

1. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 <보기>에서 모두 고른 것은?

In their study in 2007 Katherine Kinzler and her colleagues at Harvard showed that our tendency to identify with an in-group to a large degree begins in infancy and may be innate. Kinzler and her team took a bunch of five-month-olds whose families only spoke English and showed the babies two videos. In one video, a woman was speaking English. In the other, a woman was speaking Spanish. Then they were shown a screen with both women side by side, not speaking. In infant psychology research, the standard measure for affinity or interest is attention — babies will apparently stare longer at the things they like more. In Kinzler’s study, the babies stared at the English speakers longer. In other studies, researchers have found that infants are more likely to take a toy offered by someone who speaks the same language as them. Psychologists routinely cite these and other experiments as evidence of our built-in evolutionary preference for “our own kind.”

<보 기>

- (A) Their initiative was to measure one’s linguistic ability within same age-groups.
- (B) Kinzler and her teammates went into a research with some five-month-olds in monolingual families.
- (C) The benchmark upon infants’ preferences can be determined through their concentration.
- (D) Infants’ have a lack of cognitive ability toward differentiating more than two languages.
- (E) Infants gave more interest toward same-language speaker.

- ① (A), (C), (D) ② (B), (C), (E) ③ (C), (D), (E)
④ (A), (B), (D), (E) ⑤ (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It has long been held that the capacity for laughter is a peculiarly _____. The witty Lucian of Samosata (2nd century A.D.) noted that the way to distinguish a man from a donkey is that one laughs and the other does not. In all societies humor is important not only in individual communication but also as a molding force of social groups, reinforcing their norms and regulating behavior. “Each particular time, each era, in fact each moment, has its own condition and themes for laughter... because of the major preoccupations, concerns, interests, activities, relations, and mode prevailing at the time.” The ultimate goal of anyone who studies another culture, such as ancient Greece, is to

understand the people themselves who were more than the sum total of monuments, historical incidents, or social groupings. One way to approach this goal directly is to study the culture’s humor. As Goethe aptly observed: “Men show their characters in nothing more clearly than in what they think laughable.”

- ① compulsory tasks
- ② human traits
- ③ general phenomenon
- ④ psychological resilience
- ⑤ implicit matter

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 1492, when Christopher Columbus, the Italian explorer, set sail from Spain to find a new route to India, the purpose of his journey was to find a way to safely bring black pepper from Asia and secure the kitchens of Europe. Europeans had used black pepper as a medicine and a spice since ancient times. Imported from South India and nearby islands, black pepper was an expensive spice. When the Ottoman Empire took over Asia Minor and the eastern Mediterranean, it effectively blocked routes to India, and the price of black pepper shot up. As a result, European traders had to look for new ways to trade with India for pepper and other spices. Columbus headed west and, upon reaching the islands of the Caribbean, believed he had found the route to India that he was seeking. He was mistaken, of course. Instead of black pepper, he found other plants that he thought to be another type of pepper. Those plants were later called chilies or chili peppers. Europeans at first hesitated to try chilies, just the way many people today do not like to try new foods. When Portuguese traders carried chilies to other parts of the world, however, including Africa and Southeast Asia, it revolutionized local kitchens.

- ① Absurdity of European traders; rather a ambivalence?
- ② Transfiguring our palates; a motive why Columbus insisted on accumulating new seasonings
- ③ Mistake to breakthrough; Journeys and circumstances within a discovery of a new seasoning
- ④ Influence of seasonings; Indispensable part of kitchens and daily lives
- ⑤ Transactions; blooming discoveries and revolutions made during the late-15th century

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4. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(A)

Tom Michell is a British teacher. In the 1970s, he worked at an English language boarding school in Argentina. One day he visited a beach and found a penguin that was injured and alone. Michell decided to help the bird. He cleaned it, fed it, and even gave it a name—Juan Salvado. From that day on, Juan Salvado lived on the terrace of his room in the school dormitory. The following is part of the story, written by Tom Michell, about the penguin and a boy at the school.

(B)

“Go on!” I said. The penguin stared at me and then at the pool, like he was asking, “Ah! Is this where the fish come from?” Without further encouragement, he jumped in. With a single movement of his wings, he flew like an arrow across the water and knocked into the wall on the opposite side. Luckily, he was not hurt! I had never had the opportunity to study a penguin in the water before. I was familiar with the awkward way that Juan Salvado walked on land, but now I watched in awe. Using only a stroke or two, he flew at great speed from one end of the pool to the other, turning swiftly before touching the sides. It was amazing! Everyone could see how much he was enjoying himself. “Ooh! Aah!” The boys shouted, as though they were watching a fire—works display.

(C)

Diego’s early education had not prepared him well for life at his new school. His knowledge of English was limited, so he avoided conversation. However, Diego enjoyed the company of Juan Salvado. Indeed, on the terrace, Diego could relax. He had some friends who also had trouble fitting in. Looking after Juan Salvado was good for those boys. They fed him fish, swept the terrace, and spent time with him. One day, I took Juan Salvado to the school swimming pool with the boys. As soon as the other swimmers left, we brought Juan Salvado to the water to see if he would swim. Juan Salvado had been living at the school for several months by then. However, in all that time, he had never been able to swim because his feathers had been damaged.

(D)

From the first day that I brought a penguin to live at the school, one student in particular wanted to help with his care. His name was Diego Gonzales. Diego was a shy boy who seemed to be frightened of his own shadow. He struggled with his classes, and none of the after-school

activities seemed to suit him. He was neither strong nor athletic. On the rugby field, nobody passed the ball to him or involved him in the game, except to make fun of him.

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

[5~6] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 있는 대로 고른 것은?

5.

Long before Walt Whitman wrote *Leaves of Grass*, poets had addressed themselves to ㉠ fame. Horace, Petrarch, Shakespeare, Milton, and Keats all hoped that poetic greatness would grant them a kind of earthly immortality. Whitman held a similar faith ㉡ which for centuries the world would value his poems. But to this ancient desire to live forever on the page, he added a new sense of fame. Readers would not simply attend to the poet’s work; they would be attracted to the greatness of his personality. They would see in his poems a vibrant cultural performance, an individual ㉢ spring from the book with tremendous charisma and appeal. Out of the political rallies and electoral parades ㉣ that marked Jacksonian America, Whitman defined poetic fame in relation to the crowd. Other poets might look for their inspiration from the goddess of poetry. Whitman’s poet sought the approval of his contemporaries. In the instability of American democracy, fame would be dependent on celebrity, on the degree ㉤ in which the people rejoiced in the poet and his work.

- ① ㉠, ㉡ ② ㉡, ㉢
- ③ ㉠, ㉡, ㉢ ④ ㉡, ㉢, ㉤
- ⑤ 고칠 필요 없음

6.

Firms in almost every industry ㉠ tend to be clustered. Suppose you threw darts at random on a map of the United

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States. You'd find the holes left by the darts to be more or less evenly distributed across the map. But the real map of any given industry looks nothing like that; it ㉠ look more as if someone had thrown all the darts in the same place. This is probably in part because of reputation; buyers may be suspicious of a software firm in the middle of the cornfields. It would also be hard to recruit workers if every time you ㉡ needed a new employee you had to persuade someone to move across the country, rather than just poach one from your neighbor. There are also regulatory reasons: zoning laws often ㉢ tried to concentrate dirty industries in one place and restaurants and bars in another. Finally, people in the same industry often have similar preferences (computer engineers like coffee, financiers ㉣ show off with expensive bottles of wine). makes it easier to provide the amenities they like.

- ① ㉠, ㉡
- ② ㉠, ㉣
- ③ ㉠, ㉡, ㉣
- ④ ㉡, ㉢, ㉣
- ⑤ 고칠 필요 없음

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 있는 대로 고른 것의 개수는?

As we returned to the dormitory, Diego told me that his father had taught him how to swim in the river by their home. It was the first time he ㉠ had talked about his life. I listened in silence, without making any corrections to his English, as he talked nonstop all the way back to the dormitory. The events of that day were extraordinary. A child had gone down to the water ㉡ to swim with a penguin, and shortly afterward, a young man ㉢ has emerged. The ugly duckling had become a swan. It was definitely a turning point. Diego's confidence grew quickly after that day. When the school had a swimming competition, he won every race he ㉣ participated in. The encouragement and acknowledgement ㉤ gave by the other boys was genuine. He had earned the respect of his classmates. Over the next few weeks, his grades improved and he became more popular. Thanks to a swim with a penguin, a lonely boy's life was changed forever.

- ① 0개
- ② 1개
- ③ 2개
- ④ 3개
- ⑤ 4개

[8~10] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

8.

The truth was that wealthy Europeans at that time ate off plates made of heavy metals including considerable amounts of lead. Because tomatoes are high in acidity, when placed on such plates, the fruit would release the lead, resulting in the poisoning of the diner. No one at the time made _____, so the tomato was blamed. The tomato was later cleared of its false charge, and the invention of pizza in Naples in the 1880s kicked off the tomato's popularity in Europe. For thousands of years chilies, potatoes, and tomatoes had been consumed only in certain regions in South America before they crossed the Atlantic Ocean five hundred years ago. They spread to other continents and, when blended with local foods, created unique dishes. The globalization of chili peppers, potatoes, and tomatoes completely changed the kitchens of the world.

- ① refinements in which lead is constrained in tomatoes and other high-acidic dishes
- ② compelling doubt that lead has no relation with acidic foods
- ③ tried making food-artifacts that are immune to lead
- ④ compromising statement which could be easily neglected by contemporary scientists
- ⑤ correlation between plates and the poison

9.

Many new technologies can provide new weapons or new ways to use old ones. Access to these technologies is every day easier. In the near future we should expect, with near certainty, that atomic, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction will be used in a variety of conflicts. The most important change this will bring about is not that so many will die. Hundreds of thousands have died all these years in wars and natural catastrophes, with an unspeakable impact on the population affected, but, unfortunately, massacres and other forms of collective death have been part and parcel of the human condition. This time, however, many of the victims will belong to powerful modern societies that, since the Second World War, _____. People in these societies are, neither less nor more than the usual poorer and powerless victims of massive violence, entitled to live full decent lives, and have a right to fight for this.

- ① one's value would refine
- ② ignorance could never be tolerated
- ③ dig into their cognitive thinking
- ④ have the whole been spared
- ⑤ stimulate their desire for justice

10.

Some researchers at Sheffield University recruited 129 hobbyists to look at how the time spent on their hobbies shaped their work life. To begin with, the team measured the seriousness of each participant's hobby, asking them to rate their agreement with statements like "I regularly train for this activity," and also assessed how similar the demands of their job and hobby were. Then, each month for seven months, participants recorded how many hours they had dedicated to their activity, and completed a scale measuring their belief in their ability to effectively do their job, or their "self-efficacy." The researchers found that when participants spent longer than normal doing their leisure activity, their belief in their ability to perform their job increased. But this was only the case when they had a serious hobby that was dissimilar to their job. When their hobby was both serious and similar to their job, then spending more time on it _____.

- ① decreased their self-efficacy
- ② will find their job much more amusing
- ③ assimilated their leisure and their job
- ④ decreased their seriousness on their job
- ⑤ made them reluctant to do their job

[11-13] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

11.

If individuals focus only on aspects of performance that are measured, they may neglect significant skills or behaviors.

General evaluation of results can be less subjective than other kinds of performance measurement. (①) This makes measuring results highly acceptable to employees and managers alike. Results-oriented performance measurement is also relatively easy to link to the organization's goals. (②) However, measuring results has problems with validity, because results may be affected by circumstances beyond each employee's performance. (③) Also, if the organization measures only final results, it may fail to measure significant aspects of performance that are not directly related to those results. (④) For example, if the organization measures only productivity, employees may not be concerned enough with customer service. (⑤) Finally, focusing strictly on results does not provide guidance on how to improve. If baseball players are in a hitting slump, simply telling them that their batting average is 190 may not improve their hitting.

12.

Since there are three decades of evidence that dominating instruction with a system of controlling external rewards may contribute to inferior learning, using a pedagogy based on theories of intrinsic motivation appears to be a more reasonable and effective approach to enhancing learning among culturally diverse students.

(①) The negative effects of extrinsic motivators such as grades have been documented with students from different cultures. (②) Although this matter is more complex than simply regarding all extrinsic rewards as controlling or diminishing learning, (③) we agree with Richard Ryan and his colleagues that people across different cultures are likely to express more satisfaction with their lives when their primary goals are intrinsic rather than extrinsic. (④) Another consistent research finding is that when a learning activity is undertaken explicitly to attain some extrinsic reward, people respond by seeking the least demanding way of ensuring the reward. (⑤)

13.

If the FAA had independently noticed the error and tried to invoke a civil penalty or certificate suspension, the receipt of self-report automatically exempted the pilot from punishment.

U.S. commercial aviation has long had an extremely effective system for encouraging pilots to submit reports of errors. The program has resulted in numerous improvements to aviation safety. (①) It wasn't easy to establish: pilots had severe self-induced social pressures against admitting to errors. Moreover, to whom would they report them? Certainly not to their employers. Not even to the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA), for then they would probably be punished. (②) The solution was to let the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) set up a voluntary accident reporting system whereby pilots could submit semi-anonymous reports of errors they had made or observed in others. Once NASA personnel had acquired the necessary information, they would detach the contact information from the report and mail it back to the pilot. (③) This meant that NASA no longer knew who had reported the error, which made it impossible for the airline companies or the FAA (which enforced penalties against errors) to find out who had submitted the

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report. (④) When a sufficient number of similar errors had been collected, NASA would analyze them and issue reports and recommendations to the airlines and to the FAA. These reports also helped the pilots realize that their error reports were valuable tools for increasing safety. (⑤)

14. 빈칸 (A)~(D)에 들어갈 단어로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고른 것은? (단, 빈칸에 들어갈 단어의 어법은 무시한다.)

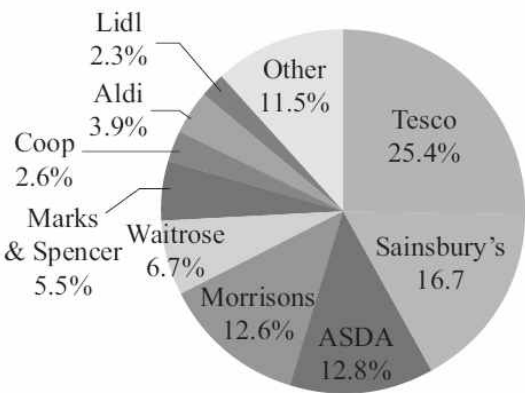
The psychology professor Dr. Kelly Lambert's research explains that keeping what she calls the "effort-driven rewards circuit" well engaged helps you deal with challenges in the environment around you or in your emotional life more effectively and (A) _____. Doing hands-on activities that produce results you can see and touch — such as knitting a scarf, cooking from scratch, or (B) _____ a garden — fuels the reward circuit so that it functions optimally. She argues that the (C) _____ increase in depression among Americans may be directly correlated with the decline of purposeful physical activity. When we work with our hands, it increases the release of the neurochemicals dopamine and serotonin, both responsible for generating positive emotions. She also explains that working with our hands gives us a greater (D) _____ of control over our environment and more connection to the world around us. All of which contributes to a reduction in stress and anxiety and builds resilience against the onset of depression.

<보 기>		
㉠ adverse	㉡ amend	㉢ document
㉣ dexterity	㉤ explicit	㉥ proficient
㉦ sense	㉧ tame	㉨ tend

	(A)		(B)		(C)		(D)
①	㉠	㉡	㉢	㉣
②	㉤	㉥	㉦	㉧
③	㉣	㉠	㉢	㉣
④	㉠	㉡	㉢	㉤
⑤	㉦	㉧	㉨	㉩

15. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하는 것을 <보기>에서 있는 대로 고른 것은?

UK Market Share of Food Retailers in 2013



- <보 기>
- (A) Tesco's market share is equal to the total market share of ASDA and Morrisons, which are respectively the third and the fourth largest market share holders.
 - (B) The total market share of the top 3 food retailers is bigger than that of the rest of the food retailers.
 - (C) The second largest market share holder is Sainsbury's, whose market share is about three times as much as that of Marks & Spencer
 - (D) The total market share of the three smallest food retailers — Aldi, Coop, and Lidl — is a little bit larger than that of Waitrose.

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

16. 다음 글의 내용을 다음과 같이 표로 정리할 때에 적절하지 않은 것은?

In considering event possibilities, strive to think creatively; people are attracted to events that are special and unusual. If you have been offering an event for several years, be aware that people can become tired of repeating the same program in the same way. Volunteers become stale, and the audience becomes bored unless you provide something fresh. Developing a distinctive and original event in the charitable marketplace can help attract a following. Another reason to be creative is competition. In the long run, whatever niche or special advantage you create for your event, there is a tendency for decline, due to others copying your idea. You may enjoy the advantage of uniqueness for a while, but expect this to be temporary. Add innovation to your program or undertaking with

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different, imaginative events to stay ahead of your competition. To think creatively, you must first develop an attitude of exploring different ideas. Assume that nothing is fixed and that any fundraising event is open to change. Even though previous events may have been successful, circumstances may have changed or there may be better and different ways to continue the event. You must be open to abandoning familiar formats. If necessary, you must be willing to fall out of love with a cherished tradition or program. This openness to ideas involves taking risks. Remember that you are not seeking the unique for the sake of just being different. What matters most in this exploratory process is the willingness to look for worthwhile ideas.

	Question	Response
①	Why people are more into creative ideas rather than the conventional one?	They get tired with repeats of same programs and same ways.
②	What competition have to do with creativity?	Creative and Imaginative ideas will put you ahead of the competition.
③	What should I do in order to think creatively?	You should have an attitude toward exploring creative ideas.
④	Should I stick with creative ideas?	Yes, finding creative ideas only to be different can also enhance your thinking..
⑤	Would people enjoy creative ideas for a long time?	No, Because people would find it boring later on.

[17~19] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

17.

It turns out that the secret behind our recently extended life span is not due to genetics or natural selection, but rather to the relentless improvements made to our overall standard of living.

(A) Furthermore, technologies designed to improve health have become available to the masses, whether via refrigeration to prevent spoilage or systemized garbage collection, which in and of itself eliminated many common sources of disease.

(B) From a medical and public health perspective, these developments were nothing less than game changing. For example, major diseases such as smallpox, polio, and measles have been eradicated by mass vaccination. At the same time, better living standards achieved through improvements in education, housing, nutrition, and sanitation systems have substantially reduced malnutrition and infections, preventing many unnecessary deaths among children.

(C) These impressive shifts have not only dramatically affected the ways in which civilizations eat, but also determined how civilizations will live and die.

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

18.

A paradox occurs when you avoid what you fear, because your fear then grows. This is counterintuitive, because when you avoid what you fear for a short time, your fear does decrease.

(A) You have to try to work against avoidance, even though it seems to make you feel better. I call this challenging the paradox. Challenging the paradox involves doing away with avoidance and replacing it with exposure.

(A) Over a longer period, however, avoidance allows the anxiety to flourish. For example, let's say that you are anxious about going to a dinner party because you fear talking to strangers. For a brief time, avoiding the evening enables your anxiety to lessen. However, if you avoid the next dinner party invitation, and then the next and the next, you have created a problem. Because of your avoidance of those dinner parties, you have made your anxiety about talking to strangers worse than it was at the start.

(C) Exposure means facing what makes you feel anxious. By exposing yourself to anxiety-provoking situations, you become habituated to them, and your anxiety will eventually diminish.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)

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

19.

Scientific knowledge cannot account for correct aesthetic appreciation of nature because science represents natural objects as members of a specific class, rather than as individual entities.

(A) But this is not true. When we experience nature, we do not experience it as species, but as individual objects. And as separated into individual objects, nature can have aesthetic properties that are not entailed by its scientific description.

(B) Natural science can explain, for instance, the formation of the waterfall, but it has nothing to say about our experience of the majestic Victoria Falls when viewed at sunset, its reds and oranges countless and captivating; geology can explain the formation of the Ngorongoro Crater in Tanzania, but not its painful and breathtaking beauty at sunrise, the fog slowly lifting above the crater and a lone hippopotamus dark and heavy in the lake.

(C) The science-based approach claims that aesthetically relevant properties are only those properties that all members of a natural kind share with each other.

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

20. 다음은 (A)~(E)의 각 빈칸에 들어갈 단어를 영어로 풀이한 것이다. 문맥상 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 어색한 것은?

Many of us rely (A) _____ on the media for information on topics of current interest as, understandably, we do not have time to (B) _____ our own, more thorough literature reviews and investigations. For business and political news as well as for human-interest stories, newspaper, radio, and television media do a good job of keeping us informed. But, these topics are relatively (C) _____ to cover as they involve familiar people, terms, and places. Stories involving complex science are harder to do. Journalists covering these stories often do not have a scientific

background and, even with a scientific background, it is difficult to (D) _____ and simplify scientific issues for viewers or readers. Finally, journalists work on tight deadlines, often having less than a day to research and write a story. Tight deadlines also make it (E) _____ to rely on activists who are eager to provide information and colourful quotations.

- ① (A) - to the exclusion of others
 ② (B) - organize and carry out
 ③ (C) - uncomplicated and easy to do or understand.
 ④ (D) - make concise
 ⑤ (E) - involving little trouble or effort

논술형 1. 다음은 토론의 한 장면이다. 잘 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

GOVERNMENT: We argue that product placement in TV shows should be banned. Product placement does not extend benefits to the general public but interferes with their interests.

Our first point in argument is that product placement defeats the very purpose of TV shows, especially those in dramatic forms. The primary purpose of dramas is to deliver a story, through which meaningful messages on society and the people living in it are delivered. Viewers watch dramas planning to take their stories seriously and respond to the messages they deliver. Product placement, on the other hand, aims to sell products. These competing goals clash on the screen. With random commercial brands popping out to steal the focus from the plot, the show quality suffers.

Our second point is that product placement doesn't give viewers a choice. Unlike commercials during breaks, there is no way for the viewer to avoid product placement. The viewer is not given a choice over whether to watch it or not. Product placement is advertising "embedded" in the program. It is integrated in the show, meaning that it is not possible to turn off the TV or switch the channel to avoid it.

Our last point is that product placement is enormously expensive and costs companies that use it a lot of money. These days, Korean TV shows have a global reach that hits billions of people, so inserting products in them has become costly. In the end, the extra marketing costs for product placement are added to the product's consumer price, with the products promoted by product placement becoming more expensive.

OPPOSITION: First, product placement is inevitable in the age of the new media environment. Today many people enjoy programs through mobile streaming services and video

downloads. The profit share from TV commercials is constantly declining, and production companies and broadcasting networks are compensating for the loss by attracting more product placements. From an idealistic point of view, the storytelling of TV dramas should not be interrupted by commercial advertising. From a realistic point of view, however, it is product placement that brings the programs to viewers.

Second, product placement does not harm but actually ensures the quality of TV shows. The "quality" of a TV show is not only about storytelling. Today's media content creation is nothing like writing a novel. Nowadays, high-quality media content requires a lot more elements such as expensive computer graphics, experienced directors, and even *hallyu* stars, but never can traditional funding support the increased cost. Such high-quality content can only be achieved with product placement.

(1) 윗 글을 읽고 <조건>을 참고하여 빈칸을 채우시오. (단, 조건 위배시 부분점수 없음)

MOTION: THIS HOUSE BELIEVES THAT GOVERNMENTS SHOULD _____.

<조건>
◦ 토론의 주제가 잘 드러나도록 6~10 단어로 작성할 것.

(2) 다음은 토론자들이 토론 중에 나눈 대화이다. 윗 글과 <보기>를 참고하여 빈칸을 채우시오.

➡ DURING OPPOSITION'S SPEECH
GOVERNMENT: *POI!
OPPOSITION: Go ahead.
GOVERNMENT: You're saying product placement is an enhancement rather than a harm of the quality of TV shows. Wouldn't it rather interfere the viewers instead of actually satisfying their needs?
OPPOSITION: _____

* POI(Points Of Information): 의의제기, 발언권 요청

<조건>
◦ 찬성 측(GOVERNMENT)의 질문에 대한 반박을 자신의 생각을 근거로 작성할 것.
◦ 적절한 문법과 철자를 사용할 것. (오류 시 감점)

논술형 2. 다음 글을 읽고 빈칸 (A)~(D)에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 주어진 철자로 시작하는 한 단어로 쓰시오.

In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right (A) f_____ that spits out the correct answer on a standardized test. Textbooks with grand titles like The Principles of Physics magically reveal "the principles" in three hundred pages. An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us "the truth." As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often ignore the many (B) a_____ paths that people wandered down, the many false clues they followed, the many misconceptions they had. We learn about Newton's "laws" — as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius — but not the years he spent exploring, (C) r_____, and changing them. The laws that Newton failed to establish — most notably his experiments in alchemy, which attempted, and (D) s_____ failed, to turn lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story told in physics classrooms. Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.

- (A) f_____
- (B) a_____
- (C) a_____
- (D) s_____