



30. 다음 글의 빈칸 A, B에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

While there are aesthetic and ethical reasons for preserving biodiversity, there are practical considerations as well. We depend on many other species for food, clothing, shelter, oxygen, soil fertility - the list goes on and on. In the United States, 25% of all prescriptions from pharmacies contain substances derived from plants. (A) ,two substances effective against Hodgkin's disease and certain other forms of cancer come from the rosy periwinkle, a flowering plant native to the island of Madagascar. Madagascar alone harbors some 8,000 species of flowering plants. Unfortunately, Madagascar has lost 80% of its forests and about 50% of its native species. Madagascars's dilemma represents that of much of the developing world. The island is home to over 10 million people, most of whom are desperately poor and hardly in a position to be concerned with environmental conservation. (B) the people of Madagascar as well as others around the globe could derive vital benefits from the biodiversity that is being destroyed.

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|---------------|-----------|
| A             | B         |
| ① In contrast | Indeed    |
| ② In contrast | Thus      |
| ③ In short    | Finally   |
| ④ For example | Yet       |
| ⑤ For example | Similarly |

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Studying history is not about memorizing what we have been told - it requires us to investigate the past. Like a detective, we start with the easy, known pieces of information.

(A) You have to go further to ask questions such as, "Why was he cruel?" and "What were the results of his rule?" Hence, studying history trains us not to accept everything we read or hear as the truth. Instead, it trains us to use our critical thinking skills to get the full picture of the past.

(B) For example, if someone told you that Chinese Emperor Qin Shihuang was a cruel ruler, would you simply accept this as the truth? Or, would you ask questions about the statement and look for information or evidence to support it?

(C) We then shuffle the pieces around to see how they fit together. Once all the pieces fit, we have the full picture. As we put the pieces together, we challenge ourselves to think of other ways to describe what we know.

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

47. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our romantic mistakes can always be undone these days, which you would think is a good thing. But the very reversibility of our romantic commitments has only worsened our problem because that also undermines our satisfaction with our choices. To see this, you only need to look at a study of a group of college students in a photography class. The students made a print of their two best photographs. They were then told that they could choose one of the photos but that the other would be kept on file as an example of their work. Then, the teacher added a twist. One group was told that their choice was final. Whatever they chose, they could not change their minds later. The other group was told that they could switch photographs if they changed their minds. In a survey taken later, students who were allowed to change their mind liked their photos less than the other students. Why this paradoxical result? According to one researcher, the brain has a kind of built-in defense system that works to make us \_\_\_\_\_ choices that cannot be undone. Despite thinking that we would like the freedom to change our minds, it appears that we are happier with our choices if we think they can't be changed, which means we would be better off if we made romantic commitments more permanent and more difficult to break, rather than less.

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|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| ① satisfied with | ② spoiled by  | ③ unsure of |
| ④ indifferent to | ⑤ cautious of |             |

**※ 확인사항**

◎ 만점이 확실한가? 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.