

26. How can I learn to be a manager? A familiar answer to this question is to say that managers learn from experience. But can experience alone be the best way to be a manager? Several writers have expressed their doubts on this matter. Oscar Wilde noted that ‘experience is the name everyone gives to their mistakes.’ And the historian Froude wrote that ‘experience teaches slowly and at the cost of mistakes.’ Experience is an essential way of learning to improve but is an _____ instrument. We also need guidance from a good manager who will help us to learn from mistakes and make better use of them in the future.

- ① ideal ② unnecessary ③ efficient
④ innovative ⑤ imperfect

27. Even a relatively small increase in _____ can make people much happier and lengthen their lives. This was evident when doctors in retirement villages in the United States encouraged residents to decide the details of their daily lives themselves. They were no longer simply presented with their meals, but could choose from a menu. While previously the caretakers watered the plants, the elderly took over this responsibility for themselves. These small changes worked miracles. The senior citizens became ill less frequently, and in interviews expressed greater happiness. Most striking of all, the annual death rate was reduced by half. [3점]

- ① visits to hospitals
② satisfaction in workplaces
③ payment for overtime work
④ independence in daily lives
⑤ opportunities to meet others

28. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although we eat bananas often, few of us know much about them. The banana tree is the largest plant on earth without a woody stem. The trunk contains a large amount of water and is extremely (A) deliberate / delicate. Though it can reach a full height of 20 feet in one year, even moderate winds can (B) blow / glow it down. The fruit stem or bunch is made up of seven to nine hands, each containing 10 to 20 fingers which grow slowly (C) thorough / through a mass of tightly packed leaf covers. Just before they ripen, they are picked, packaged, and finally delivered to our local supermarkets.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|------|----------|
| ① | delicate | blow | through |
| ② | delicate | glow | through |
| ③ | delicate | blow | thorough |
| ④ | deliberate | glow | thorough |
| ⑤ | deliberate | blow | thorough |

41. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The zoologist and specialist in human behavior, Desmond Morris, says that the reason people start to walk like each other is that they have a subconscious need to show their companions that they agree with them and so fit in with them. This is also a signal to other people that ‘we are together, we are acting as one.’ Other studies suggest that we adopt the mannerisms of our company as well, especially our superiors, such as crossing our legs in the same direction as others. An example often given is when, in a meeting, the boss scratches his nose and others at the table then follow him without realizing it.

- ① Why People Mimic Others
② Take a Walk for Your Health
③ Good Manners with Superiors
④ Benefits of Good Companionship
⑤ Differences Between Man and Animals

44. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

You might think iced desserts would be a fairly recent creation due to the problems of refrigeration in the past.

- (A) What we call ice cream today was created in the early seventeenth century by a French chef for King Charles I of England. After that, it was introduced and popularized in the United States by First Lady Dolly Madison.
- (B) He brought the recipe back to Italy, where it has been a favorite ever since. The Arabs and Indians picked up the idea from the Chinese as well, and named this delicious dessert sherbet. But it did not have the exact form and name of ice cream yet.
- (C) The Chinese, however, who had perfected ice storage using the principle of evaporation in the eighth century B.C., were enjoying fruit-flavored ices by the time Marco Polo visited in the thirteenth century.

* sherbet: 과즙으로 만든 빙과

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

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

While we're walking or traveling, we normally spend less than a second looking at everyday objects that we encounter. The days pass by us without our really being aware of them. Scientists have discovered that the average time we spend looking at things has been steadily decreasing during the last 50 years. In their study, they also discovered that this decrease leads to a lack of interest and enjoyment in life. Just try looking at objects for at least five seconds. Good opportunities for this exercise come when you're walking or looking out of a car or train window. You'll find that five seconds is long enough to help you appreciate things from a new point of view.



Spending more time ___ (A) ___ things around us will allow us to enjoy them from a(n) ___ (B) ___ perspective.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|-------------------|
| ① observing | fresh |
| ② making | sentimental |
| ③ watching | resentful |
| ④ collecting | objective |
| ⑤ inventing | passionate |

※ 확인사항

- ◎ 만점이 확실합니까? 문항 분류 하고, △, X는 복습
확신해서 맞은 문제 O, 애매한 문항 △,
불 확신하거나 틀린 문제는 X 구분하세요.
- ◎ 자! 그럼 답을 맞춰보겠습니다.
- ◎ 점수 (/ 개)
- ◎ 틀린 문제 :
0 ~ 2개 1등급, 3 ~ 4개 2등급, 5 ~ 7개 3등급
- ◎ 틀린 문항은 전략해설서를 보고, 꼼꼼히 학습하세요.