

Q. [] 안에서 문맥 상 알맞은 어휘를 고르시오.

어휘선택(문제지)

1. p32-Gateway

Scientists use paradigms rather than 1[refusing / believing] them. The use of a paradigm in research typically 2[attends / addresses] related problems by 3[demolishing / employing] shared concepts, symbolic expressions, experimental and mathematical tools and procedures, and even some of the same theoretical statements. Scientists need only 4[understand / undermine] how to use these various elements in ways that others would 5[refuse / accept]. These elements of shared practice thus need not 6[presuppose / propose] any 7[considerable / comparable] unity in scientists' beliefs about what they are doing when they use them. Indeed, one role of a paradigm is to 8[enable / enact] scientists to work successfully without having to provide a detailed account of what they are doing or what they believe about it. Thomas Kuhn noted that scientists "can agree in their 9[involvement / identification] of a paradigm without agreeing on, or even attempting to produce, a full interpretation or rationalization of it. Lack of a standard 10[interruption / interpretation] or of an agreed 11[extension / reduction] to rules will not 12[persuade / prevent] a paradigm from guiding research."

2. p34-no.01

Those making a career in archaeology may 13[ultimately / initially] be 14[drowned / drawn] to it through popular culture, but they often get hooked in college or university, especially if they have the opportunity to participate in field research. For some professional archaeologists it is the lifestyle that 15[appeals / appears] to them most, letting them spend a significant amount of time outdoors or in a college or university classroom. For many it is the interesting mix of the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities that is the draw. Others like the detective work or puzzle-solving nature of archaeology. There are some who are drawn for economic reasons, insofar as one can make a(n) 16[decent / slim] living doing archaeology. Others may be drawn 17[partially / primarily] for the social contexts, as during fieldwork and laboratory work archaeologists rarely work alone.

3. p34-no.02

Three men are on a deserted island when they find a lamp with a genie in it. After rubbing the lamp, the genie 18[emerges / merges] and says, "I will give each of you one wish." The first man says, "I wish I were

home" and ¹⁹**[varies / vanishes]** immediately. The second man says, "I wish I were home" and also ²⁰**[builds / disappears]**. The third man says, "I miss my friends, I wish they were here." When hearing this joke, we ²¹**[activate / stabilize]** our knowledge about genies granting three wishes. We also activate desert island stories and how the characters need a rescue. This knowledge tells us that finding the genie is a wonderful opportunity because options for rescue are ²²**[unlimited / limited]**. The first two men do as ²³**[extended / expected]** in accord with this knowledge. The story becomes funny when the third man ²⁴**[violates / complies with]** our expectations; we realize that we thought there was just one possible ending, which wasn't funny, and we are amused that we made a false ²⁵**[assumption / exception]** of only one ending.

4. p35-no.03

Advances in human longevity make it ²⁶**[possible / impossible]** to slow down and even ²⁷**[reverse / reserve]** the ageing process. In 1900, worldwide life expectancy averaged 31 years. By 1950, it was 48, and in 2010 it had reached 70. Although methods promising to slow down symptoms of ageing or even ²⁸**[preserve / prolong]** life have already become a billion-dollar industry, most of the products ²⁹**[accomplish / abolish]** little, if anything. Most of the industry is driven by ³⁰**[vanity / vicinity]** and offers nothing ³¹**[less / more]** than the chance to appear younger. However, AI is making a huge leap forward in pharmaceutical research by discovering ways to slow down or even ³²**[reserve / reverse]** biological processes such as ageing. The enormous profits already enjoyed by the beauty industry for superficial and inefficient products ³³**[provide / prohibit]** a glimpse of the even larger potential market for ³⁴**[extending / expanding]** human longevity. Putting a price on the holy grail for ³⁵**[shorter / longer]** life will doubtlessly take the pharmaceutical industry to ³⁶**[unexceptional / unprecedented]** heights.

5. p35-no.04

Increasingly, the news media and popular culture are ³⁷**[alerting / altering]** the public to the heated dialogue that is underway about what our near future might become. Daily, the miraculous scientific predictions and breakthroughs that were once the subject of science fiction are ³⁸**[announced / renounced]** as realities. Each new announcement ³⁹**[triggers / hinders]** hopes and fears and guarantees further debate among humanitarians, profit seekers, legal experts, ethicists, politicians and the public. Science and art collaborations could have an important role in this ongoing exploration, creating images that literally give shape to ⁴⁰**[absurd / abstract]** and complex concepts. Working with new languages and images, they raise questions about the social, cultural, ecological, economic and ethical ⁴¹**[implications /**

applications] of science breakthroughs. The works of many artists ⁴²**[informed / interned]** by science investigate issues and concerns triggered by the modification of nature, and provide the public with an opportunity to pay closer attention to advances in science and to ⁴³**[reflect / refine]** upon the boundaries between science and the human imagination. They consider how we shape nature to meet our desires and demands, ⁴⁴**[manipulating / manifesting]** genetic make-ups and changing the form and productivity of animals and other organisms.

Q. [] 안에 주어진 알파벳으로 시작하는 어휘를 넣으시오.

어휘완성(문제지)

1. p32-Gateway

Scientists use paradigms rather than 1**[b**] them.

과학자들은 패러다임을 믿기보다는 그것을 '사용한다'.

The use of a paradigm in research typically 2**[a**] related problems by 3**[e**] shared concepts, symbolic expressions, experimental and mathematical tools and procedures, and even some of the same theoretical statements.

연구에서 패러다임의 사용은 일반적으로 공유된 개념, 상징적 표현, 실험 및 수학적 도구와 절차, 그리고 심지어 동일한 이론적 진술의 일부를 사용함으로써 관련된 문제들을 다룬다.

Scientists need only 4**[u**] how to use these various elements in ways that others would 5**[a**].

과학자들은 다른 사람들이 받아들일 방식으로 이러한 다양한 요소들을 사용하는 '방법'을 이해하기만 하면 된다.

These elements of shared practice thus need not 6**[p**] any 7**[c**] unity in scientists' beliefs about what they are doing when they use them.

따라서 이러한 공유된 관행의 요소들은 과학자들이 그것들을 사용할 때 그들이 하고 있는 것에 관한 그들의 생각에 그 어떤 비슷한 통일성을 전제로 할 필요는 없다.

Indeed, one role of a paradigm is to 8**[e**] scientists to work successfully without having to provide a 9**[d**] 10**[a**] of what they are doing or what they believe about it.

실제로, 패러다임의 한 가지 역할은 과학자들이 그들이 무엇을 하고 있는지 또는 그들이 그것에 관해 무엇을 믿고 있는지에 대한 상세한 설명을 제공할 필요 없이 성공적으로 일할 수 있게 하는 것이다.

Thomas Kuhn noted that scientists "can agree in their 11**[i**] of a paradigm without agreeing on, or even attempting to produce, a full interpretation or 12**[r**] of it.

13**[L**] of a standard interpretation or of an agreed 14**[r**] to rules will not prevent a paradigm from guiding research."

Thomas Kuhn 이 언급하기를, 과학자들은 "패러다임에 대한 완전한 '해석'이나 '이론적 설명'에 동의하거나, 심지어 그런 것을 만들어 내려는 시도조차 하지 않고도, 그것(패러다임)을 '식별'하는 데 의견이 일치될 수 있다. 표준적인 해석이나 합의되어 정리된 규칙이 없어도 패러다임이 연구를 이끄는 것을 막지는 못할 것이다."

2. p34-no.01

Those making a career in archaeology may initially be 15**[d**] to it through popular culture, but they often get 16**[h**] in college or university, especially if they have the

opportunity to participate in field research.

고고학을 직업으로 삼는 사람들은 처음에는 대중문화를 통해 그것에 끌릴 수도 있지만, 특히 그들에게 현장 연구에 참여할 기회가 있다면 흔히 단과 대학이나 종합 대학 시절에 (고고학에) 매료된다.

For some professional archaeologists it is the lifestyle that 17[a]] to them most, letting them spend a significant amount of time outdoors or in a college or university classroom.

몇몇 전문 고고학자들에게 가장 매력적인 것은 생활 방식인데, 그것은 그들이 야외 혹은 대학의 강의실에서 상당한 시간을 보내게 한다. For many it is the interesting mix of the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities that is the draw.

많은 고고학자들에게 있어, 인기를 끄는 것은 자연 과학, 사회 과학, 인문학의 흥미로운 혼합이다.

Others like the 18[d]] work or puzzle-solving nature of archaeology.

다른 고고학자들은 고고학의 조사 작업이나 퍼즐을 푸는 특성을 좋아한다.

There are some who are drawn for economic reasons, insofar as one can make a decent living doing archaeology.

고고학을 하면서 남부럽지 않은 생활을 유지할 수 있는 한 경제적인 이유에 끌리는 몇몇 고고학자들이 있다.

Others may be 19[d]] primarily for the social contexts, as during fieldwork and laboratory work archaeologists 20[r]] work 21[a]].

다른 고고학자들은 주로 다른 사람과 어울리는 상황 때문에 끌릴 수 있는데, 이는 현장조사 및 실험실 작업을 하는 동안 고고학자들은 좀처럼 단독으로 작업하지 않기 때문이다.

3. p34-no.02

Three men are on a deserted island when they find a lamp with a genie in it.

세 남자가 무인도에 있는데 요정이 들어 있는 램프를 발견한다.

After rubbing the lamp, the genie 22[e]] and says, "I will give each of you one wish."

램프를 문지르고 나니 요정이 나타나서 "제가 여러분 각자에게 소원을 한 가지 들어드리겠습니다."라고 말한다.

The first man says, "I wish I were home" and 23[v]] immediately.

첫 번째 남자가 "집에 갔으면 좋겠어."라고 말하고 바로 사라진다.

The second man says, "I wish I were home" and also disappears.

두 번째 남자가 "집에 갔으면 좋겠어."라고 말하고 역시 사라진다.

The third man says, "I miss my friends, I wish they were here."

세 번째 남자는 "내 친구들이 보고 싶구나. 그들이 여기에 있으면 좋겠어."라고 말한다.

When hearing this joke, we 24[a]] our knowledge about genies 25[g]] three wishes.

이런 농담을 들을 때, 우리는 요정이 세 가지 소원을 들어주는 것에 관한 우리의 지식을 활성화한다.

We also activate desert island stories and how the characters need a rescue.

우리는 또한 무인도 이야기와 등장인물들이 구조를 필요로 한다는 내용도 활성화한다.

This knowledge tells us that finding the genie is a wonderful opportunity because options for rescue are

limited.

이런 지식은 선택할 수 있는 구조 방법이 얼마 안 되기 때문에 요정을 발견하는 것은 훌륭한 기회라고 우리에게 말해준다.

The first two men do as expected in 26[a]] with this knowledge.

처음 두 남자는 이런 지식과 부합하여 예상되는 대로 행동한다.

The story becomes funny when the third man 27[v]] our expectations; we realize that we thought there was just one possible ending, which wasn't funny, and we are 28[a]] that we made a 29[f]] assumption of only one ending.

세 번째 남자가 우리의 기대에 어긋날 때 이야기가 재미있어지는데, 우리는 재미있지 않은, 단지 한 가지 가능한 결말이 있다고 생각했다는 것을 깨닫고, 우리가 유일한 하나의 결말이라는 잘못된 가정을 했기에 재미있어한다.

4. p35-no.03

Advances in human 30[l]] make it possible to slow down and even 31[r]] the ageing process.

인간 수명의 증가는 노화 과정을 늦추고 심지어 역으로 돌리는 것을 가능하게 한다.

In 1900, worldwide life expectancy 32[a]] 31 years.

1900 년에, 전 세계 기대 수명은 평균 31 세였다.

By 1950, it was 48, and in 2010 it had reached 70.

1950 년 무렵 48 세였고, 2010 년에 70 세에 이르렀다.

Although methods promising to slow down symptoms of ageing or even 33[p]] life have already become a billion-dollar industry, most of the products 34[a]] little, if anything.

비록 노화 증상을 늦추거나 심지어 생명을 연장할 것을 약속하는 방법들이 이미 수십억 달러 규모의 산업이 되었지만, 그 제품들의 대부분은 이루는 것이 비록 있다고 해도 거의 없다.

Most of the industry is driven by vanity and offers nothing more than the chance to appear younger.

그 산업의 대부분은 허황된 것에 의해 이끌리고 더 젊어 보일 수 있는 기회만 제공한다.

However, AI is making a huge leap forward in pharmaceutical research by discovering ways to slow down or even 35[r]] biological processes such as ageing.

하지만, AI 는 노화와 같은 생물학적 과정을 늦추거나 심지어 역으로 돌리는 방법을 발견함으로써 약제 연구에서 큰 진보를 이루고 있다.

The enormous profits already enjoyed by the beauty industry for 36[s]] and inefficient products provide a glimpse of the even larger potential market for 37[e]] human 38[l]].

피상적이고 비효율적인 제품에 대해 미용업계가 이미 누리고 있는 막대한 수익은 인간 수명 연장에 관한 훨씬 더 큰 잠재적 시장을 언뜻 볼 수 있게 해 준다.

Putting a price on the holy grail for longer life will 39[d]] take the pharmaceutical industry to 40[u]] heights.

더 긴 수명을 향한 성배에 가격을 매기는 것은 의심할 여지 없이 제약 산업을 전례 없는 수준으로 끌어올릴 것이다.

5. p35-no.04

Increasingly, the news media and popular culture are 41[a]] the public to the heated dialogue that is 42[u]] about what our near future might become.

점점 더, 뉴스 매체와 대중문화는 우리의 가까운 미래가 어떻게 될 것인가에 관해 현재 진행 중인 뜨거운 담론에 대중의 주의를 환기하고 있다.

Daily, the miraculous scientific predictions and breakthroughs that were once the 43[s]] of science fiction are 44[a]] as realities.

날마다, 한때 공상 과학 소설이나 영화의 소재였던 기적과 같은 과학적 예견과 획기적 발전들이 현실로 발표된다.

Each new announcement 45[t]] hopes and fears and guarantees further debate among 46[h]], profit seekers, 47[l]] experts, ethicists, politicians and the public.

각각의 새로운 발표는 희망과 두려움을 유발하고 인도주의자, 이익 추구자, 법률 전문가, 윤리학자, 정치인 및 일반 대중 사이의 추가적인 논쟁을 보장한다.

Science and art 48[c]] could have an important role in this ongoing exploration, creating images that literally give shape to 49[a]] and complex concepts.

과학과 예술의 협력은 추상적이고 복잡한 개념에 말 그대로 형태를 부여하는 이미지를 만들어 내면서, 계속 진행 중인 이러한 탐구에서 중요한 역할을 할 수 있다.

Working with new languages and images, they raise questions about the social, cultural, ecological, economic and ethical 50[i]] of science breakthroughs.

새로운 언어와 이미지로 작업하며 그것(과학과 예술의 협력)은 과학의 획기적 발전이 갖는 사회적, 문화적, 생태적, 경제적, 윤리적 함의에 관해 의문을 제기한다.

The works of many artists 51[i]] by science investigate issues and concerns triggered by the 52[m]] of nature, and provide the public with an opportunity to pay closer attention to 53[a]] in science and to 54[r]] upon the boundaries between science and the human imagination.

과학의 영향을 받는 여러 예술가들의 작품은 자연을 변형함으로써 유발된 문제들과 염려에 대해 살펴서 대중에게 과학 발전에 더 주의 깊게 관심을 기울이고 과학과 인간의 상상력 사이의 경계에 대해 되돌아볼 기회를 제공한다.

They consider how we shape nature to meet our desires and demands, 55[m]] genetic make-ups and changing the form and productivity of animals and other organisms.

그 작품들은 우리가 동물과 다른 유기체의 유전 구조를 조작하고 형태와 생산성을 변화시키면서 우리의 욕구와 수요를 충족하기 위해 어떻게 자연을 변화시키는지를 고찰한다.

Q. [] 안에서 어법 상 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

어법선택(문제지)

1. p32-Gateway

Scientists use paradigms rather than 1[believed / believing] them. The use of a paradigm in research typically 2[addresses / addressing] related problems by employing shared concepts, symbolic expressions, experimental and mathematical tools and procedures, and even some of the same theoretical statements. Scientists need only understand 3[how / what] to use these various elements in ways that others would accept. These elements of shared practice thus need not presuppose any comparable unity in scientists' beliefs about 4[which / what] they are doing when they use 5[themselves / them]. Indeed, one role of a paradigm is to enable scientists 6[working / to work] successfully without having to provide a detailed account of what they are doing or what they believe about it. Thomas Kuhn noted 7[that / what] scientists "can agree in their identification of a paradigm without 8[agreed / agreeing] on, or even 9[attempt / attempting] to produce, a full interpretation or rationalization of it. Lack of a standard interpretation or of an agreed reduction to rules will not prevent a paradigm from guiding research."

2. p34-no.01

Those making a career in archaeology may initially be 10[drawing / drawn] to it through popular culture, but they often get hooked in college or university, especially if they have the opportunity to participate in field research. For some professional archaeologists it is the lifestyle that appeals to them most, 11[letting / let] them 12[to spend / spend] a significant amount of time outdoors or in a college or university classroom. For many it is the interesting mix of the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities that is the draw. Others like the detective 13[working / work] or puzzle-solving nature of archaeology. There are some who are drawn for economic reasons, insofar as 14[one / it] can make a decent living 15[done / doing] archaeology. Others may be drawn 16[primarily / primary] for the social contexts, as during fieldwork and laboratory work archaeologists rarely work alone.

3. p34-no.02

Three men are on a deserted island when they find a lamp with a genie in it. After rubbing the lamp, the genie 17[is emerged / emerges] and says, "I will give each of you one wish." The first man says, "I wish I

were home" and ¹⁸**[vanishing / vanishes]** immediately. The second man says, "I wish I were home" and also ¹⁹**[disappears / disappearing]**. The third man says, "I miss my friends, I wish they were here." When hearing this joke, we activate our knowledge about genies ²⁰**[granting / granted]** three wishes. We also activate desert island stories and how the characters need a rescue. This knowledge tells us ²¹**[that / what]** finding the genie is a wonderful opportunity because options for rescue are ²²**[limited / limiting]**. The first two men do as ²³**[expected / expecting]** in accord with this knowledge. The story becomes funny when the third man violates our expectations; we realize ²⁴**[that / what]** we thought there was just one possible ending, which ²⁵**[weren't / wasn't]** funny, and we are amused ²⁶**[that / what]** we made a false assumption of only one ending.

4. p35-no.03

Advances in human longevity make ²⁷**[that / it]** possible to slow down and even ²⁸**[reversed / reverse]** the ageing process. In 1900, worldwide life expectancy ²⁹**[averaged / averaging]** 31 years. By 1950, it ³⁰**[was / did]** 48, and in 2010 it had reached 70. Although methods promising to ³¹**[slow / slowing]** down symptoms of ageing or even ³²**[prolongs / prolong]** life have already become a billion-dollar industry, most of the products accomplish little, if anything. Most of the industry is driven by vanity and ³³**[offer / offers]** ³⁴**[anything / nothing]** more than the chance to appear younger. However, AI is making a huge leap forward in pharmaceutical research by discovering ways to slow down or even ³⁵**[reverse / reversing]** biological processes such as ageing. The enormous profits already enjoyed by the beauty industry for superficial and inefficient products ³⁶**[providing / provide]** a glimpse of the even larger potential market for extending human longevity. Putting a price on the holy grail for longer life will doubtlessly ³⁷**[be taken / take]** the pharmaceutical industry to unprecedented heights.

5. p35-no.04

Increasingly, the news media and popular culture are ³⁸**[alert / alerting]** the public to the heated dialogue that is underway about ³⁹**[what / that]** our near future might become. Daily, the miraculous scientific predictions and breakthroughs that ⁴⁰**[was / were]** once the subject of science fiction are ⁴¹**[announcing / announced]** as realities. Each new announcement ⁴²**[trigger / triggers]** hopes and fears and guarantees further debate among humanitarians, profit seekers, legal experts, ethicists, politicians and the public. Science and art collaborations ⁴³**[could have / could have had]** an important role in this ongoing exploration, ⁴⁴**[created / creating]** images that literally give shape ⁴⁵**[for / to]** abstract and complex concepts. ⁴⁶**[Working / Worked]** with new languages and images, they raise questions about

the social, cultural, ecological, economic and ethical implications of science breakthroughs. The works of many artists informed by science investigate issues and concerns ⁴⁷**[triggered / were triggered]** by the modification of nature, and provide the public with an opportunity to pay closer attention to advances in science and to ⁴⁸**[reflect / reflecting]** upon the boundaries between science and the human imagination. They consider ⁴⁹**[what / how]** we shape nature to meet our desires and ⁵⁰**[demands / to demand]**, manipulating genetic make-ups and changing the form and productivity of animals and other organisms.

Q. 문맥 상 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 쓰시오.

문단배열(문제지)

1. p32-Gateway

Scientists use paradigms rather than believing them.

- (A) Scientists need only understand how to use these various elements in ways that others would accept.
- (B) Indeed, one role of a paradigm is to enable scientists to work successfully without having to provide a detailed account of what they are doing or what they believe about it. Thomas Kuhn noted that scientists "can agree in their identification of a paradigm without agreeing on, or even attempting to produce, a full interpretation or rationalization of it. Lack of a standard interpretation or of an agreed reduction to rules will not prevent a paradigm from guiding research."
- (C) These elements of shared practice thus need not presuppose any comparable unity in scientists' beliefs about what they are doing when they use them.
- (D) The use of a paradigm in research typically addresses related problems by employing shared concepts, symbolic expressions, experimental and mathematical tools and procedures, and even some of the same theoretical statements.

2. p34-no.01

Those making a career in archaeology may initially be drawn to it through popular culture, but they often get hooked in college or university, especially if they have the opportunity to participate in field research.

- (A) For some professional archaeologists it is the lifestyle that appeals to them most, letting them spend a significant amount of time outdoors or in a college or university classroom.
- (B) Others like the detective work or puzzle-solving nature of archaeology.
- (C) There are some who are drawn for economic reasons, insofar as one can make a decent living doing archaeology. Others may be drawn primarily for the social contexts, as during fieldwork and laboratory work archaeologists rarely work alone.
- (D) For many it is the interesting mix of the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities that is the draw.

3. p34-no.02

Three men are on a deserted island when they find a lamp with a genie in it.

- (A) After rubbing the lamp, the genie emerges and says, "I will give each of you one wish." The first man says, "I wish I were home" and vanishes immediately.
- (B) When hearing this joke, we activate our knowledge about genies granting three wishes. We also activate desert island stories and how the characters need a rescue.

(C) This knowledge tells us that finding the genie is a wonderful opportunity because options for rescue are limited. The first two men do as expected in accord with this knowledge. The story becomes funny when the third man violates our expectations; we realize that we thought there was just one possible ending, which wasn't funny, and we are amused that we made a false assumption of only one ending.

(D) The second man says, "I wish I were home" and also disappears. The third man says, "I miss my friends, I wish they were here."

4. p35-no.03

Advances in human longevity make it possible to slow down and even reverse the ageing process.

(A) The enormous profits already enjoyed by the beauty industry for superficial and inefficient products provide a glimpse of the even larger potential market for extending human longevity. Putting a price on the holy grail for longer life will doubtlessly take the pharmaceutical industry to unprecedented heights.

(B) Most of the industry is driven by vanity and offers nothing more than the chance to appear younger. However, AI is making a huge leap forward in pharmaceutical research by discovering ways to slow down or even reverse biological processes such as ageing.

(C) In 1900, worldwide life expectancy averaged 31 years.

(D) By 1950, it was 48, and in 2010 it had reached 70. Although methods promising to slow down symptoms of ageing or even prolong life have already become a billion-dollar industry, most of the products accomplish little, if anything.

5. p35-no.04

Increasingly, the news media and popular culture are alerting the public to the heated dialogue that is underway about what our near future might become.

(A) Science and art collaborations could have an important role in this ongoing exploration, creating images that literally give shape to abstract and complex concepts. Working with new languages and images, they raise questions about the social, cultural, ecological, economic and ethical implications of science breakthroughs.

(B) Daily, the miraculous scientific predictions and breakthroughs that were once the subject of science fiction are announced as realities.

(C) The works of many artists informed by science investigate issues and concerns triggered by the modification of nature, and provide the public with an opportunity to pay closer attention to advances in science and to reflect upon the boundaries between science and the human imagination. They consider how we shape nature to meet our desires and demands, manipulating genetic make-ups and changing the form and productivity of animals and other organisms.

(D) Each new announcement triggers hopes and fears and guarantees further debate among humanitarians, profit seekers, legal experts, ethicists, politicians and the public.

Q. 문맥 상 다음 문장들의 적절한 순서를 쓰시오.

문장배열(문제지)

1. p32-Gateway

- (A) Scientists use paradigms rather than believing them.
- (B) Thomas Kuhn noted that scientists "can agree in their identification of a paradigm without agreeing on, or even attempting to produce, a full interpretation or rationalization of it. Lack of a standard interpretation or of an agreed reduction to rules will not prevent a paradigm from guiding research."
- (C) The use of a paradigm in research typically addresses related problems by employing shared concepts, symbolic expressions, experimental and mathematical tools and procedures, and even some of the same theoretical statements.
- (D) Scientists need only understand how to use these various elements in ways that others would accept.
- (E) These elements of shared practice thus need not presuppose any comparable unity in scientists' beliefs about what they are doing when they use them.
- (F) Indeed, one role of a paradigm is to enable scientists to work successfully without having to provide a detailed account of what they are doing or what they believe about it.

2. p34-no.01

- (A) For some professional archaeologists it is the lifestyle that appeals to them most, letting them spend a significant amount of time outdoors or in a college or university classroom.
- (B) There are some who are drawn for economic reasons, insofar as one can make a decent living doing archaeology. Others may be drawn primarily for the social contexts, as during fieldwork and laboratory work archaeologists rarely work alone.
- (C) For many it is the interesting mix of the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities that is the draw.
- (D) Those making a career in archaeology may initially be drawn to it through popular culture, but they often get hooked in college or university, especially if they have the opportunity to participate in field research.
- (E) Others like the detective work or puzzle-solving nature of archaeology.

3. p34-no.02

- (A) The first man says, "I wish I were home" and vanishes immediately. The second man says, "I wish I were home" and also disappears.
- (B) The third man says, "I miss my friends, I wish they were here." When hearing this joke, we activate our knowledge about genies granting three wishes.
- (C) Three men are on a deserted island when they find a lamp with a genie in it. After rubbing the lamp,

the genie emerges and says, "I will give each of you one wish."

(D) We also activate desert island stories and how the characters need a rescue. This knowledge tells us that finding the genie is a wonderful opportunity because options for rescue are limited.

(E) The first two men do as expected in accord with this knowledge. The story becomes funny when the third man violates our expectations; we realize that we thought there was just one possible ending, which wasn't funny, and we are amused that we made a false assumption of only one ending.

4. p35-no.03

(A) The enormous profits already enjoyed by the beauty industry for superficial and inefficient products provide a glimpse of the even larger potential market for extending human longevity. Putting a price on the holy grail for longer life will doubtlessly take the pharmaceutical industry to unprecedented heights.

(B) Most of the industry is driven by vanity and offers nothing more than the chance to appear younger. However, AI is making a huge leap forward in pharmaceutical research by discovering ways to slow down or even reverse biological processes such as ageing.

(C) Advances in human longevity make it possible to slow down and even reverse the ageing process.

(D) By 1950, it was 48, and in 2010 it had reached 70. Although methods promising to slow down symptoms of ageing or even prolong life have already become a billion-dollar industry, most of the products accomplish little, if anything.

(E) In 1900, worldwide life expectancy averaged 31 years.

5. p35-no.04

(A) Science and art collaborations could have an important role in this ongoing exploration, creating images that literally give shape to abstract and complex concepts.

(B) Daily, the miraculous scientific predictions and breakthroughs that were once the subject of science fiction are announced as realities.

(C) Each new announcement triggers hopes and fears and guarantees further debate among humanitarians, profit seekers, legal experts, ethicists, politicians and the public.

(D) Working with new languages and images, they raise questions about the social, cultural, ecological, economic and ethical implications of science breakthroughs.

(E) Increasingly, the news media and popular culture are alerting the public to the heated dialogue that is underway about what our near future might become.

(F) The works of many artists informed by science investigate issues and concerns triggered by the modification of nature, and provide the public with an opportunity to pay closer attention to advances in science and to reflect upon the boundaries between science and the human imagination. They consider how we shape nature to meet our desires and demands, manipulating genetic make-ups and changing the form and productivity of animals and other organisms.

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

문장삽입(문제지)

1. p32-Gateway

Scientists need only understand how to use these various elements in ways that others would accept.

(1) Scientists use paradigms rather than believing them. (2) The use of a paradigm in research typically addresses related problems by employing shared concepts, symbolic expressions, experimental and mathematical tools and procedures, and even some of the same theoretical statements. (3) These elements of shared practice thus need not presuppose any comparable unity in scientists' beliefs about what they are doing when they use them. (4) Indeed, one role of a paradigm is to enable scientists to work successfully without having to provide a detailed account of what they are doing or what they believe about it. (5) Thomas Kuhn noted that scientists "can agree in their identification of a paradigm without agreeing on, or even attempting to produce, a full interpretation or rationalization of it. Lack of a standard interpretation or of an agreed reduction to rules will not prevent a paradigm from guiding research."

2. p34-no.01

Others like the detective work or puzzle-solving nature of archaeology.

Those making a career in archaeology may initially be drawn to it through popular culture, but they often get hooked in college or university, especially if they have the opportunity to participate in field research. (1) For some professional archaeologists it is the lifestyle that appeals to them most, letting them spend a significant amount of time outdoors or in a college or university classroom. (2) For many it is the interesting mix of the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities that is the draw. (3) There are some who are drawn for economic reasons, insofar as one can make a decent living doing archaeology. (4) Others may be drawn primarily for the social contexts, as during fieldwork and laboratory work archaeologists rarely work alone. (5)

3. p34-no.02

When hearing this joke, we activate our knowledge about genies granting three wishes.

Three men are on a deserted island when they find a lamp with a genie in it. After rubbing the lamp, the genie emerges and says, "I will give each of you one wish." The first man says, "I wish I were home" and vanishes immediately. The second man says, "I wish I were home" and also disappears. (1) The third man says, "I miss my friends, I wish they were here." (2) We also activate desert island stories and how the characters need a rescue. (3) This knowledge tells us that finding the genie is a wonderful opportunity because options for rescue are limited. (4) The first two men do as expected in accord with this knowledge. (5) The story becomes funny when the third man violates our expectations; we realize that

we thought there was just one possible ending, which wasn't funny, and we are amused that we made a false assumption of only one ending.

4. p35-no.03

Most of the industry is driven by vanity and offers nothing more than the chance to appear younger.

Advances in human longevity make it possible to slow down and even reverse the ageing process. In 1900, worldwide life expectancy averaged 31 years. (①) By 1950, it was 48, and in 2010 it had reached 70. (②) Although methods promising to slow down symptoms of ageing or even prolong life have already become a billion-dollar industry, most of the products accomplish little, if anything. (③) However, AI is making a huge leap forward in pharmaceutical research by discovering ways to slow down or even reverse biological processes such as ageing. (④) The enormous profits already enjoyed by the beauty industry for superficial and inefficient products provide a glimpse of the even larger potential market for extending human longevity. (⑤) Putting a price on the holy grail for longer life will doubtlessly take the pharmaceutical industry to unprecedented heights.

5. p35-no.04

Daily, the miraculous scientific predictions and breakthroughs that were once the subject of science fiction are announced as realities.

Increasingly, the news media and popular culture are alerting the public to the heated dialogue that is underway about what our near future might become. (①) Each new announcement triggers hopes and fears and guarantees further debate among humanitarians, profit seekers, legal experts, ethicists, politicians and the public. (②) Science and art collaborations could have an important role in this ongoing exploration, creating images that literally give shape to abstract and complex concepts. (③) Working with new languages and images, they raise questions about the social, cultural, ecological, economic and ethical implications of science breakthroughs. (④) The works of many artists informed by science investigate issues and concerns triggered by the modification of nature, and provide the public with an opportunity to pay closer attention to advances in science and to reflect upon the boundaries between science and the human imagination. (⑤) They consider how we shape nature to meet our desires and demands, manipulating genetic make-ups and changing the form and productivity of animals and other organisms.

어휘선택 (정답지)

1. p32-Gateway

1. believing [해설] believing refuse 거부하다, 거절하다
2. addresses [해설] address 연설, 주소; 연설하다, 다루다, 말을 걸다 attend 참석하다, 보살피다
3. employing [해설] employ 고용하다, 사용[이용]하다 demolish 파괴하다, 철거하다, 폐지하다
4. understand [해설] understand undermine 약화시키다, ~의 믿을 파다
5. accept [해설] accept 받아들이다, 인정하다 refuse 거부하다, 거절하다
6. presuppose [해설] presuppose 예상하다, 전제하다 propose 의도하다, 계획하다, 제안하다
7. comparable [해설] comparable ~에 필적하는, 비길 만한, 유사한 considerable 상당한, 많은
8. enable [해설] enable 할 수 있게 하다, ~을 가능하게 하다 enact 제정하다, 연기[상연]하다, 일으키다
9. identification [해설] identification 동일시, 공감 involvement 참여, 관여
10. interpretation [해설] interpretation 해석, 설명, 이해 interruption 중단, 방해, 장애물
11. reduction [해설] reduction 감소, 축소 extension 확장, 연장, 범위
12. prevent [해설] prevent 막다, 예방하다 persuade 설득하다, 확신시키다

2. p34-no.01

13. initially [해설] initially 처음에, 초기에 ultimately 최후로, 마침내, 궁극적으로
14. drawn [해설] drawn 헐썩한 drown 익사하다, 압도당하다
15. appeals [해설] appeal 호소, 매력; 호소[간청]하다, 마음에 들다 appear 나타나다, 출현하다, ...인 듯하다
16. decent [해설] decent 예의 바른, 친절한, 괜찮은, 적당한 slim 얼마 안 되는, 빈약한
17. primarily [해설] primarily 본래, 주로, 무엇보다 partially 부분적으로, 편파적으로

3. p34-no.02

18. emerges [해설] emerge 나오다, 나타나다, 드러나다 merge 합병하다, 융합하다
19. vanishes [해설] vanish 사라지다, 없어지다, 자취를 감추다 vary 다르다, 바꾸다, 변하다
20. disappears [해설] disappear 사라지다, 소멸하다 build 키우다, 쌓아가다
21. activate [해설] activate 작동시키다, 활성화시키다 stabilize 안정되다, 안정시키다
22. limited [해설] limited 제한된, 제한적인 unlimited 무제한의, 무조건의
23. expected [해설] expect 기대하다 extended 장기간의, 늘어난, 광범위한
24. violates [해설] violate 위반하다, 어기다, 침해하다 comply with ~을 준수하다, 따르다
25. assumption [해설] assumption 가정, 추정, 생각 exception 예외(사항), 제외

4. p35-no.03

26. possible [해설] possible 가능한 impossible 불가능한
27. reverse [해설] reverse 뒤바꾸다, 반전시키다; 반대(의), 뒤(의) reserve 남겨 두다, 예약[마련]하다; 비축, (-s) 매장량

- 28. prolong [해설] prolong 연장하다, 오래 계속되다 preserve 보존[보호]하다, 저장하다; 금렵 지구
- 29. accomplish [해설] accomplish 달성하다, 성취하다, 이루다 abolish (법 등을) 폐지하다, 없애다
- 30. vanity [해설] vanity 허영심, 자만심, 공허, 허무 vicinity 근처, 부근
- 31. more [해설] more less 좀더 적은
- 32. reverse [해설] reverse 뒤바꾸다, 반전시키다; 반대(의), 뒤(의) reserve 남겨 두다, 예약[마련]하다; 비축, (-s) 매장량
- 33. provide [해설] provide 주다, 공급하다 prohibit 금지하다, 금하다
- 34. extending [해설] extending 확장된 expanding 확대되는, 확장되는
- 35. longer [해설] longer shorter
- 36. unprecedented [해설] unprecedented 전례 없는, 공전의, 유례없는 unexceptional 별스럽지 않은, 평범한

5. p35-no.04

- 37. alerting [해설] alerting 각성의 alter 바꾸다, 변경하다, 고치다
- 38. announced [해설] announce 발표하다, 알리다 renounce 포기하다, ~와의 인연을 끊다
- 39. triggers [해설] trigger 계기, 방아쇠; 유발하다, 쏘다 hinder 방해하다, 막다
- 40. abstract [해설] abstract 추상적인; 추상, 요약; 요약[추출]하다 absurd 터무니없는, 불합리한, 어리석은
- 41. implications [해설] implications 영향 application 신청(서), 지원(서), 적용, 응용 프로그램
- 42. informed [해설] informed 정보에 근거한 intern 억류하다
- 43. reflect [해설] reflect 반영하다, 나타내다, 숙고하다 refine 정제하다, 다듬다
- 44. manipulating [해설] manipulate 조작하다, 조종하다 manifest 나타내다, 드러내 보이다; 명백한, 분명한

어휘완성 (정답지)

1. p32-Gateway

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. believing | 2. addresses |
| 3. employing | 4. understand |
| 5. accept | 6. presuppose |
| 7. comparable | 8. enable |
| 9. detailed | 10. account |
| 11. identification | 12. rationalization |
| 13. Lack | 14. reduction |

2. p34-no.01

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 15. drawn | 16. hooked |
| 17. appeals | 18. detective |
| 19. drawn | 20. rarely |
| 21. alone | |

3. p34-no.02

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 22. emerges | 23. vanishes |
| 24. activate | 25. granting |
| 26. accord | 27. violates |
| 28. amused | 29. false |

4. p35-no.03

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 30. longevity | 31. reverse |
| 32. averaged | 33. prolong |
| 34. accomplish | 35. reverse |
| 36. superficial | 37. extending |
| 38. longevity | 39. doubtlessly |
| 40. unprecedented | |

5. p35-no.04

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 41. alerting | 42. underway |
| 43. subject | 44. announced |
| 45. triggers | 46. humanitarians |
| 47. legal | 48. collaborations |
| 49. abstract | 50. implications |
| 51. informed | 52. modification |
| 53. advances | 54. reflect |
| 55. manipulating | |

어법선택 (정답지)

1. p32-Gateway

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. believing | 2. addresses |
| 3. how | 4. what |
| 5. them | 6. to work |
| 7. that | 8. agreeing |
| 9. attempting | |

2. p34-no.01

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 10. drawn | 11. letting |
| 12. spend | 13. work |
| 14. one | 15. doing |
| 16. primarily | |

3. p34-no.02

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 17. emerges | 18. vanishes |
| 19. disappears | 20. granting |
| 21. that | 22. limited |
| 23. expected | 24. that |
| 25. wasn't | 26. that |

4. p35-no.03

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 27. it | 28. reverse |
| 29. averaged | 30. was |
| 31. slow | 32. prolong |
| 33. offers | 34. nothing |
| 35. reverse | 36. provide |
| 37. take | |

5. p35-no.04

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 38. alerting | 39. what |
| 40. were | 41. announced |
| 42. triggers | 43. could have |
| 44. creating | 45. to |
| 46. Working | 47. triggered |
| 48. reflect | 49. how |
| 50. demands | |

문단배열 (정답지)

1. p32-Gateway

D-A-C-B

2. p34-no.01

A-D-B-C

3. p34-no.02

A-D-B-C

4. p35-no.03

C-D-B-A

5. p35-no.04

B-D-A-C

문장배열 (정답지)

1. p32-Gateway

A-C-D-E-F-B

2. p34-no.01

D-A-C-E-B

3. p34-no.02

C-A-B-D-E

4. p35-no.03

C-E-D-B-A

5. p35-no.04

E-B-C-A-D-F

문장삽입 (정답지)

1. p32-Gateway

3

2. p34-no.01

3

3. p34-no.02

2

4. p35-no.03

3

5. p35-no.04

1