1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Psychologist and author Jeremy Dean explains in relation to cultivating happiness-boosting habits that ‘unfortunately there’s rather a large fly in the ointment. That fly is habituation’. Habituation means that we adapt to positive experiences more quickly than negative ones. This means that we lose the pleasure from good habits more quickly than the pain from bad ones. Dean suggests that one way that we can deal with our automatic adaptation to pleasure is by varying our habits rather than repeating them in exactly the same way over and over again. This could mean, for example, making a conscious effort to respond more consciously to the question ‘how are you?’ (rather than saying ‘Fine’ every time). Introducing conscious variations in some of our habits can be effective in _____________ the effects of habituation. Although Dean explains that this idea stretches the formal definition of a habit which involves the same behaviour or thought in the same situation, for ‘happy’ habits we need an ‘automatic initiation of the behaviour, but then a continuously mindful way of carrying it out. A new type of hybrid habit: a mindful habit’.

① reducing
② putting off
③ identifying
④ adjusting to
⑤ multiplying

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것은?

Social workers need to recognize that it is the client who *owns* the problem and therefore ① <u>have</u> the chief responsibility to resolve it. In this respect, social work differs markedly from most other professions. Most professionals, such as physicians and attorneys, advise clients about ② <u>what</u> they ought to do. Doctors, lawyers, and dentists are viewed as experts. Clients’ decision making in such situations is ③ <u>generally</u> limited to the professional’s advice. In sharp contrast, social workers seek to establish not an expert-inferior relationship but rather a relationship between equals. The expertise of the social worker does *not* lie in knowing or recommending what is best for the client; it lies in assisting clients to define their problems, ④ <u>to identify</u> and examine alternatives for resolving the problems, to maximize their capacities and opportunities to make decisions for themselves, and to implement the decisions they make. Many students, when they first enter social work or some other helping profession, mistakenly ⑤ <u>see</u> their role as that of “savior” or “rescuer.”

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

While memories in STM (short-term memory) are encoded acoustically, information held in LTM (long-term memory) seems to be different. Here, memories are encoded according to their meaning ㅡ that is, using a semantic code. Baddeley provided evidence for this in an experiment that required participants to learn lists of words and recall them. The lists contained some items that were acoustically similar (such as mad, man, cad, can) and others that were semantically similar (such as big, long, broad, high). When asked for immediate recall, participants' errors were affected by the similar-sounding words, reflecting the use of an acoustic code in STM. When recall was delayed for 20 minutes, however, ________________________________. This latter finding can be explained by the use of a semantic code in LTM; items were confused when they had similar meanings, so were less likely to be recalled accurately.

*acoustically: 청각적으로

① both semantic and auditory elements caused errors
② accuracy was significantly improved due to LTM
③ participants were no longer able to recall the list items at all
④ more errors were made on list items with similar meanings
⑤ the type of errors changed due to enhanced STM

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

Modern science emerged out of traditions that are clearly Western. It seems that the process of sorting into either/or categories can be traced to ancient Greek thought. The process of organizing objects according to whether they have or do not have a particular property, with no ① <u>intermediate</u> category, is sometimes called Aristotelian. This very formal approach to classifying, ② <u>unlike</u> the version of classifying we might use in everyday living, makes no allowance for fuzziness. It is important to recognize that thinking scientifically is not natural or automatic. Indeed learning to perceive the world in ways ③ <u>consistent with</u> this dichotomous, observation-based perspective is something we must learn. For some of us, this may seem to be very natural. In actuality it is a(n) ④ <u>denial</u> of the cultural traditions within which we were raised. Classifying is an example of a very particular way of thinking that teachers must introduce to students to familiarize them with the culture of ⑤ <u>science</u>.

*dichotomous: 이분법의

5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Each of us views reality through the thoughts we have accumulated in our individual preserved state of awareness. When you encounter a new thought, you call upon this state to derive meaning, agree, disagree, judge, or remain neutral. Every thought you encounter or conjure up you filter through this state.

(A) As this happens, consider for a moment where these thoughts came from and why you produced them at this particular moment. Consider their purpose. Their purpose is to reinforce your beliefs.

(B) Notice how your mind instantly produces thoughts that validate your point of view. For example, as your friend defends a political candidate who you dislike, notice the rush of opposing thoughts that enter your mind.

(C) You can observe this scrutiny as you produce thoughts that stimulate your feelings. Pay attention the next time you disagree with somebody.

*conjure up: ~을 떠올리다, ~을 상기하다 **scrutiny: 정밀 조사

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

6. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The government pushed food companies to preserve foods to resemble fresh foods.

Important work regarding preservatives indicated that making organ meats look familiar (through their cuts, shapes, and packaging) influenced perceptions of taste. (①) This insight was found during research on what made preserved foods most acceptable. (②) At the beginning of World War II, there was a need for canned meats that tasted like fresh meat, for powdered milk that was reconstituted to taste like fresh whole milk, and for preserved bread that tasted like fresh bread. (③) Because they looked and tasted fresh, people believed they must be safe and that preservatives were not harmful. (④) Because of this work, initial efforts introduced some organ meats as filler in ground beef and sausages. (⑤) In both ground meat and sausage forms, replacing existing meat with organ meats was accepted because they did not cause the meat to look different than expected.

*reconstitute: (물을 부어) 원상태로 만들다

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

Social domain theory views emotions and moral judgments as ① reciprocal processes that cannot be disentangled. This view differs from emotivist or intuitionist approaches to morality, which are principally based on research with adults and give priority to emotional and implicit processes while ② avoiding reasoning as largely post hoc rationalizations. From the social domain perspective, this treatment of emotions and reasoning as distinct, opposing influences ③ rejects a false dichotomy. Rather, the assumption is that affective experiences are an important component of moral judgment and that the latter involves a complex integration of thoughts, feelings, and experiences. To borrow from Kant's famous saying, moral reasoning without emotion is ④ empty; emotions without reasoning are blind. Children's affective experiences influence their understanding, encoding, and memory of moral violations and are part of a complex evaluative process. Information obtained from observing the affective consequences of acts for others, as well as past or immediate ⑤ emotional responses to moral situations, may constitute the foundation on which moral understanding is constructed.

*post hoc: 사후(事後)의

8. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This is the result of English common law, which stated that wildlife was owned by the crown.

Wildlife management in North America is complicated because most land is owned by individuals who can restrict public access or manage it as they see fit, so long as their actions do not adversely impact other people. (①) Wildlife, however, is not owned by individuals or landowners but by society. (②) When English colonies were established in America, colonial governments administered on the crown's behalf, and they owned the wildlife. (③) When the colonies gained their independence following the American Revolution and became states, they continued to own wildlife but now on behalf of "the people" who had replaced the crown as the ultimate authority on which government was based. (④) Consequently, in North America, we have this interesting phenomenon in which society owns and manages the wildlife, but private individuals own and manage the land and habitat on which wildlife depend. (⑤) Clearly a partnership is required between landowners and government if the wildlife resource is going to be managed wisely.

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Historians have observed that the peak age for scientific productivity was about 25 years of age in the year 1500, but by 1960 it was 37. The increasing complexity of scientific domains seems to have caused this increase; this complexity makes the ideation and elaboration rates decline, and this results in a later career peak. Educational psychologist B. F. Jones studied 700 Nobel Prize winners and technological inventors in the 20th century and found that over the course of the century, the greatest achievements occurred at later and later ages; the mean age at great achievement rose by about six years over the century, and in 2000, the peak age was 36 to 40. His data showed that the peak age increased because early age innovation is declining, and that's a result of the increased educational demands required to acquire the knowledge necessary to contribute to an innovation. At the beginning of the 20th century, great minds began their work at age 23; at the end, at age 31. There's been no increase in the productivity of innovators beyond middle age to make up for this shortened career, and as a result, there's been ________________________________ over the century.

① a mismatch between scientists' career and their salary
② an extension of retirement age with decreased dedication
③ a decline in innovative output per researcher
④ an extinction of innovators who won Nobel Prize twice
⑤ a slow, but gradual rise in the productivity of research

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In some ways, food media takes readers and viewers into the back of the house where gourmet cooking takes place. This is not to say such depictions are accurate, entertaining as they might be. As Andrew Chan notes, contemporary shows "create a gap that separates the viewer from the reality of actual cookery." In fact, Kathleen Collins explains that, "Television cooking shows, and the media in general, are largely responsible for glamorizing what will always be, in actuality, toiling, sweaty labor." She also concedes, however, that such media coverage — and the public's seemingly insatiable appetite for programming related to food and eating — "has brought deserved attention to a previously uncelebrated class of laborers and artisans." As such, the media has made visible some of the hidden work that goes into producing our eating experiences but often in ways that ____________________________.

*toil: 고생하다, 수고하다 **concede: 인정하다
***insatiable: 만족을 모르는

① exaggerate effects of cooking programs
② are focused on only a few chefs
③ conceal laborers' desperate economic status
④ are more fantasy than reality
⑤ downsize importance of labor

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

DNA reproduces and replaces itself continually. Under optimal conditions, this reproduction is flawless and every copy is an exact replica of the one it replaces. This is normally true in children. As we age, however, we are increasingly vulnerable to factors that damage our DNA during replication. The body's process of DNA replication is similar to that of a copy machine making photocopies of an original, ______________________________. If the copy machine is in perfect condition, the first copy will hardly be distinguishable from the original. Gradually, though, even copies made on a good-quality machine will lose definition. A third-generation copy is slightly less sharp than the original, the fourth-generation copy even less so, and so forth. Eventually, the process breaks down; it is no longer possible to make a legible copy, and the message is lost. When this happens to DNA, the result is the death of a cell.

*replica: 복제품 **definition: 선명도 ***legible: 읽을 수 있는

① decreasing in quality according to the number of copies printed
② with each subsequent copy made from the previous photocopy
③ originated from the principle of cell reproduction of humans
④ producing as many photocopies as possible from one original
⑤ with only one differentiator: time-gap between generations

12. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Zero Dark Thirty invents and combines characters, rearranges and condenses action, and speculates on events.

Sometimes, of course, we might have good reasons, conceptually and critically, to isolate the content of a film from its form. The subject of Kathryn Bigelow's *Zero Dark Thirty* is the tracking and eventual killing of the terrorist Osama Bin Laden by United States CIA agents and U.S. Navy Seals. (①) That content is historical fact. (②) But limited access to some specific details, and the demands of cinematic storytelling, compelled the filmmakers to take liberties with the original content when giving the movie its ultimate form. (③) Many critiques of *Zero Dark Thirty*, noting the significance and sensitivity of the content, questioned the film's completeness, accuracy, and reliability. (④) Yet the movie could be considered a formal success; it received Academy Award nominations for Best Picture, Actress, Original Screenplay, Film Editing, and Sound Editing. (⑤) By focusing solely on content, we may risk overlooking the aspects that make movies interesting as individual works of art.

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

Sometimes, of course, we might have good reasons, conceptually and critically, to isolate the ① content of a film from its form. The subject of Kathryn Bigelow's *Zero Dark Thirty* is the tracking and eventual killing of the terrorist Osama Bin Laden by United States CIA agents and U.S. Navy Seals. That content is historical fact. But limited access to some specific details, and the demands of cinematic storytelling, compelled the filmmakers to take liberties with the ② original content when giving the movie its ultimate form. *Zero Dark Thirty* invents and combines characters, rearranges and condenses action, and speculates on events. Many critiques of *Zero Dark Thirty*, noting the significance and sensitivity of the content, ③ questioned the film's completeness, accuracy, and reliability. Yet the movie could be considered a ④ formal success; it received Academy Award nominations for Best Picture, Actress, Original Screenplay, Film Editing, and Sound Editing. By focusing solely on content, we may risk ⑤ overemphasizing the aspects that make movies interesting as individual works of art.

14. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

So when group members need information, but cannot remember it themselves or doubt that their memories are accurate, they can turn to each other for help.

Daniel Merton Wegner was the first to analyze transactive memory, especially as it occurs in couples. He noted that people often supplement their own memories, which are limited and can be unreliable, with various external aids. (①) These include objects (e.g., address or appointment books) and other people (e.g., friends or coworkers). (②) Wegner was especially interested in the use of people as memory aids. (③) He speculated that a transactive memory system may develop in many groups to ensure that important information is remembered. (④) This system combines the knowledge possessed by individual group members with a shared awareness of who knows what. (⑤) A transactive memory system can thus provide a group's members with more and better information than any of them could remember alone.

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

The manner in which people communicate has some obvious relationship to the way in which their society is organized and governed. In ancient oral societies, people were ruled by unpredictable ① gods who worked in mysterious ways. When human beings learned how to cast their messages and conversations into written language, they were able to begin to organize their lives in more ② rational systems. They could record history and discover patterns in the weather, their food sources, and the ways of their enemies. They could take more control of their lives, solve some of nature's mysteries, and become ③ less dependent on the whims of their gods. This posed a severe challenge to those among them who were priests and holy men and women; obviously these leaders regarded ④ writing as subversive, destructive, and sinful. It didn't take them long to realize that if they could ⑤ grant the writing, they could regain their power as emissaries of the gods.

*whim: 변덕 **subversive: 체제 전복적인 ***emissary: 사절, 특사

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

The primary perceptual faculty in human beings, as in all primates, is *vision*. Much of the improved understanding of perceptual processes has therefore derived from the neurobiology of visual perception. As Semir Zeki, a principal researcher in the field, has observed, the study of vision is a "profoundly philosophical enterprise," for it constitutes an inquiry into "how the brain acquires knowledge of the ① external world, which is no simple matter." Until the 1970s, Zeki points out, neurological models of perception were heavily influenced by the ② mistaken philosophic view, probably traceable to Kant, that "sensing" reality and "understanding" (grasping) it are fundamentally disparate phenomena. Now, however, through sophisticated techniques for studying both normal subjects and patients who have suffered various impairments of ③ visual function, we know that normal perception entails simultaneous "seeing" and "understanding." Specialized areas of the brain not only detect visible attributes such as color, form, and motion but also "identify" and ④ integrate them into a unified, coherent "picture." The integration of visual information that results constitutes both sensory perception and ⑤ recognition of the visual world.

*disparate: 이질적인

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

The objective of battle, to “throw” the enemy and to make him defenseless, may temporarily ① blind commanders and even strategists to the larger purpose of war. War is never an isolated act, nor is it ever only one decision. In the real world, war’s larger purpose is always a political purpose. It transcends the use of force. This insight was famously captured by Clausewitz’s most famous phrase, “War is a mere ② continuation of politics by other means.” To be political, a political entity or a representative of a political entity, whatever its constitutional form, has to have an intention, a will. That intention has to be ③ hidden. And one side’s will has to be transmitted to the adversary at some point during the confrontation (it does not have to be publicly communicated). A violent act and its larger ④ political intention must also be attributed to one side at some point during the confrontation. History does not know of acts of war ⑤ without eventual attribution.

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

There is a long-standing debate within psychology as to whether emotions per se are stored in memory. Some investigators argue that emotion cannot be stored in memory but must be ① reconstructed based on knowledge concerning the circumstances in which the emotion was experienced. According to this view, when asked to remember emotions, people retrieve not the fleeting emotional experience but a ② redescription of it based on memory for relevant details concerning the event or based on beliefs about how one is likely to have felt. Remembering the ③ circumstances in which an emotion was experienced also may cause people to experience a similar but new emotion in the present, and it is this new emotion that is then reported. As William James put it, “The ④ revivability in memory of the emotions, like that of all the feelings of the lower senses, is very small.... We can ⑤ supress, not remembrances of the old grief or rapture, but new griefs and raptures, by summoning up a lively thought of their exciting cause.”

*rapture: 환희

19. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것은?

Many people, perhaps even you, associate philosophy with an image of bearded men in togas discussing deep thoughts. There were such people in fact, and our Western intellectual heritage owes a lot to the ancient Greeks (which is why we have this mental picture). But it wasn't just the ancient Greeks ① <u>who</u> did philosophy. Philosophy is a basic human intellectual activity that has ② <u>been pursued</u> in every advanced culture since time immemorial. Its universality and timeless appeal should tell you something about ③ <u>it</u> right off the bat: the doing of philosophy does not depend on any particular body of outside knowledge. This distinguishes it from any of the other "social sciences." For example, in history, it is ④ <u>absolutely</u> necessary to know specific facts about events. You can't study history just by reasoning or by thinking about ideas. Likewise, you can't do psychology without having a certain scientific view toward human nature and ⑤ <u>observe</u> actual patterns in human behavior (this is why psychology is, in fact, a relatively recently developed discipline).

*toga: 토가(고대 로마 시민의 겉옷)

20. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Musical judgments are never made in complete isolation. The formation of "taste cultures" has always been socially defined. Participation in certain genres of music was historically determined by a person's social position, not by a purely independent aesthetic choice.

(A) These factors contribute to a sense of the relativity of any single position. Contemporary musical choices are plural as never before, and the effect of that plurality is inevitably to confirm that, in matters of musical judgment, the individual can be the only authority.

(B) In this context, cultural transactions take place with increasing rapidity — hence the heating up of the cultural economy and its rapid turnover of new products. Not only are taste cultures themselves shifting, but people now tend to move between them with greater ease.

(C) Indeed, from a sociological perspective, taste is always a social category rather than an aesthetic one; it refers to the way we use cultural judgments as social "currency," to mark our social positions. This may be less clear today, since contemporary society is characterized by the fragmentation of older taste cultures and the proliferation of new ones.

*proliferation: 확산

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

21. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

As we trap more heat in the atmosphere, weather patterns become more volatile. A rise in temperature of 1 degree can translate into an increase in the most severe extremes by several degrees. And warmer air can move more moisture around more quickly. For every degree Celsius that the planet warms, the atmosphere can absorb 7 percent more moisture. That 7 percent isn't ________, though. The greater moisture capacity of the air means that water can be sucked out of one area and deposited in another. Moisture becomes more concentrated in a few times and places, leading to droughts in one area or one season, followed by torrential rains in another. And indeed, across the United States, while precipitation is up 6 percent, droughts are also up, and the amount of rain that falls in the hardest 1 percent of rainstorms is up 20 percent. There's more rain, concentrated in fewer places, with more left to dry out, and those that do get rain receive more intense rainstorms.

*volatile: 변동성이 심한 **torrential rain: 폭우 ***precipitation: 강수량

① stable
② uniform
③ temporary
④ influencial
⑤ preventative

22. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Personal adornment may reflect inner emotional states called mood. It may also reinforce, disguise, or create mood. An individual caught up in a certain mood may wish to externalize it so it can be conveyed to and shared with others. Perhaps an individual feels light-hearted and energetic. In America, a culturally recognized way to create this effect is to choose costume with colors and linear arrangements that show contrast rather than sameness. Typically, color contrast can be attained by using a number of different colors together, by using bright colors that contrast with a somber background, and by using sharp differences in lightness and darkness of color. Linear contrast occurs if lines suddenly change direction or intersect when proceeding in different directions. The culturally encouraged interpretation is that the redirection of eye movements required by line contrasts is symbolic of a dynamic inner state within the wearer. Thus, at least for Americans, contrasting line and color in costume can express exuberant mood to others and also ________________________________.

*adornment:치장 **somber: 칙칙한 ***exuberant: 활기찬

① reinforce the same mood in the wearer
② state the wearer's social standing
③ symbolize what the culture thinks is important
④ express his or her cultural identity
⑤ mask the wearer's real emotional state

23. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

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*adornment:치장 **somber: 칙칙한 ***exuberant: 활기찬

24. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most striking characteristic of state public health law — and the one that underlies many of its defects — is its overall antiquity. Certainly, some statutes are relatively recent in origin. However, much of public health law was framed in the late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth centuries and contains elements that are 40 to 100 years old. Old public health statutes are often outmoded in ways that directly reduce their effectiveness and conformity with modern standards. These laws often do not reflect contemporary scientific understandings of injury and disease (e.g., surveillance, prevention, and response) or legal norms for protection of individual rights. Rather, public health laws use scientific and legal standards that ____________________. Society faces different sorts of risks today and deploys different methods of assessment and intervention. When many of these statutes were written, public health (e.g., epidemiology and biostatistics) and behavioral (e.g., client-centered counseling) sciences were in their infancy. Modern prevention and treatment methods did not exist.

*statute: 법규 **epidemiology: 역학(疫學)

① prevailed when they were enacted
② simplified various cases into minimum
③ emphasized either efficiency or human rights
④ sought efficiency rather than effectiveness
⑤ predicted the change of society we are now faced with

25. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Speaking of the place of rational thinking in the life of primitive humanity, rationality itself meant more than mechanical, conscious figuring; it also expressed itself in different ways. Conscious, rational thinking can be an exceptionally sluggish and dangerous process in emergency situations, where split-second decisions often make the difference between survival and annihilation. It is for this reason that the capacity for rapid and dramatic decision-making had to evolve, which, oddly enough, was accomplished through bypassing conscious, rational thinking altogether. It's not clear, however, whether the capacity for instant but unconscious thinking and split-second decision-making (e.g., quickly running from a predator or thoughtlessly striking a debilitating or lethal blow to an enemy) is a new human response mechanism, an old instinct that has been carried over from humanity's animal ancestry, or a creative combination of the two. Whatever it is, it certainly ______________________________, to the extent that it is typically an orderly response that increases the chances for survival.

*sluggish 느린 **annihilation 절멸, 소멸 ***debilitating 쇠약하게 하는

① resembles rational, conscious thinking
② realizes an important goal of rational figuring
③ increases human' innate violence
④ utilizes both conscious and unconscious thinking
⑤ is related to rational thinking, not rationality itself

26. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The artist is often unable to tell beforehand how his painting is going to turn out, because it develops as he paints it. Even with a particular compositional or subject matter in mind the design of a painting changes as one form is added to complement another and as these forms create new and unanticipated relationships when seen in a whole composition. A painting grows like a living organism in the artist's mind and feelings as he interacts with his work at different stages in its development. The artist realizes what the layman has experienced but cannot express. The artist frees _________ fantasies, aims, desires, and emotions, and expresses them through his medium. But the medium has limitations of its own. There are feelings that can or cannot be translated effectively into a particular medium. In considering these limitations, the artist must realize how he changes the material and also in what ways the material changes his expression and his conceptions.

*layman: 문외한, 아마추어

① original
② imaginative
③ contradictory
④ unfamiliar
⑤ irrational

27. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Policies aimed at providing mobility for low-income carless people might effectively be focused on the census tracts that have the largest percentages of _________________________. You can see that such policies would be far easier to implement in the city, where target tracts are clustered together, than in the suburbs, where they are widely dispersed. Even when an area-targeted policy can be implemented, it provides services to many households who live in the targeted tracts but do have a car or are not in poverty, and it would miss the many carless households that do not live in the target census tracts. Also, there are numerous individuals (rather than households) who are carless for much of the day ─ people, for example, who remain at home while someone else takes the household’s one car to work. The census tract maps are little help in locating these people.

*census tract 인구 조사 표준 지역

① households with these characteristics
② extremely poor people regardless of owning a car
③ people who meet both qualifications
④ households possessing only one car
⑤ individuals who are targets of those policies

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When someone gives a reason for his action, he makes reference to an end (or goal), plus a belief that the action will somehow advance the end. The very invocation of a reason for action suggests that the person himself is a cause, ① directing himself toward an end. Economist Frank Knight addresses the problem of reasons for scientific accounts of choice as part of the more general problem of the place of human consciousness in scientific explanation. The challenge of human consciousness ② arises from the fact that humans react to their interpretation of reality, not to reality directly. Humans assign variable meanings to ③ which they perceive, dependent on perception, belief, emotion, and long-term goals. Knight notes that human consciousness does not fit neatly into the natural science paradigm: “Science can find no place for it [consciousness], and no role for ④ it to perform in the causal sequence. It is epiphenomenal.” The nature of social science, and its relationship to natural science, depends crucially on whether or not we take ⑤ seriously the reasons that people give as causes of their actions.

*invocation: 들먹임, 언급 **epiphenomenal: 우발적인

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Increased daytime temperature of both pavement and near-surface air, ① reduced nighttime cooling, and associated higher air pollution levels can affect human health by contributing to general discomfort, respiratory difficulties, heat cramps and exhaustion, nonfatal heat stroke, and heat-related mortality. Heat islands can also exacerbate the impact of heat waves, which are periods of ② abnormally hot, and often humid, weather. Sensitive populations, such as children, older adults, and those with existing health conditions, ③ are at particular risk from these events. Excessive heat events, or abrupt and dramatic temperature increases, are particularly dangerous and contribute to premature deaths, potentially ④ result in above-average rates of mortality. The heat-related mortality may tend to increase under the future potential climate change, ⑤ under which more extreme surface weather conditions and heat events will probably be showing up.

*exacerbate: 악화시키다

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

It is important to recognize the nature of mathematics and the very radical ① abstraction that it involves. Galileo, Descartes, Huygens and Newton all produced formulae. In other words, they were seeking to create a mathematical and abstract way of summing up physical phenomena, using mathematics to express ② patterns seen in nature. That it should be possible for an abstract formula to ③ correspond to nature was a fundamental assumption made by those involved in the emerging sciences. Beneath it lay the deeper assumption that the world is a predictable and ordered place. Escaping from the earlier era of crude superstition and magic, they saw themselves emerging into a world where reason and evidence would ④ triumph. But reason, in its purest form, is seen in logic and mathematics, and it was therefore ⑤ absurd to expect that the world would be, in principle, comprehensible in terms of ‘laws of nature’ which, with mathematical precision, would determine the movement of all things.

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

An interesting observation that is pertinent to the idea of an instinctive urge is displacement activity. Displacement activity occurs when two _____________ response tendencies are simultaneously aroused. For example, a bird might be faced with a rival that elicits both attack and flight. In this situation, behaviors are displayed that appear to be irrelevant to the situation, such as grooming. At times the activity differs from normal grooming behavior in that it seems hurried and is discontinued before it is completed. But on other occasions the behavior is not distinguishable from normal grooming activity. Certain species of fish, such as the stickleback, also exhibit such out-of-context displacement activity. When at the boundary between its own territory and that of another stickleback, where both attack and escape behaviors are elicited, inappropriate nest-building behavior is often displayed.

*pertinent: 관련 있는 **stickleback: 큰가시고기

① incompatible
② successive
③ causal
④ reversible
⑤ conditional

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Researchers have now integrated findings that used methods such as positron emission tomography (PET) imaging studies of dopamine's role in human drug addiction and longitudinal observations of the eating behaviors of overweight and obese individuals to show that ______________________ can increase behaviors that are common markers of addiction. Dopamine rewards the brain, thus signaling people to continue the behaviors that release it. One characteristic of addiction is that it is experienced as wanting, not simply liking, the addictive substance. A biopsychological research group in the United Kingdom has developed experimental methods to distinguish between explicit liking and implicit wanting. Their studies found that individuals with a tendency towards binge eating reported "liking" most food types, but "wanting" high-fat sweet foods. By hiring food and flavor chemists to design products that elicit this primal "wanting," food companies can bypass the rational processes that protect people from harming themselves.

*positron emission tomography (PET): 양전자 방출 단층 촬영
**binge eating: 폭식

① increased body weight
② general preference for food
③ temporal stressful events
④ seemingly rational choices
⑤ consciously repressed emotion

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ideas about uncertainty are governed by the way society perceives the relationship between the present and the future. When, as today, the future is regarded as a dangerous territory, uncertainty is framed in a negative light. In such a setting, change itself is perceived as threatening. A potent undercurrent of apprehension towards change ㅡ whether technological, social or political ㅡ permeates the day-to-day affairs of the contemporary Western world. Uncertainty was at times regarded as an opportunity ㅡ that it now tends to be cast in a negative light is symptomatic of a mood of fatalism towards the challenges faced by society. This fatalistic attitude is summed up by the often-repeated catch-phrase ㅡ 'The question is "not if, but when?"' Warnings of catastrophic climate events, deadly flu epidemics or mass casualty terrorism usually conclude with this defeatist refrain, which implicitly and sometimes explicitly calls into question humanity's capacity to avoid the destructive consequences of the threats it faces. In this way, the dangers of the future acquire an immediate and intimate quality. They demand that we ring the alarm bells while implying that ______________________________ to avoid the dangers that lie ahead.

*undercurrent: (부정적인 감정의) 암류(暗流)
**apprehension: 불안
***permeate: 스며들다

① this intimacy will produce solutions
② human beings repeat their circular history
③ individualism can have no more function
④ there is very little that can be done
⑤ it is too late for antinature contemporaries

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In times of crisis, the media react to society's need for surveillance and information by devoting massive time and energy to coverage of the crisis. All too often, though, it is difficult to gather information. Yet, it would be dysfunctional for media coverage to cease until information can be collected and verified. In order to reduce tension in society, media devote a good deal of coverage to media content intended to comfort their audience. ____________ building is functional for society in times of crisis. The media highlight the wisdom of leaders and the bravery of rescue workers or soldiers to reassure society that "we are all in this together" and that everything possible is being done for survival. So, although the media may be unable to fulfill surveillance and correlation needs, they are able to offer assurance and tension reduction.

*surveillance: 감시 **dysfunctional: 제 기능을 하지 않는

① Accuracy
② Solidarity
③ Leadership
④ Immediacy
⑤ Credibility

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

At the root of the task of epistemology is the challenge posed by the simple fact that appearances don't always correspond with reality. They can be deceiving. Sometimes what seems simple is deceptively complex, and sometimes what appears complicated admits of a simple explanation. The fact that we can be deceived or deluded ① complicates the epistemic task of finding the truth. Sherlock Holmes seemed to have an acute recognition of this insight, perhaps accounting for what can be called his ② aversion to the obvious. Rarely was he content with what may have seemed clear-cut and obvious to others. He was interested in what accounted for all the facts, not just those most at the surface. An ③ obvious explanation in "The Beryl Coronet" case was that the son was the guilty perpetrator, appearing to have been caught red-handed. Holmes, searching for an explanation for all the observations he had made and facts in need of an account, ④ remained skeptical. Healthy skepticism about ⑤ reality tends to be a salient feature of any credible epistemologist.

*epistemology: 인식론 **perpetrator: 범인

36. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

For some teens, screen use has contributed to an underdeveloped identity. They may be devoting so much time to gaming and staying connected with "friends" ① whom they don't have time or desire to broaden their interests or learn new skills, which would grow and solidify their identity. Also, because technology makes many things easier, they may be ② lacking the perseverance, diligence, and teachability that are often essential for adding to their skill sets and character development. Posting on social networks can limit identity development because the tendency is for posts ③ to acknowledge only certain aspects of their lives. That means friends and family can only provide comments or ask questions about those elements — the ④ ones the teens choose to show. For example, they may post often about their musical interests and never mention ⑤ that they volunteer at an animal shelter. As time goes by and no friends acknowledge or support the teen's interest in animal rescue, the teen may begin to devalue that interest and let it wane.

*wane: 시들해지다

37. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

These conflicts can result in serious injury or death but rarely do.

Most early primate studies assumed that primates were highly territorial and that groups would fight to defend their territories. We now know that most primates are not what we would call "territorial," because areas they use overlap with areas that other groups of the same species use. But there are conflicts over space, and in most cases groups of the same species tend to avoid being in the same place at the same time (though not always). (①) Researchers have argued that this is a way to minimize the risk of conflict and violence between groups. (②) This is not to say that if one spends enough time watching primates she won't see two groups coming together over a contested area and putting on a big show for each other — lots of hooting and hollering and maybe even some fighting. (③) Just as within groups, between-group conflicts are often resolved via negotiations or avoidance. (④) Or just running away. (⑤) Severe violence and aggression between groups is rare and seldom results in death.

*hoot: (동물이) 울부짖다 **holler: 큰 소리를 지르다

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Of all approaches to health, the biomedical is unquestionably the most influential. This model understands health primarily through the lens of disease, and it attributes the cause of ill health to some breakdown in normal biological and physiological functioning.

(A) It is also the case that the health landscape has changed dramatically to one in which chronic conditions (e.g., diabetes, depression, arthritis) have become the prevailing cause of ill health. For these conditions, there is generally no simple biomedical fix that can be administered to restore health.

(B) However, as Engel recognised, ill health is not reducible to disease processes alone, and if it were, then there should be much greater consistency in how people experience and respond to disease and its treatment than is actually observed.

(C) In so doing, it gives a clear direction in how best to manage health — and this is to focus on repairing or treating the source of breakdown in the body. There are obvious merits to understanding these physiological influences, not least to treat infectious diseases, which were the main cause of ill health and death until early in the 20th century.

*arthritis: 관절염

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

39. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Color defines our world and our emotions. It is usually seen before imagery. Our eyes are attracted to color to such an extent that the color of an object is perceived before the details imparted by its shapes and lines. At first glance we do not see the different species of trees present in a summer woodland, but rather see the preponderance of green. The artist, architect, and designer, however, are generally concerned with ________________________. Upon entering a room, we first see the color or colors used in the interior design and then discern the furnishings and artifacts contained within the space. An artwork, be it fine or commercial, is aesthetically pleasing to the viewer when its color usage allows the viewer to see the content of the piece (both color and imagery) together. When this is accomplished, a work's message is conveyed immediately, without a "second look" on the part of the viewer.

*impart: 전하다 **preponderance: 압도적으로 많음

① making every component integrated into the whole
② inducing the viewer to focus solely on imagery
③ creating color that is much more salient than nature
④ having color and imagery perceived simultaneously
⑤ reversing this inevitable sequence for diverse experience

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

How the bandwagon effect occurs is demonstrated by the history of measurements of the speed of light. Because this speed is the basis of the theory of relativity, it's one of the most frequently and carefully measured quantities in science. As far as we know, the speed hasn't ① changed over time. However, from 1870 to 1900, all the experiments found speeds that were too high. Then, from 1900 to 1950, the opposite happened — all the experiments found speeds that were too low! This kind of error, where results are always on ② one side of the real value, is called "bias." It probably happened because over time, experimenters ③ consciously adjusted their results to match what they expected to find. If a result fit what they expected, they kept it. If a result didn't fit, they threw it out. They weren't being intentionally dishonest, just influenced by the ④ conventional wisdom. The pattern only changed when someone had the courage to report what was actually measured instead of what was ⑤ expected.

*bandwagon effect: 편승 효과

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

In one experiment, participants received verbal information about a product that they believed to be either familiar (a standard computer mouse) or unfamiliar (a trackball mouse). Individuals with a disposition to process information visually (*visualizers*) presumably had a previously formed mental image of the familiar product that they could use in organizing the ① verbal attribute descriptions. When the mouse was unfamiliar and a picture of it was unavailable, this was not the case, and a visual image of the product was ② difficult to construct on the basis of the attributes alone. Consequently, visualizers evaluated the unfamiliar product less ③ favorably than the familiar one. However, presenting a picture of the ④ familiar product increased visualizers' evaluation of it to a level similar to that of the familiar one. In contrast, individuals with a disposition to process information verbally (*verbalizers*) based their evaluations on the semantic implications of the product-attribute descriptions, which were the same regardless of the product's ostensible familiarity. Therefore, they evaluated the familiar and unfamiliar products similarly even in the ⑤ absence of a picture.

*semantic: 의미상의 **ostensible: 외양상의

42. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Richerson and Boyd argue that people could learn cooperative behavior through "conformist transmission," which means copying whatever behaviors are most common within a population. Copying common behaviors is normally an adaptive way of learning how to do things because others may have already figured out the best way of doing things. However, it can also cause people to make systematic errors when they also copy behaviors that turn out to not be optimal. Given that humans rely so much on socially learned behaviors, this bias toward conformist transmission is probably adaptive on average, even if it occasionally causes us to learn maladaptive behaviors. Thus, it is possible that our tendency to copy ____________ behavior could be a maladaptive byproduct of our adaptive tendency to copy common behaviors. Herbert Simon has made a similar argument about our disposition to learn from others, which he calls "docility." This is a highly advantageous trait, yet it allows other people to occasionally manipulate us into learning altruistic behaviors which do not benefit us.

*docility: 순치성(사회에서 전달되는 지식과 충고에 의존하는 경향성)

① normal
② prosocial
③ productive
④ selfish
⑤ meaningless

43. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Principled aspirants cannot hope to win power ______________________________. For example, while his desire to support Britain's struggle against Nazi Germany was completely justified, Franklin Roosevelt might well have lost his 1940 re-election campaign if he had been completely candid about it. So he equivocated. When Wendell Willkie, the Republican presidential nominee, claimed that a vote for Roosevelt meant war in 1941, Roosevelt countered with a flat promise to the contrary — "Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars" — deliberately omitting the Democratic platform's qualifying phrase, "except in case of attack." When one of his speechwriters asked about the omission, he replied, "Of course we'll fight if we're attacked. If someone attacks us, then it isn't a foreign war, is it?" This mental reservation allowed Roosevelt to pretend that he wasn't trying to mislead the people, which of course he was.

*equivocate: 얼버무리다

① by bluntly saying exactly what they believe
② if they overemphasize their capability for national security
③ without being criticized by the other political party
④ if they aren't smart enough to keep the state peaceful
⑤ by criticizing their opponents with no factual data

정답 및 출처

문제 번호	정답	출처			기타
		교재	페이지	문제 번호	
1	①	1-21			
2	①	1-22			
3	④	1-23			
4	④	1-29			
5	⑤	1-30			
6	③	1-32			
7	③	1-34			
8	②	1-37			
9	③	1-40			
10	④	2-29			
11	②	2-30			
12	③	2-31			
13	⑤	2-31			
14	⑤	2-36			
15	⑤	2-37			
16	③	2-39			
17	③	3-21			
18	⑤	3-31			
19	⑤	3-33			
20	⑤	3-34			
21	①	3-36			
22	①	3-37			
23	⑤	3-37			
24	①	3-38			
25	②	4-24			
26	①	4-29			
27	①	4-30			
28	③	4-34			
29	④	4-36			
30	⑤	4-37			
31	①	4-38			
32	①	4-40			
33	④	5-21			
34	②	5-23			
35	⑤	5-29			
36	①	5-30			
37	③	5-33			
38	⑤	5-34			
39	④	5-36			
40	③	5-37			
41	④	5-39			
42	②	5-40			
43	①	5-41, 42			