

# 1학기 예상 기말고사 문제 예 당 고 3 논 술 형 대 비

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There has been an effort by some economists to commodify ecosystem services, which refer to benefits and resources that humans obtain from natural ecosystems. Some ecosystem services are rival, such as the waste absorption capacity for greenhouse gases, so rationing is necessary. Making rationing possible requires excludable property rights, for example, through auctionable emission permits. If emissions are limited to absorption capacity and equitably distributed, commodification can be both sustainable and just. However, many ecosystem services are inherently non-excludable and non-rival and therefore cannot and should not be commodified. They should also not be ignored. Public services serve all members of the human community; economists recognize that these services are ill-suited to commodification and market allocation. Ecosystem services should not be defined as nature's benefits to people, but rather as fund-services that benefit all members of the biotic community, not simply humans.

[논술형 1-1] 윗글의 (가)에 주어진 우리말과 의미가 같도록 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.

Some ecosystem services \_\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_\_, but many are intrinsically non-excludable and non-rival, thus not \_\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_\_.

<보기>  
necessitate / ration / due to / their / rival nature / suitable for

<조건>  
-<보기>에 주어진 단어들은 모두 사용할 것  
-주어진 단어 이외의 한 단어를 추가하여 쓸 것  
-필요시 어형 변화 필수

(A): \_\_\_\_\_.

(B): \_\_\_\_\_.

[논술형 1-2] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 영작 하시오.

<보기>  
ecosystem services / in general / bad / fit for  
commodify / public services

<조건>  
-<보기>에 주어진 단어들은 모두 사용할 것  
-필요시 어형 변화 필수

정답: \_\_\_\_\_.

Simplifying a problem is what opens it up to mathematical analysis, so inevitably some biological details bring out translation into the loss of biological nuances. In his 1897 book *Advice for a Young Investigator*, Santiago Ramón y Cajal (the father of modern neuroscience) wrote about these reality-avoiding theorists in a chapter entitled 'Diseases of the Will'. He identified their symptoms as 'a facility for exposition, a creative and restless imagination, an aversion to the laboratory, and an indomitable dislike for concrete science and seemingly unimportant data'. Cajal also complained about the theorist's preference for beauty over facts. Biologists study living things that are abundant with specific traits and subtle exceptions to any rule. Mathematicians – driven by simplicity, elegance and the need to make things manageable – silence that abundance when they put it into equations. As a result, those who use mathematics are frequently criticized as they ignore these specifics.

[논술형 2-1] 윗글의 (가)에 주어진 우리말과 의미가 같도록 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.

Reducing problems for mathematical analysis often leads to \_\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_\_, and mathematicians, motivated by simplicity, \_\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_\_

<보기>

necessitate / ration / due to / their / rival nature / suitable for

<조건>

- 본문에서 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 각각 찾아 쓸 것
- 주어진 단어 이외의 단어를 추가하지 말 것
- 어형 변화 하지 말 것

(A): \_\_\_\_\_.(5단어)

(B): \_\_\_\_\_.(3단어)

[논술형 2-2] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 영작 하시오.

<보기>

silence / equations

<조건>

- <보기>에 주어진 단어들은 모두 사용할 것
- 문맥 및 어법에 맞게 영작 할 것
- 총 9단어로 쓸 것

정답: \_\_\_\_\_.

Regulations are in place to prevent certain types of companies from marketing directly to children. These are good measures, but they also provide a false sense of security. Why? In terms of their daily routine, the fact is that the young brain is in a continuous absorption state and should give us pause. Just like with language learning, young children don't need ads explicitly directed at them to learn about a product, or the consumer world in general. Think about ads on websites, TV, mobile, and social media, and in video games. Children are showered with repeated exposure to thousands of ads for hundreds of brands, and their spongy, malleable brains are constantly taking this information in. In a study, researchers discovered that kids are exposed to so many ads that they will have memorized three hundred to four hundred brands before their tenth birthday. Creepily, \_\_\_\_\_, like friends you didn't know they had.

[논술형 3-1] 윗글의 (가)에 주어진 우리말과 의미가 같도록 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.

\_\_\_\_\_ is concerning as kids are exposed to ads, leading to memorization of numerous brands.

<조건>

- 본문에서 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 찾아 알맞게 영작 것
- 어형 변화 하지 말 것

정답: \_\_\_\_\_.(7단어)

[논술형 3-2] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 영작 하시오.

<보기>

children / grow up / relationships / a select number / into the future

<조건>

- <보기>에 주어진 단어들은 모두 사용할 것
- 문맥 및 어법에 맞게 영작 할 것

정답: \_\_\_\_\_.

People often think that personality traits such as kindness are fixed. But our research with groups suggests something quite different: the tendency to be altruistic or exploitative may depend heavily on how the social world is organized. So if we took the same population of people and assigned them to one social world, we could make them really generous to one another, and if we put them in another sort of world, we could make them really mean or indifferent to one another. Crucially, this indicates that \_\_\_\_\_ . Cooperation rely on the rules affecting friendship formation. Good people can do bad things (and vice versa) simply as a result of the structure of the network which they belong to, regardless of the convictions they hold or that the group shares. It is not just a matter of being connected to "bad" people: the number and pattern of social connections is also crucial. Aspects of the social suite, such as cooperation and social networks, work together.

[논술형 4-1] 윗글의 (가)에 주어진 우리말과 의미가 같도록 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.

Many believe personality traits are unchangeable, but social environment influences altruism and cooperation \_\_\_\_\_ .

<조건>

- 본문에서 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 찾아 알맞게 영작 것
- 필요시 어형 변화 필수

정답: \_\_\_\_\_ .

[논술형 4-2] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 영작 하시오.

<보기>

inclination / cooperate / property

<조건>

- “not only A, but also B”구문을 사용해서 영작 할 것
- <보기>에 주어진 단어들은 모두 사용할 것
- 문맥 및 어법에 맞게 영작 할 것

정답: \_\_\_\_\_ .

We human tend to spend their most time during indoor living. By getting outside of this comfort zone and stressing the cellular functioning of the body either by using heat and cold in the same session or focusing on one temperature extreme, we strengthen our physiological systems. We naturally seek temperature comfort in ranging from 68 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit for survival. However, then, we lower our daily breathing rate, improve our muscle tissue, and raise our threshold for handling stress. Evidence shows that we are at our best — physically harder, mentally tougher, and spiritually sounder — after experiencing the same discomforts our early ancestors were exposed to every day. \_\_\_\_\_ from our ancestral ways, weakening our nervous system, and it continues to weaken the nervous system. By intentionally placing ourselves into the heat or cold, we become our best physically, mentally, and even spiritually.

[논술형 5-1] 윗글의 (가)에 주어진 우리말과 의미가 같도록 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.

We \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ for survival, yet challenging our bodies with extremes strengthens physiology, unlike stable indoor lifestyles that \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ .

<조건>

- 본문에서 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 찾아 알맞게 영작 것
- 어형 변화 없이 쓸 것

(A): \_\_\_\_\_ .(3단어)

(B): \_\_\_\_\_ .(4단어)

[논술형 5-2] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 영작 하시오.

<보기>

the absence / of temperature variation / due to / and disconnect / from nature / have distanced / us

<조건>

- <보기>에 주어진 단어들은 모두 사용할 것
- 본문에서 영작에 필요한 연속된 두 단어를 찾아 쓸 것
- 문맥 및 어법에 맞게 영작 할 것

정답: \_\_\_\_\_ .

Suppose a child plays at make-believe. She barks, crawls on all fours, and says, "I'm a puppy!" In order to make the claim, her brain must maintain the schema of a human body, "I'm a puppy" as well as contain the information that puppies bark and walk on all fours. And yet that information exists in a larger context. Her brain contains a vast net of information, including "I'm not really a puppy," "I'm making it up to play a game," "I'm a little girl," and so on. Some of that information is present at a cognitive and linguistic level. Much of it is at a deeper, sensory or perceptual level. Her body schema is constructed automatically, against her deepest internal models, and it describes the physical layout of a human body, not a puppy body. To assert oneself as other creature, a brain must create the main idea "I'm a puppy" and contain knowledge that puppies bark and move on all fours. She sees her human hands in front of her, and the visual information confirms her human identity. She remembers eating breakfast cereal with a spoon, going to school, reading a book - all human activities. The claim "I'm a puppy" is \_\_\_\_\_.

[논술형 6-1] 윗글의 (가)에 주어진 우리말과 의미가 같도록 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.

\_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ requires her brain to create this notion, which is in conflict with \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ .

<조건>  
-본문에서 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 찾아 알맞게 영작 것  
-필요시 어형변화 필수

(A): \_\_\_\_\_.(5단어)

(B): \_\_\_\_\_.(7단어)

[논술형 6-2] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 영작 하시오.

<보기>  
a superficial proposition / consistent with

<조건>  
-<보기>에 주어진 단어들은 모두 사용할 것  
-문맥 및 어법에 맞게 어형변화 및 영작 할 것  
-본문에서 영작에 필요한 연속된 세 단어를 찾아 쓸 것.

정답: \_\_\_\_\_.

We come into the world ready to start relationships and, as we gain control of our body, we're keen to take part in games and tasks that involve working with others. In this way, we're so different from young chimps. Experiments have shown chimps can understand collaborative tasks perfectly well, but they only bother to take part if they can see how it will result in their getting a piece of fruit or some other reward. Humans, by contrast, often work together just for the joy of it. Experiments have shown that working with others affects children's behavior. Afterward, they're more generous in sharing any treats the experimenters give them - as if working with others has put them in a better mood. It seems unlikely that children's greater willingness to share is simply the result of learning that they should pay people for working with them, but \_\_\_\_\_ of our brain. Our childhood observations of others don't merely instruct us in behavioral norms: others during childhood insidiously shape our emotional landscape, dictating how we ought to feel.

[논술형 7-1] 윗글의 (가)에 주어진 우리말과 의미가 같도록 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.

From birth, we eagerly form relationships and engage in cooperative activities, where \_\_\_\_\_.

<조건>  
-본문에서 빈칸에 들어갈 세 단어를 찾아 알맞게 영작 것  
-"not only A, but also B"구문을 사용해서 영작 할 것  
-필요시 어형변화 필수

<보기>  
observe / teaches / us / how to act / how to feel

정답: \_\_\_\_\_.

[논술형 7-2] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 영작 하시오.

<보기>  
the way / everything / be strongly influenced / shape / the development

<조건>  
-<보기>에 주어진 단어들은 모두 사용할 것  
-문맥 및 어법에 맞게 어형 변화 및 영작 할 것

정답: \_\_\_\_\_.

The theory of reasoned action maintains that a person's decision to engage in a purposeful activity depends on several factors, of which some are situational and some are mediated by personal dispositions or characteristics. At the core of the theory is the idea that when people engage in a given behavior it is because they formed an intention to do so and have reasons for their decision to actualize their intentions. Because of this, much of our behavior can be characterized as "reasoned action." Fishbein and Ajzen suggested that behavioral intentions are controlled by two factors: attitude toward an act and the normative component. Attitude toward an act is influenced by the beliefs that people have about the consequences of performing an act. The normative component is controlled by our beliefs about what valued others (i.e., people important in our lives) expect us to do. For some behaviors we rely more on our attitude toward an act, whereas for other behaviors we may \_\_\_\_\_.

[논술형 8-1] 윗글의 (가)에 주어진 우리말과 의미가 같도록 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 배열하십시오.

According to the theory of reasoned action, \_\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_\_, with behavioral intentions determined by \_\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_\_.

<조건>

- 빈칸(A),(B)는 각각 본문에서 해당되는 단어를 각각 찾아 쓸 것
- <보기>에 있는 어휘는 각 빈칸에 사용 할 것
- 필요시 어형변화 필수

<보기>

choices / influence / traits / component

(A): \_\_\_\_\_.(9단어)  
 (B): \_\_\_\_\_.(5단어)

[논술형 8-2] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 영작 하시오.

<보기>

rely more on / for guidance on / behave

<조건>

- <보기>에 주어진 단어들은 모두 사용할 것
- 문맥 및 어법에 맞게 어형 변화 및 영작 할 것
- 영작에 필요한 연속된 세단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓸 것
- 총 12단어로 영작 할 것

정답: \_\_\_\_\_.

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Rejecting any academic training they had experienced, Monet and the other Impressionists believed that their art, with its objective methods of painting what they saw before them, was more sincere than any academic art. They all agreed that they aimed to capture their “sensations” or what they could see as they painted. These sensations included the flickering effects of light that our eyes capture as we regard things. In complete contrast to the Academie, the Impressionists painted ordinary, modern people in everyday and up-to-date settings, making no attempt to hide their painting techniques. They avoided symbols or any narrative content, preventing viewers from “reading” a picture, but making them experience their paintings as an isolated moment in time.

- ① Impressionist Painters' Distorted View of Reality and Its Impact on Art
- ② Modern Artists' Fascination with Wealth and Authority in Their Creative Expressions
- ③ The Quest for Artistic Freedom and Sensation in All Artists' Creative Journey
- ④ Impressionists' Rejection of Traditional Methods and Pursuit of New Artistic Sensations
- ⑤ The Revolution of Impressionists in Liberating Art from Academic Rules and Constraints

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 어색하게 쓰인 것을 고르시오.

Plants assess when they need to be competitive and when it is more prudent to be collaborative. To make this kind of decision, they ①assess the energy expenditure in relation to the advantages gained for enhanced growth and longevity. For example, although a plant would generally attempt to grow taller than a closely situated neighbor for ② preferential access to sunlight, if the neighbor is already significantly taller and the race is likely to be lost, the plant will ③soothe its competitive drive.. That is, plants engage in competition solely when competition is needed to improve their ability to support their own growth and reproduction and has some likelihood of success. Once competition yields the needed results, they ④terminate their competitive endeavors and redirect their focus towards living. For plants, competition ⑤surpasses survival.

- ①                      ②                      ③                      ④                      ⑤

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mechanisation sped up \_\_\_\_\_. Stairs and ramps were traditionally how you went up and down, so few buildings in frequent use exceeded five storeys. The Otis Company, founded in 1853 in New York, changed all that with the invention of the safety elevator (safe because it locked the car in place should the cables fail) that made taller buildings possible. Escalators came later bringing greater capacity to move more people over shorter vertical distance; they made their debut, and were a sensation, at the 1900 Paris Exposition. With elevators and escalators cities could now spread underground, with deep basements, subways and tunnels, and upwards, with high rise buildings, as well as outwards. The modern cityscape – of which Manhattan is still the iconic exemplar – was created.

- ① horizontal movement
- ② economic downturn
- ③ ascending mobility
- ④ lateral movement
- ⑤ rural infrastructure

4. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색하게 쓰인 것을 고르시오.

If you wanted to be entertained in a theater before the nineteenth century, you could not avoid ①the fact that you were at some level participating in a dialog, a conversation, either with your fellow members of the audience, or with the actors. The idea of the audience ②sitting in the dark and watching the stage in silence is a new thing. Prior to the nineteenth century the audience were lit and often extremely vocal and active, even ③leaping on stage to fight with the cast. It was the actor David Garrick in the eighteenth century who pioneered the idea that an audience should shut up and listen. The passive and reverential silence ④which today's actors can indulge themselves is a new phenomenon, as, of course, is the cinema, ⑤where our surrogates on the screen can unfold their stories unaware of our responses.

- ①                      ②                      ③                      ④                      ⑤

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 어색하게 쓰인 것을 고르시오.

On June 17, 1953, Mrs. Roosevelt traveled to Hiroshima, where she visited the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, an American research group that studied the effects of the nuclear attacks on bomb survivors. Many individuals had ①sustained injuries from the fires ignited by the bomb. Upon concluding her official meetings, she found a group of girls ②awaiting her. The girls conveyed that they did not hold her ③accountable for the atomic bomb; rather, their sole aim was to emphasize the necessity of ensuring that such weapons were never deployed against humans again, considering their catastrophic effects. Though she did not state it explicitly, it was conceivable that the girls were among those whose faces had been permanently ④disfigured by the attack. This must have been a powerful encounter because Mrs. Roosevelt called it a "tragic moment." It led her to urge Americans to do more to help. Though she maintained that they were not America's direct responsibility, "as a gesture of goodwill for the victims of this last war, such help would be ⑤insignificant."

- ①                      ②                      ③                      ④                      ⑤

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Globalization has often been studied as a macro phenomenon. However, as the globalization process obviously affects individuals' lives, a need for alternative concepts has emerged. Concepts like cosmopolitanism and global citizenship \_\_\_\_\_. In this context, cosmopolitanism is seen as closely related to global citizenship. For instance, cultural sociologist John Tomlinson claims that being a cosmopolitan means that one has an active experience of "belonging to the wider world." As such, cosmopolitanism is closely connected to identity; a cosmopolitan obtains a reflexive awareness of the features that unite us as human beings. This requires the ability to question one's own assumptions and prejudices. Identity is in this context not essentialist or stable; rather, it is fragmented and constructed and reconstructed across the different practices and positions in which one participates.

- ① often aim to highlight the economic policies implemented by different governments.
- ② commonly focus on the advancements in medical technology and healthcare.
- ③ typically examine the architectural styles influenced by globalization.
- ④ usually explore the culinary traditions preserved despite globalization.
- ⑤ are frequently used to highlight the intricate impacts of globalization on personal identities

7. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

But none of this intergroup variation and intragroup commonality would have anything to do with the workings of culture.

Cultural and behavioral diversity can result from humans' innate ability to flexibly respond to their environments, to engage in social learning, and to make culture (an ability which is itself a part of the social suite). ① The diversity might conceal an underlying universality that, paradoxically, might relate more to our genes than to cultural exigencies. ② Evolutionary psychologists John Tooby and Leda Cosmides provide a fanciful illustration of this idea. ③ They suggest a thought experiment in which aliens replace humans with jukeboxes, each of which has a repertoire of thousands of songs and the ability to play a particular song according to where and when it is. ④ We would then observe that jukeboxes in different parts of the world played different songs at different times, songs that were similar to those on the jukeboxes near them. ⑤ This is a way of illustrating that humans might have an inborn ability to respond flexibly – but also predictably – to their environment.

- ①                      ②                      ③                      ④                      ⑤

8. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

This suggests a new place to look for the foundations of human language.

While research on language in cognitive science has long focused on its logical structure, the news about pointing suggests an alternative: that the essence of language is found in our capacity for the communion of minds through shared intentionality. ① At the center of it is the deceptively simple act of pointing, an act that must be mastered before language can be learned at all. ② Apparently, only humans have the social-cognitive infrastructure needed to support the kind of cooperative and prosocial motivations that pointing gestures presuppose. ③ Few nonhuman species seem able to comprehend pointing (notably, domestic dogs can follow pointing. ④ While our closest relatives among the great apes cannot), and there is little evidence of pointing occurring spontaneously between members of any species other than our own. ⑤ Comparative psychology finds that pointing (in its full-blown form) is unique to our species.

- ①                      ②                      ③                      ④                      ⑤

If you wanted to be entertained in a theater before the nineteenth century, you could not avoid the fact that you were at some level participating in a dialog, a conversation, either with your fellow members of the audience, or with the actors. The idea of the audience sitting in the dark and watching the stage in silence is a new thing. Prior to the nineteenth century the audience were lit and often extremely vocal and active, even leaping on stage to fight with the cast. It was the actor David Garrick in the eighteenth century who pioneered the idea that an audience should shut up and listen. The passive and reverential silence in which today's actors can indulge themselves is a new phenomenon, as, of course, is the cinema, where

[논술형 9] 밑글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 영작 하시오.

<보기>  
our surrogates / can develop / stories / unaware / responses.

<조건>  
-<보기>에 주어진 단어들은 모두 사용할 것  
-문맥 및 어법에 맞게 어형변화 및 영작 할 것

정답: \_\_\_\_\_.



Most philosophers accepted Plato's definition of knowledge as justified true belief until the 1960s, when Edmund Gettier showed that it didn't always provide a satisfactory explanation. He came up with several instances where we instinctively realize that someone doesn't really know something, even though that person's belief is both true and justified. For example, I have arranged to meet my friend Sue at her house, and when I arrive I see her through the window sitting in the kitchen. In fact, it is not Sue that I see, but her identical twin sister — Sue is actually in another room. My belief that Sue is home is true, and I have good reason to believe it because I am sure I have seen her, but it is wrong to say that I knew she was at home — I didn't know. Examples such as this became known as "Gettier problems," and have prompted philosophers to ask if, in addition to belief, truth, and justification, there is a fourth criterion for knowledge. Gettier had cast doubt not only on Plato's definition, but also on \_\_\_\_\_.

[논술형 10] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 영작 하시오.

<보기>  
whether / possible / define / completely / knowledge

<조건>  
-<보기>에 주어진 단어들은 모두 사용할 것  
-문맥 및 어법에 맞게 어형변화 및 영작 할 것

정답: \_\_\_\_\_.

Life-forms work to evolve survival strategies but without necessarily being aware of the process. Consciousness is not a necessary condition of life — though it says much about the organism that happens to possess it. Most biological species have evolved techniques and mechanisms for survival without reflecting on the fact, and this is what has happened so far with computer life-forms. We can speculate on how computers might ponder on their own survival but this is essentially a matter for the future. At present we see a host of rudimentary survival mechanisms in computers: we may expect these to develop and new ones to emerge. It is inevitable, at the present stage of their development, that computer survival strategies owe virtually everything to human involvement in computer design. However, as machine autonomy develops \_\_\_\_\_, Computers will come to think about their own position in the world, and take steps to enhance their own security.

[논술형 11] 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 영작 하시오.

<보기>  
there / will be / a progressive reduction / extent of /  
on computer evolution

<조건>  
-<보기>에 주어진 단어들은 모두 사용할 것  
-본문에서 연속된 두 단어를 찾아 쓸 것  
-문맥 및 어법에 맞게 어형변화 및 영작 할 것

정답: \_\_\_\_\_.

Since at least the late nineteenth century and the rise of industrial cities, the history of urbanism and urban planning has been a history of expertise — political, administrative, and technocratic. Cities came to be seen as solutions to demands for wealth, health, safety, opportunity, and personal development, as society grew more economically, socially, and politically complex. Cities also came to be seen as posing new problems, often caused by their successes in meeting earlier social demands. Both fueled by and fueling that problem/solution framework, the Progressive political movement of the early twentieth century relied heavily on trained and trusted experts, especially economists and other social scientists. Those experts were often educated in newly formed occupational disciplines and professional schools. Degrees in hand, they were primed to lead both governments and businesses away from the era of laissez-faire and toward better outcomes for themselves and for workers and citizens. That meant safer food; safer water; better working conditions; safer and less expensive automobiles; expanded opportunities for education, leisure, and personal fulfillment; and so on.

[논술형 12]<보기>의 단어를 활용하여 <조건>에 맞게 배열하시오.

The history of urbanism and urban planning has been \_\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_\_, with cities creating new problems stemming from their victories in \_\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_\_.

<조건>  
-빈칸(A)는 본문에서 해당되는 어휘를 찾아 쓸 것  
-<보기>에 있는 어휘와 본문에 해당되는 어휘를 사용하여 빈칸 (B)을 영작 할 것.  
-필요시 어형변화 필수

<보기>  
comply with

(A): \_\_\_\_\_.

(B): \_\_\_\_\_.(5단어)

<답지>

- 1) necessitate rationing due to their rival nature / suitable for commodification
- 2) Ecosystem services in general are even worse fit for commodification than public services
- 3) the loss of biological nuances / ignore these specifics
- 4) silence that abundance when they put it into equations
- 5) a continuous absorption state of young brains
- 6) children grow up forming relationships with a select number of these brands that last well into the future
- 7) relies on the rules affecting friendship formation rules
- 8) the inclination to cooperate is a property not only of individuals but also of groups
- 9) seek temperature comfort / weaken our nervous system.
- 10) The absence of temperature variation due to indoor living and disconnect from nature has distanced us
- 11) Asserting oneself as a puppy / maintaining the schema of a human body.
- 12) a superficial proposition that is inconsistent with deepest internal models
- 13) observing others during childhood teaches us not only how to act but also how to feel
- 14) the way we feel about everything is strongly influenced by the experiences that shaped the development
- 15) choices are influenced by situational aspects and personal traits / attitudes and the normative component
- 16) rely more on the normative component for guidance on how to behave
- 17) 5 (객관식 1번)
- 18) 5
- 19) 3
- 20) 4
- 21) 5
- 22) 5
- 23) 5
- 24) 2
- 25) our surrogates on the screen can develop their stories unaware of our responses.
- 26) whether it is possible to define completely what knowledge is
- 27) there will be a progressive reduction in the extent of human involvement on computer evolution
- 28) a history of expertise / complying with earlier social demands