〔제 3교시〕

영어 영역

2024학년도
(2023년 시행)
유형별기출문항모음집
(유기모음집)

-한대산 영어 저

차례

[시작하기에 앞서]

"가장 넓은 바다는 아직 항해되지 않았고, 가장 먼 여행은 아직 끝나지 않았습니다. 이제 몇 달의 시간이 남아있지만, 그 끝은 아직 가보지 못한 길입니다. 그 끝이 창대할지, 그 끝이 미약할지 알 수는 없지만, 가보지 못한 길을 걸어갑니다."
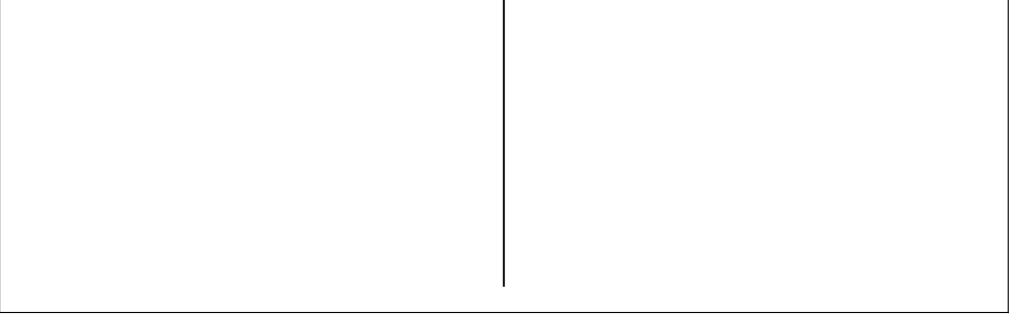
－권성욱 캐스터님의 명언 (해설 中)

안녕하십니까 저는 2024학년도 대학수학능력시험이 시행되는 2023년을 보낸 또 한 명의 수험생이었으며 미래의 영어 컨텐츠 개발과 여러 활동을 꿈꾸는 한대산(가명)입니다.

2023년 한 해, 어찌 보면 갑작스러운 대입 정책의 변화와 또 여러 이벤트들로 인해 혼란스럽기도 했었습니다. 또 무탈하게 흘러가기도 했던 반면 그렇지 않았던 순간도 셀 수 없이 많았습니다. 그러나, 그러했던 시간은 뒤편에 묻히고 이제는 우리 앞에 남아있는 2025의 순간들이 우리를 반기고 있습니다. 누군가에게는 새로운 도전이자 온점이, 또 누군가에게는 온점이 아닌 쉼표가 될 수 있습니다. 앞서 말씀드렸듯이, 가장 넓은 바다는 아직 항해 되지 않았고 가장 먼 여행은 아직 끝나지 않았습니다. 우리가 마주했던, 우리가 마주할 그 순간들은, 걸어가는 길에 놓여있던 무수한 작은 돌에 불과합니다.

언젠가 우리는 그 길의 종점을 마주하고 있습니다. 다사다난했던 시간들도, 밝은 미래만을 꿈꾸던 그 시간들도 성장의 거름이 아니었을까요? 농부가 한 해를 보내듯, 우리 또한 그렇게 보내왔습니다. 이제는 수확하여 열매를 맺고자 하니, 그에 맞춰 우리도 짧다면 짧은, 길다면 긴 시간만이 남은 이 시점, 그리기만 했던 순간들을 맞이할 준비를 해보고자 합니다.
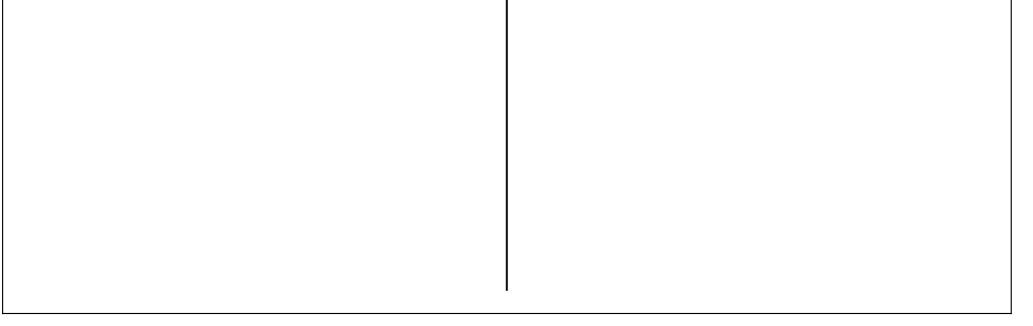
언제나 건승하시기를 기원합니다. 응원합니다.

Chapter 1

#20~#24

*21번 유형 등 일부 고난도 유형은
해당 챕터 맨 뒤에 배치하였습니다.

1. There is no denying that engaging in argument carries certain significant risks. When we argue, we exchange and examine reasons with a view toward believing what our best reasons say we should believe; sometimes we discover that our current reasons fall short, and that our beliefs are not well supported after all. Or sometimes we discover that a belief that we had dismissed as silly or obviously false in fact enjoys the support of highly compelling reasons. On other occasions, we discover that the reasons offered by those with whom we disagree measure up toe-to-toe with our own reasons. In any of these situations, an adjustment in our belief is called for; we must change what we believe, or revise it, or replace it, or suspend belief altogether. (20230320)

① 논쟁 중에 알게 된 바에 따라 자신의 믿음을 조정해야 한다.
② 논쟁을 하기 전에 상대방의 주장을 면밀히 검토해야 한다.
③ 논쟁에서 불리해지더라도 감정적으로 반응해서는 안 된다.
④ 의사 결정 시에는 충분한 시간을 갖고 신중하게 해야 한다.
⑤ 반대 의견을 제시할 때 상대의 논리적 허점을 공략해야 한다.

2. Anthropology has become relevant for addressing global issues. This is not to deny the vital role of 'hard' sciences in addressing these problems. However, if we are to solve global problems we need a new way of thinking based in humanities and social sciences. It is impossible to resolve global issues merely by looking at numbers and statistics. Anthropology thus becomes crucial, as a discipline and a profession enabling the collection and interpretation of 'thick data' — in addition to 'big data' — and helps us to understand the world we live in more comprehensively. Why is a brand new and expensive 'smart' building a disaster? What will happen in the future with passenger cars? In answering such questions, we should stop relying only on quantitative data analytics; instead, the most important decisions should also be informed by anthropological qualitative approaches which provide a more complete and nuanced picture of people's lives. (20230420)

① 광범위한 규모의 문제를 다룰 때는 처리 단계를 세분화해야 한다.
② 실증적 자료를 토대로 해결할 수 있는 문제를 먼저 처리해야 한다.
③ 글로벌 문제 해결을 위해 인류학의 질적 접근법을 활용해야 한다.
④ 전 인류적 문제에 대한 질적 연구는 정량화된 수치에 기반해야 한다.
⑤ 사회 문제의 포괄적 이해를 위해 자료를 반복적으로 검증해야 한다.

3. Certain hindrances to multifaceted creative activity may lie in premature specialization, i.e., having to choose the direction of education or to focus on developing one ability too early in life. However, development of creative ability in one domain may enhance effectiveness in other domains that require similar skills, and flexible switching between generality and specificity is helpful to productivity in many domains. Excessive specificity may result in information from outside the domain being underestimated and unavailable, which leads to fixedness of thinking, whereas excessive generality causes chaos, vagueness, and shallowness. Both tendencies pose a threat to the transfer of knowledge and skills between domains. What should therefore be optimal for the development of cross−domain creativity is support for young people in taking up creative challenges in a specific domain and coupling it with encouragement to apply knowledge and skills in, as well as from, other domains, disciplines, and tasks. (20240620)

① 창의성을 개발하기 위해서는 도전과 실패를 두려워하지 말아야 한다.
② 전문 지식과 기술을 전수하려면 집중적인 투자가 선행되어야 한다.
③ 창의적인 인재를 육성하기 위해 다양한 교육과정을 준비해야 한다.
④ 특정 영역에서 개발된 창의성이 영역 간 활용되도록 장려해야 한다.
⑤ 조기 교육을 통해 특정 분야의 전문가를 지속적으로 양성해야 한다.

4. Leaving behind technology during intentional time alone is essential for the cognitive benefits, neurological repair, and spiritual clarity that are the gifts of solitude. Multiple studies show that anxiety is markedly reduced, and we gain benefits similar to solitude, not by simply turning our phones off but by having them not physically with us. If a phone is essential for safety during time alone, then turn off alerts, cover the screen — just tape paper right over it — and keep it somewhere that is terribly inconvenient to access. I am always surprised by how long it takes me to give up the impulse to reach for my phone, often for no reason at all, other than to "just check." Check what? Always it is something that can do without me for the moment. It is important that we allow ourselves time to free our minds from even the possibility of constant connectivity, to "normalize deactivation," as herbalist Sophia Rose puts it, allowing our overstimulated neuronal connections to rest and reassemble. (20230720)

① 개인정보 유출을 막기 위해 휴대전화 보안을 강화해야 한다.
② 물리적 고립 상황에 대응하기 위한 통신 기술을 개발해야 한다.
③ 업무에 집중하기 위해 근무 시간에 휴대전화 사용을 자제해야 한다.
④ 혼자 있는 시간의 이점을 얻으려면 휴대전화와 떨어져 있어야 한다.
⑤ 고독감을 느끼지 않기 위해 사람들과 정서적인 연결을 지속해야 한다.

5. Confident is not the same as comfortable. One of the biggest misconceptions about becoming self−confident is that it means living fearlessly. The key to building confidence is quite the opposite. It means we are willing to let fear be present as we do the things that matter to us. When we establish some self−confidence in something, it feels good. We want to stay there and hold on to it. But if we only go where we feel confident, then confidence never expands beyond that. If we only do the things we know we can do well, fear of the new and unknown tends to grow. Building confidence inevitably demands that we make friends with vulnerability because it is the only way to be without confidence for a while. But the only way confidence can grow is when we are willing to be without it. When we can step into fear and sit with the unknown, it is the courage of doing so that builds confidence from the ground up. (20240920)

* vulnerability: 취약성

① 적성을 파악하기 위해서는 자신 있는 일을 다양하게 시도해야 한다.
② 자신감을 키우기 위해 낯설고 두려운 일에 도전하는 용기를 가져야 한다.
③ 어려운 일을 자신 있게 수행하기 위해 사전에 계획을 철저히 세워야 한다.
④ 과도한 자신감을 갖기보다는 자신의 약점을 객관적으로 분석해야 한다.
⑤ 자신의 경험과 지식을 바탕으로 당면한 문제에 자신 있게 대처해야 한다.

6. The chemists Hans Ebel, Claus Bliefert, and William Russey note: "It goes without saying that scientists need to be skillful readers. Extensive reading is the principal key to expanding one's knowledge and keeping up with developments in a discipline. However, what is often overlooked here is that scientists are also obliged to be skillful writers. Only the researcher who is competent in the art of written communication can play an active and effective role in contributing to science." From the perspective of readability, moreover, scientists should always write with a reader-centered mentality; even in the act of writing they must be mindful of the act of reading. It would be beneficial for them to understand how readers read in order to improve their writing. (20231020)

① 과학자는 독자와 만나는 기회를 자주 가져야 한다.
② 과학자는 독자의 관점에서 글을 쓸 줄 알아야 한다.
③ 과학자는 다양한 의견에 개방적인 태도를 가져야 한다.
④ 과학자는 자기 연구 분야 이외의 책도 많이 읽어야 한다.
⑤ 과학자는 연구 결과가 사회에 미치는 영향을 인식해야 한다.

7. Values alone do not create and build culture. Living your values only some of the time does not contribute to the creation and maintenance of culture. Changing values into behaviors is only half the battle. Certainly, this is a step in the right direction, but those behaviors must then be shared and distributed widely throughout the organization, along with a clear and concise description of what is expected. It is not enough to simply talk about it. It is critical to have a visual representation of the specific behaviors that leaders and all people managers can use to coach their people. Just like a sports team has a playbook with specific plays designed to help them perform well and win, your company should have a playbook with the key shifts needed to transform your culture into action and turn your values into winning behaviors. (20241120)

① 조직 문화 혁신을 위해서 모든 구성원이 공유할 핵심 가치를 정립해야 한다.
② 조직 구성원의 행동을 변화시키려면 지도자는 명확한 가치관을 가져야 한다.
③ 조직 내 문화가 공유되기 위해서 구성원의 자발적 행동이 뒷받침되어야 한다.
④ 조직의 핵심 가치 실현을 위해 구성원 간의 지속적인 의사소통이 필수적이다.
⑤ 조직의 문화 형성에는 가치를 반영한 행동의 공유를 위한 명시적 지침이 필요하다.

[8~14] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

8. When you experience affect without knowing the cause, you are more likely to treat affect as information about the world, rather than your experience of the world. The psychologist Gerald L. Clore has spent decades performing clever experiments to better understand how people make decisions every day based on gut feelings. This phenomenon is called affective realism, because we experience supposed facts about the world that are created in part by our feelings. For example, people report more happiness and life satisfaction on sunny days, but only when they are not explicitly asked about the weather. When you apply for a job or college or medical school, make sure you interview on a sunny day, because interviewers tend to rate applicants more negatively when it is rainy. And the next time a good friend snaps at you, remember affective realism. Maybe your friend is irritated with you, but perhaps she didn't sleep well last night, or maybe it's just lunchtime. The change in her body budget, which she's experiencing as affect, might not have anything to do with you. (20230322)

① 직감에 따른 판단이 더 좋은 결과로 이어지는 경우가 많다.
② 외부적 환경이 우리의 감정과 판단에 미치는 영향은 크지 않다.
③ 우리는 자신도 모르게 감정의 영향을 받아서 현실을 판단한다.
④ 상대방의 반응이 평소와 다를 때에는 자신을 되돌아봐야 한다.
⑤ 상대방에 관한 배경지식을 통해 그 사람을 더 잘 이해하게 된다.

9. We can imagine natural numbers as whole objects, things our hunter-gatherer brains can work with. On the other hand, partial numbers — decimals, fractions, percentages, and ratios — simply don't register as real to our minds. We may be able to work with them for a given time when we're in math mode, but if we're asked questions at other times, we tend to have trouble grasping the concept. In other words, any time we give our audience figures that aren't natural numbers, the message is unlikely to make sense to them. Not only are they prone to make errors remembering and calculating the numbers, but there's a good chance they never even envision what we're describing in the first place — because the number attached isn't solid. Use natural numbers whenever you can to make your message real. For numbers less than 1, you can use a strategy to make things start to show up as natural numbers. If you find that 0.2% of people have a certain trait, using "1 out of 500" makes this abstract percentage into a real thing. (20230422)

① 근사치를 사용하면 정보를 신속하게 처리할 수 있다.
② 복잡한 계산에서 단위를 통일하는 것이 혼동을 방지한다.
③ 수학 기호의 사용이 효과적인 정보 전달을 가능하게 한다.
④ 자연수로 수치가 표현될 때 메시지가 실재적으로 전달된다.
⑤ 메시지에 소수 표현을 포함하는 것은 내용의 신뢰도를 높여 준다.

10. When it comes to the Internet, it just pays to be a little paranoid (but not a lot). Given the level of anonymity with all that resides on the Internet, it's sensible to question the validity of any data that you may receive. Typically it's to our natural instinct when we meet someone coming down a sidewalk to place yourself in some manner of protective position, especially when they introduce themselves as having known you, much to your surprise. By design, we set up challenges in which the individual must validate how they know us by presenting scenarios, names or acquaintances, or evidence by which to validate (that is, photographs). Once we have received that information and it has gone through a cognitive validation, we accept that person as more trustworthy. All this happens in a matter of minutes but is a natural defense mechanism that we perform in the real world. However, in the virtual world, we have a tendency to be less defensive, as there appears to be no physical threat to our well-being. (20240622)

paranoid: 편집성의 ** anonymity: 익명

① 가상 세계 특유의 익명성 때문에 표현의 자유가 남용되기도 한다.
② 인터넷 정보의 신뢰도를 검증하는 기술은 점진적으로 향상되고 있다.
③ 가상 세계에서는 현실 세계와 달리 자유로운 정보 공유가 가능하다.
④ 안전한 인터넷 환경 구축을 위해 보안 프로그램을 설치하는 것이 좋다.
⑤ 방어 기제가 덜 작동하는 가상 세계에서는 신중한 정보 검증이 중요하다.

11. In order to be successful and equitable, ecosystem management must be linked to poverty reduction. Urban infrastructure projects need to address the trade-offs between conservation, livelihoods, and equitable distribution of resources. Historically there has been tension when conservation models that create protected areas are perceived as inaccessible to communities. Often, these models are implemented at the expense of poor and marginalized residents and users of resources from the areas. Social, economic, and environmental development programs have become obstacles to sustainable development because there is no balance between the need to protect ecosystem services and the desire to use resources to address community needs. Communities need to be allowed to identify and negotiate their own options and to increase their flexibility to cope with unexpected change. (20230722)

* equitable: 공평한

① 무분별한 도시 개발은 사회적 양극화를 심화한다.
② 도시 기반 시설 확충 시 안정적인 재정 지원이 중요하다.
③ 인근 지역 간의 긴밀한 협력은 생태계 보존의 기반이 된다.
④ 자원의 순환과 공정한 배분은 지속가능한 발전의 필수조건이다.
⑤ 생태계 관리 시 빈곤층을 포함한 지역사회의 요구를 고려할 필요가 있다.

12. The need to assimilate values and lifestyle of the host culture has become a growing conflict. Multiculturalists suggest that there should be a model of partial assimilation in which immigrants retain some of their customs, beliefs, and language. There is pressure to conform rather than to maintain their cultural identities, however, and these conflicts are greatly determined by the community to which one migrates. These experiences are not new; many Europeans experienced exclusion and poverty during the first two waves of immigration in the 19th and 20th centuries. Eventually, these immigrants transformed this country with significant changes that included enlightenment and acceptance of diversity. People of color, however, continue to struggle for acceptance. Once again, the challenge is to recognize that other cultures think and act differently and that they have the right to do so. Perhaps, in the not too distant future, immigrants will no longer be strangers among us. (20240922)

① 이민자 고유의 정체성을 유지할 권리에 대한 공동체의 인식이 필요하다.
② 이민자의 적응을 돕기 위해 그들의 요구를 반영한 정책 수립이 중요하다.
③ 이민자는 미래 사회의 긍정적 변화에 핵심적 역할을 수행할 수 있다.
④ 다문화 사회의 안정을 위해서는 국제적 차원의 지속적인 협력이 요구된다.
⑤ 문화적 동화는 장기적이고 체계적인 과정을 통해 점진적으로 이루어진다.

13. Imagine a movie where nothing but terrible things happen. But, in the end, everything works out. Everything is resolved. A sufficiently happy ending can change the meaning of all the previous events. They can all be viewed as worthwhile, given that ending. Now imagine another movie. A lot of things are happening. They're all exciting and interesting. But there are a lot of them. Ninety minutes in, you start to worry. "This is a great movie," you think, "but there are a lot of things going on. I sure hope the filmmaker can pull it all together." But that doesn't happen. Instead, the story ends, suddenly, unresolved, or something facile and clichéd occurs. You leave deeply annoyed and unsatisfied — failing to notice that you were fully engaged and enjoying the movie almost the whole time you were in the theatre. The present can change the past, and the future can change the present. (20231022)

* facile: 지나치게 단순한 ** clichéd: 상투적인

① 결말에 따라 이전 상황에 대한 인식이 달라진다.
② 익숙하지 않은 이야기는 대중의 사랑을 받기 어렵다.
③ 흥행에 성공한 영화가 항상 작품성이 뛰어난 것은 아니다.
④ 상황에 대한 집단의 평가는 개인의 평가에 영향을 끼친다.
⑤ 같은 영화를 반복적으로 보는 것이 영화에 대한 이해를 높인다.

14. Being able to prioritize your responses allows you to connect more deeply with individual customers, be it a one-off interaction around a particularly delightful or upsetting experience, or the development of a longer-term relationship with a significantly influential individual within your customer base. If you've ever posted a favorable comment — or any comment, for that matter — about a brand, product or service, think about what it would feel like if you were personally acknowledged by the brand manager, for example, as a result. In general, people post because they have something to say — and because they want to be recognized for having said it. In particular, when people post positive comments they are expressions of appreciation for the experience that led to the post. While a compliment to the person standing next to you is typically answered with a response like "Thank You," the sad fact is that most brand compliments go unanswered. These are lost opportunities to understand what drove the compliments and create a solid fan based on them. (20241122)

* compliment: 칭찬

① 고객과의 관계 증진을 위해 고객의 브랜드 칭찬에 응답하는 것은 중요하다.
② 고객의 피드백을 면밀히 분석함으로써 브랜드의 성공 가능성을 높일 수 있다.
③ 신속한 고객 응대를 통해서 고객의 긍정적인 반응을 이끌어 낼 수 있다.
④ 브랜드 매니저에게는 고객의 부정적인 의견을 수용하는 태도가 요구된다.
⑤ 고객의 의견을 경청하는 것은 브랜드의 새로운 이미지 창출에 도움이 된다.

〔15~21〕 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

15. Whenever possible, we should take measures to re-socialize the information we think about. The continual patter we carry on in our heads is in fact a kind of internalized conversation. Likewise, many of the written forms we encounter at school and at work — from exams and evaluations, to profiles and case studies, to essays and proposals — are really social exchanges (questions, stories, arguments) put on paper and addressed to some imagined listener or interlocutor. There are significant advantages to turning such interactions at a remove back into actual social encounters. Research demonstrates that the brain processes the "same" information differently, and often more effectively, when other human beings are involved — whether we're imitating them, debating them, exchanging stories with them, synchronizing and cooperating with them, teaching or being taught by them. We are inherently social creatures, and our thinking benefits from bringing other people into our train of thought. [3점] (20230323)

* patter: 재잘거림 ** interlocutor: 대화자

*** at a remove: 조금 거리를 둔

① importance of processing information via social interactions
② ways of improving social skills through physical activities
③ necessity of regular evaluations of cognitive functions
④ influence of personality traits on social interactions
⑤ socialization as a form of internalized social control

16. Facing large-scale, long-term change can seem overwhelming. Problems like global contagion or economic inequality are so complex that it can be hard to believe any intervention might make a difference. Working through fears of what could be depends on connecting with the abstract. Linking issues like climate change, for example, with the realities of our own neighborhoods, jobs, and relationships, translates conceptual ideas into concrete emotions. Thinking of how the beaches we love might disappear, how more frequent floods might destroy our homes, or how we might have to move to flee mounting wildfire risk, evokes feelings like anger, sadness, or guilt — feelings that inspire us to act. A recent study found that when people feel personally affected by potential climatic change, they are more likely to support carbon reduction efforts and push for proactive policies. Forming emotional connections to potential futures helps us move from denial and despair to action. (20230423)

① effectiveness of making remote problems personal
② impacts of negative tone in news on problem solving
③ contribution of experts to solving large-scale problems
④ limits of personal intervention in minimizing climate change
⑤ risks of attempting to predict events with limited information

17. There are pressures within the museum that cause it to emphasise what happens in the galleries over the activities that take place in its unseen zones. In an era when museums are forced to increase their earnings, they often focus their energies on modernising their galleries or mounting temporary exhibitions to bring more and more audiences through the door. In other words, as museums struggle to survive in a competitive economy, their budgets often prioritise those parts of themselves that are consumable: infotainment in the galleries, goods and services in the cafes and the shops. The unlit, unglamorous storerooms, if they are ever discussed, are at best presented as service areas that process objects for the exhibition halls. And at worst, as museums pour more and more resources into their publicly visible faces, the spaces of storage may even suffer, their modernisation being kept on hold or being given less and less space to house the expanding collections and serve their complex conservation needs. [3점] (20230623)

① importance of prioritising museums' exhibition spaces
② benefits of diverse activities in museums for audiences
③ necessity of expanding storerooms for displaying objects
④ consequences of profit−oriented management of museums
⑤ ways to increase museums' commitment to the public good

18. For those of any age with an existing network of friendships built up in the three-dimensional world, social networking sites can be a happy extension of communication, along with email, video calls, or phone calls, when face-to-face time together just isn't possible. The danger comes when a fake identity is both tempting and possible through relationships that are not based on real, three-dimensional interaction, and/or when the most important things in your life are the secondhand lives of others rather than personal experiences. Living in the context of the screen might suggest false norms of desirable lifestyles full of friends and parties. As ordinary human beings follow the activities of these golden individuals, self-esteem will inevitably drop; yet the constant narcissistic obsession with the self and its inadequacies will dominate. We can imagine a vicious circle where the more your identity is harmed as a result of social networking and the more inadequate you feel, the greater the appeal of a medium where you don't need to communicate with people face-to-face. [3점] (20230723)

* narcissistic: 자아도취적인

① negative effects of social networking services on self-perception
② unknown risks to personal well-being from internet addiction
③ software features to make virtual lives more realistic
④ efforts to increase face-to-face interaction for social bonds
⑤ difficulties of filtering out fake information on social media

19. The primary purpose of commercial music radio broadcasting is to deliver an audience to a group of advertisers and sponsors. To achieve commercial success, that audience must be as large as possible. More than any other characteristics (such as demographic or psychographic profile, purchasing power, level of interest, degree of satisfaction, quality of attention or emotional state), the quantity of an audience aggregated as a mass is the most significant metric for broadcasters seeking to make music radio for profitable ends. As a result, broadcasters attempt to maximise their audience size by playing music that is popular, or — at the very least — music that can be relied upon not to cause audiences to switch off their radio or change the station. Audience retention is a key value (if not the key value) for many music programmers and for radio station management. In consequence, a high degree of risk aversion frequently marks out the 'successful' radio music programmer. Playlists are restricted, and often very small. (20240923)

* aggregate: 모으다 ** aversion: 싫어함

① features of music playlists appealing to international audiences
② influence of advertisers on radio audiences' musical preferences
③ difficulties of increasing audience size in radio music programmes
④ necessity of satisfying listeners' diverse needs in the radio business
⑤ outcome of music radio businesses'attempts to attract large audiences

20. Just as today some jobs are better than others, so would they have been in early societies with their blossoming towns and eventually cities, with some roles more dangerous and some having more plentiful access to food or other resources. The archeological record shows that soon after the appearance of towns, agriculture, and surpluses, some burials start to look different from others. Some individuals are buried with more precious goods (metals, weapons, and maybe even art), some are in group graves and some by themselves, and still others don't even seem to be buried at all. The bones from the burials start to show us differences as well — chemical and isotope analyses of teeth and long bones reveal that some members of groups were getting more protein or minerals than others; some have more evidence of diseases and greater physical injuries from their labors. Early on these differences are small, but by 5,000 to 7,000 years ago they are becoming quite pronounced. [3점] (20231023)

* archeological: 고고학의 ** surplus: 잉여물 *** isotope: 동위 원소

① the evidence of social inequality found in ancient burials
② scientific efforts to preserve ancient remains
③ attempts to overcome inequality in history
④ cultural differences in the concept of better jobs
⑤ ancient agricultural methods passed down to the present

21. Managers of natural resources typically face market incentives that provide financial rewards for exploitation. For example, owners of forest lands have a market incentive to cut down trees rather than manage the forest for carbon capture, wildlife habitat, flood protection, and other ecosystem services. These services provide the owner with no financial benefits, and thus are unlikely to influence management decisions. But the economic benefits provided by these services, based on their non-market values, may exceed the economic value of the timber. For example, a United Nations initiative has estimated that the economic benefits of ecosystem services provided by tropical forests, including climate regulation, water purification, and erosion prevention, are over three times greater per hectare than the market benefits. Thus cutting down the trees is economically inefficient, and markets are not sending the correct "signal" to favor ecosystem services over extractive uses. (20241123)

* exploitation: 이용 ** timber: 목재

① necessity of calculating the market values of ecosystem services
② significance of weighing forest resources' non-market values
③ impact of using forest resources to maximize financial benefits
④ merits of balancing forests' market and non-market values
⑤ ways of increasing the efficiency of managing natural resources

〔22~28〕 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. Every day an enormous amount of energy is created by the movement of people and animals, and by interactions of people with their immediate surroundings. This is usually in very small amounts or in very dispersed environments. Virtually all of that energy is lost to the local environment, and historically there have been no efforts to gather it. It may seem odd to consider finding ways to "collect" energy that is given off all around us — by people simply walking or by walking upstairs and downstairs or by riding stationary/exercise bicycles, for example — but that is the general idea and nature of energy harvesting. The broad idea of energy harvesting is that there are many places at which small amounts of energy are generated — and often wasted — and when collected, this can be put to some practical use. Current efforts have begun, aimed at collecting such energy in smaller devices which can store it, such as portable batteries. (20230324)

① Energy Harvesting: Every Little Helps
② Burning Waste for Energy Is Harmful
③ Is Renewable Energy Really Green?
④ Pros and Cons of Energy Harvesting
⑤ Can Natural Energy Sources Fulfill the Demand?

23. There was once a certain difficulty with the moons of Jupiter that is worth remarking on. These satellites were studied very carefully by Roemer, who noticed that the moons sometimes seemed to be ahead of schedule, and sometimes behind. They were ahead when Jupiter was particularly close to the earth and they were behind when Jupiter was farther from the earth. This would have been a very difficult thing to explain according to the law of gravitation. If a law does not work even in one place where it ought to, it is just wrong. But the reason for this discrepancy was very simple and beautiful: it takes a little while to see the moons of Jupiter because of the time it takes light to travel from Jupiter to the earth. When Jupiter is closer to the earth the time is a little less, and when it is farther from the earth, the time is more. This is why moons appear to be, on the average, a little ahead or a little behind, depending on whether they are closer to or farther from the earth. (20230424)

* discrepancy: 불일치

① The Difficulty of Proving the Gravitational Law
② An Illusion Created by the Shadow of the Moon
③ Why Aren't Jupiter's Moons Observed Where They Should Be?
④ Obstacles in Measuring Light's Speed: Limits of Past Technology
⑤ Ahead and Behind: Moons Change Their Position by Themselves

24. Hyper-mobility — the notion that more travel at faster speeds covering longer distances generates greater economic success — seems to be a distinguishing feature of urban areas, where more than half of the world's population currently reside. By 2005, approximately 7.5 billion trips were made each day in cities worldwide. In 2050, there may be three to four times as many passenger-kilometres travelled as in the year 2000, infrastructure and energy prices permitting. Freight movement could also rise more than threefold during the same period. Mobility flows have become a key dynamic of urbanization, with the associated infrastructure invariably constituting the backbone of urban form. Yet, despite the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places, activities and services has become increasingly difficult. Not only is it less convenient — in terms of time, cost and comfort — to access locations in cities, but the very process of moving around in cities generates a number of negative externalities. Accordingly, many of the world's cities face an unprecedented accessibility crisis, and are characterized by unsustainable mobility systems. (20230624)

*freight: 화물

① Is Hyper-mobility Always Good for Cities?
② Accessibility: A Guide to a Web of Urban Areas
③ A Long and Winding Road to Economic Success
④ Inevitable Regional Conflicts from Hyper-mobility
⑤ Infrastructure: An Essential Element of Hyper-mobility

25. Melody is one of the primary ways that our expectations are controlled by composers. Music theorists have identified a principle called gap fill; in a sequence of tones, if a melody makes a large leap, either up or down, the next note should change direction. A typical melody includes a lot of stepwise motion, that is, adjacent tones in the scale. If the melody makes a big leap, theorists describe a tendency for the melody to "want" to return to the jumping-off point; this is another way to say that our brains expect that the leap was only temporary, and tones that follow need to bring us closer and closer to our starting point, or harmonic "home." In "Over the Rainbow," the melody begins with one of the largest leaps we've ever experienced in a lifetime of music listening: an octave. This is a strong schematic violation, and so the composer rewards and soothes us by bringing the melody back toward home again, but not by too much because he wants to continue to build tension. The third note of this melody fills the gap. (20230724)

* adjacent: 인접한

① How Awesome Repetition in Melody Can Be!
② Why a Big Leap Melody Tends to Go Back Home
③ Lyrics of Songs: Key Controller of Our Emotions
④ Should Composers Consider Their Potential Audience?
⑤ Misunderstanding of Composers' Intention with Melody

26. Before the web, newspaper archives were largely the musty domain of professional researchers and journalism students. Journalism was, by definition, current. The general accessibility of archives has greatly extended the shelf life of journalism, with older stories now regularly cited to provide context for more current ones. With regard to how meaning is made of complex issues encountered in the news, this departure can be understood as a readiness by online news consumers to engage with the underlying issues and contexts of the news that was not apparent in, or even possible for, print consumers. One of the emergent qualities of online news, determined in part by the depth of readily accessible online archives, seems to be the possibility of understanding news stories as the manifest outcomes of larger economic, social and cultural issues rather than short-lived and unconnected media spectacles. [3점] (20240924)

* archive: 기록 보관소 ** musty: 곰팡내 나는
*** manifest: 분명한

① Web-based Journalism: Lasting Longer and Contextually Wider
② With the Latest Content, Online News Beats Daily Newspapers!
③ How Online Media Journalists Reveal Hidden Stories Behind News
④ Let's Begin a Journey to the Past with Printed Newspapers!
⑤ Present and Future of Journalism in the Web World

27. When you break up with a partner or close friend, the natural response (after having a good cry, obviously) is to blame yourself. You wonder what you did wrong and what you might have done differently. Bonds can help us reach a more balanced perspective; there are some bonds that were simply never meant to last, even if they played an essential role in your evolution to this point. Perhaps the most valuable thing is to know that seeing bonds break doesn't have to break us. In chemistry, by definition, a change in the atomic bonding is not just the end of one state, but the beginning of another: creating the space for new bonding potential. The same is true for us as humans. It might take a cup of warm milk to reset us and give us comfort after a relationship has broken down. But however many bonds we see come apart, we will always retain one of our most human abilities: to connect afresh, find new friends and love again. (20231024)

① Relationships: The Older, The Better
② A Break in a Bond: A New Beginning
③ Shared Experiences Make Strong Bonds
④ A Friend in Need, A Friend Indeed
⑤ Two Heads Are Better Than One

28. The concept of overtourism rests on a particular assumption about people and places common in tourism studies and the social sciences in general. Both are seen as clearly defined and demarcated. People are framed as bounded social actors either playing the role of hosts or guests. Places, in a similar way, are treated as stable containers with clear boundaries. Hence, places can be full of tourists and thus suffer from overtourism. But what does it mean for a place to be full of people? Indeed, there are examples of particular attractions that have limited capacity and where there is actually no room for more visitors. This is not least the case with some man-made constructions such as the Eiffel Tower. However, with places such as cities, regions or even whole countries being promoted as destinations and described as victims of overtourism, things become more complex. What is excessive or out of proportion is highly relative and might be more related to other aspects than physical capacity, such as natural degradation and economic leakages (not to mention politics and local power dynamics). [3점] (20241124)

* demarcate: 경계를 정하다

① The Solutions to Overtourism: From Complex to Simple
② What Makes Popular Destinations Attractive to Visitors?
③ Are Tourist Attractions Winners or Losers of Overtourism?
④ The Severity of Overtourism: Much Worse than Imagined
⑤ Overtourism: Not Simply a Matter of People and Places

29. Thanks to the power of reputation, we help others without expecting an immediate return. If, thanks to endless chat and intrigue, the world knows that you are a good, charitable guy, then you boost your chance of being helped by someone else at some future date. The converse is also the case. I am less likely to get my back scratched, in the form of a favor, if it becomes known that I never scratch anybody else's. Indirect reciprocity now means something like "If I scratch your back, my good example will encourage others to do the same and, with luck, someone will scratch mine." By the same token, our behavior is endlessly shaped by the possibility that somebody else might be watching us or might find out what we have done. We are often troubled by the thought of what others may think of our deeds. In this way, our actions have consequences that go far beyond any individual act of charity, or indeed any act of mean-spirited malice. We all behave differently when we know we <u>live in the shadow of the future</u>. That shadow is cast by our actions because there is always the possibility that others will find out what we have done. (20230321)

*malice: 악의

① are distracted by inner conflict
② fall short of our own expectations
③ seriously compete regardless of the results
④ are under the influence of uncertainty
⑤ ultimately reap what we have sown

30. Our brains light up when our predicted reality and actual reality match. Our brains love to be right. We also don't like to be wrong, and we feel threatened when our stereotyped predictions don't come true. Psychologist Wendy Mendes asked White and Asian college students to interact with Latino students who had been hired as actors by the researchers. Some of the Latino students portrayed themselves as socioeconomically "high status," with lawyer fathers, professor mothers, and summers spent volunteering in Europe. Others portrayed themselves as "low status," with unemployed parents and part-time summer jobs. The researchers found that when participants interacted with the Latino students who appeared to come from wealth and thus challenged American stereotypes, they responded physiologically as if to a threat: their blood vessels constricted and their heart activity changed. In these interactions, participants also saw the students who violated stereotypes as less likable. In this way, stereotypes that are descriptive can easily become prescriptive. The phenomenon, it turns out, may have a neuroscientific explanation: <u>it's an angry protest from the brain's reward system.</u> [3점] (20230421)

① Our brain prefers actual reality to predicted reality.
② Humans have a tendency to deny that they are stereotyped.
③ Humans are conditioned to avoid people who resemble them.
④ Our brain dislikes when something goes against its prediction.
⑤ When dissatisfied, the brain operates to make itself feel better.

31. Lawyers sometimes describe ownership as a bundle of sticks. This metaphor was introduced about a century ago, and it has dramatically transformed the teaching and practice of law. The metaphor is useful because it helps us see ownership as a grouping of interpersonal rights that can be separated and put back together. When you say It's mine in reference to a resource, often that means you own a lot of the sticks that make up the full bundle: the sell stick, the rent stick, the right to mortgage, license, give away, even destroy the thing. Often, though, we split the sticks up, as for a piece of land: there may be a landowner, a bank with a mortgage, a tenant with a lease, a plumber with a license to enter the land, an oil company with mineral rights. Each of these parties owns <u>a stick in the bundle</u>. [3점] (20240621)

*mortgage: 저당잡히다 ** tenant: 임차인

① a legal obligation to develop the resource
② a priority to legally claim the real estate
③ a right to use one aspect of the property
④ a building to be shared equally by tenants
⑤ a piece of land nobody can claim as their own

32. Humans already have a longer period of protected immaturity — a longer childhood — than any other species. Across species, a long childhood is correlated with an evolutionary strategy that depends on flexibility, intelligence, and learning. There is a developmental division of labor. Children get to learn freely about their particular environment without worrying about their own survival — caregivers look after that. Adults use what they learned as children to mate, hunt, and generally succeed as grown-ups in that environment. Children are the R&D (research and development) department of the human species. We grown-ups are <u>production and marketing</u>. We start out as brilliantly flexible but helpless and dependent babies, great at learning everything but terrible at doing just about anything. We end up as much less flexible but much more efficient and effective adults, not so good at learning but terrific at planning and acting. (20230721)

① agents who conduct the tasks of living with what they learned
② executives who assign roles according to one's characteristics
③ actors who realize their dreams by building better relations
④ traders who contribute to economic development
⑤ leaders who express their thoughts to others

33. Gold plating in the project means needlessly enhancing the expected results, namely, adding characteristics that are costly, not required, and that have low added value with respect to the targets — in other words, giving more with no real justification other than to demonstrate one's own talent. Gold plating is especially interesting for project team members, as it is typical of projects with a marked professional component — in other words, projects that involve specialists with proven experience and extensive professional autonomy. In these environments specialists often see the project as an opportunity to test and enrich their skill sets. There is therefore a strong temptation, in all good faith, to engage in gold plating, namely, to achieve more or higher-quality work that gratifies the professional but does not add value to the client's requests, and at the same time removes valuable resources from the project. As the saying goes, "The best is the enemy of the good." [3점] (20240921)

* autonomy: 자율성 ** gratify: 만족시키다

① Pursuing perfection at work causes conflicts among team members.
② Raising work quality only to prove oneself is not desirable.
③ Inviting overqualified specialists to a project leads to bad ends.
④ Responding to the changing needs of clients is unnecessary.
⑤ Acquiring a range of skills for a project does not ensure success.

34. Physicians and other natural scientists test their theories using controlled experiments. Macroeconomists, however, have no laboratories and little ability to run economy-wide experiments of any kind. Granted, they can study different economies around the world, but each economy is unique, so comparisons are tricky. Controlled experiments also provide the natural sciences with something seldom available to economists — the chance, or serendipitous, discovery (such as penicillin). Macroeconomists studying the U.S. economy have only one patient, so they can't introdu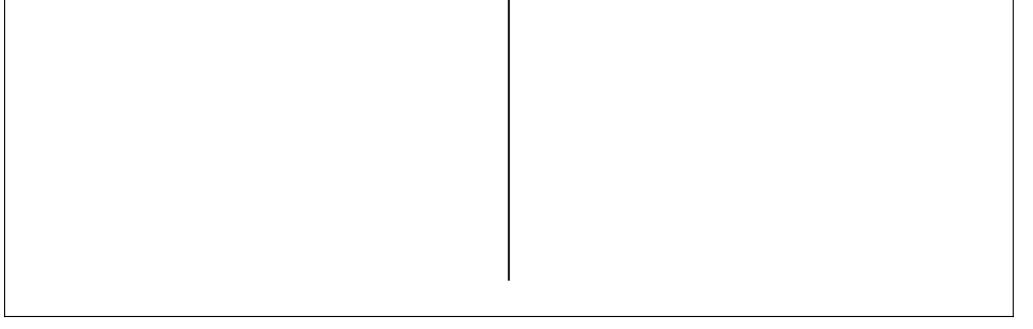ce particular policies in a variety of alternative settings. You can't squeeze economies into a test tube. Cries of "Eureka!" are seldom heard from macroeconomists. An economy consisting of hundreds of millions of individual actors is a complicated thing. As Nobel Prize-winning physicist Murray Gell-Mann once observed, "Think how hard physics would be if particles could think." (20231021)

* serendipitous: 우연히 발견하는

① admit economists' contributions to the natural sciences
② conduct controlled experiments on the economy
③ employ complex economic theories
④ share test results with other scientists
⑤ collect economic data over a long period of time

35. How you focus your attention plays a critical role in how you deal with stress. Scattered attention harms your ability to let go of stress, because even though your attention is scattered, it is narrowly focused, for you are able to fixate only on the stressful parts of your experience. When your attentional spotlight is widened, you can more easily let go of stress. You can put in perspective many more aspects of any situation and not get locked into one part that ties you down to superficial and anxiety-provoking levels of attention. A narrow focus heightens the stress level of each experience, but a widened focus turns down the stress level because you're better able to put each situation into a broader perspective. One anxiety-provoking detail is less important than the bigger picture. It's like transforming yourself into a nonstick frying pan. You can still fry an egg, but the egg won't stick to the pan. [3점] (20241121)

* provoke: 유발시키다

① never being confronted with any stressful experiences in daily life
② broadening one's perspective to identify the cause of stress
③ rarely confining one's attention to positive aspects of an experience
④ having a larger view of an experience beyond its stressful aspects
⑤ taking stress into account as the source of developing a wide view

Chapter 2

#29～#30

1. From the 8th to the 12th century CE, while Europe suffered the perhaps overdramatically named Dark Ages, science on planet Earth could be found almost ① <u>exclusively</u> in the Islamic world. This science was not exactly like our science today, but it was surely antecedent to ② <u>it</u> and was nonetheless an activity aimed at knowing about the world. Muslim rulers granted scientific institutions tremendous resources, such as libraries, observatories, and hospitals. Great schools in all the cities ③ <u>covering</u> the Arabic Near East and Northern Africa (and even into Spain) trained generations of scholars. Almost every word in the modern scientific lexicon that begins with the prefix "al" ④ <u>owes</u> its origins to Islamic science — algorithm, alchemy, alcohol, alkali, algebra. And then, just over 400 years after it started, it ground to an apparent halt, and it would be a few hundred years, give or take, before ⑤ <u>that</u> we would today unmistakably recognize as science appeared in Europe — with Galileo, Kepler, and, a bit later, Newton. [3점] (20230329)

* antecedent: 선행하는 ** lexicon: 어휘 (목록)

*** give or take: 대략

2. Providing feedback to students is a critical task of teachers. General psychology has shown that knowledge of results is necessary for improving a skill. Advanced musicians are able to self-critique their performances, but developing music students ① <u>rely</u> on teachers to supply evaluative feedback. The most constructive feedback is that ② <u>which</u> expresses the discrepancies between a student's performance of a piece of music and an optimal version. Expert teachers give more detailed feedback than general appraisals, and music educators generally recognize that more specific teacher feedback facilitates student performance improvement. Researchers also have explored ③ <u>whether</u> the feedback of effective teachers is more often positively or negatively expressed, that is, constituting praise or criticism. One might intuitively think that positive comments are more ④ <u>motivated</u> to students and, as a result, are more associated with effective teaching. The research, however, paints a slightly different picture. Although positive feedback is ⑤ <u>likely</u> more helpful with younger learners and in one-on-one instruction, more advanced music students seem to accept and benefit from greater levels of criticism in lessons. (20230429)

3. Consider The Wizard of Oz as a psychological study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, overcoming barriers, persisting against all adversaries. They do so because they expect the Wizard to give ① <u>them</u> what they are missing. Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware that they, not he, always had the power ② <u>to</u> fulfill their wishes. For Dorothy, home is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow longs for, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of ③ <u>being</u> attributes they already possess. They need to think about these attributes not as internal conditions but as positive ways ④ <u>in which</u> they are already relating to others. After all, didn't they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey ⑤ <u>motivated</u> by little more than an expectation, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted? (20240629)

* adversary: 적(상대)

4. The intelligence of monkeys pales in comparison with that of our closest relatives, the great apes: orangutans, gorillas, chimpanzees, and bonobos, whose brains are twice as ① <u>large</u> relative to their body weight. Most primatologists believe the apes acquired their larger brains to help them communicate with and ② <u>manipulate</u> their peers. And they certainly do exhibit complex social interactions within their group; they seem capable of feeling empathy, have a self-image, and exhibit a degree of consciousness as they can recognize ③ <u>themselves</u> in a mirror. But this "social hypothesis" does not explain why it was the great apes that became so clever, rather than monkeys or a group of terrestrial mammals. Nor does it explain why orangutans, who seldom encounter their neighbors, ④ <u>being</u> so intelligent. It seems likely that some other factor must have been in play ⑤ <u>that</u> caused apes to become more intelligent in the first place, and which could subsequently have enabled some members of the group to develop high-level sociality. (20230729)

* primatologist: 영장류 동물학자 ** terrestrial: 육상의

5. Viewing the stress response as a resource can transform the physiology of fear into the biology of courage. It can turn a threat into a challenge and can help you ① do your best under pressure. Even when the stress doesn't feel helpful — as in the case of anxiety — welcoming it can transform ② it into something that is helpful: more energy, more confidence, and a greater willingness to take action. You can apply this strategy in your own life anytime you notice signs of stress. When you feel your heart beating or your breath quickening, ③ realizing that it is your body's way of trying to give you more energy. If you notice tension in your body, remind yourself ④ that the stress response gives you access to your strength. Sweaty palms? Remember what it felt like ⑤ to go on your first date – palms sweat when you're close to something you want. (20240929)

*physiology: 생리 기능

6. Dr. Joseph Bell was a professor of medicine at the University of Edinburgh. His students were amazed by his astonishing powers of observation. He seemed able to determine what patients did for a living, or what illness ① they might have, simply by glancing in their direction. One time he concluded that a patient ② had walked across a golf course on the way to the doctor, simply by looking at his shoes. One of Bell's students was particularly impressed with his teacher's abilities. He filled up notebooks with examples of ③ what he called Bell's "eerie trick of spotting details." The student eventually went into practice himself outside London. When business was slow he filled his spare moments by writing stories. He took Dr. Bell's powers of perception, and gave them to a character of his own making — a character who made the young doctor, Arthur Conan Doyle,   ④ famous around the world. And so the professor who made even the most complex diagnosis seem "elementary" ⑤ becoming the inspiration for fiction's greatest detective, Sherlock Holmes. (20231029)

* eerie: 오싹한 ** diagnosis: 진단

7. A number of studies provide substantial evidence of an innate human disposition to respond differentially to social stimuli. From birth, infants will orient preferentially towards the human face and voice, ① seeming to know that such stimuli are particularly meaningful for them. Moreover, they register this connection actively, imitating a variety of facial gestures that are presented to them — tongue protrusions, lip tightenings, mouth openings. They will even try to match gestures ② which they have some difficulty, experimenting with their own faces until they succeed. When they ③ do succeed, they show pleasure by a brightening of their eyes; when they fail, they show distress. In other words, they not only have an innate capacity for matching their own kinaesthetically experienced bodily movements with ④ those of others that are visually perceived; they have an innate drive to do so. That is, they seem to have an innate drive to imitate others whom they judge ⑤ to be 'like me'. (20241129)

* innate: 타고난 ** disposition: 성향

*** kinaesthetically: 운동감각적으로

[8~14] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

8. In centuries past, we might learn much about life from the wisdom of our elders. Today, the majority of the messages we receive about how to live a good life come not from Granny's long ① experience of the world, but from advertising executives hoping to sell us products. If we are satisfied with our lives, we will not feel a burning desire to purchase anything, and then the economy may collapse. But if we are unsatisfied, and any of the products we buy actually delivers the promised lasting fulfillment, subsequent sales figures may likewise ② rise. We exist in a fog of messaging designed explicitly to influence our behavior. Not surprisingly, our behavior often shifts in precisely the manner ③ intended. If you can be made to feel sufficiently inferior due to your yellowed teeth, perhaps you will rush to the pharmacy to purchase whitening strips. The ④ lack of any research whatsoever correlating tooth shade with life satisfaction is never mentioned. Having been told one hundred times a day how to be happy, we spend much of our lives buying the necessary accoutrements and feeling ⑤ disappointed not to discover life satisfaction inside the packaging. [3점] (20230330)

* accoutrements: (필요) 용품

9. How do hormones trigger reactions in the body? When a hormone is released from a gland, it travels in the bloodstream through the body in search of its ① target. Organs, tissues and other glands in the body have receptor sites that hormones must bind to in order to deliver their message and cause an effect. But because every hormone has its own unique shape, they are designed to act only on the parts of the body that have a receptor site with the ② corresponding shape. This mode of action can be likened to a lock and key mechanism — if the key doesn't fit the lock, then nothing will happen. When a hormone binds to its receptor, it sets off a chain of other signaling pathways to create a ③ change in the body. Once the desired effect has taken place and there is too much hormone circulating in the blood, this signal is fed back to the glands to ④ boost further hormone release. This is called a feedback loop and, when functioning correctly, it allows the endocrine system to ⑤ ensure the conditions in your body remain in balance. (20230430)

* gland: (분비)선 ** endocrine system: 내분비계

10. To the extent that an agent relies on the prior knowledge of its designer rather than on its own percepts, we say that the agent lacks autonomy. A rational agent should be autonomous – it should learn what it can to (A) compensate / prepare for partial or incorrect prior knowledge. For example, a vacuum-cleaning agent that learns to foresee where and when additional dirt will appear will do better than one that does not. As a practical matter, one seldom requires complete autonomy from the start: when the agent has had little or no experience, it would have to act (B) purposefully / randomly unless the designer gave some assistance. So, just as evolution provides animals with enough built-in reflexes to survive long enough to learn for themselves, it would be reasonable to provide an artificial intelligent agent with some initial knowledge as well as an ability to learn. After sufficient experience of its environment, the behavior of a rational agent can become effectively (C) independent / protective of its prior knowledge. Hence, the incorporation of learning allows one to design a single rational agent that will succeed in a vast variety of environments. [3점] (20240630)

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	compensate	randomly	protective
②	compensate	purposefully	protective
③	prepare	randomly	protective
④	compensate	randomly	independent
⑤	prepare	purposefully	independent

11. The consequences of the mechanical breakdown of food by cooking are profound. Both the stiffness and toughness of the food is drastically reduced, making mechanical processing far ① easier. The forces your teeth need to apply to break up the food are lower, and the food ② releases its cell contents far more easily. The optimal tooth shape for breaking up the food also ③ changes. Rather than needing thick, flat plates that can apply large compression forces to grind up tough materials and crush hard ones, it is better to have molars with pointed ends to cut through the softer food. It loosens at much ④ higher forces and breaks up far more quickly. Modern hunter-gatherers spend far less time chewing their food even than apes that eat relatively soft fruit; they chew for less than an hour a day compared with five or six hours for chimpanzees. This ⑤ frees up plenty of time for other tasks, such as looking after the fire, making a permanent camp, toolmaking, or further foraging. [3점] (20230730)

* molar: 어금니 ** forage: 식량을 찾아다니다

12. Why is the value of place so important? From a historical perspective, until the 1700s textile production was a hand process using the fibers available within a ① particular geographic region, for example, cotton, wool, silk, and flax. Trade among regions ② increased the availability of these fibers and associated textiles made from the fibers. The First Industrial Revolution and subsequent technological advancements in manufactured fibers ③ added to the fact that fibers and textiles were no longer "place-bound." Fashion companies created and consumers could acquire textiles and products made from textiles with little or no connection to where, how, or by whom the products were made. This ④ countered a disconnect between consumers and the products they use on a daily basis, a loss of understanding and appreciation in the skills and resources necessary to create these products, and an associated disregard for the human and natural resources necessary for the products' creation. Therefore, renewing a value on place ⑤ reconnects the company and the consumer with the people, geography, and culture of a particular location. [3점] (20240930)

* textile: 직물

13. Technology has historically distinguished the way music is produced. In a live jazz concert a bass player can provide the audience with a ten-minute jam session but is ① <u>unable</u> to do so if making a record. Time and space limits on early discs made this liberalized performance style impossible. Often, pieces would be separated into a number of discs leading to a ② <u>lack</u> of continuity. In addition to length, musicians had to take into account how the machinery recorded and absorbed their sound. Especially in the early days of recording, human voices as well as instruments were often distorted once recorded. To prevent such distortion, it was up to the musician to ③ <u>alter</u> the sound to accommodate the recording technology that was just coming into existence. Jazz musicians and orchestras almost molded their works around recording parameters. Many musicians were ④ <u>resistant</u> to the limitations and benefits of technology and created their records accordingly. The recording limitations began to filter into stage performance. Musicians were restricted to three-minute songs in the recording studio and they soon ⑤ <u>kept</u> their songs to that length on stage too. [3점] (20231030)
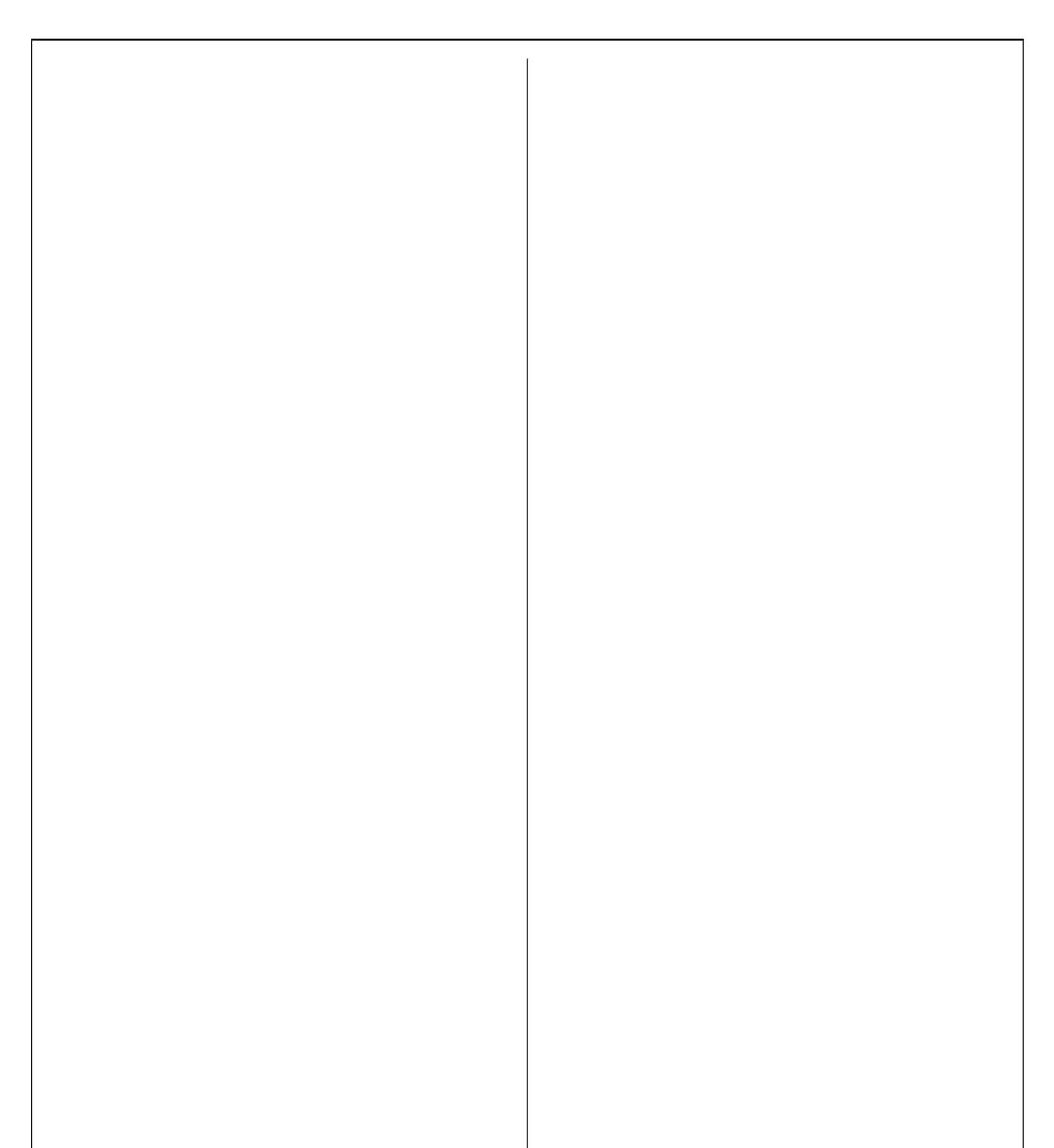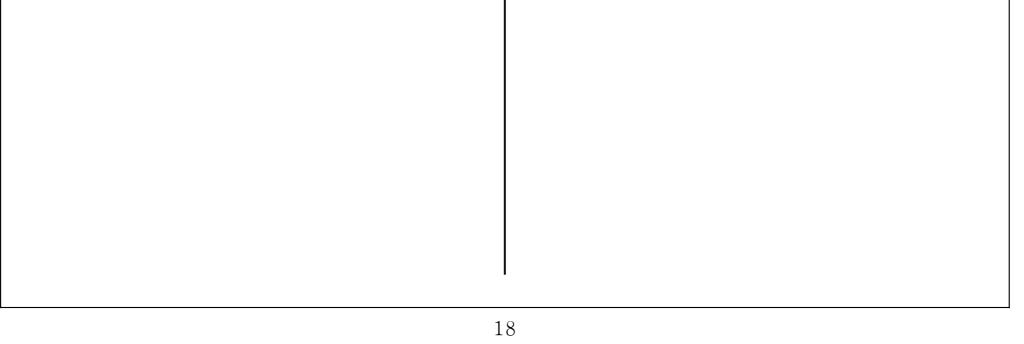
* jam session: 즉흥 연주 ** mold: (틀에 맞추어) 만들다

*** parameter: 한도, 기준

14. Bazaar economies feature an apparently flexible price−setting mechanism that sits atop more enduring ties of shared culture. Both the buyer and seller are aware of each other's ① <u>restrictions</u>. In Delhi's bazaars, buyers and sellers can ② <u>assess</u> to a large extent the financial constraints that other actors have in their everyday life. Each actor belonging to a specific economic class understands what the other sees as a necessity and a luxury. In the case of electronic products like video games, they are not a ③ <u>necessity</u> at the same level as other household purchases such as food items. So, the seller in Delhi's bazaars is careful not to directly ask for very ④ <u>low</u> prices for video games because at no point will the buyer see possession of them as an absolute necessity. Access to this type of knowledge establishes a price consensus by relating to each other's preferences and limitations of belonging to a ⑤ <u>similar</u> cultural and economic universe. [3점] (20241130)
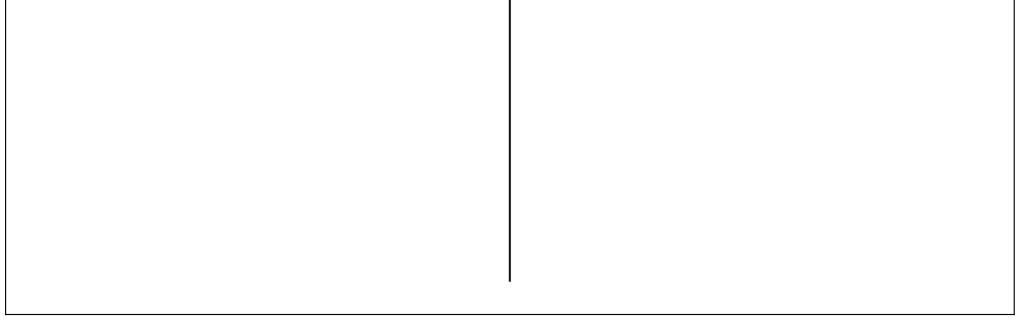
* constraint: 압박 ** consensus: 일치

Chapter 3

#31〜#34

1. The quest for knowledge in the material world is a never-ending pursuit, but the quest does not mean that a thoroughly schooled person is an educated person or that an educated person is a wise person. We are too often blinded by our ignorance of our ignorance, and our pursuit of knowledge is no guarantee of wisdom. Hence, we are prone to becoming the blind leading the blind because our overemphasis on competition in nearly everything makes looking good more important than being good. The resultant fear of being thought a fool and criticized therefore is one of greatest enemies of true learning. Although our ignorance is undeniably vast, it is from the vastness of this selfsame ignorance that our sense of wonder grows. But, when we do not know we are ignorant, we do not know enough to even question, let alone investigate, our ignorance. No one can teach another person anything. All one can do with and for someone else is to facilitate learning by helping the person to _____. (20230331)

* prone to: ~하기 쉬운 ** selfsame: 똑같은

① find their role in teamwork
② learn from others' successes and failures
③ make the most of technology for learning
④ obtain knowledge from wonderful experts
⑤ discover the wonder of their ignorance

2. Lewis-Williams believes that the religious view of hunter groups was a contract between the hunter and the hunted. 'The powers of the underworld allowed people to kill animals, provided people responded in certain ritual ways, such as taking fragments of animals into the caves and inserting them into the "membrane".' This is borne out in the San. Like other shamanistic societies, they have admiring practices between human hunters and their prey, suffused with taboos derived from extensive natural knowledge. These practices suggest that honouring may be one method of softening the disquiet of killing. It should be said that this disquiet needn't arise because there is something fundamentally wrong with a human killing another animal, but simply because we are aware of doing the killing. And perhaps, too, because in some sense we 'know' what we are killing. We make sound guesses that the pain and desire for life we feel — our worlds of experience — have a counterpart in the animal we kill. As predators, this can create problems for us. One way to smooth those edges, then, is to _____. (20230332)

* membrane: 지하 세계로 통하는 바위 표면

** suffused with: ~로 가득 찬

① view that prey with respect
② domesticate those animals
③ develop tools for hunting
④ avoid supernatural beliefs
⑤ worship our ancestors' spirits

3. The empiricist philosopher John Locke argued that when the human being was first born, the mind was simply a blank slate — a tabula rasa — waiting to be written on by experience. Locke believed that our experience shapes who we are and who we become — and therefore he also believed that, given different experiences, human beings would have different characters. The influence of these ideas was profound, particularly for the new colonies in America, for example, because these were conscious attempts to make a new start and to form a new society. The new society was to operate on a different basis from that of European culture, which was based on the feudal system in which people's place in society was almost entirely determined by birth, and which therefore tended to emphasize innate characteristics. Locke's emphasis on the importance of experience in forming the human being provided _____. [3점] (20230333)

* empiricist: 경험주의자 ** slate: 석판 *** feudal: 봉건 제도의

① foundations for reinforcing ties between European and colonial societies
② new opportunities for European societies to value their tradition
③ an optimistic framework for those trying to form a different society
④ an example of the role that nature plays in building character
⑤ an access to expertise in the areas of philosophy and science

4. In A Theory of Adaptation, Linda Hutcheon argues that "An adaptation is not vampiric: it does not draw the life-blood from its source and leave it dying or dead, nor is it paler than the adapted work. It may, on the contrary, keep that prior work alive, giving it an afterlife it would never have had otherwise." Hutcheon's refusal to see adaptation as "vampiric" is particularly inspiring for those of us who do work on adaptations. The idea of an "afterlife" of texts, of seeing what comes before as an inspiration for what comes now, is, by its very definition, keeping works "alive." Adaptations for young adults, in particular, have the added benefit of engaging the young adult reader with both then and now, past and present — functioning as both "monuments" to history and the "flesh" of the reader's lived experience. While this is true for adaptations in general, it is especially important for those written with young adults in mind. Such adaptations _____ that might otherwise come across as old-fashioned or irrelevant. [3점] (20230334)

① allow young readers to make personal connections with texts
② are nothing more than the combination of different styles
③ break familiar patterns of the ancient heroic stories
④ give a new spotlight to various literary theories
⑤ encourage young writers to make plots original

5. Although a balance or harmony between partners clearly develops over time in a relationship, it is also a factor in initial attraction and interest in a partner. That is, to the extent that two people share similar verbal and nonverbal habits in a first meeting, they will be more comfortable with one another. For example, fast-paced individuals talk and move quickly and are more expressive, whereas slow-paced individuals have a different tempo and are less expressive. Initial interactions between people at opposite ends of such a continuum may be more difficult than those between similar types. In the case of contrasting styles, individuals may be less interested in pursuing a relationship than if they were similar in interaction styles. Individuals with similar styles, however, are more comfortable and find that they just seem to "click" with one another. Thus, _____ may provide a selection filter for the initiation of a relationship. (20230431)

① information deficit
② cultural adaptability
③ meaning negotiation
④ behavioral coordination
⑤ unconditional acceptance

6. Animals arguably make art. The male bowerbirds of New Guinea and Australia dedicate huge fractions of their time and energy to creating elaborate structures from twigs, flowers, berries, beetle wings, and even colorful trash. These are the backdrops to their complex mating dances, which include acrobatic moves and even imitations of other species. What's most amazing about the towers and "bowers" they construct is that they aren't stereotyped like a beehive or hummingbird nest. Each one is different. Artistic skill, along with fine craftsbirdship, is rewarded by the females. Many researchers suggest these displays are used by the females to gauge the cognitive abilities of her potential mates, but Darwin thought that she was actually attracted to their *beauty*. In other words, the bowers _____ ; they are appreciated by the females for their own sake, much as we appreciate a painting or a bouquet of spring flowers. A 2013 study looked at whether bowerbirds that did better on cognitive tests were more successful at attracting mates. They were not, suggesting whatever the females are looking for, it isn't a straightforward indicator of cognitive ability. (20230432)

① block any possibility of reproduction
② aren't simply signals of mate quality
③ hardly sustain their forms long enough
④ don't let the mating competition overheat
⑤ can be a direct indicator of aggressiveness

7. Running a business that sells goods and services to consumers requires getting to know the products they like. More than that, however, you want to _____. In traditional or online sales, people are bound to favorably regard the vendor and product that they could easily inquire about and quickly acquire in good order. Using the product can increase or decrease their satisfaction, and they will remember to repurchase products that meet and exceed their expectations. Traditional stores make the shopping experience pleasant by their displays and personal service. Internet retailers lead buyers to products they want through speedy searches and clicks. A new online selling method that can generate millions of dollars in purchases within a few minutes is livestream selling. That's when hosts streaming their shows live demonstrate a product and even interactively receive comments and answer questions from their viewers through the power of social media. If they like the product, they buy it immediately through an e-commerce feature on the platform. Buyers say that the experience is so convenient, it is like talking to a friend. [3점] (20230433)

① provide rare items that can draw others' eyes
② maximize the profit through competitive incentives
③ link positive experiences to the products they purchase
④ examine the current state of digital marketing technologies
⑤ convince yourself the product is a must-have in their lives

8. In Hegel's philosophy, even though there is interaction and interrelation between the universal and the individual, _____. For Hegel, individuals are not distinguished in terms of Reason. In Philosophy of Right Hegel stresses particularity and universality as follows: "A man, who acts perversely, exhibits particularity. The rational is the highway on which everyone travels, and no one is specially marked." Here, Hegel maintains that individuals can be differentiated from each other in terms of their acts but they are not differentiated with respect to reason. There are specific thoughts, but they are finally resolved into the universal. One might say that Hegel seems to focus on the individual like Aristotle but in reality, he subtly treats the universal as fundamental whereas Aristotle considers the individual as primary substance and universal as secondary substance; in so doing Aristotle emphasizes the universal to be subordinate to the individual in contrast to Hegel. [3점] (20230434)

* perversely: 별나게

① an individual stands alone apart from the universe
② the universal still has more priority than the individual
③ universal truth cannot be the key to individual problems
④ individuals can't deduce universal principles from reality itself
⑤ every individual should have his or her own particular universe

9. People have always needed to eat, and they always will. Rising emphasis on self-expression values does not put an end to material desires. But prevailing economic orientations are gradually being reshaped. People who work in the knowledge sector continue to seek high salaries, but they place equal or greater emphasis on doing stimulating work and being able to follow their own time schedules. Consumption is becoming progressively less determined by the need for sustenance and the practical use of the goods consumed. People still eat, but a growing component of food's value is determined by its _____ aspects. People pay a premium to eat exotic cuisines that provide an interesting experience or that symbolize a distinctive life-style. The publics of postindustrial societies place growing emphasis on "political consumerism," such as boycotting goods whose production violates ecological or ethical standards. Consumption is less and less a matter of sustenance and more and more a question of life-style — and choice. (20240631)

* prevail: 우세하다 ** cuisine: 요리

① quantitative
② nonmaterial
③ nutritional
④ invariable
⑤ economic

10. In labor-sharing groups, people contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of what has been called a "moral economy" since no on keeps formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. Instead, accounting is _____. The group has a sense of moral community based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social cohesion. When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families show up to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people. (20240632)

*cohesion: 응집성

① legally established
② regularly reported
③ socially regulated
④ manually calculated
⑤ carefully documented

11. Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: *can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how?* The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be stripped of subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality independent of all observers. The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: *you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it?* The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality. She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality in which _____ in order for it to exist at all. [3점] (20240633)

① human beings must participate
② objectivity should be maintained
③ science and art need to harmonize
④ readers remain distanced from the arts
⑤ she is disengaged from her own subjectivity

12. One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is. Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed _____. [3점] (20240634)

* discourse: 담화 ** geometrical: 기하학의

① as the outcome of blindly following sensual experience
② by moving away from the idea of perfect representation
③ beyond the limit of where rational knowledge can approach
④ through a variety of experiences rather than logical reasoning
⑤ not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation

13. Learning is *constructive*, not *destructive*. This means we don't _____ mental models — we simply expand upon them. To understand what I mean, think back to your childhood. There was likely a time when you believed in Santa Claus; your mental model accepted him and your predictions accounted for his existence. At some point, however, you came to recognize he was fictitious and you updated your mental model accordingly. At that moment, you didn't suddenly forget everything about Santa Claus. To this day, you can still recognize him, speak of him and embrace young children's belief in him. In other words, you didn't destroy your old mental model, you simply added new information to it. By building upon old mental models we are able to maintain ties to the past, foster a deeper understanding of concepts and develop an ever-expanding pool of information to draw upon in order to continually adapt to an ever-evolving world. (20230731)

* fictitious: 가상의

① replace ② imagine ③ predict
④ analyze ⑤ imitate

14. A commonality between conceptual and computer art was _____. Conceptual artists decoupled the relationship between the art object and artist by mitigating all personal signs of invention. The artist became detached from the idea of personalized draftsmanship by installing a predetermined system — a type of instruction for another to follow. That way there was, as Sol LeWitt states, no "dependence on the skill of the artist as a craftsman." Effectively any person could carry out the instructions. The same process was at work in computer art, where artists devised a predetermined drawing algorithm for the computer automaton to carry out the instruction. The human agent initiated the conceptual form, and a machine actuated it. Likewise, the computer artwork lacked any autographic mark, trace of spontaneity, or artistic authenticity. The plotter arm would replace the human arm in the production process. [3점] (20230732)

* mitigate: 완화하다 ** actuate: 작동시키다
*** plotter: 플로터(데이터를 도면화하는 출력 장치)

① the suppression of authorial presence
② the rejection of meaningless repetition
③ the elevation of ordinary objects to art
④ the preference of simplicity to elaboration
⑤ the tendency of artists to work in collaboration

15. Innate behaviors used for finding food, such as grazing, scavenging, or hunting, are more dependent on learning than behaviors used to consume food. Mating, nesting, eating, and prey−killing behaviors tend to be governed more by instinct. The greater dependence on learning to find food makes animals in the wild _____. Behaviors used to kill or consume food can be the same in any environment. Ernst Mayr, an evolutionary biologist, called these different behavioral systems "open" or "closed" to the effects of experience. A lion hunting her prey is an example of an open system. The hunting female lion recognizes her prey from a distance and approaches it carefully. Charles Herrick, a neurobiologist, wrote, "the details of the hunt vary every time she hunts. Therefore no combination of simple reflex arcs laid down in the nervous system will be adequate to meet the infinite variations of the requirements for obtaining food." [3점] (20230733)

*scavenge: 동물의 사체를 찾아 다니다
**reflex arc: 반사궁(충격이 통과하여 반사를 형성하는 신경 경로)

① less cooperative with others in their community
② less focused on monitoring predators' approaches
③ more intelligent to build their natural surroundings
④ more sensitive to visual information than any other stimuli
⑤ more flexible and able to adapt to a variety of environments

16. The revolution's victorious party can claim to have resolved the fundamental anomalies of the old paradigm and to have renewed the prospects for successful research governed by shared assumptions. Indeed, the new community typically rewrites the textbooks, and retells its own history, to reflect this point of view. But from the standpoint of the losers, or even of those who look on impartially, such rewritings might seem to mark change without any genuine claim to progress, because there is no neutral standard by which to assess the merits of the change. The resulting body of knowledge is in any case not cumulative, since much of what was previously known (or merely believed) had to be excluded without ever having been conclusively refuted. One likewise cannot plausibly talk about revolutionary reconstitutions of science as aiming toward truth, for similarly, there can be no _____. The available justification of scientific knowledge after revolutions, couched in new terms according to newly instituted standards, may well be sufficient, but perhaps only because these standards and terms are now inevitably our own. [3점] (20230734)

*anomaly: 변칙, 이례 **refute: 반박하다
***plausibly: 그럴듯하게

① official connection between scientists and policy makers
② impartial formulation of standards for its assessment
③ incomplete terms to describe the reconstitutions
④ easy process to learn about new scientific theories
⑤ strong belief that scientific progress benefits everyone

17. In the post—World War II years after 1945, unparalleled economic growth fueled a building boom and a massive migration from the central cities to the new suburban areas. The suburbs were far more dependent on the automobile, signaling the shift from primary dependence on public transportation to private cars. Soon this led to the construction of better highways and freeways and the decline and even loss of public transportation. With all of these changes came a _____ of leisure. As more people owned their own homes, with more space inside and lovely yards outside, their recreation and leisure time was increasingly centered around the home or, at most, the neighborhood. One major activity of this home—based leisure was watching television. No longer did one have to ride the trolly to the theater to watch a movie; similar entertainment was available for free and more conveniently from television. (20240931)

* unparalleled: 유례없는

① downfall
② uniformity
③ restoration
④ privatization
⑤ customization

18. Many people create and share pictures and videos on the Internet. The difficulty is finding what you want. Typically, people want to search using words (rather than, say, example sketches). Because most pictures don't come with words attached, it is natural to try and build tagging systems that tag images with relevant words. The underlying machinery is straightforward—we apply image classification and object detection methods and tag the image with the output words. But tags aren't _____. It matters who is doing what, and tags don't capture this. For example, tagging a picture of a cat in the street with the object categories "cat", "street", "trash can" and "fish bones" leaves out the information that the cat is pulling the fish bones out of an open trash can on the street. (20240932)

① a set of words that allow users to identify an individual object
② a comprehensive description of what is happening in an image
③ a reliable resource for categorizing information by pictures
④ a primary means of organizing a sequential order of words
⑤ a useful filter for sorting similar but not identical images

19. An invention or discovery that is too far ahead of its time is worthless; no one can follow. Ideally, an innovation opens up only the next step from what is known and invites the culture to move forward one hop. An overly futuristic, unconventional, or visionary invention can fail initially (it may lack essential not—yet—invented materials or a critical market or proper understanding) yet succeed later, when the ecology of supporting ideas catches up. Gregor Mendel's 1865 theories of genetic heredity were correct but ignored for 35 years. His sharp insights were not accepted because they did not explain the problems biologists had at the time, nor did his explanation operate by known mechanisms, so his discoveries were out of reach even for the early adopters. Decades later science faced the urgent questions that Mendel's discoveries could answer. Now his insights _____. Within a few years of one another, three different scientists each independently rediscovered Mendel's forgotten work, which of course had been there all along. [3점] (20240933)

* ecology: 생태 환경 ** heredity: 유전

① caught up to modern problems
② raised even more questions
③ addressed past and current topics alike
④ were only one step away
⑤ regained acceptance of the public

20. Prior to photography, _____. While painters have always lifted particular places out of their 'dwelling' and transported them elsewhere, paintings were time—consuming to produce, relatively difficult to transport and one—of—a—kind. The multiplication of photographs especially took place with the introduction of the half—tone plate in the 1880s that made possible the mechanical reproduction of photographs in newspapers, periodicals, books and advertisements. Photography became coupled to consumer capitalism and the globe was now offered 'in limitless quantities, figures, landscapes, events which had not previously been utilised either at all, or only as pictures for one customer'. With capitalism's arrangement of the world as a 'department store', 'the proliferation and circulation of representations ... achieved a spectacular and virtually inescapable global magnitude'. Gradually photographs became cheap mass—produced objects that made the world visible, aesthetic and desirable. Experiences were 'democratised' by translating them into cheap images. Light, small and mass—produced photographs became dynamic vehicles for the spatiotemporal circulation of places. [3점] (20240934)

* proliferation: 확산 ** magnitude: (큰) 규모
*** aesthetic: 미적인

① paintings alone connected with nature
② painting was the major form of art
③ art held up a mirror to the world
④ desire for travel was not strong
⑤ places did not travel well

21. There's reason to worry that an eyes-on-the-prize mentality could be a mistake. Lots of research shows that we tend to be over-confident about how easy it is to be self-disciplined. This is why so many of us optimistically buy expensive gym memberships when paying per-visit fees would be cheaper, register for online classes we'll never complete, and purchase family-size chips on discount to trim our monthly snack budget, only to consume every last crumb in a single sitting. We think "future me" will be able to make good choices, but too often "present me" gives in to temptation. People have a remarkable ability to _____ their own failures. Even when we flounder again and again, many of us manage to maintain a rosy optimism about our ability to do better next time rather than learning from our past mistakes. We cling to fresh starts and other reasons to stay upbeat, which may help us get out of bed in the morning but can prevent us from approaching change in the smartest possible way. (20231031)

* crumb: 부스러기 ** flounder: 실패하다 *** upbeat: 낙관적인

① criticize   ② remind   ③ ignore
④ detect   ⑤ overestimate

22. The way we perceive the colors of the rainbow, and the universe in general, is influenced by the words we use to describe them. This is not limited to visual perception but also applies to smell, taste, touch, our perception of time and countless other human experiences. A wine or Scotch connoisseur, for example, has a much richer vocabulary at their disposal to describe the fullness, finish, flavors and aroma of the drink, which in turn improves their ability to recognize and remember subtle differences of which a non-expert may be unaware. Similarly, a chef or perfumer has at their disposal labels for flavors and smells that allow them to perceive, differentiate among, prepare and remember subtle variations. The labels that we have at our disposal influence how we see the world around us. Regardless of where you place the limits of linguistic effects on cognition, there is evidence that at least some of the things that we perceive and remember differ depending on _____. [3점] (20231032)

* connoisseur: (예술품·음식·음악의) 감정가 ** cognition: 인식

① where we purchase them
② how expensive they are
③ what labels we use
④ how persuasive ads are
⑤ who makes the products

23. A connection with ancestors, especially remote ones, is useful for getting a wide-angled, philosophical view of life. Whereas our immediate ancestors are notably skilled at helping us with the "little pictures," namely the particular, the trees — say, a problem with a boss — our remote ones are best for seeing the "Big Picture," namely the general, the forest — say, the meaning of our job. As modern people rush around blowing small problems out of proportion, thus contributing to a global anxiety epidemic, ancestral spirits have a broader perspective that can _____. When it comes to a trivial problem, for example, they'll just tell us, "This too will pass." They appreciate how rapidly and often things change. According to American anthropologist Richard Katz, for instance, Fijians say that from the ancestral viewpoint whatever looks unfortunate may turn out to be fortunate after all: "What may seem to be a horrible outcome ... is seen in another light by the ancestors." The ancestors, it might be said, keep their heads when everyone around them is losing theirs. (20231033)

* epidemic: 확산 ** anthropologist: 인류학자

① calm the disquieted soul
② boost cooperation in the community
③ make us stick to the specific details
④ result in a waste of time
⑤ complicate situations

24. One of the criticisms of Stoicism by modern translators and teachers is the amount of repetition. Marcus Aurelius, for example, has been dismissed by academics as not being original because his writing resembles that of other, earlier Stoics. This criticism misses the point. Even before Marcus's time, Seneca was well aware that there was a lot of borrowing and overlap among the philosophers. That's because real philosophers weren't concerned with authorship, but only what worked. More important, they believed that what was said mattered less than what was done. And this is true now as it was then. You're welcome to take all of the words of the great philosophers and use them to your own liking (they're dead; they don't mind). Feel free to make adjustments and improvements as you like. Adapt them to the real conditions of the real world. The way to prove that you truly understand what you speak and write, that you truly are original, is to _____. [3점] (20231034)

* Stoicism: 스토아 철학

① put them into practice
② keep your writings to yourself
③ combine oral and written traditions
④ compare philosophical theories
⑤ avoid borrowing them

25. Over the last decade the attention given to how children learn to read has foregrounded the nature of textuality, and of the different, interrelated ways in which readers of all ages make texts mean. 'Reading' now applies to a greater number of representational forms than at any time in the past: pictures, maps, screens, design graphics and photographs are all regarded as text. In addition to the innovations made possible in picture books by new printing processes, design features also predominate in other kinds, such as books of poetry and information texts. Thus, reading becomes a more complicated kind of interpretation than it was when children's attention was focused on the printed text, with sketches or pictures as an adjunct. Children now learn from a picture book that words and illustrations complement and enhance each other. Reading is not simply _____. Even in the easiest texts, what a sentence 'says' is often not what it means. (20241131)

* adjunct: 부속물

① knowledge acquisition
② word recognition
③ imaginative play
④ subjective interpretation
⑤ image mapping

26. A musical score within any film can add an additional layer to the film text, which goes beyond simply imitating the action viewed. In films that tell of futuristic worlds, composers, much like sound designers, have added freedom to create a world that is unknown and new to the viewer. However, unlike sound designers, composers often shy away from creating unique pieces that reflect these new worlds and often present musical scores that possess familiar structures and cadences. While it is possible that this may interfere with creativity and a sense of space and time, it in fact _____. Through recognizable scores, visions of the future or a galaxy far, far away can be placed within a recognizable context. Such familiarity allows the viewer to be placed in a comfortable space so that the film may then lead the viewer to what is an unfamiliar, but acceptable vision of a world different from their own. (20241132)

* score: 악보 ** cadence: (율동적인) 박자

① frees the plot of its familiarity
② aids in viewer access to the film
③ adds to an exotic musical experience
④ orients audiences to the film's theme
⑤ inspires viewers to think more deeply

27. There have been psychological studies in which subjects were shown photographs of people's faces and asked to identify the expression or state of mind evinced. The results are invariably very mixed. In the 17th century the French painter and theorist Charles Le Brun drew a series of faces illustrating the various emotions that painters could be called upon to represent. What is striking about them is that _____. What is missing in all this is any setting or context to make the emotion determinate. We must know who this person is, who these other people are, what their relationship is, what is at stake in the scene, and the like. In real life as well as in painting we do not come across just faces; we encounter people in particular situations and our understanding of people cannot somehow be precipitated and held isolated from the social and human circumstances in which they, and we, live and breathe and have our being. [3점] (20241133)

* evince: (감정 따위를) 분명히 나타내다 ** precipitate: 촉발하다

① all of them could be matched consistently with their intended emotions
② every one of them was illustrated with photographic precision
③ each of them definitively displayed its own social narrative
④ most of them would be seen as representing unique characteristics
⑤ any number of them could be substituted for one another without loss

28. Everyone who drives, walks, or swipes a transit card in a city views herself as a transportation expert from the moment she walks out the front door. And how she views the street _____. That's why we find so many well-intentioned and civic-minded citizens arguing past one another. At neighborhood meetings in school auditoriums, and in back rooms at libraries and churches, local residents across the nation gather for often-contentious discussions about transportation proposals that would change a city's streets. And like all politics, all transportation is local and intensely personal. A transit project that could speed travel for tens of thousands of people can be stopped by objections to the loss of a few parking spaces or by the simple fear that the project won't work. It's not a challenge of the data or the traffic engineering or the planning. Public debates about streets are typically rooted in emotional assumptions about how a change will affect a person's commute, ability to park, belief about what is safe and what isn't, or the bottom line of a local business. [3점] (20241134)
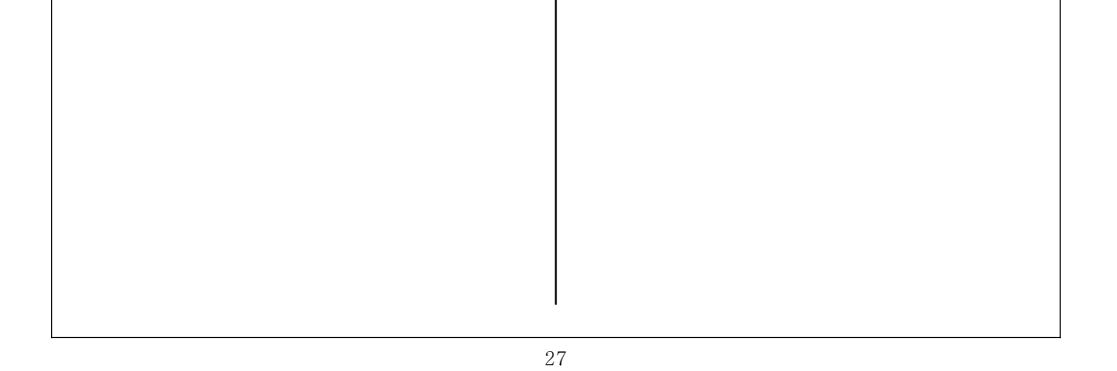
* swipe: 판독기에 통과시키다 ** contentious: 논쟁적인

*** commute: 통근

① relies heavily on how others see her city's streets
② updates itself with each new public transit policy
③ arises independently of the streets she travels on
④ tracks pretty closely with how she gets around
⑤ ties firmly in with how her city operates

Chapter 4

#36～#37

[1~14] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1.

Aristotle explains that the Good for human beings consists in *eudaimonia* (a Greek word combining *eu* meaning "good" with *daimon* meaning "spirit," and most often translated as "happiness").

(A) It depends only on knowledge of human nature and other worldly and social realities. For him it is the study of human nature and worldly existence that will disclose the relevant meaning of the notion of *eudaimonia*

(B) Some people say it is worldly enjoyment while others say it is eternal salvation. Aristotle's theory will turn out to be "naturalistic" in that it does not depend on any theological or metaphysical knowledge. It does not depend on knowledge of God or of metaphysical and universal moral norms.

(C) Whereas he had argued in a purely formal way that the Good was that to which we all aim, he now gives a more substantive answer: that this universal human goal is happiness. However, he is quick to point out that this conclusion is still somewhat formal since different people have different views about what happiness is. (20230336)

*salvation: 구원 **theological: 신학의
*substantive: 실질적인

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

2.

The Earth formed from rocky and metallic fragments during the construction of the solar system — debris that was swept up by an initial nucleus and attracted together into a single body by the force of gravity.

(A) This increasing gravity, combined with the timeless radioactive decay of elements like uranium and thorium, caused the new Earth to heat up. The internal temperature and pressure were high enough for many compounds to break down or melt, releasing their water and gases.

(B) The original materials were cold as outer space and dry as dust; whatever water and gases they contained were locked inside individual fragments as chemical compounds. As the fragments joined, the Earth's gravity increased, attracting larger and larger objects to impact the Earth.

(C) Even solid material could begin to move and flow under such conditions. Separation by density began, and the Earth started to organize into its present layered structure. The heaviest metals sank to the center; the lightest materials migrated outward. (20230436)

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

3.

A large body of research in decision science has indicated that one attribute that is regularly substituted for an explicit assessment of decision costs and benefits is an affective valuation of the prospect at hand.

(A) People were willing to pay almost as much to avoid a 1 percent probability of receiving a shock as they were to pay to avoid a 99 percent probability of receiving a shock. Clearly the affective reaction to the thought of receiving a shock was overwhelming the subjects' ability to evaluate the probabilities associated.

(B) This is often a very rational attribute to substitute — affect does convey useful signals as to the costs and benefits of outcomes. A problem sometimes arises, however, when affective valuation is not supplemented by any analytic processing and adjustment at all.

(C) For example, sole reliance on affective valuation can make people insensitive to probabilities and to quantitative features of the outcome that should effect decisions. One study demonstrated that people's evaluation of a situation where they might receive a shock is insensitive to the probability of receiving the shock because their thinking is swamped by affective evaluation of the situation. [3점] (20230337)

* swamp: 압도하다

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

4.

Representation is control. The power to represent the world is the power to represent us in it or it in us, for the final stage of representing merges the representor and the represented into one. Imperializing cultures produce great works of art (great representations) which can be put to work intellectually as armies and trading houses work militarily and economically.

(A) That is because unless we can control the world intellectually by maps we cannot control it militarily or economically. Mercator, Moliere, Columbus and Captain Cook imperialized in different ways, but they all imperialized, and ultimately the effectiveness of one depended upon and supported the effectiveness of all the others.

(B) Similarly the US form of contemporary colonization, which involves occupying economies and political parties rather than physical territories, is accompanied by the power of both Hollywood and the satellite to represent the world to and for the US.

(C) Shakespeare, Jane Austen and maps were as important to English Imperial power as was the East India Company, the British army and the churches of England. It is no coincidence that modern Europe, the Europe of colonization, was also the Europe of "great art," and no coincidence either that it was the Europe of great map makers. [3점] (20230437)

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

5.

Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, representing an involuntary physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment.

(A) Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term cohesion of the group. Interestingly, if someone blushes after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a more favourable light than those who don't blush.

(B) If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what others are thinking of us. Studies have confirmed that simply being told you are blushing brings it on. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind.

(C) However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose. When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm has been broken; it is an apology for a faux pas. [3점] (20240637)

* faux pas: 실수

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

6.

The growing complexity of computer software has direct implications for our global safety and security, particularly as the physical objects upon which we depend — things like cars, airplanes, bridges, tunnels, and implantable medical devices — transform themselves into computer code.

(A) As all this code grows in size and complexity, so too do the number of errors and software bugs. According to a study by Carnegie Mellon University, commercial software typically has twenty to thirty bugs for every thousand lines of code — 50 million lines of code means 1 million to 1.5 million potential errors to be exploited.

(B) This is the basis for all malware attacks that take advantage of these computer bugs to get the code to do something it was not originally intended to do. As computer code grows more elaborate, software bugs flourish and security suffers, with increasing consequences for society at large.

(C) Physical things are increasingly becoming information technologies. Cars are "computers we ride in," and airplanes are nothing more than "flying Solaris boxes attached to bucketfuls of industrial control systems." (20240636)

* exploit: 활용하다

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

7.

The desire to see and interact with animals, shaped as it is by popular culture, can be a motivating factor for travel, but negative perceptions of certain animals can perform an entirely opposite role in discouraging people from visiting some destinations.

(A) For example, there are a variety of t-shirt and tea towel designs which celebrate the dangerous animals that can be encountered in Australia. This is a whimsical reconfiguration of the perceived threat that these animals pose to some tourists considering travel to this country.

(B) The harmful effects of animals on tourism experiences has been the subject of analysis in a small number of studies, but deaths or injuries caused by animals to tourists are tiny in comparison to other causes such as drowning and vehicular accidents.

(C) Nevertheless, the possibility that they might encounter a dangerous animal such as shark or snake or catch a disease such as malaria is sufficient to stop at least some tourists from visiting destinations where such threats exist. Sometimes this fear is turned into a marketing opportunity. (20230736)

* whimsical: 기발한 ** reconfiguration: 재구성

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

8.

In the course of acquiring a language, children are exposed to only a finite set of utterances. Yet they come to use and understand an infinite set of sentences.

(A) Yet, they all arrive at pretty much the same grammar. The input that children get is haphazard in the sense that caretakers do not talk to their children to illustrate a particular point of grammar. Yet, all children develop systematic knowledge of a language.

(B) Thus, despite the severe limitations and variation in the input children receive, and also in their personal circumstances, they all develop a rich and uniform system of linguistic knowledge. The knowledge attained goes beyond the input in various ways.

(C) This has been referred to as the creative aspect of language use. This 'creativity' does not refer to the ability to write poetry or novels but rather the ability to produce and understand an unlimited set of new sentences never spoken or heard previously. The precise linguistic input children receive differs from child to child; no two children are exposed to exactly the same set of utterances. [3점] (20230737)

* haphazard: 무작위적인, 되는 대로의

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

9.

The intuitive ability to classify and generalize is undoubtedly a useful feature of life and research, but it carries a high cost, such as in our tendency to stereotype generalizations about people and situations.

(A) Intuitively and quickly, we mentally sort things into groups based on what we perceive the differences between them to be, and that is the basis for stereotyping. Only afterwards do we examine (or not examine) more evidence of how things are differentiated, and the degree and significance of the variations.

(B) Our brain performs these tasks efficiently and automatically, usually without our awareness. The real danger of stereotypes is not their inaccuracy, but their lack of flexibility and their tendency to be preserved, even when we have enough time to stop and consider.

(C) For most people, the word stereotype arouses negative connotations; it implies a negative bias. But, in fact, stereotypes do not differ in principle from all other generalizations; generalizations about groups of people are not necessarily always negative. (20240936)

* intuitive: 직관적인 ** connotation: 함축

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

10.

Plants show finely tuned adaptive responses when nutrients are limiting. Gardeners may recognize yellow leaves as a sign of poor nutrition and the need for fertilizer.

(A) In contrast, plants with a history of nutrient abundance are risk averse and save energy. At all developmental stages, plants respond to environmental changes or unevenness so as to be able to use their energy for growth, survival, and reproduction, while limiting damage and nonproductive uses of their valuable energy.

(B) Research in this area has shown that plants are constantly aware of their position in the environment, in terms of both space and time. Plants that have experienced variable nutrient availability in the past tend to exhibit risk−taking behaviors, such as spending energy on root lengthening instead of leaf production.

(C) But if a plant does not have a caretaker to provide supplemental minerals, it can proliferate or lengthen its roots and develop root hairs to allow foraging in more distant soil patches. Plants can also use their memory to respond to histories of temporal or spatial variation in nutrient or resource availability. [3점] (20240937)

*nutrient: 영양소 **fertilizer: 비료 ***forage: 구하러 다니다

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

11.

Shakespeare wrote, "What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

(A) Take the word bridge. In German, bridge (die brücke) is a feminine noun; in Spanish, bridge (el puente) is a masculine noun. Boroditsky found that when asked to describe a bridge, native German speakers used words like beautiful, elegant, slender. When native Spanish speakers were asked the same question, they used words like strong, sturdy, towering.

(B) According to Stanford University psychology professor Lera Boroditsky, that's not necessarily so. Focusing on the grammatical gender differences between German and Spanish, Boroditsky's work indicates that the gender our language assigns to a given noun influences us to subconsciously give that noun characteristics of the grammatical gender.

(C) This worked the other way around as well. The word key is masculine in German and feminine in Spanish. When asked to describe a key, native German speakers used words like jagged, heavy, hard, metal. Spanish speakers used words like intricate, golden, lovely. (20231036)

* jagged: 뾰족뾰족한 ** intricate: 정교한

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

12.

Our perception always involves some imagination. It is more similar to painting than to photography. And, according to the confirmation effect, we blindly trust the reality we construct.

(A) You will see that the majority of us are quite ignorant about what lies around us. This is not so puzzling. The most extraordinary fact is that we completely disregard this ignorance.

(B) This is best witnessed in visual illusions, which we perceive with full confidence, as if there were no doubt that we are portraying reality faithfully. One interesting way of discovering this — in a simple game that can be played at any moment — is the following.

(C) Whenever you are with another person, ask him or her to close their eyes, and start asking questions about what is nearby — not very particular details but the most striking elements of the scene. What is the color of the wall? Is there a table in the room? Does that man have a beard? [3점] (20231037)

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

13.

Negotiation can be defined as an attempt to explore and reconcile conflicting positions in order to reach an acceptable outcome.

(A) Areas of difference can and do frequently remain, and will perhaps be the subject of future negotiations, or indeed remain irreconcilable. In those instances in which the parties have highly antagonistic or polarised relations, the process is likely to be dominated by the exposition, very often in public, of the areas of conflict.

(B) In these and sometimes other forms of negotiation, negotiation serves functions other than reconciling conflicting interests. These will include delay, publicity, diverting attention or seeking intelligence about the other party and its negotiating position.

(C) Whatever the nature of the outcome, which may actually favour one party more than another, the purpose of negotiation is the identification of areas of common interest and conflict. In this sense, depending on the intentions of the parties, the areas of common interest may be clarified, refined and given negotiated form and substance. (20241136)

* reconcile: 화해시키다 ** antagonistic: 적대적인

*** exposition: 설명

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

14.

Norms emerge in groups as a result of people conforming to the behavior of others. Thus, the start of a norm occurs when one person acts in a particular manner in a particular situation because she thinks she ought to.

(A) Thus, she may prescribe the behavior to them by uttering the norm statement in a prescriptive manner. Alternately, she may communicate that conformity is desired in other ways, such as by gesturing. In addition, she may threaten to sanction them for not behaving as she wishes. This will cause some to conform to her wishes and act as she acts.

(B) But some others will not need to have the behavior prescribed to them. They will observe the regularity of behavior and decide on their own that they ought to conform. They may do so for either rational or moral reasons.

(C) Others may then conform to this behavior for a number of reasons. The person who performed the initial action may think that others ought to behave as she behaves in situations of this sort. [3점] (20241137)
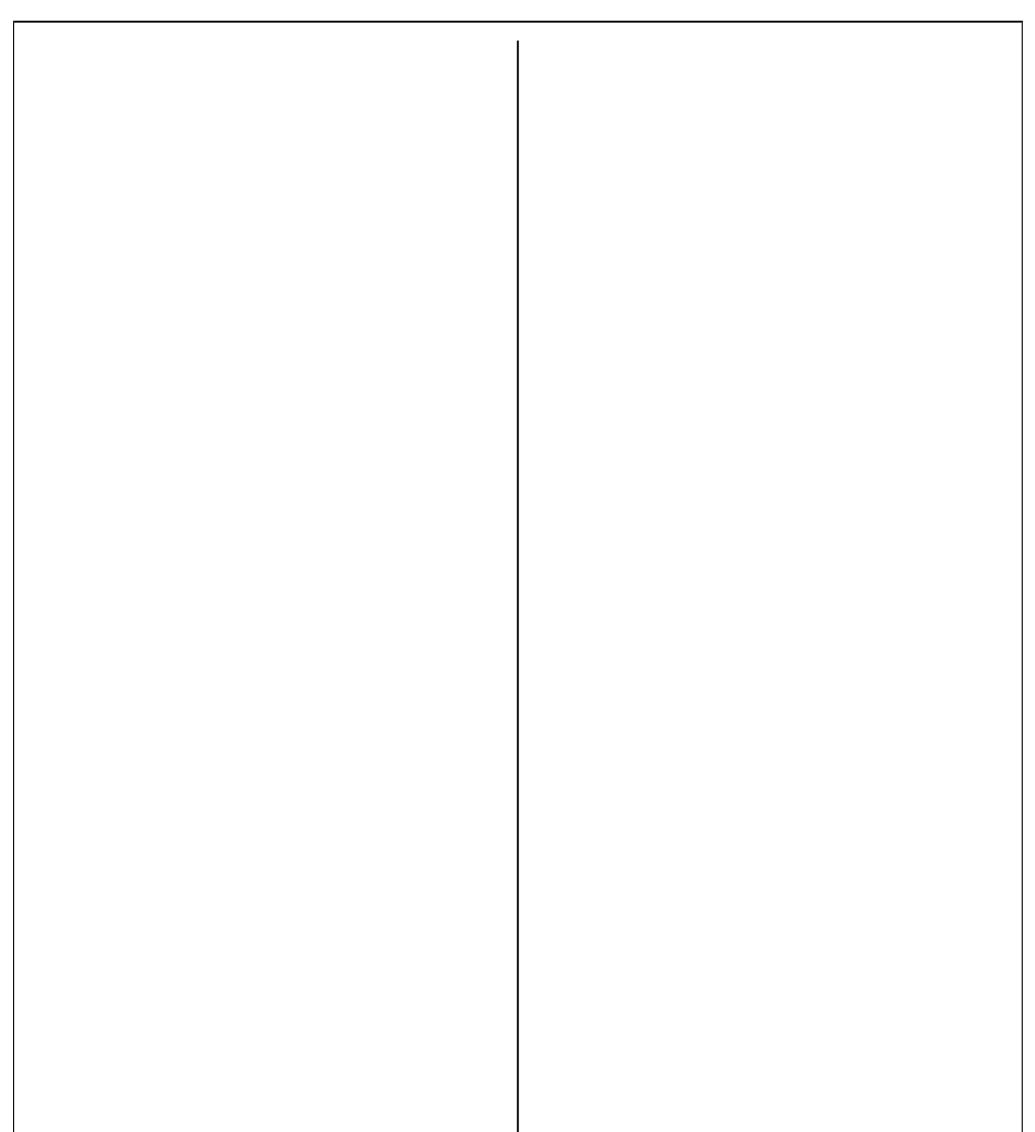
* sanction: 제재를 가하다

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

Chapter 5

#38～#39

[1~14] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

1.

> However, while our resources come with histories of meanings, how they come to mean at a particular communicative moment is always open to negotiation.

The linguistic resources we choose to use do not come to us as empty forms ready to be filled with our personal intentions; rather, they come to us with meanings already embedded within them. (①) These meanings, however, are not derived from some universal, logical set of principles; rather, as with their shapes, they are built up over time from their past uses in particular contexts by particular groups of participants in the accomplishment of particular goals that, in turn, are shaped by myriad cultural, historical and institutional forces. (②) The linguistic resources we choose to use at particular communicative moments come to these moments with their conventionalized histories of meaning. (③) It is their conventionality that binds us to some degree to particular ways of realizing our collective history. (④) Thus, in our individual uses of our linguistic resources we accomplish two actions simultaneously. (⑤) We create their typical — historical — contexts of use and at the same time we position ourselves in relation to these contexts. (20230338)

* myriad: 무수히 많은

2.

> However, human reasoning is still notoriously prone to confusion and error when causal questions become sufficiently complex, such as when it comes to assessing the impact of policy interventions across society.

Going beyond very simple algorithms, some AI-based tools hold out the promise of supporting better causal and probabilistic reasoning in complex domains. (①) Humans have a natural ability to build causal models of the world — that is, to explain why things happen — that AI systems still largely lack. (②) For example, while a doctor can explain to a patient why a treatment works, referring to the changes it causes in the body, a modern machine-learning system could only tell you that patients who are given this treatment tend, on average, to get better. (③) In these cases, supporting human reasoning with more structured AI-based tools may be helpful. (④) Researchers have been exploring the use of Bayesian Networks — an AI technology that can be used to map out the causal relationships between events, and to represent degrees of uncertainty around different areas — for decision support, such as to enable more accurate risk assessment. (⑤) These may be particularly useful for assessing the threat of novel or rare threats, where little historical data is available, such as the risk of terrorist attacks and new ecological disasters. [3점] (20230339)

* notoriously: 악명 높게도

3.

> Jacques Derrida argues that instead of one line between Man on the one side and Animal on the other, there is a multiple and heterogeneous border; beyond the edge of the "so-called human," we find a heterogeneous plurality of the living.

Language, and the word "animal," deceives us. The word "animal" categorizes all non-human animals and distances humans from other animals. (①) Seeing all other animals as one group in contrast to humans reinforces anthropocentrism, which contributes to the legitimization of practices in which other animals are used for human benefit. (②) To account for this multitude, using the word "animot" has been proposed. (③) In speech it refers to the plural, the multiplicity of animals, which is necessary because there is no one "animal." (④) The "mot" in "animot" refers to the act of naming and the risks involved in drawing a distinction between human and animal by the human. (⑤) It reminds us of the fact that it is a word for animals, not a reference to an existing group of animals. (20230438)

4.

> Indeed, in the Middle Ages in Europe, calculating by hand and eye was sometimes seen as producing a rather shabby sort of knowledge, inferior to that of abstract thought.

Babylonian astronomers created detailed records of celestial movements in the heavens, using the resulting tables to sieve out irregularities and, with them, the favour of the gods. (①) This was the seed of what we now call the scientific method — a demonstration that accurate observations of the world could be used to forecast its future. (②) The importance of measurement in this sort of cosmic comprehension did not develop smoothly over the centuries. (③) The suspicion was due to the influence of ancient Greeks in the era's scholasticism, particularly Plato and Aristotle, who stressed that the material world was one of unceasing change and instability. (④) They emphasized that reality was best understood by reference to immaterial qualities, be they Platonic forms or Aristotelian causes. (⑤) It would take the revelations of the scientific revolution to fully displace these instincts, with observations of the night sky once again proving decisive. [3점] (20230439)

* celestial: 천체의 ** sieve: 거르다

5.

Instead, much like the young child learning how to play 'nicely', the apprentice scientist gains his or her understanding of the moral values inherent in the role by absorption from their colleagues — socialization.

As particular practices are repeated over time and become more widely shared, the values that they embody are reinforced and reproduced and we speak of them as becoming 'institutionalized'. (①) In some cases, this institutionalization has a formal face to it, with rules and protocols written down, and specialized roles created to ensure that procedures are followed correctly. (②) The main institutions of state — parliament, courts, police and so on — along with certain of the professions, exhibit this formal character. (③) Other social institutions, perhaps the majority, are not like this; science is an example. (④) Although scientists are trained in the substantive content of their discipline, they are not formally instructed in 'how to be a good scientist'. (⑤) We think that these values, along with the values that inform many of the professions, are under threat, just as the value of the professions themselves is under threat. (20240638)

* apprentice: 도제, 견습 ** inherent: 내재된

6.

As a result, they are fit and grow better, but they aren't particularly long-lived.

When trees grow together, nutrients and water can be optimally divided among them all so that each tree can grow into the best tree it can be. If you "help" individual trees by getting rid of their supposed competition, the remaining trees are bereft. They send messages out to their neighbors unsuccessfully, because nothing remains but stumps. Every tree now grows on its own, giving rise to great differences in productivity. (①) Some individuals photosynthesize like mad until sugar positively bubbles along their trunk. (②) This is because a tree can be only as strong as the forest that surrounds it. (③) And there are now a lot of losers in the forest. (④) Weaker members, who would once have been supported by the stronger ones, suddenly fall behind. (⑤) Whether the reason for their decline is their location and lack of nutrients, a passing sickness, or genetic makeup, they now fall prey to insects and fungi. [3점] (20240639)

* bereft: 잃은 ** stump: 그루터기
*** photosynthesize: 광합성하다

7.

The result was that we don't always buy what we like best, but when things have to happen quickly, we tend to go for the product that catches our eye the most.

Often time, or lack of time, plays an important role in the purchase of everyday products. Milica Milosavljevic and his coworkers conducted an experiment looking at the relationship between visual salience and the decision to purchase. (①) They showed subjects 15 different food items on fMRI, such as those we find in a candy vending machine at the train station, that is, bars, chips, fruity items, etc. (②) These were rated by the subjects on a scale of 1−15 according to "favorite snack" to "don't like at all." (③) They were then presented in varying brightness and time, with subjects always having to make a choice between two products. (④) If we are also distracted because we are talking to someone, on the phone, or our thoughts are elsewhere at the moment, our actual preference for a product falls further into the background and visual conspicuousness comes to the fore. (⑤) Colors play an important role in this. (20230738)

* salience: 두드러짐 ** fMRI: 기능적 자기 공명 영상

*** conspicuousness: 눈에 잘 띔

8.

However, within British society not everybody would see football as 'their' game.

If we look at contemporary British 'culture' we will probably quickly conclude that sport is an important part of the culture. In other words, it is something that many people in the society share and value. (①) In addition, we would also probably conclude that the most 'important' sport within British culture is football. (②) We would 'know' this from the evidence that on a daily basis there is a significant amount of 'cultural' activity all focused on football in terms of the amount of people who play it, watch it, read about it and talk about it. (③) It could be argued from looking at their 'cultural' activities and habits, that people from a middle-class background seem to prefer rugby over football, or that more women play netball than football. (④) Equally, if you went to the USA and were talking about 'football', most people would assume you were talking about American football rather than soccer. (⑤) From this we can conclude that different cultures produce different ways of understanding, or evaluating, human activities such as sport. (20230739)

9.

Because the manipulation of digitally converted sounds meant the reprogramming of binary information, editing operations could be performed with millisecond precision.

The shift from analog to digital technology significantly influenced how music was produced. First and foremost, the digitization of sounds — that is, their conversion into numbers — enabled music makers to undo what was done. (①) One could, in other words, twist and bend sounds toward something new without sacrificing the original version. (②) This "undo" ability made mistakes considerably less momentous, sparking the creative process and encouraging a generally more experimental mindset. (③) In addition, digitally converted sounds could be manipulated simply by programming digital messages rather than using physical tools, simplifying the editing process significantly. (④) For example, while editing once involved razor blades to physically cut and splice audiotapes, it now involved the cursor and mouse−click of the computer−based sequencer program, which was obviously less time consuming. (⑤) This microlevel access at once made it easier to conceal any traces of manipulations (such as joining tracks in silent spots) and introduced new possibilities for manipulating sounds in audible and experimental ways. (20240938)

* binary: 2진법의 ** splice: 합쳐 잇다

10.

In the case of specialists such as art critics, a deeper familiarity with materials and techniques is often useful in reaching an informed judgement about a work.

Acknowledging the making of artworks does not require a detailed, technical knowledge of, say, how painters mix different kinds of paint, or how an image editing tool works. (①) All that is required is a general sense of a significant difference between working with paints and working with an imaging application. (②) This sense might involve a basic familiarity with paints and paintbrushes as well as a basic familiarity with how we use computers, perhaps including how we use consumer imaging apps. (③) This is because every kind of artistic material or tool comes with its own challenges and affordances for artistic creation. (④) Critics are often interested in the ways artists exploit different kinds of materials and tools for particular artistic effect. (⑤) They are also interested in the success of an artist's attempt — embodied in the artwork itself — to push the limits of what can be achieved with certain materials and tools. [3점] (20240939)

* affordance: 행위유발성 ** exploit: 활용하다

11.

But when students were given "worked-examples" (such as pre-solved problems) placed between problems to solve, studying the worked-examples freed up cognitive resources that allowed students to see the key features of the problem and to analyze the steps and reasons behind problem-solving moves.

How can we help students manage cognitive load as they learn to perform complex tasks? One method that has proved effective in research studies is to support some aspects of a complex task while students perform the entire task. (①) For example, Swelter and Cooper demonstrated this with students learning to solve problems in a variety of quantitative fields from statistics to physics. (②) They found that when students were given typical word problems, it was possible for them to solve the problems without actually learning much. (③) This is because the problems themselves were sufficiently demanding that students had no cognitive resources available to learn from what they did. (④) The researchers found this improved students' performance on subsequent problem solving. (⑤) This result, called the worked-example effect, is one example of a process called scaffolding, by which instructors temporarily relieve some of the cognitive load so that students can focus on particular dimensions of learning. [3점] (20231038)

* word problem: 문장제(이야기 형식으로 제시된 문제)

** scaffolding: 발판 놓기

12.

In contrast, the other major advocate of utilitarianism, John Stuart Mill, argued for a more qualitative approach, assuming that there can be different subjective levels of pleasure.

Utilitarian ethics argues that all action should be directed toward achieving the greatest total amount of happiness for the largest number of people. (①) Utilitarian ethics assumes that all actions can be evaluated in terms of their moral worth, and so the desirability of an action is determined by its resulting hedonistic consequences. (②) This is a consequentialist creed, assuming that the moral value and desirability of an action can be determined from its likely outcomes. (③) Jeremy Bentham suggested that the value of hedonistic outcomes can be quantitatively assessed, so that the value of consequent pleasure can be derived by multiplying its intensity and its duration. (④) Higher-quality pleasures are more desirable than lower-quality pleasures. (⑤) Less sophisticated creatures (like pigs!) have an easier access to the simpler pleasures, but more sophisticated creatures like humans have the capacity to access higher pleasures and should be motivated to seek those. (20231039)

* utilitarianism: 공리주의 ** hedonistic: 쾌락적인 *** creed: 신조

13.

> Yes, some contests are seen as world class, such as identification of the Higgs particle or the development of high temperature superconductors.

Science is sometimes described as a winner-take-all contest, meaning that there are no rewards for being second or third. This is an extreme view of the nature of scientific contests. (①) Even those who describe scientific contests in such a way note that it is a somewhat inaccurate description, given that replication and verification have social value and are common in science. (②) It is also inaccurate to the extent that it suggests that only a handful of contests exist. (③) But many other contests have multiple parts, and the number of such contests may be increasing. (④) By way of example, for many years it was thought that there would be "one" cure for cancer, but it is now realized that cancer takes multiple forms and that multiple approaches are needed to provide a cure. (⑤) There won't be one winner — there will be many. (20241138)

*replication: 반복 **verification: 입증

14.

> At the next step in the argument, however, the analogy breaks down.

Misprints in a book or in any written message usually have a negative impact on the content, sometimes (literally) fatally. (①) The displacement of a comma, for instance, may be a matter of life and death. (②) Similarly most mutations have harmful consequences for the organism in which they occur, meaning that they reduce its reproductive fitness. (③) Occasionally, however, a mutation may occur that increases the fitness of the organism, just as an accidental failure to reproduce the text of the first edition might provide more accurate or updated information. (④) A favorable mutation is going to be more heavily represented in the next generation, since the organism in which it occurred will have more offspring and mutations are transmitted to the offspring. (⑤) By contrast, there is no mechanism by which a book that accidentally corrects the mistakes of the first edition will tend to sell better. [3점] (20241139)

* analogy: 유사 ** mutation: 돌연변이

〔정답〕

Chapter 1

①	1	②	3	③	4	④	4	⑤	2
⑥	2	⑦	5	⑧	3	⑨	4	⑩	5
⑪	5	⑫	1	⑬	1	⑭	1	⑮	1
⑯	1	⑰	4	⑱	1	⑲	5	⑳	1
㉑	2	㉒	1	㉓	3	㉔	1	㉕	2
㉖	1	㉗	2	㉘	5	㉙	5	㉚	4
㉛	3	㉜	1	㉝	2	㉞	2	㉟	4

Chapter 2

①	5	②	4	③	3	④	4	⑤	3
⑥	5	⑦	2	⑧	2	⑨	4	⑩	4
⑪	4	⑫	4	⑬	4	⑭	4	–	

Chapter 3

①	5	②	1	③	3	④	1	⑤	4
⑥	2	⑦	3	⑧	2	⑨	2	⑩	3
⑪	1	⑫	5	⑬	1	⑭	1	⑮	5
⑯	2	⑰	4	⑱	2	⑲	4	⑳	5
㉑	3	㉒	3	㉓	1	㉔	1	㉕	2
㉖	2	㉗	5	㉘	4	–			

Chapter 4

①	5	②	3	③	2	④	4	⑤	4
⑥	3	⑦	3	⑧	4	⑨	4	⑩	5
⑪	2	⑫	3	⑬	4	⑭	4	–	

Chapter 5

①	4	②	3	③	2	④	3	⑤	5
⑥	2	⑦	4	⑧	3	⑨	5	⑩	3
⑪	4	⑫	4	⑬	3	⑭	4	–	