2023 수능특강 영어(2022) - 06 제목 파악

Q. [   ] 안에서 문맥 상 알맞은 어휘를 고르시오.   어휘선택(문제지)

1. p36-Gateway

Although cognitive and neuropsychological approaches 1[**emphasize / encounter**] the losses with age that might 2[**impair / repair**] social perception, motivational theories 3[**induce / indicate**] that there may be some gains or qualitative changes. Charles and Carstensen review a considerable body of evidence indicating that, as people get older, they tend to 4[**postpone / prioritize**] close 5[**economical / social**] relationships, focus more on achieving emotional well-being, and 6[**arrange / attend**] more to positive emotional information while ignoring negative information. These 7[**changing / remaining**] motivational goals in old age have 8[**implications / impairments**] for attention to and processing of social cues from the environment. Of particular importance in 9[**rejecting / considering**] emotional changes in old age is the presence of a positivity bias: that is, a tendency to notice, attend to, and remember more 10[**passive / positive**] compared to negative information. The role of life experience in social skills also 11[**induces / indicates**] that older adults might show gains in some aspects of social perception.

2. p38-no.01

Up until the late 1970s, the United States produced at least 70 percent of the clothing that Americans purchased. And — thanks to the New Deal — for much of the twentieth century, brands and manufacturers were expected to follow 12[**strict / flexible**] national labor laws. But in the late 1980s, a new section of the clothing business 13[**set up / cropped up**] : "fast fashion," the production of trendy, 14[**inexpensive / costly**] clothes in vast amounts at lightning speed in subcontracted factories, to be sold in thousands of chain stores. To keep the prices low, fast-fashion brands cut manufacturing costs — and the cheapest labor was 15[**available / avoidable**] in the world's poorest countries. Offshoring caught on across the industry, just as globalization was 16[**unfurling / unfitting**]. Though it started as a(n) 17[**huge / small**] corner of the business, fast fashion's remarkable success was so 18[**evitable / enviable**] it soon reset the rhythm for how clothing — from luxury to athletic wear — was and is conceived, advertised, and sold. The impact was dramatic: in the last thirty years, fashion has grown from a $500 billion trade, primarily domestically produced, to a $2.4-trillion-a-year global giant.

3. p38-no.02

The fact that deep learning computers merely 19**[carry on / carry out]** programmatic functions without understanding what they are doing or any 20**[implications / impairments]** has created problems in the past. In particular, many analysts have 21**[described / deliberated]** a problem of algorithmic bias. The data sets that neural networks train on are representations of the world as it is rather than the world that we might like to see. Because of this, a deep learning algorithm may 22**[represent / reproduce]** the worst stereotypes and biases of our society as a whole. A human, on the other hand, might 23**[suppress / exercise]** judgment and question the patterns that he or she was seeing. For example, a deep learning network might see that most of the pictures labeled as "secretary" in an online archive are female, whereas most pictures of a "boss" are male, and 24**[reverse / conclude]** that men are always bosses and women are always secretaries.

4. p39-no.03

Assumptions are a(n) 25**[reflection / deflection]** of what's going on in one's mind, where we focus our thinking. When our thoughts are voiced to someone else, we now have a great opportunity to learn the person's 26**[perception / prescription]**. It is precisely from that 27**[conception / perception]** that change efforts can start. Suppose Alex was thinking, "I'm too old to get that job. They're looking for someone fresh out of school." As a result, Alex did not apply for the teaching position, even though he really wanted it. Suppose he was a great leader who could turn that school around, but his lack of 28**[completion / initiative]** created a lose-lose for him and for the school district. What if instead he 29**[recollected / recognized]** he had unique experiences from his prior roles that could indeed be of true value? If he had been 30**[hesitant / willing]** to challenge his own assumption, he might have taken action, with confidence, and pursued his goal. Stories like this happen too often. They 31**[hinder / harness]** progress and inhibit organizations from achieving their goals. They cause individuals to remain 32**[rocked / locked]** in their self-imposed boundaries.

5. p39-no.04

Physicians claim that a lot of what they do is 33**[intuitive / internal]**. It is reasoning through the associations built up over years of practice. But when AI scientists work on the problem of medical diagnosis, their effort is to see the diagnostic process as a set of 34**[explicit / implicit]** procedures that can be 35**[captured / nurtured]** in a program. AI experts attack the problem by interviewing a physician over the course of months, trying to pin down every aspect of how he or she makes decisions. They model the structure of that practical knowledge which "feels intuitive." The resulting program will, given

the same information as the physician, usually come to the same conclusion. The process of writing such programs has a side effect. If the program "thinks" henceforth like the physician, the physician's thinking about his or her activity has been 36**[continued / changed]** by collaboration in the making of the program. What once seemed intuitive to the physician has been shown to be 37**[arbitrary / formalizable]**.

Q. [   ] 안에 주어진 알파벳으로 시작하는 어휘를 넣으시오.　　　　　　　　　어휘완성(문제지)

1. p36-Gateway

Although cognitive and neuropsychological approaches 1[e   ] the losses with age that might 2[i   ] social perception, motivational theories indicate that there may be some gains or qualitative changes.

인식적 접근법과 신경 심리학적 접근법이 사회 지각을 해칠지도 모르는 노화에 따른 상실을 강조하긴 하지만, 동기 이론은 어떤 이점이나 질적 변화가 있을 수 있다는 것을 보여 준다.

Charles and Carstensen 3[r   ] a considerable body of evidence indicating that, as people get older, they tend to 4[p   ] close social relationships, focus more on achieving emotional well-being, and 5[a   ] more to positive emotional information while 6[i   ] negative information.

Charles 와 Carstensen 은 사람들은 나이가 들면서 친밀한 사회적 관계를 우선시하고, 정서적 행복을 성취하는 데 더 주력하고, 부정적인 정보는 무시하는 반면에 긍정적인 정보에 더 많이 주의를 기울이는 경향이 있다는 것을 보여 주는 상당한 양의 증거를 검토한다.

These changing motivational goals in old age have 7[i   ] for attention to and processing of social 8[c   ] from the environment.

노년의 이런 변화하는 동기 부여상의 목표는 주변 환경으로부터의 사회적 신호를 주목하고 처리하는 것에 영향을 미친다.

Of particular importance in considering emotional changes in old age is the presence of a 9[p   ] 10[b   ]: that is, a tendency to notice, attend to, and remember more positive 11[c   ] to negative information.

노년의 정서적 변화를 고려할 때 특히 중요한 것은 긍정 편향, 즉 부정적 정보에 비해 더 긍정적인 정보를 인지하고, 주목하고, 기억하는 경향이 있다는 것이다.

The role of life experience in social skills also 12[i   ] that older adults might show gains in some aspects of social 13[p   ].

사회적 기술(사교적 능력)에서 인생 경험이 하는 역할 또한 노년의 성인이 사회 지각의 일부 측면에서 이점을 보여 줄 수 있다는 것을 나타낸다.

2. p38-no.01

Up until the late 1970s, the United States produced at least 70 percent of the clothing that Americans purchased.

1970 년대 후반까지, 미국은 자국민이 구매하는 의류의 최소 70 퍼센트를 생산했다.

And — thanks to the New Deal — for much of the twentieth century, brands and manufacturers were expected to follow 14[s   ] national labor laws.

그리고 뉴딜 정책 덕분에 20 세기의 대부분 동안, (의류) 브랜드와 제조사는 엄격한 국가 노동법들을 따라야 했다.

But in the late 1980s, a new section of the clothing business 15**[c   ]**

16**[u   ]**: "fast fashion," the production of trendy, inexpensive clothes in vast amounts at

lightning speed in 17**[s   ]** factories, to be sold in thousands of chain stores.

그러나 1980 년대 후반에 의류 사업의 새로운 부분이 불쑥 나타났는데, 이는 수천 개의 연쇄점에서 판매할 수 있도록, 하청 계약된
공장에서 아주 빠른 속도로 대량으로 최신 유행의 비싸지 않은 의류를 생산하는 '패스트 패션'이었다.

To keep the prices low, fast-fashion brands 18**[c   ]** manufacturing costs — and the

cheapest labor was 19**[a   ]** in the world's poorest countries.

가격을 낮게 유지하기 위해, 패스트 패션 브랜드는 제조 비용을 삭감했는데, 가장 비용이 들지 않는 노동자는 세계에서 제일 가난한
나라에서 얻을 수 있었다.

Offshoring 20**[c   ]** 21**[o   ]** across the industry, just as globalization was

22**[u   ]**.

막 세계화가 차례로 펼쳐지면서, 생산 기지 해외 이전이 의류 산업 전반에 걸쳐 인기를 얻었다.

Though it started as a small corner of the business, fast fashion's 23**[r   ]** success was so

24**[e   ]** it soon reset the rhythm for how clothing — from luxury to athletic wear — was

and is 25**[c   ]**, advertised, and sold.

패스트 패션은 그 업계의 작은 외딴 부분으로 시작했지만, 그 놀라운 성공은 참으로 부러운 것이어서 이는 곧 고급 의류에서 운동복에
이르기까지 의류가 구상되고, 광고되며, 판매된 방식, 그리고 그렇게 되고 있는 방식에 대한 리듬을 재설정했다.

The impact was dramatic: in the last thirty years, fashion has grown from a $500 billion trade, primarily

26**[d   ]** produced, to a $2.4-trillion-a-year global giant.

그 영향력은 대단히 컸는데, 지난 30 년 동안에 패션 산업은 주로 국내에서 생산된 5 천억 달러의 거래에서 연간 2.4 조 달러의 국제적인
거대 산업으로 성장했다.

3. p38-no.02

The fact that deep learning computers merely 27**[c   ]** 28**[o   ]**

programmatic functions without understanding what they are doing or any 29**[i   ]** has

created problems in the past.

딥 러닝 컴퓨터가 자신이 무엇을 하고 있는지, 혹은 그 어떤 결과도 이해하지 못하고 프로그램에 따른 기능을 수행할 뿐이라는 사실은
지금까지 문제를 일으켜 왔다.

In particular, many analysts have described a problem of 30**[a   ]** 31**[b   ]**.

특히, 많은 분석가들은 알고리즘 편향의 문제를 설명해 왔다.

The data sets that neural networks train on are 32**[r   ]** of the world as it is rather than the

world that we might like to see.

신경 회로망이 토대로 삼아 훈련하는 데이터 세트는 우리가 보고 싶어 할지도 모르는 세계라기보다는 있는 그대로의 세계에 대한
표현이다.

Because of this, a deep learning algorithm may 33**[r   ]** the worst stereotypes and

34**[b   ]** of our society as a whole.

이 때문에 딥 러닝 알고리즘은 우리 사회 전체의 최악의 고정 관념과 편향을 재현할 수 있다.

A human, on the other hand, might exercise 35**[j   ]** and question the patterns that he or she was seeing.

반면에 인간은 판단력을 발휘하여 자신이 보고 있었던 패턴에 의문을 제기할지도 모른다.

For example, a deep learning network might see that most of the pictures 36**[l   ]** as "secretary" in an online archive are female, 37**[w   ]** most pictures of a "boss" are male, and conclude that men are always bosses and women are always secretaries.

예를 들어, 딥 러닝 회로망은 온라인 수집 자료에서 '비서'라고 분류된 대부분의 사진이 여성이지만, '상사'의 대부분의 사진은 남성이라는 것을 알아채고, 남성은 항상 상사이고 여성은 항상 비서라는 결론을 내릴지도 모른다.

4. p39-no.03

38**[A   ]** are a 39**[r   ]** of what's going on in one's mind, where we focus our thinking.

가정(假定)이란 우리 마음속에서 무슨 일이 일어나고 있는지, 즉 우리 사고의 초점을 어디에 두고 있는지를 반영한다.

When our thoughts are 40**[v   ]** to someone else, we now have a great opportunity to learn the person's 41**[p   ]**.

우리 생각이 다른 어떤 사람에게 말로 표현되면 이제 우리는 그 사람의 인식을 알게 될 좋은 기회를 얻은 것이다.

It is precisely from that perception that change efforts can start.

변화의 노력이 시작될 수 있는 것은 바로 그 인식으로부터이다.

Suppose Alex was thinking, "I'm too old to get that job. They're looking for someone 42**[f   ]** out of school."

Alex 가 "나는 나이가 너무 많아서 저 일자리를 얻을 수 없어. 학교를 갓 졸업한 사람을 찾고 있네"라고 생각하고 있었다고 가정해 보자.

As a result, Alex did not apply for the teaching position, even though he really wanted it.

그 결과 Alex 는 그 가르치는 자리를 정말 원했으면서도 거기에 지원하지 않았다.

Suppose he was a great leader who could turn that school around, but his lack of 43**[i   ]** created a lose-lose for him and for the school district.

그가 그 학교 전체를 호전시킬 수 있는 훌륭한 지도자였지만 그의 진취성 부족이 그와 그 학구 모두에 부정적 결과를 낳는 상황을 만들었다고 가정해 보자.

What if instead he 44**[r   ]** he had unique experiences from his 45**[p   ]** roles that could indeed be of true value?

그러는 대신, 그가 정말로 진정한 가치가 있을 수도 있는 이전의 역할에서 온 특별한 경험을 가지고 있다는 것을 깨달았다면 어땠을까?

If he had been willing to challenge his own assumption, he might have 46**[t   ]** 47**[a   ]**, with confidence, and 48**[p   ]** his goal.

만약 자신의 가정의 진실을 기꺼이 의심하려고 했다면, 그는 자신 있게 행동을 취하여 자신의 목표를 추구했을지도 모른다.

Stories like this happen too often.

이와 같은 이야기들은 너무나 자주 일어난다.

They 49**[h   ]** progress and 50**[i   ]** organizations from achieving their goals.

그것들은 앞으로 나아가는 것을 가로막고 조직이 목표를 달성하는 것을 저해한다.

They cause individuals to remain 51**[l   ]** in their 52**[s   ]** 53**[b   ]**.

그것들은 사람들이 스스로 부과한 한계 안에 묶여 있도록 한다.

5. p39-no.04

Physicians claim that a lot of what they do is 54**[i   ]**.

의사들은 자신들이 하는 일 중 많은 부분이 직관적이라고 주장한다.

It is 55**[r   ]** through the 56**[a   ]** built up over years of practice.

그것은 여러 해에 걸친 업무에서 축적된 연관성을 통한 추론이다.

But when AI scientists work on the problem of medical diagnosis, their effort is to see the diagnostic process as a set of 57**[e   ]** procedures that can be 58**[c   ]** in a program.

그러나 인공 지능 과학자들이 의학 진단 문제를 연구할 때, 그들이 하는 일은 진단 과정을 프로그램에 담길 수 있는 일련의 명시적 절차로 보는 것이다.

AI experts attack the problem by interviewing a 59**[p   ]** over the course of months, trying to 60**[p   ]** 61**[d   ]** every aspect of how he or she makes decisions.

인공 지능 전문가들은 여러 달에 걸쳐 의사를 인터뷰함으로써 그 문제에 착수하여, 그 사람이 결정하는 방식의 모든 면을 정확히 밝히려고 노력한다.

They model the structure of that 62**[p   ]** knowledge which "feels intuitive."

그들은 '직관적으로 느껴지는' 그 실제적인 지식의 구조 모형을 만든다.

The resulting program will, given the same information as the physician, usually come to the 63**[s   ]** 64**[c   ]**.

그 결과로 나온 프로그램은 의사와 동일한 정보를 제공받을 경우 보통 똑같은 결론에 도달할 것이다.

The process of writing such programs has a 65**[s   ]** 66**[e   ]**.

그런 프로그램을 작성하는 과정에는 뜻하지 않은 결과가 생긴다.

If the program "thinks" henceforth like the physician, the physician's thinking about his or her activity has been changed by 67**[c   ]** in the making of the program.

이후로 그 프로그램이 그 의사처럼 '생각한다'고 해도, 자신의 활동에 대한 의사의 생각은 그 프로그램을 만들 때의 협업에 의해 바뀐 상태이다.

What once seemed 68**[i   ]** to the physician has been shown to be 69**[f   ]**.

전에는 의사에게 직관적이라고 보였던 것이 공식화가 가능한 것으로 드러났다.

Q. [   ] 안에서 어법 상 알맞은 것을 고르시오.   어법선택(문제지)

1. p36-Gateway

Although cognitive and neuropsychological approaches 1[**emphasizes / emphasize**] the losses with age that might impair social perception, motivational theories indicate 2[**that / what**] there may be some gains or qualitative changes. Charles and Carstensen review a considerable body of evidence 3[**indicates / indicating**] that, as people get older, they tend to 4[**prioritizing / prioritize**] close social relationships, 5[**focusing / focus**] more on achieving emotional well-being, and attend more to positive emotional information while ignoring negative information. These changing motivational goals in old age 6[**has / have**] implications for attention to and processing of social cues from the environment. Of particular importance in considering emotional changes in old age 7[**are / is**] the presence of a positivity bias: that is, a tendency to notice, attend to, and 8[**remember / remembering**] more positive 9[**compared / comparing**] to negative information. The role of life experience in social skills also indicates 10[**what / that**] older adults might show gains in some aspects of social perception.

2. p38-no.01

Up until the late 1970s, the United States produced at least 70 percent of the clothing that Americans purchased. And — thanks to the New Deal — for much of the twentieth century, brands and manufacturers were 11[**expected / expecting**] to follow strict national labor laws. But in the late 1980s, a new section of the clothing business cropped up: "fast fashion," the production of trendy, inexpensive clothes in vast amounts at lightning speed in subcontracted factories, 12[**to be sold / selling**] in thousands of chain stores. To keep the prices low, fast-fashion brands cut manufacturing costs — and the cheapest labor 13[**were / was**] available in the world's poorest countries. Offshoring caught on across the industry, just as globalization was 14[**unfurling / unfurled**]. Though it started as a small corner of the business, fast fashion's remarkable success 15[**were / was**] so enviable it soon reset the rhythm for how clothing — from luxury to athletic wear — 16[**were / was**] and is conceived, advertised, and sold. The impact was dramatic: in the last thirty years, fashion has grown from a $500 billion trade, primarily 17[**domestically / domestical**] produced, to a $2.4-trillion-a-year global giant.

3. p38-no.02

The fact that deep learning computers merely 18**[carrying / carry]** out programmatic functions without understanding 19**[what / that]** they are doing or any implications 20**[has / have]** created problems in the past. In particular, many analysts have described a problem of algorithmic bias. The data sets that neural networks train on 21**[is / are]** representations of the world as it is rather than the world that we might like to see. Because of this, a deep learning algorithm may reproduce the worst stereotypes and biases of our society as a whole. A human, on the other hand, might exercise judgment and question the patterns that he or she was 22**[seeing / seen]**. For example, a deep learning network might see 23**[that / what]** most of the pictures labeled as "secretary" in an online archive are female, whereas most pictures of a "boss" are male, and 24**[concluding / conclude]** 25**[that / what]** men are always bosses and women are always secretaries.

4. p39-no.03

Assumptions are a reflection of what's going on in one's mind, 26**[where / which]** we focus our thinking. When our thoughts are 27**[voiced / voicing]** to someone else, we now have a great opportunity to learn the person's perception. It is precisely from 28**[what / that]** perception that change efforts can start. Suppose Alex was thinking, "I'm too old to get that job. They're looking for someone fresh out of school." As a result, Alex did not apply for the teaching position, even though he really wanted it. 29**[Suppose / Supposing]** he was a great leader who could turn that school around, but his lack of initiative 30**[creating / created]** a lose-lose for him and for the school district. What if instead he recognized he had unique experiences from his prior roles that could indeed be of true value? If he had been willing to challenge his own assumption, he 31**[might take / might have taken]** action, with confidence, and pursued his goal. Stories like this happen too often. They hinder progress and 32**[inhibiting / inhibit]** organizations from achieving their goals. They cause individuals to remain 33**[locked / locking]** in their self-imposed boundaries.

5. p39-no.04

Physicians claim 34**[that / what]** a lot of what they do 35**[is / are]** intuitive. It is reasoning through the associations 36**[building / built]** up over years of practice. But when AI scientists work on the problem of medical diagnosis, their effort is to see the diagnostic process as a set of explicit procedures that can be captured in a program. AI experts attack the problem by interviewing a physician over the course of months, 37**[tried / trying]** to pin down every aspect of 38**[how / what]** he or she makes decisions. They model the structure of that practical knowledge which "feels intuitive." The resulting program will,

39**[given / giving]** the same information as the physician, usually come to the same conclusion. The process of writing such programs 40**[has / have]** a side effect. If the program "thinks" henceforth like the physician, the physician's thinking about his or her activity 41**[has / have]** been changed by collaboration in the making of the program. What once seemed intuitive to the physician 42**[have / has]** 43**[been shown / shown]** to be formalizable.

Q. 문맥 상 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 쓰시오.   문단배열(문제지)

1. p36-Gateway

> Although cognitive and neuropsychological approaches emphasize the losses with age that might impair social perception, motivational theories indicate that there may be some gains or qualitative changes.

(A) Of particular importance in considering emotional changes in old age is the presence of a positivity bias: that is, a tendency to notice, attend to, and remember more positive compared to negative information.

(B) These changing motivational goals in old age have implications for attention to and processing of social cues from the environment.

(C) Charles and Carstensen review a considerable body of evidence indicating that, as people get older, they tend to prioritize close social relationships, focus more on achieving emotional well-being, and attend more to positive emotional information while ignoring negative information.

(D) The role of life experience in social skills also indicates that older adults might show gains in some aspects of social perception.

2. p38-no.01

> Up until the late 1970s, the United States produced at least 70 percent of the clothing that Americans purchased.

(A) To keep the prices low, fast-fashion brands cut manufacturing costs — and the cheapest labor was available in the world's poorest countries. Offshoring caught on across the industry, just as globalization was unfurling.

(B) Though it started as a small corner of the business, fast fashion's remarkable success was so enviable it soon reset the rhythm for how clothing — from luxury to athletic wear — was and is conceived, advertised, and sold. The impact was dramatic: in the last thirty years, fashion has grown from a $500 billion trade, primarily domestically produced, to a $2.4-trillion-a-year global giant.

(C) But in the late 1980s, a new section of the clothing business cropped up: "fast fashion," the production of trendy, inexpensive clothes in vast amounts at lightning speed in subcontracted factories, to be sold in thousands of chain stores.

(D) And — thanks to the New Deal — for much of the twentieth century, brands and manufacturers were expected to follow strict national labor laws.

3. p38-no.02

> The fact that deep learning computers merely carry out programmatic functions without understanding

what they are doing or any implications has created problems in the past.

(A) The data sets that neural networks train on are representations of the world as it is rather than the world that we might like to see.

(B) A human, on the other hand, might exercise judgment and question the patterns that he or she was seeing. For example, a deep learning network might see that most of the pictures labeled as "secretary" in an online archive are female, whereas most pictures of a "boss" are male, and conclude that men are always bosses and women are always secretaries.

(C) In particular, many analysts have described a problem of algorithmic bias.

(D) Because of this, a deep learning algorithm may reproduce the worst stereotypes and biases of our society as a whole.

4. p39-no.03

Assumptions are a reflection of what's going on in one's mind, where we focus our thinking.

(A) Stories like this happen too often. They hinder progress and inhibit organizations from achieving their goals. They cause individuals to remain locked in their self-imposed boundaries.

(B) When our thoughts are voiced to someone else, we now have a great opportunity to learn the person's perception. It is precisely from that perception that change efforts can start.

(C) Suppose Alex was thinking, "I'm too old to get that job. They're looking for someone fresh out of school." As a result, Alex did not apply for the teaching position, even though he really wanted it.

(D) Suppose he was a great leader who could turn that school around, but his lack of initiative created a lose-lose for him and for the school district. What if instead he recognized he had unique experiences from his prior roles that could indeed be of true value? If he had been willing to challenge his own assumption, he might have taken action, with confidence, and pursued his goal.

5. p39-no.04

Physicians claim that a lot of what they do is intuitive.

(A) The resulting program will, given the same information as the physician, usually come to the same conclusion. The process of writing such programs has a side effect.

(B) If the program "thinks" henceforth like the physician, the physician's thinking about his or her activity has been changed by collaboration in the making of the program. What once seemed intuitive to the physician has been shown to be formalizable.

(C) It is reasoning through the associations built up over years of practice. But when AI scientists work on the problem of medical diagnosis, their effort is to see the diagnostic process as a set of explicit procedures that can be captured in a program.

(D) AI experts attack the problem by interviewing a physician over the course of months, trying to pin down every aspect of how he or she makes decisions. They model the structure of that practical knowledge which "feels intuitive."

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1. p36-Gateway

(A) Charles and Carstensen review a considerable body of evidence indicating that, as people get older, they tend to prioritize close social relationships, focus more on achieving emotional well-being, and attend more to positive emotional information while ignoring negative information.

(B) The role of life experience in social skills also indicates that older adults might show gains in some aspects of social perception.

(C) Although cognitive and neuropsychological approaches emphasize the losses with age that might impair social perception, motivational theories indicate that there may be some gains or qualitative changes.

(D) These changing motivational goals in old age have implications for attention to and processing of social cues from the environment.

(E) Of particular importance in considering emotional changes in old age is the presence of a positivity bias: that is, a tendency to notice, attend to, and remember more positive compared to negative information.

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(B) But in the late 1980s, a new section of the clothing business cropped up: "fast fashion," the production of trendy, inexpensive clothes in vast amounts at lightning speed in subcontracted factories, to be sold in thousands of chain stores.

(C) Up until the late 1970s, the United States produced at least 70 percent of the clothing that Americans purchased.

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(E) Though it started as a small corner of the business, fast fashion's remarkable success was so enviable it soon reset the rhythm for how clothing — from luxury to athletic wear — was and is conceived, advertised, and sold. The impact was dramatic: in the last thirty years, fashion has grown from a $500 billion trade, primarily domestically produced, to a $2.4-trillion-a-year global giant.

(F) And — thanks to the New Deal — for much of the twentieth century, brands and manufacturers were expected to follow strict national labor laws.

3. p38-no.02

(A) A human, on the other hand, might exercise judgment and question the patterns that he or she was

seeing. For example, a deep learning network might see that most of the pictures labeled as "secretary" in an online archive are female, whereas most pictures of a "boss" are male, and conclude that men are always bosses and women are always secretaries.

(B) The fact that deep learning computers merely carry out programmatic functions without understanding what they are doing or any implications has created problems in the past.

(C) Because of this, a deep learning algorithm may reproduce the worst stereotypes and biases of our society as a whole.

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(E) The data sets that neural networks train on are representations of the world as it is rather than the world that we might like to see.

4. p39-no.03

(A) What if instead he recognized he had unique experiences from his prior roles that could indeed be of true value? If he had been willing to challenge his own assumption, he might have taken action, with confidence, and pursued his goal.

(B) Stories like this happen too often. They hinder progress and inhibit organizations from achieving their goals. They cause individuals to remain locked in their self-imposed boundaries.

(C) As a result, Alex did not apply for the teaching position, even though he really wanted it. Suppose he was a great leader who could turn that school around, but his lack of initiative created a lose-lose for him and for the school district.

(D) It is precisely from that perception that change efforts can start. Suppose Alex was thinking, "I'm too old to get that job. They're looking for someone fresh out of school."

(E) Assumptions are a reflection of what's going on in one's mind, where we focus our thinking. When our thoughts are voiced to someone else, we now have a great opportunity to learn the person's perception.

5. p39-no.04

(A) AI experts attack the problem by interviewing a physician over the course of months, trying to pin down every aspect of how he or she makes decisions. They model the structure of that practical knowledge which "feels intuitive."

(B) But when AI scientists work on the problem of medical diagnosis, their effort is to see the diagnostic process as a set of explicit procedures that can be captured in a program.

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1. p36-Gateway

> The role of life experience in social skills also indicates that older adults might show gains in some aspects of social perception.

Although cognitive and neuropsychological approaches emphasize the losses with age that might impair social perception, motivational theories indicate that there may be some gains or qualitative changes. (①) Charles and Carstensen review a considerable body of evidence indicating that, as people get older, they tend to prioritize close social relationships, focus more on achieving emotional well-being, and attend more to positive emotional information while ignoring negative information. (②) These changing motivational goals in old age have implications for attention to and processing of social cues from the environment. (③) Of particular importance in considering emotional changes in old age is the presence of a positivity bias: that is, a tendency to notice, attend to, and remember more positive compared to negative information. (④)

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> Offshoring caught on across the industry, just as globalization was unfurling.

Up until the late 1970s, the United States produced at least 70 percent of the clothing that Americans purchased. (①) And — thanks to the New Deal — for much of the twentieth century, brands and manufacturers were expected to follow strict national labor laws. (②) But in the late 1980s, a new section of the clothing business cropped up: "fast fashion," the production of trendy, inexpensive clothes in vast amounts at lightning speed in subcontracted factories, to be sold in thousands of chain stores. (③) To keep the prices low, fast-fashion brands cut manufacturing costs — and the cheapest labor was available in the world's poorest countries. (④) Though it started as a small corner of the business, fast fashion's remarkable success was so enviable it soon reset the rhythm for how clothing — from luxury to athletic wear — was and is conceived, advertised, and sold. (⑤) The impact was dramatic: in the last thirty years, fashion has grown from a $500 billion trade, primarily domestically produced, to a $2.4-trillion-a-year global giant.

3. p38-no.02

> Because of this, a deep learning algorithm may reproduce the worst stereotypes and biases of our society as a whole.

The fact that deep learning computers merely carry out programmatic functions without understanding what they are doing or any implications has created problems in the past. (①) In particular, many analysts have described a problem of algorithmic bias. (②) The data sets that neural networks train on are

representations of the world as it is rather than the world that we might like to see. (③) A human, on the other hand, might exercise judgment and question the patterns that he or she was seeing. (④) For example, a deep learning network might see that most of the pictures labeled as "secretary" in an online archive are female, whereas most pictures of a "boss" are male, and conclude that men are always bosses and women are always secretaries. (⑤)

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Stories like this happen too often.

Assumptions are a reflection of what's going on in one's mind, where we focus our thinking. (①) When our thoughts are voiced to someone else, we now have a great opportunity to learn the person's perception. (②) It is precisely from that perception that change efforts can start. Suppose Alex was thinking, "I'm too old to get that job. They're looking for someone fresh out of school." (③) As a result, Alex did not apply for the teaching position, even though he really wanted it. Suppose he was a great leader who could turn that school around, but his lack of initiative created a lose-lose for him and for the school district. What if instead he recognized he had unique experiences from his prior roles that could indeed be of true value? (④) If he had been willing to challenge his own assumption, he might have taken action, with confidence, and pursued his goal. (⑤) They hinder progress and inhibit organizations from achieving their goals. They cause individuals to remain locked in their self-imposed boundaries.

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1. p36-Gateway

1. emphasize [해설] emphasize 강조하다, 두드러지게 하다 encounter 접하다, 마주치다; 마주침, (뜻밖의) 만남

2. impair [해설] impair 손상시키다, 악화시키다 repair 수선[수리]하다, 회복하다; 수선[수리], 회복

3. indicate [해설] indicate 말하다, 나타내다, 표시하다 induce 유도[설득]하다, 유발하다, 일으키다

4. prioritize [해설] prioritize 우선시하다, 우선순위를 정하다 postpone 연기하다, 뒤로 미루다

5. social [해설] social 사회적인, 사교적인 economical 절약하는, 경제적인

6. attend [해설] attend 참석하다, 보살피다 arrange 정리[준비]하다, 배열[배치]하다, 각색하다

7. changing [해설] change 거스름돈 remain 여전히 ...이다, 남다; (-s) 나머지, 유적, 유해

8. implications [해설] implications 영향 impairment (신체적, 정신적) 장애

9. considering [해설] considering ~을 생각[고려]하면 rejecting 거절하는

10. positive [해설] positive 긍정적인, 확신하는, 양성의 passive 수동적인, 소극적인, 간접의

11. indicates [해설] indicate 말하다, 나타내다, 표시하다 induce 유도[설득]하다, 유발하다, 일으키다

2. p38-no.01

12. strict [해설] strict 엄한, 엄격한, 엄밀한, 정확한 flexible 융통성이 있는, 유연한, 탄력적인

13. cropped up [해설] crop up 생기다, (문제 등이) 제기되다 set up 설치하다, 마련하다, 시작하다

14. inexpensive [해설] inexpensive 값싼, 비싸지 않은 costly 많은 비용이 드는, 대가가 큰

15. available [해설] available 구할 수 있는, 이용할 수 있는 avoidable 막을[피할] 수 있는

16. unfurling [해설] unfurl 펼쳐지다[펴지다] unfit 부적절한, 부적합한; 부적당하게 하다

17. small [해설] small 사소한 huge 아주 많은, 막대한

18. enviable [해설] enviable 선망의 대상이 되는 evitable 피할 수 있는(inevitable 피할 수 없는)

3. p38-no.02

19. carry out [해설] carry out ~을 수행하다, 실행하다 carry on 계속하다

20. implications [해설] implications 영향 impairment (신체적, 정신적) 장애

21. described [해설] described 기술된, 기록된 deliberate 고의의, 의도적인, 신중한; 숙고하다

22. reproduce [해설] reproduce 재현[재생]하다, 복제하다, 번식하다 represent 표현하다, 나타내다, 대표하다

23. exercise [해설] exercise 행사하다 suppress 억압[진압]하다, 억제하다, 참다

24. conclude [해설] conclude 결론을 내리다, 끝내다, 마치다 reverse 뒤바꾸다, 반전시키다; 반대(의), 뒤(의)

4. p39-no.03

25. reflection [해설] reflection 반영, 반사, 숙고, 반성 deflection

26. perception [해설] perception 인식, 인지, 지각 prescription 처방(전), 규범

27. perception [해설] perception 인식, 인지, 지각 conception 개념

28. initiative [해설] initiative 새로운 계획, 개시, 주도(권), 결단력, 진취성 completion 완료, 완수, 성취

29. recognized [해설] recognized (존재가) 인정된 recollect 회상하다, 생각해내다

30. willing [해설] willing 기꺼이 ~하는, 자발적인, 순조로운 hesitant 머뭇거리는, 주저하는, 망설이는

31. hinder [해설] hinder 방해하다, 막다 harness 동력화하다, 이용하다; 마구, 고정 벨트

32. locked [해설] lock 고정시키다, 잠그다 rock (앞뒤.좌우로 살살) 흔들다; 달래다, 진정시키다

5. p39-no.04

33. intuitive [해설] intuitive 직관적인, 직관에 의한 internal 내부의, 체내의, 국내의

34. explicit [해설] explicit 명시적인, 분명한, 명백한 implicit 내포된, 암묵적인

35. captured [해설] captured 포획된 nurture 양육하다, 교육하다; 양육, 교육

36. changed [해설] change 거스름돈 continued 지속적인

37. formalizable [해설] formalizable 공식화가 가능한 arbitrary 임의의, 자의적인, 독단적인

어휘완성 (정답지)

1. p36-Gateway

1. emphasize	2. impair
3. review	4. prioritize
5. attend	6. ignoring
7. implications	8. cues
9. positivity	10. bias
11. compared	12. indicates
13. perception	

2. p38-no.01

14. strict	15. cropped
16. up	17. subcontracted
18. cut	19. available
20. caught	21. on
22. unfurling	23. remarkable
24. enviable	25. conceived
26. domestically	

3. p38-no.02

27. carry	28. out
29. implications	30. algorithmic

YOUTUBE 나눔영어 – EBS 내신대비 해설강의 채널

31. bias
32. representations
33. reproduce
34. biases
35. judgment
36. labeled
37. whereas

4. p39-no.03

38. Assumptions
39. reflection
40. voiced
41. perception
42. fresh
43. initiative
44. recognized
45. prior
46. taken
47. action
48. pursued
49. hinder
50. inhibit
51. locked
52. self-imposed
53. boundaries

5. p39-no.04

54. intuitive
55. reasoning
56. associations
57. explicit
58. captured
59. physician
60. pin
61. down
62. practical
63. same
64. conclusion
65. side
66. effect
67. collaboration
68. intuitive
69. formalizable

어법선택 (정답지)

1. p36-Gateway

1. emphasize
2. that
3. indicating
4. prioritize
5. focus
6. have
7. is
8. remember
9. compared
10. that

2. p38-no.01

11. expected
12. to be sold

13. was

14. unfurling

15. was

16. was

17. domestically

3. p38-no.02

18. carry

19. what

20. has

21. are

22. seeing

23. that

24. conclude

25. that

4. p39-no.03

26. where

27. voiced

28. that

29. Suppose

30. created

31. might have taken

32. inhibit

33. locked

5. p39-no.04

34. that

35. is

36. built

37. trying

38. how

39. given

40. has

41. has

42. has

43. been shown

문단배열 (정답지)

1. p36-Gateway

C-B-A-D

2. p38-no.01

D-C-A-B

3. p38-no.02

C-A-D-B

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4. p39-no.03

B-C-D-A

5. p39-no.04

C-D-A-B

문장배열 (정답지)

1. p36-Gateway

C-A-D-E-B

2. p38-no.01

C-F-B-A-D-E

3. p38-no.02

B-D-E-C-A

4. p39-no.03

E-D-C-A-B

5. p39-no.04

C-E-B-A-D-F

문장삽입 (정답지)

1. p36-Gateway

4

2. p38-no.01

4

3. p38-no.02

3

YOUTUBE 나눔영어 – EBS 내신대비 해설강의 채널

4. p39-no.03

5

5. p39-no.04

3