

빈 칸 / 순서 / 위치 / 어법 기출 100제

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CONTENTS

이 책의 목차

● 빈칸 추론하기	004
● 주어진 문장의 위치 찾기	042
● 글의 순서 찾기	074
● 어법	106
● 정답 및 해석	152

빈칸 추론하기







03

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It is easy to find examples of correlations which are far more systematic than could occur by chance and yet which it would be absurd to treat as evidence of a direct causal link. For instance, there is a high degree of correlation between shoe size and vocabulary size: people with larger shoe sizes tend to have much larger vocabularies than people with smaller shoe sizes. But having larger feet does not cause anyone to gain a larger vocabulary; nor does having a large vocabulary cause your feet to grow. The obvious explanation of the correlation is that children tend to have much smaller feet than adults, and, because children acquire their vocabularies gradually as they grow older, it is hardly surprising that, on average, people with smaller feet have smaller vocabularies. In other words, foot size and vocabulary size can be explained in terms of _____ from infancy to adulthood: a cause which both observed phenomena have in common.

- ① by-products of language acquisition
- ② causal links between uncommon events
- ③ contrasts between physical and mental growth
- ④ cultural beliefs derived from social interactions
- ⑤ features of the process of human development

Words & Phrases

- correlation 상관관계
- by chance 우연히
- absurd 불합리한
- causal 인과관계의
- obvious 분명한
- acquire 습득하다
- gradually 서서히
- hardly 거의 ~않는
- in terms of ~의 관점에서
- infancy 유아기





04

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When a company comes out with a new product, its competitors typically go on the defensive, doing whatever they can to _____ (A) _____ the odds that the offering will eat into their sales. Responses might include increasing marketing efforts, offering discounts to channel partners, and even lobbying for regulations that would hinder the rival's expansion. In many cases, though, such actions are misguided. Although the conventional wisdom that a rival's launch will hurt profits is often correct, my research shows that companies sometimes see profits increase after a rival's launch. The underlying mechanism is pretty simple: When a company comes out with a new product, it often raises the prices of its existing products. This might be designed to make the new product look _____ (B) _____ and thus more attractive by comparison. As that company adjusts its pricing, its competitors can do the same without risking customer defections over price.

* defection : 이탈

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-----------|-------|---------------|
| ① | calculate | | exceptional |
| ② | calculate | | more striking |
| ③ | eliminate | | more upgraded |
| ④ | reduce | | up-to-date |
| ⑤ | reduce | | cheaper |

Words & Phrases

- product** 생산품, 제작물
- competitor** 경쟁자, 경쟁 상대
- defensive** 방어의 자세, 변호
- odds** 가능성, 확률
- offering** 팔 물건, 매출
- channel** 유통 체계, 경로
- expansion** 발전, 확장
- misguided** 잘못된, 오도된
- conventional wisdom** 사회
적(일반적) 통념
- underlying** 기초가 되는, 근원적인
- by comparison** ~와 비교하면





05

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Research and development for seed improvement has long been a public domain and government activity for the common good. However, private capital started to flow into seed production and took it over as a sector of the economy, creating an artificial split between the two aspects of the seed's nature: its role as means of production and its role as product. This process gained pace after the invention of hybrid breeding of maize in the late 1920s. Today most maize seed cultivated are hybrids. The companies that sell them are able to keep the distinct parent lines from farmers, and the grain that they produce is not suited for seed saving and replanting. The combination guarantees that farmers will have to _____ . In the 1990s the extension of patent laws as the only intellectual property rights tool into the area of seed varieties started to create a growing market for private seed companies.

* maize : 옥수수

- ① buy more seed from the company each season
- ② use more chemical fertilizer than before
- ③ pioneer markets for their food products
- ④ increase the efficiency of food production
- ⑤ search for ways to maintain rural communities

Words & Phrases

- seed 종자, 씨앗
- domain 영역
- common good 공익
- capital 자본
- take over ~을 인수하다
- sector 부문, 영역
- split 나눔, 분열, 분할
- hybrid 잡종
- breeding 번식
- cultivate 재배하다, 경작하다
- distinct 뚜렷한
- grain 곡물, 알갱이
- suited 적절한
- combination 결합, 배합, 조합
- guarantee 보장하다
- extension 확장, 연장
- patent 특허
- variety 변종
- pioneer 개척하다
- rural 시골의





06

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

As they try to maneuver through times of guilt and austerity, marketers seek tactics that they hope will overcome consumers' guilt and negative self-regard – and will as a result revive consumption. New research on consumer behavior suggests that an effective tactic can be to acknowledge consumers' unconscious attempts _____. Research has shown that people engage in compensatory behavior when their self-image deviates from its standard level. In other words, when a person's self-image dips, the individual tries to compensate for this negative self-regard by, for example, refraining from purchasing or consuming a guilty pleasure. If, on the other hand, a person's self-image rises above its standard level, the individual is inclined to give in to behaviors that are otherwise associated with feelings of guilt.

* austerity 내핍, 긴축

- ① to minimize their guilty pleasure
- ② to balance their self-image
- ③ to feel financially stable
- ④ to avoid criticism from others
- ⑤ to reveal their negative self-regard

Words & Phrases

- maneuver** 책락을 쓰다, 교묘하게 처리하다
- marketer** 마케팅 담당자
- tactic** 전략
- self-regard** 자존감
- revive** 회복시키다
- engage in** ~를 시작하다, ~에 착수하다
- compensatory** 보상의
- deviate** 이탈하다
- dip** 가라앉다, 아래로 기울다
- compensate** 보상하다, 벌충하다
- refrain from** ~을 삼가다
- inclined to** ~하는 경향이 있다
- give in to** ~에 응하다, ~에 몸을 맡기다





07

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

During the hundreds of millions of years that plants have been living on our planet, they have become amazingly self-sufficient. In addition to establishing a useful relationship with the sun, plants have learned _____ . When plants die, they seem to just fall on the ground and rot, getting eaten by many bugs and worms. However, researchers were shocked to discover that dead plants get consumed only by particular bacteria and fungi. Plants know how to attract to their own rotting only those microorganisms and earthworms that will produce beneficial minerals for the soil where the plants' siblings will grow. One way plants attract particular microorganisms into their soil is by concentrating more sugars in their roots. Thus roots such as carrots and potatoes are always much sweeter than the rest of the plant. Apparently, the quality of the soil is critically important, not only as a source of water and minerals for plants but for their very survival.

- ① to extend their lifespan
- ② to grow their own soil
- ③ to consume microorganisms
- ④ to survive attacks of bacteria
- ⑤ to keep the environment clean

Words & Phrases

- self-sufficient** 자급자족할 수 있는
- researcher** 연구자
- consume** 먹어버리다, 소비하다
- fungi** 버섯 균들 (fungus의 복수형)
- attract** 끌어들이다, 주의를 끌다
- microorganism** 미생물
- earthworm** 지렁이
- beneficial** 유익한
- sibling** 자매제포, 형제, 자매
- concentrate** 집중하다, 농축하다
- apparently** 명백히, 외관상으로





08

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Several species of oceanic bacteria consume methane gas that naturally seeps from the ocean floor. So after the BP blowout in spring and summer of 2010, when 172 million gallons of methane-rich oil spilled into the Gulf of Mexico, scientists wondered how much of the dissolved gas might be consumed by native microbes. To find out, oceanographers collected more than 700 water samples around the spill. They found bacteria had eliminated more than 120,000 tons of methane, essentially returning the concentrations in the area to normal. But there is still work to be done. The bacterial cleanup probably did not eliminate polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, known as one of the most toxic and potentially dangerous ingredients in oil. “The bacteria did a nice job taking care of some of the major oil components,” the researcher says, “but that doesn’t mean we can _____.”

- ① eliminate all bacteria from the ocean
- ② use technology to dissolve toxic chemicals
- ③ prevent bacteria from contaminating the ocean
- ④ restore the natural habitat of endangered species
- ⑤ count on nature to handle all man-made disasters

Words & Phrases

- oceanic** 바다의, 해양의
- seep** (물기 등이) 스미다, 배다
- blowout** 가스 분출
- dissolve** 녹다, 용해되다
- oceanographer** 해양학자
- spill** 유출
- concentration** 농도
- cleanup** 정화 작업
- polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon**
다륜성 방향족탄화수소





09

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Let's think about flipping a coin. If you get ten heads in a row, what is the likelihood that the next flip will be heads? Don't be fooled — it's 50 percent, the same as it is on any single coin flip. Most people think the chances of getting heads will actually be lower than 50 percent — the opposite of momentum. They know they should see roughly the same number of heads as tails (50-50), so they feel that if they have seen ten heads in a row, they are due for a tails. A tails has to emerge. But it doesn't. There is no law of averages. If the process is random, there is no predictability. This is also what drives the "gambler's fallacy." Gamblers on losing streaks erroneously believe they are due for a win and keep gambling, thinking that their luck _____ . But if the whole thing is random, you aren't due for anything. Your chances haven't changed at all.

* streak (성공이나 실패의) 연속

- ① is running out
- ② has to even out
- ③ is a coincidence
- ④ rouses others' jealousy
- ⑤ breaks the law of averages

Words & Phrases

- likelihood 가능성
- momentum 기세, 탄력, 가속도
- predictability 예측 가능성
- fallacy 틀린 생각
- erroneously 잘못되게, 틀리게





10

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Unlike the novel, short story, or play, film is not handy to study; it cannot be effectively frozen on the printed page. The novel and short story are relatively easy to study because they are written to be read. The stage play is slightly more difficult to study because it is written to be performed. But plays are printed, and because they rely heavily on the spoken word, imaginative readers can create at least a pale imitation of the experience they might have watching a performance on stage. This cannot be said of the screenplay, for a film depends greatly on visual and other nonverbal elements that are not easily expressed in writing. The screenplay requires so much filling in by our imagination that we cannot really approximate the experience of a film by reading a screenplay, and reading a screenplay is worthwhile only if we have already seen the film. Thus, most screenplays _____.

- ① rely more on the spoken word than stage plays
- ② attract a much wider readership than short stories
- ③ do share many elements with other literary genres
- ④ are popular though it requires extra effort to study them
- ⑤ are published not to be read but rather to be remembered

Words & Phrases

- handy 편리한
- freeze (장면 따위를) 멈추다
- imaginative 상상력이 풍부한
- pale 희미한
- nonverbal 비언어적인
- screenplay 영화 대본
- approximate 짐작하다
- worthwhile 할 가치가 있는