

영어 영역

제 3 교시

1

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Clarity is often a difficult thing for a leader to obtain. Concerns of the present tend to loom larger than potentially greater concerns that lie farther away. Some decisions by their nature present great complexity, ① whose many variables must align a certain way for the leader to succeed. Compounding the difficulty is what ergonomists call information overload, where a leader is ② overrun with inputs – via e-mails, meetings, and phone calls – that only distract and clutter his thinking. Alternatively, the leader’s information might be only fragmentary, which might cause her to fill in the gaps with assumptions – sometimes without recognizing ③ them as such. And the merits of a leader’s most important decisions, by their nature, typically ④ are not clear-cut. Instead, those decisions involve “a process of assigning weights to competing interests, and then determining, based upon some criterion, ⑤ what one predominates. The result is one of judgment, of shades of gray; like saying that Beethoven is a better composer than Brahms.”

* loom large: 크게 다가오다 ** ergonomist: 인간 공학자 *** clutter: 혼란스럽게 하다

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The distinctions – between mind and body, and war and peace – appear to have lost credibility altogether, with the result ① that we now experience conflict intruding into everyday life. Since the 1990s, rapid advances in neuroscience have elevated the brain over the mind as the main way by which we understand ourselves, ② demonstrating the importance of emotion and physiology to all decision making. Meanwhile, new forms of violence have emerged, in which states are attacked by non-state groups, interstate conflicts are fought using nonmilitary means (such as cyberwarfare), and the distinction between policing and military intervention ③ becomes blurred. As society has been flooded by digital technology, ④ it has grown harder to specify what belongs to the mind and what to the body, what is peaceful dialogue and what is conflict. In the obscure space between mind and body, between war and peace, ⑤ lies nervous states: individuals and governments living in a state of constant and heightened alertness, relying increasingly on feeling rather than fact.

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The growing emphasis on ‘work readiness’ is the subject of much debate. Some believe that work and education are qualitatively different social sites. While education provides skills and knowledge useful both in the short and long term, (A) which/it can only provide broad or generic training for work. Specific training for a particular job can only be undertaken after study. However, the demand for work-ready graduates, who are familiar with organisational practices in the workplace, is increasing. Employers value work experience (B) believed/believing that exposure to the workplace while studying provides students with the opportunity to acquire valuable insights into how the workplace operates and what is expected of them in different workplace settings. Employers report that work experience improves graduates’ soft skills, increases confidence and helps relate their studies to employment, making them more rounded and with more realistic expectations of work. The opportunity to make contacts and create networks for future employment (C) is/are another advantage. In other words, work experience improves work readiness.

* parameter: (주로 복수로) 변수, 매개 변수 ** catalyze: 촉진시키다

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	which	.....	believed	.....	is
②	it	.....	believing	.....	is
③	it	.....	believed	.....	is
④	it	.....	believing	.....	are
⑤	which	.....	believed	.....	are

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The bottlenose dolphin is second only to humans in the ratio of brain size to body size, and dolphins apparently outdo humans in some cooperative games. The discussions of cartels and the prisoner’s dilemma ① convey the value and difficulty of cooperation among players when there is an incentive to cheat. Individual cartel members ② undermine cooperative strategies by selling more than they should, hoping nobody will notice. Firms that can’t cooperate on pricing or environmental strategies end up taking actions with ③ inferior outcomes. Dolphins face similar dilemmas. When eating from a school of fish, dolphins encircle the fish and take turns eating, one dolphin at a time. There is an incentive for the circling dolphins to cheat by eating while on duty. However, if a significant number of dolphins followed that incentive, the fish would ④ flock and the benefits from coordination would be lost. In reality, the trustworthiness of on-duty dolphins ⑤ prevails to benefit all of dolphin society.

* cartel: 카르텔, 연합

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

If I say to you, ‘Don’t think of a white bear’, you will find it difficult not to think of a white bear. In this way, thought suppression can actually ① increase the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them. One common example of this is that people on a diet who try not to think about food often begin to think much more about food. This ironic effect seems to be caused by the ② interplay of two related cognitive processes. This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, which consciously attempts to ③ locate thoughts unrelated to the suppressed ones. Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests whether the operating system is functioning effectively. If the monitoring system encounters thoughts ④ consistent with the intended ones, it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by appropriate thoughts. However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, making them highly ⑤ accessible.

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Sport sends some messages that support socioeconomic inequities. For example, winning is the most ① prevalent organizing theme in newspaper stories and telecasts of sporting events. Winning is usually ② attributed to self-discipline, talent, and hard work. If an athlete or a team doesn’t win, then we assume that the player or the team was lazy or lacked talent and so didn’t deserve to win. Such beliefs ③ undermine the American conception of merit – we often link hard work and talent to financial success. The flip side is that if someone fails financially, it must be because she or he isn’t talented or didn’t work hard. This reasoning allows us to ④ hold the belief that the rich and poor both deserve whatever money they have. The point here is not that merit is a bad idea. The problem is that this logic often leads us to ⑤ overlook the societal barriers (e.g., poor nutrition, neighborhood gang violence, poor access to libraries and computers, dysfunctional families, lack of child care) that prevent poor people from developing themselves to the fullest and becoming valuable members of society.

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

What was arguably the all-time greatest example of selection bias resulted in the embarrassing 1948 *Chicago Tribune* headline “Dewey defeats Truman.” In reality, Harry Truman trounced his opponent. All the major political polls at the time had ① predicted Thomas Dewey would be elected president. The *Chicago Tribune* went to press before the election results were in, its editors ② doubtful that the polls would be correct. The statisticians were wrong for two reasons. First, they stopped polling too far in advance of the election, and Truman was especially successful at energizing people in the ③ final days before the election. Second, the telephone polls conducted tended to favor Dewey because in 1948, telephones were generally limited to wealthier households, and Dewey was mainly popular among ④ elite voters. The selection bias that resulted in the infamous *Chicago Tribune* headline was accidental, but it shows the danger and potential power – for a stakeholder wanting to influence hearts and minds by ⑤ encouraging others to hop on the bandwagon – of selection bias.

* trounce: 완파하다

8. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

It will never be possible to establish the origins of human music with any certainty; however, it seems probable that music developed from the prosodic exchanges between mother and infant which foster the bond between them. From this, it became a form of communication between adult human beings. ① As the capacity for speech and conceptual thought developed, music became less important as a way of conveying information, but retained its significance as a way of communicating feelings and cementing bonds between individuals, especially in group situations. ② Today, we are so accustomed to considering the response of the individual to music that we are liable to forget that, for most of its history, music has been predominantly a group activity. ③ To enjoy music, people had to be on the spot where it was performed around a group of audiences, but these days music can be enjoyed on one’s own without much effort. ④ Music began by serving communal purposes, of which religious ritual and warfare are two examples. ⑤ It has continued to be used as an accompaniment to collective activities; as an adjunct to social ceremonies and public occasions.

* prosodic: 운율적인 ** adjunct: 부속물, 부가물

9.

In the process of selling your property, you may hear the phrase “real property” and “personal property.” Real property is fixed and attached; personal property is usually mobile and unattached.

- (A) Granted, anything is negotiable, but if I was a buyer and I allowed you to do such a thing at all (which I most likely wouldn't), I would demand significant financial consideration off the previously negotiated sales price, so much so that you would most likely say, “forget it.” As the buyer, I don't need you trashing the property as you leave.
- (B) Where this is likely to come up is in regard to items within your property. Most refrigerators that can roll out, be unplugged, and taken with you, are considered personal property. If a refrigerator is somehow permanently attached to the home (such as a built-in model), it is real property and stays. When selling a property, it is assumed that you are selling all real property.
- (C) Ripping things like banisters, fireplaces, etc. off their moorings and taking them with you is not only boorish behavior, it would most likely be a violation of your sales contract. Even if it is possible to remove them, the buyer is assuming all real property to be his.

* banister: 난간 ** moorings: (고정된) 설비 *** boorish: 교양 없는

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

10.

One of the most widespread, sadly mistaken, environmental myths is that living “close to nature” out in the country or in a leafy suburb is the best “green” lifestyle.

- (A) The pattern of life in the country and most suburbs involves long hours in the automobile each week, burning fuel and spewing exhaust to get to work, buy groceries, and take kids to school and activities. City dwellers, on the other hand, have the option of walking or taking transit to work, shops, and school.
- (B) Cities, on the other hand, are often blamed as a major cause of ecological destruction – artificial, crowded places that suck up precious resources. Yet, when you look at the facts, nothing, could be farther from the truth.
- (C) The larger yards and houses found outside cities also extract an environmental toll in terms of energy use, water use, and land use. It's clear that the future of the Earth depends on more people gathering together in compact communities.

* spew: 뿜어내다

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

II.

Socially anxious people usually feel friendly towards others and certainly have their fair share of the positive characteristics that other people appreciate.

- (A) Indeed, socially anxious people may have altogether lost belief in their likeable qualities together with their self-confidence. One of the rewards of learning to overcome social anxiety is that it enables you to express aspects of yourself that may previously have been stifled, and allows you to enjoy, rather than to fear, being yourself.
- (B) But feeling at ease in company is so hard for them, and makes them so anxious, that these qualities are often hidden from view. The anxiety interferes with their expression, and the ability to display them may have gone rusty from lack of use.
- (C) They may have a sense of fun, be energetic and generous, kind and understanding, serious, amusing, quiet or lively, and they spontaneously behave in these ways when they feel at ease.

* stifle: 억누르다, 억압하다

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

12.

One stance to approach literary production is one that completely ignores taste and hence is a purely scientific approach. Using this approach, we never say something is well or badly done.

- (A) But this is a different stance, and we must accept the fact that it features an objective attitude that precludes taste. We must also accept that such a stance is permissible in discussing literary works. In fact, leaving aside an analysis of a single work, this approach becomes especially useful in comparing two or more works, or comparing a series of works.
- (B) In the rare cases it has been adopted, it seems to have been limited to dull people. Moreover, people generally do not fancy such an approach. They say that it lacks taste or that it is incomprehensible.
- (C) If we are to evaluate a script, we say that the structure is such and such, the plot is such and such – but we never praise or criticize based on our taste. This is the polar opposite of the appreciative stance and is an approach that very few critics have adopted.

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

13.

Farmed animals consume calories and nutrients from plants, and they use that energy to do a lot more than produce meat, dairy, and eggs. They have all the normal bodily functions like breathing, movement, and growing by-products like hoofs, organs, and hair.

- (A) They can also make cultured meat like the Memphis Meats meatball, real animal flesh made by using cell cultures to grow meat in the same process that happens inside an animal's body, so it's molecularly identical to conventional meat.
- (B) These processes mean farmed animals have a caloric conversion ratio of 10:1 or more. For every ten calories of food we feed them, we get only about one calorie of meat in return. And for every ten grams of plant-based protein, we get at most two grams of animal-based protein.
- (C) Culinary professionals and food scientists are increasingly cutting this waste by taking the constituents of animal products (fats, proteins, nutrients, water) directly from plants and assembling them into the architecture of meat.

* culinary: 요리의

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

14.

The mystery of why we are attracted to sad music is a particularly fascinating paradox that has puzzled philosophers for centuries, with very little empirical research on the subject until the last decade.

- (A) Counterintuitively, however, in the case of music or other aesthetic experiences, the evidence suggests that we also willingly seek out experiences of sadness, even seeming to enjoy them. As David Hume says, “they are pleased as they are afflicted, and never so happy as when they employ tears, sobs and cries to give vent to their sorrow.”
- (B) ‘Negative’ emotions such as sadness are generally held to involve avoidance behaviours according to most models of emotion, impelling us to escape from situations or people that make us feel sad, thus protecting us from potential danger.
- (C) We could expect, therefore, that people would usually display a preference for listening to happy music. Research supports this idea, with findings that people do mostly prefer to listen to up-tempo music in major keys, music which is usually perceived as happy.

* empirical: 실증적인 ** give vent to: (감정 등을) 발산하다

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

15. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

If you use preconcept and postconcept mapping exercises with your students and you discover that some of the gaps appearing at the beginning persisted until the end, then you have a couple of ways of responding.

As much as we want to believe that students learn everything we try to teach, we must admit that we aren’t perfect as teachers. (①) In fact, recognizing our fallibility is said to be one characteristic that separates great teachers of diverse students from those teachers who are just adequate. (②) Recognizing that you can make mistakes as a teacher and constantly strive to recover from those failings is significant. (③) One thought that too many teachers invoke is that the kids were lazy and didn’t care. (④) But for teachers who are able to accept their potential fallibility, the disappointment about the results translates into clearly identified areas for improvement. (⑤) As odd as this may sound, when you suspect that you have the potential to enhance your teaching, assessment results can help clear up any confusion about where you might begin to make changes.

* fallibility: 불완전함, 실수할 수 있음 ** invoke: (생각 등을) 불러내다

16. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Incapable of contemplating itself or of being aware of itself as the conscious subject, not even a higher type of animal, such as a dog or cat that knows who its master is and where its food is, can know that it knows.

Self-awareness, or reflective thought, is the main attribute distinguishing humans from animals. (①) It is the consciousness that enables us to contemplate ourselves. (②) Reflection is the power to turn one’s consciousness upon oneself, to know oneself and, especially, to know that one knows. (③) Humans are the only creation in the universe who can be the object of their own reflection and, because of that, another world is born: an inner world, a reality in which no lower animal can ever participate. (④) In consequence, it is denied access to a whole domain of reality in which mankind can move freely. (⑤) Systems of physics, philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy, for example, have all been constructed because of man’s unique ability to reflect inwardly.

17. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

But we all have an interest in seeing public research programmes into diseases and health being carried out.

One great danger of intellectual property lies in the threat to liberty. (①) When a group of scientists stop working on a protein molecule because there are too many intellectual property rights that surround the use of the molecule, a basic freedom, the freedom to research, has been interfered with. (②) The liberty cost of intellectual property rights may seem remote because most of us do not carry out research on proteins. (③) We want, for example, public researchers to continue working on the genes for breast and ovarian cancer and helping to develop cheaper, more effective clinical tests. (④) We do not want them obstructed by announcements like the following: ‘This important patent solidifies Myriad’s dominant proprietary position on the BRCA1 and BRCA genes’ (the genes linked to breast and ovarian cancer). (⑤) Companies are entitled to protect their treatments for disease but not, through use of their patents, to prevent others from access to genes which are linked to the origin of disease.

* ovarian cancer: 난소암 ** solidify: 확고히 하다 *** proprietary: 독점적인

18. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Yet when you approach the edge of your comfort zone, test old beliefs, contemplate change, or stretch into playing bigger, you wake the sleeping guard.

Many women find their inner critic speaks up most loudly around their most deeply felt dreams for their lives and work, because they feel particularly vulnerable about them. They experience the most panicky, overwhelming self-doubt when they are moving toward what they truly long to do. (①) The inner critic is like a guard at the edge of your comfort zone. (②) As long as you don't venture forth out of that zone, the inner critic can leave you alone - like a guard taking a nap. (③) The inner critic recites its lines in an attempt to get you to go back into the familiar zone of the status quo. (④) Many women find that the more strongly the inner critic shows up, the louder and meaner and more hysterical its voice, the closer they are to a breakthrough or the more likely they are to be on the edge of taking a very important step. (⑤) In this sense, when you hear a major inner critic attack, it likely means you are playing bigger.

* the status quo: 현 상황

19. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Depending on her location and the post office this entire process might take several weeks.

In the 1990s the Internet became the newest entrant in the baby advice field. Major manufacturers of baby equipment as well as the neighbor down the street set up Web sites to help parents care for their babies. (①) Chat rooms brought mothers from all around the country together online to discuss, question, and support each other. (②) The Internet meant that the speed of information available to mothers had compressed from weeks and months in the early 1900s to near instantaneous by 2000. (③) In the 1910s a mother with a baby care question that was unanswerable in her immediate surroundings could write to the Children's Bureau and wait for a reply. (④) In 2000 she could access the Internet from her home computer at 2:00 a.m. if necessary and find an answer within minutes. (⑤) Hospitals and pediatricians also embraced the Internet and Web sites written by and directed by them were set up across the country.

* entrant: 신입 회원

** The Children's Bureau: 미국 아동국(아이와 엄마의 건강을 증진하기 위해 창설된 기관)

*** pediatrician: 소아과 의사

20. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

When the figures were broken down by department, however, it appeared that in most departments the women's acceptance rate was higher than the men's.

Quite often, a party seeking to show statistical significance combines data from different sources to create larger numbers, and hence greater significance for a given disparity. Conversely, a party seeking to avoid finding significance disaggregates data insofar as possible. (①) In a discrimination suit brought by female faculty members of a medical school, plaintiffs aggregated faculty data over several years, while the school based its statistics on separate departments and separate years. (②) The argument for disaggregation is that pooled data may be quite misleading. (③) A well-known study showed that at the University of California at Berkeley female applicants for graduate admissions were accepted at a lower rate than male applicants. (④) The reason for the reversal was that women applied in greater numbers to departments with lower acceptance rates than to the departments to which men predominantly applied. (⑤) The departments were therefore variables that confounded the association between sex and admission.

* disaggregate: 구성요소로 분해하다 ** plaintiff: (민사 소송의) 원고

21. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

This enhancement effect probably occurs because the noise acts as a stressor, raising the person's arousal level and therefore overcoming the boredom associated with the task.

Noise is often thought to affect performance, as anyone who has tried to concentrate in a noisy environment can attest. High intensity noise clearly is related to a generalized stress response. However, the effects of noise on performance are far from clear-cut. (①) In general, task performance is only impaired at very high noise intensities. (②) Performance deficits are particularly obvious for difficult or demanding tasks. (③) Simple or routine tasks, on the other hand, are typically not affected by noise, and sometimes noise increases performance on simple tasks. (④) Unfortunately, most of the evidence on task performance under noisy conditions comes from laboratory experiments. (⑤) Based on the research conducted so far, we cannot assess whether the findings of lab research on noise will generalize to less controlled conditions in real work settings.

* attest: 입증하다

22. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

By contrast, except in extreme weather conditions, trains could be counted on to reach their destinations on time.

As railroads developed during the nineteenth century in the United States, they offered the world's first means of transportation that was largely resistant to the effects of bad weather and able to function throughout the year. (①) The development of the nation's rail network from 1840 through the 1890s brought reliable movement of people and goods throughout the nation, with many fewer seasonal impacts than happened to other existing forms of transportation, all of which suffered greatly with the weather's capriciousness. (②) Railroads now enabled farmers to get their harvested crops to market in a matter of days, whether they were shipped in July or January. (③) Prior to the coming of the railroads, shipments of anything could not be accomplished during many months of the year, and other forms of moving goods were extremely slow and apt to be halted for days and weeks by conditions such as low water, muddy roads, and storms. (④) Even today, fog, heavy rain or snow and ice stop commercial aircraft operations and slow vehicular traffic, often causing multiple accidents. (⑤) But trains continue to operate in such conditions.

* capriciousness: 변덕스러움, 불규칙적임

23. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Yet, although there have been phenoms who went on to great success later in their careers, this perception is as much fantasy as reality.

If you're a young athlete you, your parents, and your coaches want you to experience success now because you and they believe that early success is highly predictive of later success in your sport. (①) Our athletic culture is obsessed with the "phenom" and the "can't-miss kid," who show earlier dominance in a sport. (②) For example, out of the thousands of young baseball players who have competed in the Little League World Series throughout the years, fewer than 50 went on to major-league careers. (③) In fact, phenoms are a statistical rarity, and those can't-miss kids often do miss later in their athletic careers. (④) More often than not, it is the athletes who keep at it through setbacks, plateaus, and failures who ultimately "make it." (⑤) Your efforts early on as you strive for your sports goals should be devoted to preparing yourself for success in the future, when it matters most, not achieving quick and immediate success.

* phenom: 천재 ** plateau: 정체기

24. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Business people draw on their knowledge acquired from experience to make more accurate assessments of areas of possible demand.

Entrepreneurs succeed by providing customers with businesses and services they value. This requires knowledge of what people value and how to provide those goods and services. It is hard to succeed without that knowledge. (①) The person who observes a change in consumption patterns will not necessarily realize its importance unless he or she is familiar with the product or industry. (②) Part of this involves getting into the heads of the consumers to see how they perceive products in relation to their needs. (③) In so doing, you need to be aware of changes in lifestyles of consumers and their product needs. (④) With this knowledge, you can create a product that connects with the changing lifestyles of the potential market. (⑤) Firms that put together new combinations of technologies and build products that fit into buyers' thought systems should have greater potential for survival than those that do not.

25. One of the great risks of writing is that even the simplest of choices regarding wording or punctuation can sometimes prejudice your audience against you in ways that may seem unfair. For example, look again at the old grammar rule forbidding the splitting of infinitives. After decades of telling students to never split an infinitive (something just done in this sentence), most composition experts now concede that a split infinitive is *not* a grammar crime. Suppose you have written a position paper trying to convince your city council of the need to hire security personnel for the library, and half of the council members – the people you wish to convince – remember their eighth-grade grammar teachers' warning about splitting infinitives. How will they respond when you tell them, in your introduction, that librarians are compelled "to always accompany" visitors to the rare book room because of the threat of vandalism? How much of their attention have you suddenly lost because of _____? It is possible, in other words, to write correctly and still offend your readers' notions of your language competence.

* infinitive: 부정사 ** concede: 인정하다 *** vandalism: (공공 기물의) 파손

- ① their automatic recollection of what is now a nonrule
- ② your unnecessary insertion of meaningless vocabulary
- ③ their prompt realization of the change in grammatical norms
- ④ your deliberate violation of the contemporary grammar rule
- ⑤ their unspoken disobedience to what they have been taught