
- ③ a scientific finding being distorted
- ④ the correlation between reasoning and music being rejected
- ⑤ the convergence of music and physiology made possible

5.

As the structures of our world and the conditions of certainty have yielded to an avalanche of change, the extent of our longing for stable, definitive leadership _____ . The fault lies not with leadership but rather with ourselves and our expectations. In the old days, leaders were supposed to make sense of chaos, to make certainty out of doubt, and to create positive action plans for the resolution of paradoxes. Good leaders straightened things out. Should chaos rear its ugly head, the leader was expected to restore normality immediately. But chaos is now considered normal, paradoxes cannot be resolved, and certainty is possible only to the level of high probability. Leadership that attempts to deliver in terms of fixing any of these can only fail. And that is exactly what is happening. [3]

* an avalanche of: 많은, 쇄도하는

- ① can only be measured by our will to establish it
- ② has made traditional leadership more irreplaceable
- ③ can create viable action plans for restoring normality
- ④ has vastly reduced the probability of resolving paradoxes
- ⑤ has been exceeded only by the impossibility of finding it

6.

Organic farmers grow crops that are no less plagued by pests than those of conventional farmers; insects generally do not discriminate between organic and conventional as well as we do.

- (A) However, most organic farmers have no choice but to rely on chemicals as necessary supplements to their operations. With pests often consuming up to 40 percent of the crops grown in the United States, they do so as a matter of course.
- (B) They might refer to these substances as “botanical extracts.” But according to Ned Groth, a senior scientist at Consumers Union, these toxins “are not necessarily less worrisome because they are natural.”
- (C) It is true that they are far more likely than conventional farmers to practice environmentally beneficial forms of biological control, and that they are also more likely to sensibly diversify their crops to reduce infestation. *infestation: 횡행, 만연

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

7.

But the ones in which he could get up and do things like industrial arts, drama, science projects, or P.E. were always his favorites.

Jason always seemed to have a tough time in classes, except in the ones where he could do something. In the classes in which the teachers just stood and talked, or told everyone to read, he seemed to get bored and restless. (①) He soon realized that he was not a slow or unmotivated learner; he was a kinesthetic learner. (②) Once he figured this out, he started to use this information to his advantage. (③) He would draw out what he learned from class on notes, posters, and doodles. (④) He would act out things and work with other students on projects using role play and drama. (⑤) This helped his learning come alive, and he was less bored. As a result, he not only enjoyed school more, but his grades also went up.

* kinesthetic: 운동 감각의