

# 영어 영역

## 제 3 교시

1

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★☆☆☆☆

Aristotle distinguished between essential and accidental properties. Essential properties are those without which a thing wouldn't be what it is, and accidental properties are those that determine how a thing is, but not what it is. For example, Aristotle thought rationality was essential to being a human being. Socrates' rationality was essential to his being Socrates. On the other hand, Aristotle thought Socrates' property of being snub-nosed was merely accidental; being snub-nosed was part of how Socrates was, but it wasn't essential to what or who he was. In other words, take away Socrates' rationality, and \_\_\_\_\_, but give him plastic surgery, and he's Socrates with a nose job. <2011.03.26.>

- ① he becomes freer                      ② it removes how he is
- ③ he's no longer Socrates            ④ it explains why he lives
- ⑤ his essential being remains

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★☆☆☆☆

I think that, in general, there is too much respect paid to the opinions of others, both in great matters and in small ones. Take, for example, the matter of expenditure. Very many people spend money in ways quite different from those that their natural tastes would demand. They feel that the respect of their neighbors depends on their possession of a good car and their ability to give good dinners. However, to be actually indifferent to \_\_\_\_\_ is both a strength and a source of happiness. A society composed of those who do not bow too much to the cheering crowd is far more interesting and desirable than one in which all behave alike. People should be natural, and should follow their spontaneous tastes in so far as these are not definitely antisocial. <2011.04.25.>

- ① the public opinion                    ② the natural flavor
- ③ the antisocial attitude              ④ the consumer pressure
- ⑤ the political correctness

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★★☆☆

Leonardo's famous painting the Mona Lisa in the Louvre museum in Paris demands respect. We are expected to be in awe of the original master and appreciate the art, the value and the historical significance. Put a reproduction above your TV and the image at a glance may appear remarkably similar to that of the original, except that your wallpaper and your living room now surround it. The great work of art is deprived of its presentation and its relationship with the other great works of art it once shared its room with. The expectations for us to look carefully with admiration and appreciation are removed. The context in which we see an image makes a significant difference to how we respond to the image. When we present an image for discussion we must remember that we have removed it from its original context. The original context is therefore \_\_\_\_\_ that should be recorded in your background work or research. [3점] <2011.04.27.>

- ① a possible substitute of study
- ② a false image of masterpieces
- ③ an original source of mistakes
- ④ a similar presentation of images
- ⑤ an important frame of reference

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★☆☆☆☆

Here are two multiplication problems; Question 1: What is the product of  $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7 \times 8$ ? and Question 2: What is the product of  $8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$ ? Instead of calculating the answer, take two or three seconds to make a rough estimate. If we put these questions side by side, the numbers are the same. So if we were truly logical beings our answer should be the same for both. However, we are psychological beings so we take shortcuts. When we are asked to answer the first question by itself, the answers average about 500. But when the order of the numbers is reversed, the answers average well above 2,000. In the second problem, the product of the first three numbers is high, and in the first it is low, resulting in hugely different projections. This shows that \_\_\_\_\_. <2011.04.29.>

- ① the way we avoid problems controls the way we think
- ② the attention-grabbing effort has a good result on life
- ③ the first information has a large influence on what follows
- ④ the close observation of the result makes right judgement
- ⑤ the answer to the first question misleads the next question

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★☆☆☆

New research into deafness has revealed that the parts of the brain usually used for hearing do not go unused just because a person cannot hear. Instead, those parts of the brain are put to use in other ways. Researchers from Canada developed the theory that the brain \_\_\_\_\_, and then tested it out on deaf cats. They discovered that the area of the brain usually used for peripheral hearing was instead used to improve peripheral vision. The tests included flashing lights at the very edge of the cats' normal vision. They discovered that the part of the deaf cats' brain that allowed them to detect the lights was the same part that allowed them to detect peripheral sounds. "The brain is very efficient and doesn't let space go to waste," said Dr. Stephen Lomber, who led the research project. <2011.07.26.>

- ① reacts to sight and sound respectively
- ② controls excessive responses to stimuli
- ③ shuts down its unused areas completely
- ④ filters out unnecessary sounds effectively
- ⑤ compensates for absent senses with enhancement

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★★☆☆

During World War II, a physician named Henry Beecher was stationed on Italy's Anzio beachhead, where he treated 201 wounded soldiers. In recording his treatments, he observed that only three-quarters of the wounded soldiers requested pain medication, although they had suffered serious injuries ranging from penetrating wounds to extensive surgical wounds. Beecher compared these observations to treatments of his civilian patients who had been hurt in all kinds of accidents, and he found that people with civilian injuries requested more medication than the soldiers injured in battle did. Beecher concluded that there was no direct relationship between the severity of the wound and the intensity of pain. He was among the first to propose that \_\_\_\_\_ greatly determines the level of pain. For soldiers, the wound meant surviving combat and returning home. <2012.03.29.>

\* beachhead: (군사) 해안 교두보

- ① the kind of drug used for treatment
- ② the previous experience of severe pain
- ③ the meaning our minds give to an injury
- ④ the way caregivers interact with patients
- ⑤ the quality of medical information given to patients

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★☆☆☆☆

Aristotle learned a lesson in wisdom in fourth-century B.C. Athens, watching the carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and boat pilots. Their work was not governed by systematically applying rules or following rigid procedures. The materials they worked with were too irregular, and each task posed new problems. Aristotle thought the choices craftsmen made in acting on the material world provided clues to the kind of know-how citizens needed to make moral choices in the social world. Aristotle was particularly fascinated with how the masons on the Isle of Lesbos used rulers. A normal, straight-edged ruler was of little use to the masons who were carving round columns from slabs of stone and needed to measure the circumference of the columns. Unless you bent the ruler. Which is exactly what the masons did. They fashioned a flexible ruler out of lead, a forerunner of today's tape measure. For Aristotle, knowing \_\_\_\_\_ was exactly what practical wisdom was all about. [3점] <2013B.03.34.>

\* circumference: 원의 둘레

- ① how to bend the rule to fit the circumstance
- ② what to do to relieve stress from work
- ③ when to stop and when to begin
- ④ where to apply rigid procedures
- ⑤ whom to help with one's skills

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★☆☆☆

For a hunter-gatherer ancestor, it would have been useful to make plans and be able to follow through with them. It might be very advantageous to carefully and deliberately develop skills in tool-making, a development whose pay-off might be years away, rather than just try to use whatever can be grabbed when a tool is needed. However, much of hunter-gatherer life is unplannable because of events. It would really not be a good response, observing a passing herd of wildebeest, to say, "Actually, Wednesday is my honey-gathering day." Life for a hunter-gatherer would be a series of urgent improvisations on the stimuli occurring right now, be they passing prey, the lack of passing prey, attacks by others, changes in the make-up of the group, or countless other possibilities. People would do well who could \_\_\_\_\_ and quickly mobilize an energetic, spontaneous, physical response to whatever happened to turn up. [3점] <2013B.03.36.>

- ① decide to work independently
- ② choose wise leaders to guide them
- ③ abandon plans at the moment's notice
- ④ follow the footsteps of their ancestors
- ⑤ make a lot of friends in their line of work

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★☆☆☆

Dozens of studies have demonstrated the \_\_\_\_\_ nature of self-supervision. For instance, people who were asked to make tricky choices and trade-offs — such as setting up a wedding registry or ordering a new computer — were worse at focusing and solving problems than others who had not made the tough choices. In one study, some people were asked to restrain their emotions while watching a sad movie about sick animals. Afterward, they exhibited less physical endurance than others who had let the tears flow freely. The research shows that we burn up self-control in a wide variety of situations: managing the impression we are making on others; coping with fears; controlling our spending; trying to focus on simple instructions such as “Don’t think of a white bear”; and many, many others. [3점] <2013B.04.32.>

- ① nurturing                      ② hesitating                      ③ rewarding
- ④ misleading                    ⑤ exhausting

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★★☆☆

Contentment is not supposed to be the same thing as apathy. Contentment is emotionally accepting your present as being what it is, without being filled with resentment, frustration, or irritation at anything you are undergoing. But that is thoroughly compatible with \_\_\_\_\_. You aspire to be better or to accomplish more. You are not satisfied to stay where you are existentially, with no further growth and no further effects for good on your world. You want to be and do more. This is the dissatisfaction of aspiration. It can be a very healthy goad to personal growth and fulfillment. As Saint Augustine put it, “Be always displeased at what you are, if you desire to attain to what you are not.” [3점] <2013B.04.34.>

\* goad: 자극

- ① refusing to let negative emotions out
- ② acknowledging what you have achieved
- ③ wanting the future to be quite different
- ④ abandoning our efforts to make progress
- ⑤ recalling a pleasant moment from the past

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★★★★

We naturally think in terms of cause and effect. And this helps organize our experience of the world. We think of ourselves as seeing some things cause other things to happen, but in terms of our raw sense experience, we just see certain things happen before other things, and remember having seen such before-and-after sequences at earlier times. For example, a rock hits a window, and then the window breaks. We don’t see a third thing called *causation*. But we believe it has happened. The rock hitting the window caused it to break. But this is not experienced like the flight of the rock or the shattering of the glass. Experience does not seem to force the concept of causation on us. We just use it to interpret what we experience. Cause and effect are categories that could never be read out of our experience and must therefore be \_\_\_\_\_ to attribute such a connection. [3점] <2013B.04.36.>

- ① learned from the accumulated knowledge of humankind
- ② made use of as compensation for our lack of imagination
- ③ clearly distinguished from each other as separate entities
- ④ brought to that experience by our prior mental disposition
- ⑤ considered as independent sensory experiences themselves

12. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★☆☆☆

Some media sociologists claim that it is a mistake to assume that television has destroyed family conversation: not only can documentaries, soap operas and other programs spark lively discussion among family members, but watching TV together is an important ritual that brings families into the same domestic space. Such arguments miss the point about \_\_\_\_\_. Can you really have a proper discussion with your spouse about whether she should leave her job if you are both half-watching TV? While television has potential to stimulate the mind and emotions, it is essentially a passive medium which draws us away from human interaction, whereas conversation is in essence an active form of engagement with others. [3점] <2013A.10.35.>

- ① what the ideal family size is
- ② different gender roles in the family
- ③ how parents’ attitude affects children
- ④ what a quality family conversation looks like
- ⑤ the generation gap between parents and children

13. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★☆☆☆

Some social critics would argue that the move toward an increasingly isolated individualism had been underway for some time—at least since the middle of the twentieth century, when psychoanalysis had infused the ideal of individual self-making with a new psychological component. Emotional well-being, the subjective experience of happiness, and the pursuit of pleasure, rather than, say, the accumulation of wealth, community involvement, and moral virtue, began to be equated with success. This focus on self-fulfillment constituted a departure from the traditional criteria for evaluating success. While the self-made man of the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries aimed to achieve success in terms that were largely external and measurable (for example, accumulation of wealth, status, or power), late-twentieth century self-making involves the pursuit of the rather more elusive and variable state of self-fulfillment. With the emergence of an emphasis on self-fulfillment, one finds there is no end-point for self-making: individuals can \_\_\_\_\_. [3점] <2013B.10.32.>

\* infuse: 주입하다, 불어넣다

- ① see the world in a more conservative perspective
- ② contribute to the preservation of traditional cultures
- ③ help their team reach the common goals in a proper way
- ④ compete against other strong opponents for the top positions
- ⑤ continuously pursue shifting and subjective criteria for success

14. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★☆☆☆

Think of how you developed your style of using the brakes on your car. As you were mastering the skill of taking curves, you gradually learned when to let go of the accelerator and when and how hard to use the brakes. Curves differ, and the variability you experienced while learning ensures that you are now ready to brake at the right time and strength for any curve you encounter. The conditions for learning this skill are ideal, because you receive immediate and unambiguous feedback every time you go around a bend: the mild reward of a comfortable turn or the mild punishment of some difficulty in handling the car if you brake either too hard or not quite hard enough. The situations that face a harbor pilot maneuvering large ships are no less regular, but skill is much more difficult to acquire by sheer experience because of the long delay between actions and their noticeable outcomes. Whether professionals have a chance to develop intuitive expertise depends essentially on \_\_\_\_\_, as well as on sufficient opportunity to practice. [3점] <2014.03.36.>

- ① the ability to control emotions
- ② the assistance from instructors
- ③ the discovery of hidden talents
- ④ the desire to beat the opponents
- ⑤ the quality and speed of feedback

15. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★☆☆☆

The tight bonds we form with our tools go both ways. Even as our technologies become extensions of ourselves, we become extensions of our technologies. When the carpenter takes his hammer into his hand, he can use that hand to do only what a hammer can do. The hand becomes an implement for pounding and pulling nails. When the soldier puts the binoculars to his eyes, he can see only what the lenses allow him to see. His field of view lengthens, but he becomes blind to what's nearby. Nietzsche's experience with his typewriter provides a particularly good illustration of the way \_\_\_\_\_. Not only did the philosopher come to imagine that his typewriter was "a thing like me"; he also sensed that he was becoming a thing like it, that his typewriter was shaping his thoughts. [3점] <2014.03.37.>

- ① technologies exert their influence on us
- ② tools are refined and developed
- ③ we overcome our weaknesses
- ④ one invention builds on another
- ⑤ we put our passion into meaningful purposes

16. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★☆☆☆☆

The saying that \_\_\_\_\_ is captured in a study in which researchers wrote up a detailed description of a half inning of baseball and gave it to a group of baseball fanatics and a group of less enthusiastic fans to read. Afterward they tested how well their subjects could recall the half inning. The baseball fanatics structured their recollections around important game-related events, like runners advancing and runs scored. One almost got the impression they were reading off an internal scorecard. The less enthusiastic fans remembered fewer important facts about the game and were more likely to recount superficial details like the weather. Because they lacked a detailed internal representation of the game, they couldn't process the information they were taking in. They didn't know what was important and what was trivial. They couldn't know what mattered. Without a conceptual framework in which to embed what they were learning, they were extremely forgetful. [3점] <2014.04.30.>

- ① it takes knowledge to gain knowledge
- ② intelligence is much more than mere memory
- ③ imagination pushes the boundaries of knowledge
- ④ learning takes place everywhere and at all times
- ⑤ prejudice is an obstacle to processing information

**17.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★☆☆☆☆

Some people believe that you can't change human nature, and thus they see the idea of an evolving human consciousness as no more than unwarranted idealism. Yet, what is human nature? The dictionary defines nature as the inherent character or basic constitution of a person or thing—its essence. But does the inherent character and essence of a person ever change? We can gain insight into this key issue by asking an analogous question: Does the inherent character of a seed change when it grows into a tree? Not at all. The potential for becoming a tree was always resident within the seed. When a seed grows into a tree, it represents only a change in the degree to which its potential, always inherent in its original nature, is realized. Similarly, human nature does not change; yet, like the seed with the potential of becoming a tree, human nature is \_\_\_\_\_ . We human beings can grow from a primitive to an enlightened condition without a change in our basic human nature. [3점] <2014.04.33.>

- ① not only an inherent trait but a social product
- ② not a static thing but a spectrum of potentials
- ③ fertile soil with the potential to nurture creativity
- ④ a stepping stone as well as a handicap to the future
- ⑤ the result of interaction between mankind and nature

**18.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★☆☆☆☆

The ability to see the situation as the other side sees it, as difficult as it may be, is one of the most important skills a negotiator can possess. It is not enough to know that they see things differently. If you want to influence them, you also need to understand empathetically the power of their point of view and to feel the emotional force with which they believe in it. It is not enough to study them like beetles under a microscope; you need to know \_\_\_\_\_ . To accomplish this task you should be prepared to withhold judgment for a while as you "try on" their views. They may well believe that their views are right as strongly as you believe yours are. You may see on the table a glass half full of cool water. Your spouse may see a dirty, half-empty glass about to cause a mark on the expensive furniture. <2014.04.34.>

- ① what it feels like to be a beetle
- ② how scientists use the equipment
- ③ where you can find the right beetle
- ④ why a beetle is an important specimen
- ⑤ when an awkward situation takes place

**19.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★★☆☆

Fundamental to most moral approaches is the idea that human life has a special dignity and value that is worth preserving even at the expense of self-interest. From this belief it follows, as Charles Beitz notes in his classic work *Political Theory and International Relations*, "that there are occasions when we have reasons to disregard the demands of self-interest by taking a moral point of view towards human affairs." This requires, says Beitz, that we regard the world and our actions in it from the standpoint of one person among many rather than as a particular person with particular interests. This position requires us to choose courses of action, policies, rules, and institutions on grounds that would be acceptable to any agent who was \_\_\_\_\_ among competing interests involved. [3점] <2014.10.30.>

- ① impartial                      ② ambitious                      ③ renowned
- ④ selfish                          ⑤ imaginative

**20.** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★★★★

Subjective well-being is at least partly temporary in response to the consumption of new and novel consumer goods. Pleasure has a stable component dependent on the accustomed consumption flows, but it also has a component that is dependent on change. Once the change occurs and the new consumer item becomes a part of the daily consumption bundle, the pleasure of novelty disappears and overall satisfaction returns to the original amount. A new kind of cereal at breakfast will temporarily add to our pleasure, but eventually our enjoyment of breakfast will return to its normal level. Also, as our incomes and material standards rise, so do our expected achievements. The purchase of a second automobile made possible by rising income increases our subjective well-being, but at the same time our aspirations rise and a second car becomes a part of our consumption expectations. \_\_\_\_\_ returns our subjective well-being to its normal amount. [3점] <2014.10.32.>

- ① The realization that our income is losing its buying power
- ② Feeling increasing gap between our income and aspirations
- ③ Development in technology resulting from repeated use of new products
- ④ The ever-decreasing income due to the global economic crisis
- ⑤ The shrinkage in the gap between our expectations and realizations

21. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★☆☆☆

While we like to think that our habits follow our intentions, it's possible for intention and habit to be completely reversed. How the habit started in the first place could be a complete accident, but we can then work out our intentions from our behavior, as long as there's no strong reason for that behavior. Say I take a walk around the park every afternoon and each time I follow a particular route which takes me past a duck pond. When asked why I take this route, I might reply that I like to watch people feeding the ducks. In reality, I just walked that way the first time, completely at random, and saw no reason not to do the same the next day. Now, after the habit is established, I try to come up with a reason and the ducks spring to mind. I end up \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점] <2015.04.33.>

- ① hiding the intention of my previous behavior
- ② regretting my unconscious behavior in the past
- ③ being confused about the reason why I started exercising
- ④ inferring intention from what was essentially just chance
- ⑤ getting out of my old habits and forming new ones instead

22. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★☆☆☆

Customers' needs are usually expressed as high-level descriptions of the overall quality of a product or service. They are typically stated as adjectives and inherently do not imply a specific benefit to the customer. For instance, customers commonly say they want a product or service to be "reliable," "effective," "robust," "dependable," or "resilient." Razor users may want the product to be "durable and strong." Although these simple statements provide some indication as to what customers are looking for, they have one major drawback. They are \_\_\_\_\_ and present designers, developers, and engineers with the impossible task of figuring out just what customers really mean by "durable" or "strong." If engineers faced the task of making a razor more "durable," would they try to make the blade last longer, resist bending, or withstand constant moisture? Would any of these actions satisfy the customer's true measure of "durable?" [3점] <2015.07.31.>

- ① not appealing to female customers
- ② irrelevant to customers making purchases
- ③ preferable feedback for manufacturers only
- ④ ineffective in drawing consumers' attention
- ⑤ imprecise statements open to interpretation

23. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★★☆☆

In a study of complimenting behavior in American English, researchers discovered that one of the most striking features of compliments in American English is \_\_\_\_\_. An initial examination of a large corpus revealed surprising repetitiveness in both the object of the compliments and the lexical items used to describe them. On closer investigation, it was discovered that regularities exist on all levels and that compliments are in fact formulas. We may categorize 80% of all compliments in the data as adjectival in that they depend on an adjective for their positive semantic value. In all, some seventy-two positive adjectives occur in the data. What is striking, however, is that of these seventy-two adjectives only five (nice, good, beautiful, pretty and great) are used with any frequency. While most adjectives occur only once or twice in the data, these five adjectives occur with such frequency that of all adjectival compliments in the corpus two thirds make use of only five adjectives. [3점] <2015.07.33.>

\* corpus: 언어 자료

- ① the foreign sounding qualities
- ② frequently misused adjectives
- ③ repetition of pitch patterns
- ④ an inherent ambiguity in meaning
- ⑤ the almost total lack of originality

24. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★★☆☆

Establishing protected areas with intact ecosystems is essential for species conservation. It is, however, shortsighted to rely solely on protected areas to preserve biodiversity. Such reliance can create a paradoxical situation in which species and ecosystems inside the protected areas are preserved while the same species and ecosystems outside are allowed to be damaged, which in turn results in \_\_\_\_\_. This is due in part to the fact that many species must migrate across protected area boundaries to access resources that the protected area itself cannot provide. In India, for example, tigers leave their protected areas to hunt in the surrounding human-dominated landscape. In general, the smaller the protected area, the more it depends on unprotected neighboring lands for the long-term maintenance of biodiversity. Unprotected areas, including those immediately outside protected areas, are thus crucial to an overall conservation strategy. [3점] <2016.04.32.>

- ① the decline of biodiversity within the protected areas
- ② the fall in migration of species to the unprotected areas
- ③ the increase of predators' migration to the protected areas
- ④ the balance and harmony between humanity and biodiversity
- ⑤ the improvement in preserving human-dominated landscapes

25. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★★★★

Our kitchens owe much to the brilliance of science, and a cook experimenting with mixtures at the stove is often not very different from a chemist in the lab: we add vinegar to red cabbage to fix the color and use baking soda to counteract the acidity of lemon in the cake. It is wrong to suppose, however, that \_\_\_\_\_ . It is something more basic and older than this. Not every culture has had formal science—a form of organized knowledge about the universe that starts with Aristotle in the fourth century BC. The modern scientific method, in which experiments form part of a structured system of hypothesis, experimentation, and analysis is as recent as the seventeenth century; the problem-solving technology of cooking goes back thousands of years. Since the earliest Stone Age humans cut raw food with sharpened flints, we have always used invention to devise better ways to feed ourselves. [3점] <2016.04.33.>

- ① science has nothing to do with philosophy
- ② a hypothesis can be proved by a single experiment
- ③ technology is just the appliance of scientific thought
- ④ cooking has always been independent from formal science
- ⑤ food is cooked only through the problem-solving technology

26. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★★☆☆

With the invention of typography, spacing and punctuation solidified from gap and gesture to physical artifact. Punctuation marks, which were used differently from one scribe to another in the manuscript era, became part of the standardized, rule-bound system of the printed page. The communications scholar Walter Ong has shown how printing converted the word into a visual object precisely located in space: “Alphabet letterpress printing, in which each letter was cast on a separate piece of metal, or type, marked a psychological breakthrough of the first order.... Writing moves words from the sound world to the world of visual space, but print \_\_\_\_\_ .” Typography made text into a thing, a material object with known dimensions and fixed locations. [3점] <2016.07.32.> \* scribe: 필기사

- ① moves words away from their association with sound
- ② offers unrestricted dimension to this space
- ③ locks words into position in this space
- ④ enhances the inherent concept of words
- ⑤ confines words to limited meanings

27. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★★☆☆

As essayist Nassim Taleb resolved to do something about the stubborn extra pounds he'd been carrying, he considered taking up various sports. However, joggers seemed skinny and unhappy, and tennis players? Oh, so upper-middle-class! Swimmers, though, appealed to him with their well-built, streamlined bodies. He decided to sign up at his local swimming pool. A short while later, he realized that he had been caught by an illusion. Professional swimmers don't have perfect bodies because they train extensively. Rather, they are good swimmers because of their physiques. Similarly, female models advertise cosmetics and thus, many female consumers believe that these products make them beautiful. But it is not the cosmetics that make these women model-like. Quite simply, the models are born attractive, and only for this reason are they candidates for cosmetics advertising. As with the swimmers' bodies, beauty is \_\_\_\_\_ . Taleb calls the confusions like the cases above the *swimmer's body illusion*. [3점] <2016.07.34.>

- ① what triggers gender stereotypes
- ② a quality with no absolute standard
- ③ a factor for selection and not the result
- ④ what helps people boost their self-esteem
- ⑤ the product of constant care and investment

28. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★☆☆☆

Technology is the basis of many of our metaphors and is important in terms of how we think and how our ideas progress. The use of metaphor and the process of design and the evolution of science and technology are cyclic in the sense that metaphors help to shape technology, and new technology leads to new metaphors. Major changes arise periodically, such as moving from horse-drawn carriages to motor-driven vehicles. The initial description of the latter is naturally metaphorical, as in the term “horseless carriage.” The association with the previous technology is both verbal and visual. The early designs of such vehicles show visual evidence of the metaphor, as they retained much of the appearance of horse-drawn carriages. The horse-drawn carriage was itself a technological innovation, as were the horseless carriage and later automobiles. We tend to not only base new inventions on old, but also explain and try to understand new inventions in terms of \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점] <2016.10.34.>

- ① where they are used
- ② what we already know
- ③ what we want to forget
- ④ how much we can earn
- ⑤ how inventors explore

29. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★☆☆☆

Recent research by Juliet Zhu and J. J. Argo suggests that making subtle changes to the seating arrangements in meetings can have an effect on what people choose to focus their attention on. For example, the study found that circular seating arrangements typically activated people's need to belong. As a result, they were more likely to focus on the group's collective objectives and be persuaded by messages and proposals that highlighted group benefits rather than benefits to any one individual. This effect was reversed, however, when the seating arrangement was either angular (think L-shaped) or square. These seating arrangements tended to activate people's need for \_\_\_\_\_. As a result, people were more responsive and reacted more favorably to messages and proposals that were self-oriented and that allowed them to elevate their individualism. <2017.03.31.>

- ① uniqueness      ② safety      ③ certainty  
④ harmony      ⑤ fairness

30. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★★☆☆

Much of the communication among chimps, as for animals in general, is \_\_\_\_\_. One prime example involved six young chimpanzees being studied in the 1970s at the Delta Primate Research Center. One of them (we'll call him the "leader") was introduced alone into an enclosure and shown either a hidden source of food or a stuffed snake. When this chimp was reunited with his fellows outside the enclosure, they quickly resumed their normal activities. There was no readily apparent sign that the leader communicated his important knowledge to the other chimps. Yet, when all six were allowed into the enclosure after the leader had been shown food, the group headed straight for the food. In the "snake" condition, the chimps all entered the enclosure with the fur on their backs spiking up and approached the danger zone with extreme caution, poking at the leaf bed with sticks rather than with their hands. Either the leader chimp had conveyed the information to the others, or they were superbly attuned to his intentions. [3점] <2017.03.32.>

\* enclosure: 울타리로 둘러싸인 구역

- ① affected by their habitat  
② too subtle for us to notice  
③ rarely relationship-oriented  
④ readily open to other species  
⑤ surprisingly inferior to that of ours

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★☆☆☆

Science and technology degrees are rewarding because they are not designed \_\_\_\_\_. If you are taking a highly specialized or vocational degree, you may well know what career you are aiming for even before you get to university, but for most science and technology undergraduates university is an adventure in itself; ideas about a career may be in your thoughts, but not completely fixed. This gives you the advantage of knowing that you can develop your career ideas as your course progresses, aware that your degree will be of help to you in many areas of work. It is perhaps with this in mind that science and technology degree programs tend to be wide in scope and flexible in approach. You might go to university to study chemistry and find yourself doing some work within the physics department. [3점] <2017.03.33.>

- ① to represent a socially privileged status  
② necessarily to be obtained in the university  
③ to force you to follow the established scholars  
④ only to grade you and make you feel frustrated  
⑤ exclusively to get you into a job and keep you there

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★★☆☆

It's a common practice during creativity seminars to give participants a bag full of materials and then a problem to solve. The materials are usually everyday items. Their use is obvious to all. You are then to use those materials in whatever ways you want to solve the problem; however, there isn't usually an obvious connection between the items and your problem. For instance, maybe you have to figure out how to create a communication device using a hammer, tape, a hairbrush, and a bag of marbles. Most people have a cognitive bias called functional fixedness that causes them to see objects only in their normal context. The use of the materials in their ordinary way will generally lead to no workable solutions. The really exciting solutions come from overcoming functional fixedness and using these everyday items in new ways. To see the possibilities it is helpful to take the viewpoint that \_\_\_\_\_. [3점] <2017.03.34.>

- ① good tools make fine work  
② nothing is what you think it is  
③ having many options is not a blessing  
④ the more we know, the more we want  
⑤ deep learning is composed of small parts



33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★☆☆☆

In psychology, a 'model' of something should never be taken as an exact copy of the thing being described, but rather as a representation of it. A map of the London Underground, for example, is a representation of the Underground layout that helps us appreciate how it works and where it goes. Of course direction, scale, etc. must be distorted somewhat to make it all fit neatly on the page. A model of memory is also a representation. Based on the evidence available, a model provides us with an analogy of how memory works. Describing memory in terms of 'stores' or 'levels' or 'loops' makes our understanding more concrete, and simply conveys to a reader a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of how a particular psychologist has attempted to understand and explain the available evidence. These models change as the available evidence changes, so should not be seen as permanent fixtures. [3점] <2017.04.31.>

\* analogy: 비유

- ① approximate idea                      ② factual experience
- ③ invariable principle                ④ digital representation
- ⑤ undisputed interpretation

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★☆☆☆

Whenever you feel yourself triggered by a passing thought, emotion, or sensation, you have a simple choice: *to identify or get identified*. You can observe the thought and "identify" it. Or you can let yourself get caught up in the thought, in other words, "get identified" with it. Naming helps you identify so that you don't get identified. As you observe your passing thoughts, emotions, and sensations, naming them — *Oh, that is my old friend Fear; there goes the Inner Critic* — neutralizes their effect on you and helps you to maintain your state of balance and calm. My friend Donna even likes to give humorous names to her reactive emotions such as "Freddy Fear," "Judge Judy," and "Anger Annie." (Humor, incidentally, can be a great ally in helping you regain perspective from the balcony.) As soon as you name the character in the play, you \_\_\_\_\_. [3점] <2017.04.32.>

- ① cheer on his or her performance
- ② adopt him or her as a role model
- ③ distance yourself from him or her
- ④ stop yourself from enjoying the play
- ⑤ become more emotionally expressive

35. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★★☆☆

To some participants, the principal value of fair trade lies not in changing the logic of markets but in \_\_\_\_\_. Unequal terms of trade, protective tariffs, quality standards, and other barriers have long combined to deny farmers in the global South, both small and large, access to profitable consumer markets in the rich nations. At the same time, they watch as their economies are flooded by the dumping of heavily subsidized, impossibly cheap food and consumer products from abroad that undermine their efforts simply to make ends meet. In this view, then, trade justice consists of facilitating access for producers to the Northern markets from which they have traditionally been excluded. This is the stance of many producer groups in the South, some of the Alternative Trading Organizations that work directly with them, some for-profit businesses engaged in fair trade, and many certifying organizations. [3점] <2017.07.34.>

\* tariff: 관세 \*\* the global South: 제3세계

- ① limiting damage to the environment
- ② righting the market's historic injustices
- ③ preserving native cultures in the South
- ④ demanding corporate investment in agriculture
- ⑤ increasing production capacity of disadvantaged producers

36. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ★★★★★

Renewal and reform always depend on a capacity for going backwards to go forward. Key to this process is a search within one's own mind for a model according to which reformed practice can be organized. Architects have long appealed to a primitive hut as just such a model. It is a structure thought to provide access as close to the first principles of architecture as it is possible to get, yet traces of this structure exist nowhere other than in the mind's eye of the architect searching for it. Nonetheless, absence of the primitive hut from physical reality does little to diminish its importance for the renewal of present practices. If a desired (or required) thing resides in paradise, and no current map indicates its location, getting to it will only be possible via dreams and wishes. Reconstructions of it will necessarily be interpretations based on \_\_\_\_\_. Even though it is impossible to get there, returning to paradise nonetheless remains a reasonable destination for the memory, still able, by way of example, to fulfill its promise to the here and now. [3점] <2017.10.34.>

- ① regularities within physical reality beyond the origin
- ② distortions due to the ignorance of evaluation models
- ③ varieties of geographical locations of modern structures
- ④ potentials that arise from the daring cutoff from the past practices
- ⑤ resemblances modeled after a non-existent object forever beyond our reach