31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 Developmental limitations in expressive and receptive language skills, limited vocabulary language, and limitations in abstract thinking ability contribute to young children's difficulty in communicating effectively. Perhaps the major therapeutic power of play that has been described in the literature is its communication power. In play, children are able to express their conscious thoughts and feelings better through play activities than by words alone. Children are naturally comfortable with expression through concrete play activities and materials. Use of symbolic representation and expression through dolls and puppets provides emotional distance from emotionally charged experiences, thoughts, and feelings. Through _____ expression in play the child can gain awareness of troublesome affects and memories and begin the process of healing.

① simple
② indirect
③ coherent
④ arbitrary
⑤ sympathetic

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 To call something a symbol or a manipulation is to characterize it quite abstractly. That doesn't mean the characterization is vague, formless, or even hard to understand, but rather that _____. Consider, for instance, two ways of specifying the motor for an appliance. One engineer might describe it in great detail, giving the precise shape of each little part, what it's made of, how it's attached, and so on. That would be a "concrete" characterization, the opposite of abstract. Another engineer, however, might stipulate only the minimum horsepower required, the space into which it has to fit, and how quietly it must run – leaving the details up to the motor designer. The resulting motor could be made of metal or plastic, be round or square, be based on one physical principle or another, and still satisfy the abstract specifications exactly.

① its merits are maximized
② the description is precise
③ insufficient parts are filled
④ inessential details are omitted
⑤ only the artisans could understand it

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 Recently, a sort of learning has been investigated in a wide range of experimental paradigms, including the control of complex systems, artificial grammar learning, and sequence learning. What these situations have in common is that a person typically learns about the structure of a fairly complex stimulus environment, without necessarily intending to do so, and in such a way that _____. In terms of controlling complex systems, for example, people can learn to reach and maintain specified levels of target variables without being aware of the basis on which they are making their decisions. Similarly, people can learn to classify exemplars of an artificial grammar, and can acquire knowledge about the sequential structure of stimuli, without adopting explicit code-breaking strategies and without being able to explain any rules they might be using or the basis on which they are responding.

* exemplar: 모범, 전형

① knowledge cannot be used in a practical way
② the resulting knowledge is difficult to express
③ former knowledge contradicts with the new one
④ the acquired knowledge does not last for a long period
⑤ the person tricks himself into believing he learned something

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 The iconoclasm of the Reformation quite literally made a crack on the protective wall of sacred images, and since then one image after another has crumbled away. They became dubious, for they conflicted with awakening reason. Besides, people had long since forgotten what they meant. Or had they really forgotten? Could it be that men had never really known what they meant, and that only in recent times did it occur to the Protestant part of mankind that actually we haven't the remotest conception of what it meant by the Virgin Birth, the divinity of Christ, and the complexities of the Trinity? It almost seems as if these images had just lived, and as if their living existence had simply been accepted without question and without reflection. The fact is that archetypal images are so packed with meaning in themselves that people _____.

* iconoclasm: 우상 파괴 ** archetypal: 전형적인

① began to deny their very existence
② are mostly sure of their true meanings
③ tend to relate them with the divine nature
④ never think of asking what they really do mean
⑤ have a hard time granting them other 'special' meanings

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 Research suggests that a group or team's performance level will be very closely correlated with its aspirations. In other words, we usually achieve at the level we strive for. What we think we are capable of doing, we can usually do. As with many other aspects of behavior, most of it is attitude. The attitudinal climate of a team is more closely tied to its ultimate performance than almost anything else. Coaches and military commanders know that attitudes are often more important than tangible resources in determining outcomes. As the great general Dwight D. Eisenhower commented, "_____ never won any battle." In fact, one of the more highly regarded works on leadership identifies two of the most important functions leaders perform as "inspiring a shared vision" and "encouraging the heart.

* tangible: 실체가 있는

① Criticism
② Ignorance
③ Pessimism
④ Individualism
⑤ Overconfidence

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 Intellectual life hinges on face-to-face situations because interaction rituals can take place only on this level. Intellectual sacred objects can be created and sustained only if there are ceremonial gatherings to worship them. This is what lectures, conferences, discussions, and debates do: they gather the intellectual community, concentrate members' attention on a common object uniquely their own, and build up distinctive emotions around those objects. But what is it that distinguishes such gatherings of intellectuals from any other kind of interaction ritual? One difference is in the structure of attention. The key intellectual event is a lecture or a formal debate, a period of time when one individual holds the floor to deliver a sustained argument on a particular topic. This is different from the give-and-take of sociable conversations, which typically cannot reach any complex or abstract level because _____. Intellectuals giving their attention for a half an hour or more to one viewpoint, developed as a unified stream of discourse, are thereby elevating the topic into a larger, more encompassing sacred object than the little fragmentary tokens of ordinary sociable ties.

* sacred: 신성한 ** hold the floor: 발언을 하다

① too much time is spent
② the focus shifts too often
③ hardly a topic is appropriate
④ nobody pays attention to the talk
⑤ the multiplicity of perspectives narrows

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 Although many educators, particularly those who blindly embrace a positivistic mode of inquiry, would outright deny the role of ideology in their work, nonetheless, they ideologically attempt to prevent the development of any counterdiscourse within their institution. As Paulo Freire would point out, if these educators were to claim a scientific posture, for instance, "they might try to 'hide' in what they regard as the neutrality of scientific pursuits, indifferent to how their findings are used, even uninterested in considering for whom or for what interests they are working." Because most educators do not really conduct research in the "hard sciences," they uncritically attempt to adopt the "neutrality" posture in their work in the social sciences, leaving out the necessary built-in self-criticism, skepticism, and rigor of hard sciences. In fact, science cannot evolve without a healthy dose of self-criticism, skepticism, and contestation. However, for instance, a discourse of critique and contestation is often viewed as contaminating "objectivity" in social sciences and education. As Freire would argue, these educators "might treat the society under study as though _____. In their celebrated impartiality, they might approach this real world as if they were wearing 'gloves and masks' in order not to contaminate or be contaminated by it."

* positivistic: 실증주의의 ** hard sciences: 자연과학 *** contestation: 논쟁

① it is the root of all devil
② they are the leaders of it
③ they are not participants in it
④ they cannot survive without it
⑤ they are devoted caregivers of it

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 The idea that hope alone will transform the world, and action undertaken in that kind of naivete, is an excellent route to hopelessness, pessimism, and fatalism. But the attempt to do without hope, in the struggle to improve the world, as if that struggle could be reduced to calculated acts alone, or a purely scientific approach, is a frivolous illusion. To attempt to do without hope, which is based on the need for truth as an ethical quality of the struggle, is no less than denying that struggle is one of its mainstays. The essential thing is this: hope, as an ontological need, demands an anchoring in practice. As an ontological need, hope needs practice in order to become historical concreteness. That is why _____. The hoped-for is not attained by dint of raw hoping. Just to hope is to hope in vain.

* naivete: 순진함 ** ontological: 존재론적인

① there is no hope in sheer hopefulness
② hope can be increased by reducing struggles
③ it is important that we foster hope at all times
④ too much practice can be an impediment to hope
⑤ pessimism rather than optimism is being encouraged

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 The antisocial personality often has been embraced by popular culture as both a source of fear and an object of envy. Accordingly, misunderstandings regarding it frequently arise. Sometimes, we are fascinated by the deviousness, crudity, or cruelty of his crimes and misdeeds, perhaps drawn by a blend of curiosity and repulsion. At other times, we may be motivated by envy of his perceived freedom or rebellious rejection of rules. Occasionally, we are entertained by his bizarre behavior – so long as it is harmless or distant enough. Interest in the antisocial may be especially strong in a culture that holds individual liberty in the highest esteem. The antisocial is the ultimate individualist, shirking responsibilities that many of us would never – and could never – consider abandoning. The myths _____ that antisocial personality disorder, or ASP, is a pathological disorder that touches millions of lives in ways we seldom understand.

 * deviousness: 솔직하지 않음 ** crudity: 상스러움 *** shirk: 회피하다

① verify the claim
② obscure the fact
③ lessen the worry
④ create an illusion
⑤ embrace the perspective

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 The analysis of Rousseau's use of the concept of disorder leads to a consideration of the question of inequality. For Rousseau, inequality represents a problem for political theory when it takes the form of moral inequality, that is, an inequality in the status individuals enjoy in the eyes of the community. From this point of view, the problem of inequality is closely linked with the question of personal identity. Personal identity is a product of the opinions that others have of us and is thus a result of the comparison between individuals. Consequently, in the case of men living alone in their natural state, one _____. But as soon as men begin to compare themselves with others, and the opinion of others assumes importance, each of them seeks preferment, to achieve superiority over their peers, or better still, to convince others of their superiority.

 * preferment: 승격, 승급

① cannot speak of personal identity
② may well make rational comparisons
③ is deprived of his own personal identity
④ regards himself as superior to any others
⑤ throws continuous questions about inequality

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 The linguistic questions lay people care most about are questions of right and wrong, good and bad, 'the use and abuse of language'. In fact, it would not be overstating the case to say that most everyday discourse on language is above all evaluative discourse. This overriding concern with value is the most significant characteristic that separates lay discourse on language from the expert discourse of linguist. As scientists, professional linguists _____. So when the man in the Conway Hall asked me what linguists were doing to combat the abuse of language, I did not know what to say. I could hardly give the textbook answer: 'Nothing. That isn't what linguistics is about. Linguistics is descriptive, not prescriptive.' I could not say this, or anything like it, not only because it would have been intolerably rude, but also because my conversation partner would not have understood it.   * lay: 전문 지식이 없는, 문외한의

 ** descriptive: 기술(記述)적인 *** prescriptive: 규범적인

① seek neutrality when evaluating lay people
② lose patience if they see an abuse of language
③ superficially understand the ethics of language
④ long for objectivity and not for moral judgment
⑤ create a manual explaining the proper use of language

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 The 1923 Kanto earthquake resulted in strong shaking and widespread permanent ground deformations. In general, however, this did not severely damage the main water supplies to Tokyo and neighboring cities. The distribution systems, on the other hand, sustained numerous breaks, primarily in smaller pipes in low-lying ground. Notwithstanding the failure of the distribution system, the conflagrations which developed, and which were the main agent of damage in this catastrophe, were primarily due to non-seismic factors. These included a conflagration-prone built environment and an extremely adverse ignition scenario and weather conditions. Under these circumstances, it is likely the fire service would have proved inadequate, _____.

 * conflagration: 대화재 ** seismic: 지진의 *** fire service: 소방대

① in consideration of the flaws in the water distribution system
② due to the failure to thoroughly investigate the reasons of the fire
③ unless the earthquake itself minimally affected the water supply
④ although fireproof construction measures had been prepared in advance
⑤ even though there had been no earthquake-induced water system damage

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 The most succinct definition of 'artifact' which one can give is to say that an artefact is the ＿＿＿＿＿＿ representation of human intentionality. In other words, not all expressions of human intentionality necessarily involve the production of artefacts. For instance, while numbers and the rules of adding and subtracting are deliberately drawn up by humans for the purpose of calculation and computation, they are themselves not artefacts, although they may lead to the production of artefacts such as the abacus or the electronic calculator. A good many intentionally executed activities like singing and dancing involve no artefacts. Some, though not all, techniques lead to artefacts, yet techniques themselves should be distinguished from artefacts. Singing requires only the techniques of using voice, lungs and control of other related parts of the body; a recorded performance of a song, on the other hand, as a vinyl record, a tape or a CD, is an artefact whose production in turns involves further artefacts like microphones and other machines.

<div align="right">* succinct: 간단명료한, 간결한 ** abacus: 주판</div>

① artistic
② implied
③ original
④ material
⑤ incidental

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 Although we all possess the same physical organs for sensing the world – eyes for seeing, ears for hearing, noses for smelling, skin for feeling, and mouths for tasting – our perception of the world depends to a great extent on the language we speak, according to language specialists Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf. They assume that language is like a pair of glasses through which we "see" the world in a particular way. A classic example of the relationship between language and perception is the word snow. Eskimo languages have as many as 32 different words for snow. For instance, the Eskimos have different words for falling snow, snow on the ground, snow packed as hard as ice, half-melted snow, wind-driven snow, and what we might call "corn meal" snow. The ancient Aztec languages of Mexico, in contrast, used only one word to mean snow, cold, and ice. Thus, if Sapir and Whorf are correct and we can perceive only things that we have words for, the Aztecs ＿＿＿＿＿＿.

① believed that snow is superior to cold and ice
② were able to precisely distinguish those three
③ perceived snow, cold, and ice as one and the same
④ could not interpret anything that is related to coldness
⑤ adopted the Eskimo vocabulary to diversify their expression

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 Starting from the Project Ozma carried out by the American astronomer Frank Drake, the search for extraterrestrial beings remains an interesting issue to many scientists. Astronomers are constantly sending signals to outer space, anticipating a response from the outside world. This is based on the assumption that the aliens are intellectual enough to possess a highly advanced technological basis, so that they could transmit back the message. But if those creatures are "that" intellectual, why not say that they, too, are currently conducting these investigations as we humans are? If so, to the aliens, "we" are the aliens and "they" are the researchers. They as researchers are gradually expanding their radar for searching "aliens" as much as the scientists on Earth. When the two radars eventually come to abut onto each other, those from Earth and those from the Universe will encounter each other for the first time, but ＿＿＿＿.

<div align="right">* extraterrestrial: 외계의 ** abut: 접하다</div>

① secondhand meetings achieved by signals are meaningless
② the subject and object of "who found who" cannot be defined
③ the project is so out-of-date that no interest would be shown
④ our aim is not finding the creatures; rather it is finding the planet
⑤ it is correct to say that the "aliens" discovered "us", strictly speaking

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

 In their 1974 survey of California Bay Area residents, Ellsworth and Ross found that 93% of proponents agreed that "the death penalty is a more effective deterrent than life imprisonment," while 92% of opponents disagreed. Meanwhile, they asked people whether their basic position on the death penalty would change if it could be proven that they were wrong about its deterrent efficacy. They found that most proponents would still favor the death penalty if life imprisonment would equally do, and most opponents would still oppose it even if it works much well than life imprisonment. The same hypothetical question was added to the Gallup Poll in 1985, with very similar results. Proponents would still favor the death penalty if it "does not lower the murder rate", and opponents would still oppose it if it were a deterrent. Hence, current public opinion poll data continue to support the conclusion that people's attitudes about the death penalty ＿＿＿＿＿＿.

<div align="right">* death penalty: 사형제도 ** deterrent: 억제 수단</div>

① are the mixture of individual and social perspectives
② are not determined by their beliefs in its effectiveness
③ are inclined to embrace the different ideas of both sides
④ contradict with what they actually think about the system
⑤ show correlation with the opinions of other poll participants

For generations, the belief that new technology will either transform or make schools obsolete has persisted. Thomas Edison believed the motion picture would revolutionize education. Those that followed him thought that radio would do so, and others thought that television would be the end of schooling as we know it. In more recent years, the intelligent tutoring system, which provides customized learning to students who essentially work alone with a screen, has been seen as a replacement for teachers. Yet each successive wave of technology has failed to live up to its hype, and millions have been spent trying to make technology do what it, alone, cannot do. Ultimately, it is not the technology that does the teaching. Technology is a tool that is wielded by people to accomplish specific ends. While it can serve as an accelerator, it can just as easily accelerate poor strategies as effective ones. It is the teaching approach — the pedagogy — that ultimately determines learning outcomes. Once this is understood, a series of other misconceptions also fade.

For example, there is a belief that students today are "digital natives" and as technology-savvy, multi-tasking, always-on individuals, they don't need to be taught how to use technology effectively in order to learn. This is simply not the case, and extensive reviews of the research have proven otherwise. Acumen with social media or even extensive experience mining the Internet for information does not transfer directly to the acquisition of the knowledge, skill, and mindsets associated with mastering a particular domain of expertise. _____, while helpful, is insufficient for understanding the structure, practice, and perspectives of a discipline that is required for learning.

* hype: 광고, 선전
** savvy: 요령 있는
*** acumen: 감각

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① We Won't Need Teachers in the Near Future!
② Technology: The Best Supporter of Education
③ Learn Something From the Traditional Pedagogy
④ The Advent of Schools Run by Artificial Intelligence
⑤ Can Technology Be an Alternative Means of Teaching?

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
① Familiarity with technology
② Expression of individuality
③ Rapidity in advancement
④ Diversity of information
⑤ Capability of change

Here is one little test of intelligence that I find appealing. Alan Turing and the early AI pioneers frequently cited the ability to play chess as a test case for intelligence. So, imagine a high-powered AI chess-playing computer, like IBM's much famed Deep Blue. Also imagine a rabbit. Now try to visualize what happens if the rabbit is asked to play chess against the computer. It turns out that rabbits are really not very good at this - the queen's opening gambit gets them every time, for example. On this reckoning, Deep Blue is very much smarter than a rabbit. But now imagine dropping them both into a pond. In my view, the one that is really the most intelligent will be the first to figure out how to avoid drowning!

Intelligence involves a great deal more than the ability to follow rules(which is what a chess-playing program does). It is also the ability to make up the rules for oneself, when they are needed, or to learn new rules through trial and error. It is true that chess computers are handicapped by their lack of any means of propulsion, so that in the above scenario drowning is, for them, the only option. Nevertheless, even if Deep Blue had been given flippers it could not save itself unless its designers had explicitly programmed it to swim and told it when to do so. The intelligence would thus belong in the minds of the programmers, and only the end result of that intelligence, encoded as a set of explicit rules, would reside within the computer. Rabbits, on the other hand, will recognize the warning signs of imminent doom, try an assortment of movements, and quickly learn to repeat and perfect any actions that seem to help. Life _____ to survive.

* propulsion: 추진
** assortment: 모음

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Only Predetermined Intelligence is Intelligence
② Deep Blue: World's Best Chess-Playing Computer
③ Scientists' Endeavor to Test the Intelligence of AI
④ What is the Key Factor of Determining Intelligence?
⑤ Non-Living Things are Actually Superior to Living Things

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
① gives up
② finds a way
③ need not struggle
④ sacrifices non-life
⑤ should be programmed