25053-0001 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even though there is good reason to consider a dog a sentient being capable of making choices and plans — so that we might suppose 'it could have conceived of acting otherwise' — we're unlikely to think it is wicked and immoral for attacking a child. Moral responsibility is not some universal concept like entropy or temperature — something that applies equally, and can be measured similarly, everywhere in the cosmos. It is a notion developed specifically for human use, no more or less than languages are. While sentience and volition are aspects of mind and agency, morals are cultural tools developed to influence social behaviour: to cultivate the desirable and discourage the harmful. They are learnt, not given at birth. It's possible, indeed likely, that we are born with a predisposition to cooperate with others — but only within human society do we come to understand this as moral behaviour.

＊ sentient: 지각력이 있는 ＊＊ volition: 의지

① 도덕성은 자신의 선택에 대해 책임을 진다는 개념이다.
② 동물과 인간을 구별하는 중요한 특징은 분별력과 언어이다.
③ 도덕성은 학습되는 문화적 도구로서 인간 사회에만 나타난다.
④ 동물과 인간은 공통적으로 다른 개체와 협력하는 경향이 있다.
⑤ 문화적 도구로서의 도덕성은 개체의 의사 결정에 영향을 미친다.

25053-0002 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Conventions are frequently used stylistic techniques or narrative devices typical of (but not necessarily unique to) particular genre traditions. Movies make use of many conventions. Bits of dialogue, musical figures, physical action, and patterns of mise-en-scène are all aspects of movies that, repeated from film to film, become established as conventions. In a film musical, for example, narrative progression usually halts for the production numbers as characters break into song and dance accompanied by music that seems suddenly to materialize from nowhere. Where we might find such moments out of place in, say, a gangster film or a horror film, we allow for this artifice in film musicals. According to Bordwell, Staiger, and Thompson, each genre creates its own rules, and the spectator judges any given element in the light of its appropriateness to genre conventions. In other words, conventions function as an implied agreement between makers and consumers to expect certain techniques and devices in certain contexts. Consumers, thus, are crucial to the development of genres over time.

＊ mise-en-scène: 미장센(영화 화면 속 시각적 요소의 배치)
＊＊ production number: (뮤지컬·영화에서) 출연진이 함께 노래하고 춤추는 장면

① 장르 영화의 관습은 관객이 영화를 이해하는 것을 돕는다.
② 장르 관습을 기계적으로 답습한 영화는 진부하고 지루하다.
③ 뮤지컬 영화는 독특한 서사 방식과 형식으로 대중의 인기를 얻었다.
④ 영화의 장르 관습은 제작자와 관객 사이의 묵시적 합의에 근거한다.
⑤ 영화의 관습은 오랜 세월 속에서 반복과 변형을 통해 형성되어 왔다.

25053-0003 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Can you tenderly look at the landscape of your life and lovingly explore its pits and grooves, its highs and lows, without releasing the harsh, hateful, and truly mean voice that lives inside your head? You know that voice all too well. It's the tape that plays over and over that you barely notice but that rules your universe. You are too this, too that, not enough this, not enough that. Can you quiet that voice and find the sweet, loving part of you that has been there for all of your friends, holding the light in the midst of their most devastating failures and worst mistakes? Can you just this once be that for yourself? The process of reinventing yourself and revisioning your life requires not only courage but a deep sense of compassion we don't ordinarily shine on ourselves. It's brave to look at what you've created in every area of your life, and the compassion keeps you from wanting to resist the painful parts. It's the reckoning that launches the dream. And it's a necessary part of the process that can't be shortchanged.

＊ groove: 굴곡진 곳, 홈 ＊＊ reckoning: 성찰 ＊＊＊ shortchange: 소홀히 하다

① 타인이 주는 피드백에 귀 기울이고 자신을 돌보아야 한다.
② 혼자만의 성찰의 시간을 통해 자신에 대해 더 깊이 이해해야 한다.
③ 자신에 대한 객관적 평가를 내리려면 타인의 관점에서 바라보아야 한다.
④ 자신에 대한 비판을 멈추고 자기 연민을 통해 삶을 새롭게 만들어야 한다.
⑤ 삶의 실패와 실수에 정면으로 맞서 자기 발전을 위한 초석으로 삼아야 한다.

25053-0004 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

If success and happiness were more aligned with what you do than who you are being, then it follows that the more work you do and the faster you do it, the more 'success' you will achieve and the faster you will accomplish it. But that simply isn't what happens. Burnout, stress, anxiety, and mental health issues are worse in Western society than previous decades, not better. Despite advances in technology, despite how hard we work, despite the increasing number of hours and overtime we are doing, there is ample research to show that our collective sense of wellbeing is diminishing, not increasing. The world is not a happy place despite all our efforts to the contrary. To follow society's mantra of "Do more to be more!", then, is no different from following the words of false prophets: you risk submitting yourself to the power of others and enslaving yourself to their whims and desires. Your life is no longer your own.

＊ mantra: 주문 ＊＊ prophet: 예언자 ＊＊＊ whim: 변덕

① 행복이 성공의 절대적인 척도가 될 수는 없다.
② 일과 삶의 균형을 유지하지 못하면 정신 건강을 해친다.
③ 더 많이 일하는 것이 성공과 행복을 보장하지는 않는다.
④ 성공하려면 오랫동안 일할 수 있는 체력이 필수적이다.
⑤ 사회적 기대에 부응하려는 노력은 능률 향상을 가져온다.

25053-0005 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Just because you have a plan doesn't mean that you can always stick to it. Nevertheless, you still need to have one! You'll be talking with real people who don't necessarily have the same perspective as you. They will have their own agendas, questions that are off-the-wall to you (but fascinating to them), unanticipated confusions, and various personal concerns. They will have their own funds of knowledge. And it's important that you listen for all of these things and respond to them in a genuine way. You don't want your activity to be a performance where the public's contributions are treated like some random humming that ought to be ignored; these contributions are critical to the conversation too, and you will need to let your conversational partners help steer it. So no matter what your plan was when you started, you will need to be flexible and open to different directions once you're actually interacting with people.

① 계획을 세울 때 동기 부여를 위해 목표를 구체화해야 한다.
② 자신의 견해를 명확히 표현하여 자신이 세운 계획을 고수해야 한다.
③ 실현 가능성을 고려하여 누구나 공감할 수 있는 계획을 제안해야 한다.
④ 사전에 전문적인 지식을 충분히 습득하여 면밀하게 계획을 수립해야 한다.
⑤ 자신의 생각과 다른 관점을 존중하여 계획의 방향을 유연하게 조정해야 한다.

25053-0006 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Fiction not only satiates theory of mind but also instructs it. People who read more fiction exhibit enhanced social reasoning, from identifying others' emotions, to adopting their perspective, to empathizing with their situation. Some of the most compelling evidence for this relationship comes from a test called "Reading the Mind in the Eyes." Determining what people are thinking just by looking at their eyes can be highly challenging. It's not too difficult to tell whether they are happy or sad, but could you tell if they were suspicious or indecisive? Accusing or irritated? Such differences are detectable, but not everyone is skilled at detecting them. People who read a lot of fiction turn out to be more skilled. They can distinguish romantic signals from gratitude or caution from boredom just from the eyes. Contemplating emotions in fiction appears to improve the detection of these emotions in real life, even though we never see anyone's eyes when reading.

＊ satiate: 충족시키다 ＊＊ contemplate: 숙고하다, 생각하다

① 눈은 사람의 감정을 가장 명확하게 전달하는 비언어적 지표이다.
② 소설 속 인물의 행동 묘사를 통해 그들의 감정을 유추할 수 있다.
③ 공감 능력을 키우기 위해서는 여러 사람을 직접 경험해 봐야 한다.
④ 소설을 많이 읽으면 실제로 사람들의 감정을 더 잘 파악하게 된다.
⑤ 사람들의 표정만으로는 그들의 실제 감정을 정확히 파악하기 어렵다.

25053-0007 밑줄 친 from their *verandas* 가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Around the turn of the twentieth century, anthropologists trained in the natural sciences began to reimagine what a science of humanity should look like and how social scientists ought to go about studying cultural groups. Some of those anthropologists insisted that one should at least spend significant time actually observing and talking to the people studied. Early ethnographers such as Franz Boas and Alfred Cort Haddon typically traveled to the remote locations where the people in question lived and spent a few weeks to a few months there. They sought out a local Western host who was familiar with the people and the area (such as a colonial official, missionary, or businessman) and found accommodations through them. Although they did at times venture into the community without a guide, they generally did not spend significant time with the local people. Thus, their observations were primarily conducted <u>from their *verandas*</u>.

＊ anthropologist: 인류학자 ＊＊ ethnographer: 민족지학자

① seeking to build long-lasting relationships with the natives
② participating in collaborative research with natural scientists
③ engaging in little direct contact with the people being studied
④ cooperating actively with Western hosts in the local community
⑤ struggling to take a wider view of the native culture examined

25053-0008

밑줄 친 <u>We are exercised about exercise.</u>가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our distant ancestors would be puzzled by the way exercise has become commercialized, industrialized, and, above all, medicalized. Although we sometimes exercise for fun, millions of people today pay to exercise to manage their weight, prevent disease, and delay aging and death. Exercise is big business. Walking, jogging, and many other forms of exercise are inherently free, but giant multinational companies persuade us to spend lots of money to work out in special clothes, with special equipment, and in special places like fitness clubs. We also pay money to watch other people exercise, and a handful of us even pay for the privilege of suffering through marathons, ultramarathons, triathlons, and other extreme or potentially dangerous sporting events. For a few thousand dollars, you, too, can run 150 miles across the Sahara Desert. But more than anything else, exercise has become a source of anxiety and confusion because while everyone knows that exercise is good for their health, the majority of us struggle to exercise enough, safely, or enjoyably. <u>We are exercised about exercise.</u>

① Exercise today involves the irony of causing stress in the name of well-being.
② A lot of research is being done on how to make exercise more enjoyable and safer.
③ Lack of exercise is threatening the physical and mental health of modern individuals.
④ People become increasingly interested in how to age well with a high quality of life.
⑤ The huge exercise market includes many companies and professionals chasing profits.

25053-0009 밑줄 친 "I come from an area."가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

People most often speak about the city or the suburban town they live in but rarely about the region. Yet the best way to understand urban growth is to appreciate that it is regional in scale. We might say that we are from Arlington Heights, but we work, shop, attend schools, go to churches, synagogues, or mosques, and pursue recreation in an increasing variety of locations, all within an expanding metropolitan area. Urban texts in the past have addressed this issue, but they do not take it to heart as the central organizing principle of the discussion. In Eric Bogosian's brilliant film *Suburbia,* actress Parker Posey portrays an L.A. record promoter on tour who grew up in the affluent Southern California suburbs. When asked by a group of small-town teenagers where she is from, she replies, "I come from an area." We understand that the words *city* and *suburb* fail to connect with the more contemporary reality of daily life.

＊ synagogue: 유대교 회당 ＊＊ affluent: 부유한

① I think of my current area as my second hometown because I like it.

② I consider this area my hometown since my birthplace no longer exists.

③ I can't name a specific place due to many regional influences on my life.

④ I prefer not to mention where I was born because I dislike my birthplace.

⑤ I am unable to name a birthplace since the boundaries were unclear at my birth.

25053-0010 밑줄 친 catch it이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Throughout your life, you're going to cross paths with a lot of people eager to goad you into conflict or confrontation. There will be times when, despite your best efforts, you may find yourself getting baited into an argument, pulled into a game, or sucked into an agenda. And since we can't always avoid these *hot zones*, we need to have strategies in place to handle them. How can we manage those specific situations: the daily annoyances and problems that arise at work, school, or with our family and friends? Despite Newton's theory, not every action needs a reaction. Just because someone is demanding your attention doesn't mean you have to give it, especially if that engagement seems emotionally charged. When you decide not to dignify an irrational communication with a response, it's about preserving your personal dignity and mental clarity. Just because someone throws the ball doesn't mean you have to catch it.

＊ goad: 자극하다, 부추기다

① accept an invitation to a social event or gathering willingly

② understand a complex idea or concept presented by someone

③ interpret someone's opinions and intentions in a distorted way

④ attract someone's attention to a subject that you're interested in

⑤ get drawn into a conflict or argument that someone has initiated

25053-0011 밑줄 친 think like a mountain이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The fierce green fire in the eyes of a dying old wolf reflected something known only to her and the mountain. The hunter, Aldo Leopold, sensed that his own understanding, fewer wolves meant more deer, did not have the wisdom of the wolf and the mountain. In the wolf's eyes, Leopold saw the need to think differently － that human actions and values should acknowledge the interdependence of animals, the environment and humans. Good behaviour, he realised, was that which sustained the integrity, stability and beauty of the land. Leopold was employed to manage the forest, principally for recreational deer hunters, so he set about killing the deer's predators, the wolf and the mountain lion. However, the deer population, no longer held in check by predators (including human hunters), exploded, resulting in severe damage to the forest and the land. As his interests grew to include conservation and ecology, Leopold concluded that the forest feared the deer more than the wolf. As 'only the mountain has lived long enough to listen objectively to the howl of a wolf' we should 'think like a mountain.'

① recognize the intrinsic value of forests and woodlands

② provide a safe and comfortable environment for wolves

③ control populations of the species threatening biodiversity

④ maintain a tolerant and objective attitude toward each other

⑤ appreciate the interconnectedness of the elements in an ecosystem

25053-0012 밑줄 친 it cannot make any software updates without crashing이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dealing with chronic stress that is maladaptive can push us to our limits. When this happens, our brain and body turn on a 'safe mode' of living, or 'low-power mode'. Just like when the battery on your phone is running low, low-power mode saves energy for the most basic functions and lengthens battery life. When you're in this mode of living, your brain reverts to mental heuristics, those shortcuts you're so badly trying to avoid, meaning you repeat old habits you're trying to shake. Decision-making is impaired and your brain will take the route more travelled. Why would you run down a dirt path if you can just drive on the motorway when you're exhausted? When we're living like this, the brain cannot prioritize making habitual and behavioural changes. The hardware that is your brain is working hard to operate and it cannot make any software updates without crashing.

＊ revert: (본래 상태로) 되돌아가다

＊＊ heuristic: 휴리스틱(특정 상황에서 사람들이 신속하게 사용하는 어림짐작의 기술)

① The brain's function breaks down with excessive input.

② The brain's adaptability is limited to understanding patterns.

③ The brain is unable to handle stress while processing new information.

④ The brain shifts to a low-power mode when making behavioural changes.

⑤ The brain cannot change our habits under stress as it aims to conserve energy.

25053-0013 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is much more natural to be surprised by unusual phenomena like eclipses than ordinary phenomena like falling bodies or the succession of night into day and day into night. Many cultures invented gods to explain these eclipses that shocked, frightened, or surprised them; but very few imagined a god of falling bodies — to which they were so accustomed that they did not even notice them. But the reason for eclipses is ultimately the same as that of the succession of night and day: the movement of celestial bodies, which itself is based on the Newtonian law of attraction and how it explains why things fall when we let them go. For the physicist, understanding the ordinary, the habitual, and the frequent thus allows us to account for the frightening and the singular. As such, it was thus necessary to ask "Why do things fall?" and to have Newton's response to understand a broad range of much more bizarre phenomena occurring at every level of the universe.

＊ eclipse: 일식, 월식 ＊＊ celestial: 천체의 ＊＊＊ bizarre: 이상한

① widespread preference for mythical explanations over scientific ones
② limitations of Newtonian law in explaining eclipse phenomena
③ influence of scientific interpretations on perceptions of reality
④ need to pose questions about the usual to understand the unusual
⑤ difficulty of drawing general conclusions from unusual phenomena

25053-0014 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Social media, mobile Internet, smartphones, QR codes, tablets, mobile apps, virtual fashion and digital shopping windows replace and merge with previous consumption spheres. Consumer activities such as purchasing, comparing and examining goods are increasingly handled through the Internet and mobile digital devices; consumers organize and spread service and product information on social media sites, blogs and forums; and money is spent increasingly on digital items. Furthermore, product searches, decision making and the relationships with physical stores are becoming more intimately dependent on smartphones, tablets and other digital devices. Growing numbers of available recommendation systems and online review platforms have also assumed a prominent role in consumption practices. In their use and co-production of such recommendation systems for books, movies, restaurants, wines, music, electronics, musical instruments and clothes, consumers are relying increasingly on algorithms and artificial intelligence. Taken together, these examples are manifestations of the contemporary ongoing digitalization of consumption that results in the development of new cultures of consumption.

① widespread use of algorithms in digital and online advertising
② how digital life has changed the kinds of products people buy
③ the impact of digitalization on contemporary consumer behavior
④ why we buy virtual goods in the digital world with actual currency
⑤ the effect of digitalization of the market on the decline of offline business

25053-0015 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

When a superior army fails to dominate a weaker enemy, the causes invariably include the unfamiliar terrain and geographical decentralization of the enemy. But that is not the primary characteristic that determines the outcome. The U.S. policy of resettlement on reservation land can be analyzed for each of the tribes to determine how organizational style affects military success. History never simplifies down to singular causes, such as political centralization, but some trends are more evident than others. The more sedentary tribes, who relied on agriculture and were geographically more centralized around fertile locations, were more quickly conquered than the nomadic plains tribes who were widely dispersed. What distinguished the tribes who were more successful against the U.S. military? Political decentralization. Those with strong chieftains were more quickly settled on reservations. The last groups to submit to U.S. military were the most politically decentralized, the Comanche and the Apache.

＊ sedentary: 정주(定住) 지향의, 이주하지 않는 ＊＊ nomadic: 유목 생활의 ＊＊＊ chieftain: 족장

① decentralized politics as a key to resisting domination
② mutual respect essential for effectively implementing a policy
③ multiple historical incidents emerging from a single clear cause
④ the prosperity of tribes accustomed to a settled agricultural lifestyle
⑤ political decentralization improving the efficiency of local government

25053-0016 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the reasons it is so hard to change careers — or why we change, only to end up in the same boat — is that we can so fully internalize our institutional identities, relying on them to convey our worth and accomplishments to the outside world. Even when we can honestly admit that the external trappings of success — titles, perks, and other markers of status — don't matter much, we can hide from the need for change by telling ourselves how much the company needs us. Like Dan, who postponed vacations and overrode family obligations when the organization needed him, most working adults organize at least some portion of their working lives according to the principle that self-sacrifice is OK when it's for the good of the institution. Since basic assumptions tend to exist in interlocking clusters, what may often appear to be a work-life balance problem, or an inability to free ourselves from unrewarding or overly political working relationships, is in fact our inability to separate our commitment to an organization from *being* the organization.

＊ trappings: 장식 ＊＊ perk: (급료 이외의) 특전

① negative impacts of over-identification with an organization
② how to enhance employee engagement and organizational loyalty
③ benefits of maintaining a healthy lifestyle and managing boundaries
④ ways to improve job satisfaction through better work-life integration
⑤ roles of external markers of success in shaping professional identity

25053-0017 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

To make AI systems more human-value aligned, including more respect for privacy, governments are seeking to regulate AI inputs and processes. At the input level, these efforts include strengthening notice and consent regimes and requiring strong data handling safeguards; at the process level, they include rights to explanations and other forms of accountability such as validation studies, bug reports, and so on. But given how useful the outputs of AI systems can be, any desire for control over input or process can quickly lose any sense of priority or urgency for all but the most zealous of privacy advocates. The attraction of AI outputs that are strikingly useful, precise, efficient, accurate, and reliable — contributing to their increasing capture of human time, attention, and trust — often renders attempts to exert control over the inputs or the processes of AI moot. Whether we can introduce human alignment into emergent and evolvable intelligence is a much-debated issue. This has led cautionary experts to argue that, while we are achieving technical progress, AI may move beyond these initial constraints imposed on it to achieve its own best goals.

＊ regime: 제도 ＊＊ render: (어떤 상태가 되게) 하다 ＊＊＊ moot: 논란의 여지가 있는

① positive aspects of AI in enhancing work productivity
② the progress of government initiatives in controlling AI
③ misconception about AI's threats to privacy and security
④ biases arising from the integration of human values into AI
⑤ contexts that undermine efforts to align AI with human values

25053-0018 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Osburn and her colleagues have shown that, contrary to long-held assumptions, Earth's interior is not lifeless. In fact, the majority of the planet's microbes — perhaps more than 90 percent — may live deep underground. These intraterrestrial microbes tend to be quite different from their counterparts on the surface. They are ancient and slow, reproducing infrequently and possibly living for millions of years. They often acquire energy in unusual ways, breathing rock instead of oxygen. And they seem capable of weathering geological disasters that would wipe out most creatures. Like the many tiny organisms in the ocean and atmosphere, the unique microbes within Earth's crust do not simply inhabit their surroundings — they transform them. Subsurface microbes carve vast caverns, concentrate minerals and precious metals, and regulate the global cycling of carbon and nutrients. Microbes may even have helped construct the continents, literally laying the groundwork for all other terrestrial life.

＊ microbe: 미생물 ＊＊ intraterrestrial: 지구 내부의 ＊＊＊ Earth's crust: 지각

① survival strategies of microbes under low-nutrient conditions
② impacts of deep-sea microbes on global mineral and energy resources
③ common misconceptions about microbes thriving in extreme environments
④ metabolic pathways of microbes residing on Earth's crust and their unique features
⑤ characteristics of subsurface microbes and their role in environmental processes

25053-0019 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

There are good reasons why open-office plans have gained currency, but open offices may not be the plan of choice for *all* times. Instead, the right plan seems to be building a culture of change. Overly rigid habits and conventions, no matter how well-considered or well-intentioned, threaten innovation. The crucial take-away from analyzing office plans over time is that the answers keep changing. It might seem that there is a straight line of progress, but it's a myth. Surveying office spaces from the past eighty years, one can see a cycle that repeats. Comparing the offices of the 1940s with contemporary office spaces shows that they have circled back around to essentially the same style, via a period in the 1980s when partitions and cubicles were more the norm. The technologies and colors may differ, but the 1940s and 2000s plans are alike, right down to the pillars running down the middle.

＊ rigid: 굳은 ＊＊ pillar: 기둥

① Why Are Open-office Plans So Cost-efficient?
② How to Incorporate Retro Styles into Office Spaces
③ An Office Divided: Why Partitions Limit Productivity
④ Office Designs: What Goes Around Comes Around
⑤ Tips for Managing Contemporary Office Spaces

25053-0020 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

One reason why we are not all sitting in a cold and dark cave right now is that progress makes us happy. Joy often comes from perceiving yourself as moving forward, changing, learning, and evolving. Consider research conducted in London by two neuroscientists, Bastien Blain and Robb Rutledge. They had volunteers report their feelings every few minutes while playing a new game. They found that the volunteers were happiest not when they gained the highest amount of money in the game (although that did make them happy too), but when they learned about the game. Learning contributed more to happiness than money. You habituate to things — a fancy car, a large-screen TV — but you don't habituate to the joy of learning because learning by definition is change. One cannot habituate to change. In Oscar Wilde's *Importance of Being Earnest*, Ernest Worthing tells his love interest, Gwendolen Fairfax, that she is perfect. She replies, "Oh! I hope I am not that. It would leave no room for developments, and I intend to develop in many directions."

① Why Learning Outweighs Money in Happiness
② Material Possessions Are the Key to Lasting Joy
③ Finding a Balance in Life: Playing and Learning
④ In Learning, Perfection Is the Enemy of the Good
⑤ The Comfort Zone: The Ultimate Source of Progress

25053-0021 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Over the course of human history, researchers have discovered that humans' early ancestors were not able to use verbal language. In fact, verbal language likely began with *Homo sapiens*, although some scholars have noted that bone structures in Neanderthals may have allowed for complex sound to be vocalized. However, primates of all sorts are able to live in community and share the division of labor, including caring for children and sharing food that has been hunted or gathered. How did such interactions occur if verbal language wasn't a part of the lives of our early ancestors? Nonverbal communication like grunts or slight vocalizations was likely the early auditory form of communication, and facial expressions or gestures may have indicated important things like danger or social position or even the presence of spoiled meat. The idea that nonverbal communication came first over the course of our species' evolution is known as phylogenetic primacy, highlighting that our nonhuman ancestors had likely figured out social signaling before humans existed in our current form.

＊ grunt: 그르렁거리는 소리 ＊＊ phylogenetic primacy: 계통 발생적 수위(首位)

① Vocal Features as Evolutionary Markers in Ancestral Species

② Ancestral Social Signals Are a Hidden Window to Ancient Secrets

③ The Mystery of Bone Structures: Uncovering Neanderthal Vocalization

④ Did Social Status Shape Our Ancestors' Nonverbal Communication Patterns?

⑤ Nonverbal Communication: How Our Ancestors Communicated Before Languag

25053-0022 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Why are we so sensitive to negative information and criticism? Well, it seems to have offered a survival advantage for early humans, when the threat of rejection from the tribe could mean death. This left us disproportionately sensitive to threats, even the merely interpersonal threat of looking bad in the eyes of others. Today, many of the interpersonal threats we detect in our day-to-day lives are not truly harmful, but we're hardwired to react, even overreact, to them. We also suffer from what celebrated psychologist Daniel Kahneman called "loss aversion" ― a tendency to overweigh losses (of money, possessions, or even social status) compared to equivalent wins. In one study, participants were given a coffee mug and later offered the chance to sell it. To part with their mug, participants had to be given twice as much in compensation as the amount they were willing to pay to acquire the mug. Irrational, yes. And profoundly human. We don't want to lose; we don't want to fail. The pain of failing, even in simple activities, is more emotionally salient than the pleasure of succeeding.

＊ aversion: 회피 ＊＊ salient: 두드러진

① Learning from Wins: A Road to Greater Achievements

② Long-term Benefits of Being Mindful of Your Reputation

③ How Can We Overcome Our Irrational Fear of Criticism?

④ What Makes Modern People Different from Early Humans

⑤ Human Nature of Sensitivity to Threats and Fear of Loss

25053-0023 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Discovering what happens in the brain when we are captivated by beautiful objects won't completely solve the question of why the objects are beautiful. To address the why question, we turn to evolutionary psychology. The basic idea of evolutionary psychology is that our mental abilities, like our physical traits, evolved if they enhanced our survival. Our ancestors from a distant past adapted certain behavioral traits to survive tough environments and to choose partners that would give them healthy children. When it comes to beauty in people, certain physical features of faces and bodies advertised a person's health. These features, which were important in choosing a mate tens of thousands of years ago, are what we now regard as beautiful. When it comes to beauty in scenes, some places were more inviting to our hunter-gatherer ancestors wandering around in the distant past. These scenes looked both safe and rich in resources that would help small bands survive a life that was tough, brutish, and a long time ago.

① Human Perception of Beauty Is All About Survival

② Cultural Values Define What Is Beautiful and What Is Not

③ Appreciating Beauty: A Gateway to Mental and Physical Well-being

④ The Subjectivity and Ambiguity of Psychology in Evaluating Beauty

⑤ Being Attractive or Blending In: What Enhances Chances of Survival?

25053-0024 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Obviously, not all habits constitute knowledge because not all habits are acquired with predictive, regulatory, or manipulative intent. In fact, many habits emerge from the casual reinforcement of random associations that are not part of a learning plan. Although agents may not be entirely aware of all the associations between habitual actions and their context of execution, a minimal layer of pragmatic expectations is always attached to habitual behavior. There is no assurance that habits developed unintentionally are advantageous for agents because there is no guarantee that such habits would effectively carry out expert tasks. For example, vices are blind, harmful, and largely compulsive behaviors, often called "bad habits." In sport, we find kinematic and biomechanical inefficiencies, acquired early in development, that become ingrained in such fashion, for example, cyclists who significantly sway their shoulders trying to increase pedalling power rather than minimizing unnecessary upper body movements. Habits do not necessarily support goal-oriented tasks nor are all habits learned for a specific purpose; hence it is correct to state that not all sensorimotor habits convey practical knowledge.

＊ vice: 나쁜 버릇 ＊＊ kinematic: 운동학의 ＊＊＊ sensorimotor: 감각 운동의

① How Can Habitual Action Reduce Potential Failures?

② For Every Routine Behavior, There Is an Underlying Cause

③ Habits Formed Beyond Intentionality: A General Lack of Utility

④ Why Purposeful Action Toward Usefulness Creates Good Habits

⑤ Habits Developed for Handling Tasks with Careful Pre-planning

25053-0025 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

What makes practicing retrieval so much better than review? One answer comes from the psychologist R. A. Bjork's concept of desirable difficulty. More difficult retrieval ① leads to better learning, provided the act of retrieval is itself successful. Free recall tests, in which students need to recall as much as they can remember without prompting, tend to result in better retention than cued recall tests, in which students ② give hints about what they need to remember. Cued recall tests, in turn, are better than recognition tests, such as multiple-choice answers, ③ where the correct answer needs to be recognized but not generated. Giving someone a test immediately after they learn something improves retention less than giving them a slight delay, long enough so that answers aren't in mind when they need ④ them. Difficulty, far from being a barrier to ⑤ making retrieval work, may be part of the reason it does so.

＊ retrieval: 불러오기 ＊＊ retention: 보유력

25053-0026 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

One area in which nature exposure is strongly connected to our wellbeing is our stress response. Natural environments decrease stress. Cortisol levels of people living in neighbourhoods with more green space ① were lower than in people in areas with little green space. In fact, as the percentage of green space in neighbourhoods increased, ② reported levels of stress decreased. Exposure to nature for thirty minutes over the course of a week reduced blood pressure, and ninety minutes of walking in nature, compared to a walk in an urban environment, ③ to reduce activity in brain areas involved with sadness and negative emotions. There is a trickle-down effect of having safe and accessible green space: people are likely to make use of it to move, exercise, and play if it is well maintained and ④ easy to access. Being able to walk to shops and facilities can reduce social isolation. And ⑤ feeling safe in your home can help act as a buffer against the stresses and strains of the outside world.

＊ cortisol: 코르티솔(부신 피질에서 분비되는 스테로이드 호르몬의 일종) ＊＊ trickle-down effect: 낙수 효과

25053-0027 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The equal sign (=) in algebraic equations (A) indicate / indicates a merely quantitative equivalence between the expressions on either side and therefore tells us nothing about them qualitatively. But similarity is based on formal or qualitative elements inherent to the things being compared and therefore gets at something more specific and fundamental about them. The assumption here is that a circle's being circular, which makes it (B) similar / similarly to other circles, matters more than the size of the circle because the circle's qualitative form is what makes it what it is and can be described without reference to magnitude. Indeed, Leibniz viewed the magnitude of geometric figures as somehow less substantial than (C) its / their forms. Magnitude is something merely comparative (Leibniz claimed) and can be grasped only by beholding two figures in each other's presence, while the formal, qualitative features are definitionally inherent to each.

＊ algebraic: 대수의

연습하는거니깐 일부러 선지는 치웠으요 ㅅㄱ

25053-0028 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

As we tell our story to someone else, we hear that familiar story in a perception-changing way. ① Taking it out of our minds and framing it into words changes the way it feels, sometimes even the way that we understand it. This is emotional work. Sharing difficult news or personal struggles ② reveals the painful emotions involved to both narrator and listener, making a discussion uncomfortable for both parties in the conversation. The listener may want to comfort or console us, believing that the less we speak of our pain, the less we will suffer. In fact, the opposite is true: the suffering lies within us, waiting ③ to attend to. By offering us their attention, a listener provides the space ④ where we can face those issues we alone can wrestle with, within our inner silence; a place to review the components of our distress, understand them better, and find ways to move forward. By listening and allowing the heartache, a compassionate listener helps us to create a container ⑤ strong enough to hold it. Often their best contribution is an accepting silence.

＊ console: 위로하다

25053-0029 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Although bacteria were the first inhabitants of the earth, the science dealing with them is a ① relatively young branch. Invisible to the eye, their discovery was linked to the invention of instruments like the microscope. Although Robert Hooke described the fruiting structure of molds in 1664 using his microscope, the credit for observing and describing the microorganisms in some detail ② goes to a Dutchman called Antony van Leeuwenhoek. In 1674, he viewed through his crude microscope a number of materials, such as drops of saliva, water from various sources, blood, and muscle tissues, and ③ observed a whole range of life forms, like bacteria, red blood cells and muscle cells. So fascinated ④ was he with these structures that he named them "dierkens" and wrote a series of letters to the Royal Society of London. His observations along with the diagrams were published by the Royal Society in 1684, ⑤ which these organisms were translated in English as "wee animalcules."

＊ crude: 조잡한 ＊＊ saliva: 침, 타액 ＊＊＊ wee animalcule: 작은 동물

25053-0030 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Given sufficient exposure and repetition, anyone can learn to improvise in music as successfully as they improvise in life. We are all born with the ability to improvise; the human brain is wired for ① it. We deal with many of the challenges in life by improvising in some form or another; it's ② what we cope with the unexpected and is part of being human. It's a natural process － like breathing or walking on uneven ground. Unfortunately, many believe that jazz improvisation is mysterious and only a select few can find their way. This leads to the false belief ③ that you either have the ability or you don't. This simply isn't true. Yes, there are teaching methods that make learning jazz ④ seem as difficult as learning chemistry or physics, but it's not. Regardless of how it might seem, it's just music. Like all music, it takes practice . . . but that doesn't mean it's difficult. ⑤ Approached the right way, becoming a jazz musician is a straightforward process.

＊ improvise: (연주를) 즉흥적으로 하다

25053-0031 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

Internalization depends on supports for autonomy. Contexts that use controlling strategies such as salient rewards and punishments or evaluative, selfesteem-hooking pressures are ① <u>least</u> likely to lead people to value activities as their own. This is not to say that controls don't ② <u>work</u> to produce behavior − decades of operant psychology prove that they can. It is rather that the more salient the external control over a person's behavior, the more the person is likely to be merely externally regulated or introjected in his or her actions. Consequently, the person does not ③ <u>develop</u> a value or investment in the behaviors, but instead remains dependent on external controls. Thus, parents who reward, force, or cajole their child to do homework are more likely to have a child who does so only when rewarded, cajoled, or forced. The salience of external controls ④ <u>drives</u> the acquisition of self-responsibility. Alternatively, parents who supply reasons, show an emotional understanding of difficulties overcoming problems, and use a ⑤ <u>minimum</u> of external incentives are more likely to cultivate a sense of willingness and value for work in their child.

＊ autonomy: 자율성 ＊＊ salient: 두드러진 ＊＊＊ introject: 투입하다

25053-0032 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

Sustainable development is one of the goals of post-modern society. The key element to strive for a sustainable society is sustainable well-being. The big challenge is to ① <u>convince</u> consumers to move towards more sustainable consumption behaviour. Although consumers generally ② <u>express</u> the desirability of, and even the need for, a more eco-friendly lifestyle, they often do not put their money where their mouth is. A sustainable future is not reached by diminishing 'unsustainability', but by radically changing consumer behaviour. However, it is difficult to change daily routines and consumers' perceptions of sometimes ③ <u>unattractive</u> yet environmentally-friendly products. Generally speaking, consumers want attractive, convenient products, thereby often ④ <u>valuing</u> higher consumption levels of energy and materials, and most of the time they find it difficult to change habits. Past behaviour affects future behaviour. For instance, a study of the motivational determinants to adopt electric cars found the strength of habits to be one of the most ⑤ <u>important</u> factors that reduced the willingness to adopt electric mobility.

25053-0033 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

How we understand our world is shaped, to a remarkable degree, by people who produce research that tells us how the world works. Yet, social science mostly ① <u>ignores</u> specific timing. This may be news to you. But most economists, political scientists, and sociologists use quantitative tools that are unable to effectively model exact timing. ② <u>Few</u> datasets account for the precise sequence of events. In most quantitative methodologies used by social researchers, such as economists and political scientists, it would be exceedingly ③ <u>difficult</u> to model something like a coup pivoting on a split second, or the notion that sometimes an outcome depends on the precise order of seemingly random events. Instead, ④ <u>exact</u> measures are used, such as interaction effects − the presence of two variables together, but usually without regard to specific timing. Variables are often just mixed, like a cooking recipe where the order in which the ingredients are added doesn't matter. But most recipes don't work like that, and you'll get unfortunate results if you add flour to a cake after you've baked it, just as you'll get the wrong answers in social research if you pay ⑤ <u>little</u> attention to aspects of timing and sequence.

＊ coup: 쿠데타 ＊＊ pivot on: ~에 좌우되다, ~에 달려 있다

25053-0034 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

The particular allocation of economic resources, like that of other resources, has consequences for productivity and future output. Output is distributed as payments to owners of factors of production and is an important ① <u>incentive</u> to further production. However, sectors have different inclinations to consume, save, or invest their income. If those that invest their income ② <u>productively</u> receive a larger share of output, future production will probably increase. If those sectors that spend all their earnings get more income, aggregate demand is raised and thus investment by others is ③ <u>stimulated</u>. Some sectors will only hoard income or invest it unproductively. If these sectors are significant in the economy of a developing country, they will ④ <u>promote</u> economic improvement. If raising gross national product is the statesman's chief concern, he would do well to ⑤ <u>alter</u> the allocation of income against such sectors to make the economy more productive. If, however, these sectors are politically important to his regime, no preoccupation with reallocation or GNP growth will be feasible.

＊ aggregate: 총계의 ＊＊ hoard: 축적하다 ＊＊＊ feasible: 실현 가능한

25053-0035 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In his book *Caveman Logic*, Hank Davis examines the widespread nature of superstitious beliefs and behaviours, and his evolutionary explanation is that interpreting causality on the basis of too little evidence had greater survival prospects than its reverse (i.e., being overly (A) careless / conservative in such judgements). Why is this? One answer is simply the value of heuristics: inheriting and being disposed to learn a range of intellectual shortcuts rather than a bias towards the slow analysis of causal relationships seems to have been more adaptively (B) advantageous / disadvantageous for our ancestors. Another answer − one that is directly pertinent to superstition − is that feeling in control of situations that we are in fact not in control of is beneficial to us. Several reasons have been suggested for why this is, including the idea that the confidence this inspires, although resulting in some mistakes, also has beneficial side-effects. One of these is being (C) motivated / disinclined to put more effort into our endeavours, so that when we can in fact influence outcomes, those outcomes are all the more impressive.

＊ heuristic: 휴리스틱(특정 상황에서 사람들이 신속하게 사용하는 어림 짐작의 기술) ＊＊ pertinent: 관련된, 적절한

25053-0036 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Perhaps the most important and perhaps the most neglected leadership virtue is hope. One reason why hope is neglected is because of management theories that tell us to look at the ① evidence, to be tough as nails, to be objective, and in other ways to blindly face reality. But facing reality rather than relying on hope means accepting reality as it is. Relying on hope rather than facing reality means working to change reality ― hopefully. Leaders can be both hopeful and realistic as long as the possibilities for change remain ② open. Being realistic differs from facing reality in important ways. Being realistic means calculating the odds with an eye to optimism, aware of the consequences of fate without being ③ opposed to the inevitability of a situation or circumstance. Why should leaders be hopeful? Because the evidence suggests hope can change events for the ④ better. It is widely accepted that sick people who are hopeful members of support groups that provide encouragement, prayer, or other forms of targeted social capital get healthier and stay healthier than do sick people who do not have the ⑤ benefit of this hopeful social capital.

빈칸추론

25053-0037

When trying to establish what is meant by digital preservation, the first question that must be addressed is: what are you actually trying to preserve? This is clear in the analog environment where the information content is inextricably fixed to the physical medium. In the digital environment, the medium is not part of the _____. A bit stream looks the same to a computer regardless of the media it is read from. A physical carrier is necessary, but as long as the source media can be read, bit-perfect copies can be made cheaply and easily on other devices, making the preservation of the original carrier of diminishing importance. As the physical media that carry digital information are quite delicate relative to most analog media, it is expected that digital information will necessarily need to be migrated from one physical carrier to another as part of the ongoing preservation process. It is not the media itself but the information on the media that needs to be preserved.

＊ inextricably: 풀 수 없게

① platform
② storage
③ message
④ challenge
⑤ transformation

25053-0038

Most collective rituals bond participants to each other and inspire loyalty to the group. Examples are countless, particularly from the ethnographic record but also from historical accounts. People participate in collective rituals in part because they wish to fit in with a group, and even very young children join in with ritualistic behaviors more eagerly when they are fearful of social exclusion. But there are also certain elements of collective ritual that can further strengthen a sense of _____. One is social synchrony ― moving or chanting in time with others creates an illusion of being part of something much larger and stronger. Another is emotional arousal which can help to create personally transformative shared experiences and produce some of the strongest forms of social cohesion known to humankind. Rituals that emphasize common ancestry, such as the funeral rituals of descent groups, can also create a powerful sense of shared essence. And, finally, highly repetitive rituals may help to establish standardized identity markers and unify large populations.

＊ ethnographic: 민족지학적인 ＊＊ arousal: 각성 ＊＊＊ ancestry: 조상, 혈통

① pride
② autonomy
③ belonging
④ inspiration
⑤ responsibility

25053-0039

In a sense, we cannot speak about the infant's needs without considering those of the mother. "There is no such thing as a baby," the British pediatrician D. W. Winnicott once said, explaining, "if you show me a baby, you certainly show me someone else who is caring for the baby ... One sees a 'nursing couple' ... The unit is not the individual; the unit is the individual-environment set-up." Or, in Ashley Montagu's words, "When a baby is born, a mother is born. There is considerable evidence that at this time, and for months thereafter, her needs for contact exceed those of the infant." Good thing, too: Were there not built-in physiological and emotional incentives for the ones doing the caregiving, parenthood would be even more of a slog than it already is. Fewer babies would have their survival needs met if fulfilling those needs were not rewarding for parents. With its usual brilliance, our interpersonal-biological makeup dictates that our requirements be _____.

＊ pediatrician: 소아과 의사 ＊＊ slog: 고투

① mutual
② distinct
③ realistic
④ adaptive
⑤ prioritized

25053-0040

Cultural humility acknowledges one's _____. The term and concept were developed by doctors Melanie Tervalon and Jann Murray-Garcia in order to address health disparities and institutional inequities in medicine and are now used across industries. Unlike cultural competency, which assumes that learning is finite and masterable, cultural humility recognizes the ongoing nature of this work. While one can never fully understand someone else, they can bring curiosity and a commitment to critical self-reflection and ongoing learning to each interaction. It is about humbly recognizing that there are things one doesn't know and is likely never going to understand about a culture that is not their own, and having this knowledge guide one's thinking, behavior, and actions. This practice encourages us to realize our power, privileges, and prejudices, to be willing to acknowledge we don't have all the answers, and to embrace the complexity and nuance of human dynamics.

＊disparity: 격차

① tendency to resist change
② failure to reshape traditions
③ bias that cannot be removed
④ inability to know the full story
⑤ discomfort with unfamiliar cultures

25053-0041

Our actions influence the way we perceive the world, and the way we perceive the world influences both the way we think about the world and our ability to act within it. When athletes and sportspersons are performing well, they seem to perform effortlessly, but when they are performing badly, their actions seem to be so much harder. A soccer player who has just scored perceives the goal to be bigger than it actually is, making it easier for the player to score again, but a player who repeatedly misses the goal after scoring once perceives it to be smaller and finds it harder to score again. Thus the greater the *perceived* effort required to achieve any goal, _____. This general rule applies beyond the playing field: a hill seems steeper when we are tired, or hungry, or when we are carrying a heavy backpack, and a journey to an unfamiliar destination seems so much longer.

① the closer the goal feels
② the harder it will be to achieve
③ the greater the outcome will be
④ the less inclined we are to address it
⑤ the more time we dedicate to the goal

25053-0042

What goes unnoticed is that philosophy, rightly understood, has an ancient connection to _____. For in addition to being a process that examines why some people's ways of thinking about concepts and practices might be more rationally defensible than others (depending on the quality of arguments for and against them), many early thinkers conceived philosophy as 'a deliberative life-practice that brings beauty and happiness to its practitioners'. Indeed, some of history's most renowned philosophers (e.g. Socrates) communicated their teachings and beliefs not through their theoretical writings, but through the critically reflective and purposeful conduct of their admirable lives － through modelling inspiring modes of life (and death) in the pursuit of self-knowledge about and for their own and others' wellbeing. Many contemporary philosophers might scorn the concept of philosophy as the lifelong contemplation and practice of 'artful living' － of virtuous and healthy living for oneself, for the health and happiness of others, and for society as a whole. Yet care for one's self and others was philosophy's primary aim for centuries. It remains an admirable one.

① a truthful self-awareness
② issues of health and wellness
③ enlightenment about good and evil
④ the essence of inquiry and knowledge
⑤ the virtues and morals of being human

25053-0043

We are famously living in the era of the attention economy, where the largest and most profitable businesses in the world are those that consume my attention. The advertising industry is literally dedicated to capturing the conscious hours of my life and selling them to someone else. It might seem magical that so many exciting and useful software systems are available to use for free, but it is now conventional wisdom that if you can't see who is paying for something that appears to be free, then _____. Our creative engagement with other people is mediated by AI-based recommendation systems that are designed to trap our attention through the process that Nick Seaver calls captology, keeping us attending to work sold by one company rather than another, replacing the freedom of personal exploration with algorithm-generated playlists or even algorithm-generated art.

① all of your attention has already been spent
② the real product being sold is you
③ your privacy is being violated
④ the public may be sponsoring you
⑤ you owe the benefits to your friend AI

25053-0044

Using commerce as an example, we can see _____: as Piggot explains, "Prospectors and miners, traders and middlemen, the organization of shipments and caravans, concessions and treaties, the concept of alien peoples and customs in distant lands — all these are involved in the enlargement of social comprehension demanded by the technological step of entering ... a bronze age." These innovations particularly required that man's ever-present xenophobia be overcome, as it was by new values such as hospitality, protection, and safe passage. For example, Hayek refers to the early Greek custom of the xenos, the guest-friend, who was assured individual admission and protection within an alien territory. He believes that early trade was very much a matter of personal relations between individuals of different communities. As a consequence, the increased opportunities to deal with members of other communities helped break the "solidarity, common aims and collectivism of the original small groups."

＊ prospector: (금·광물 등을 찾는) 탐광자 ＊＊ concession: 특권, 허가
＊＊＊ xenophobia: 외국인 혐오

① how changes in worldviews and values came about
② why trade was viewed as distinct from social values
③ how conventional ideas affected business collaboration
④ why commercial development benefited dominant groups
⑤ which innovations interrupted commerce's social revolution

25053-0045

 Suggestions for overcoming bad bedtime habits generally come in the form of establishing rules for better sleep discipline, like avoiding technology before bed. But revenge bedtime procrastinators know the tips and tricks for better sleep and still choose to stay up. As one bedtime procrastinator put it, "It's a way of revolting against all the obligations that you have. Because, well, my life, and I think the life of most adults, consists of lots and lots of obligations." These procrastinators are simply reclaiming freedom via one of the only outlets they have. We don't need a reminder to put down our phone before bedtime. We need space to make choices for ourselves. We need to exercise the basic human need to decide our own destiny. If you relate to the bedtime procrastinator, you're not alone. In our survey, 63% of people agreed they sometimes do things that are bad for them just _____. So, the next time you find yourself scrolling rather than sleeping, realize that part of the reason you're doing so is that you want to feel free to choose.

＊ procrastinator: 미루기족, 미루는 사람 ＊＊ revolt: 반항하다

① to follow social conventions
② to please others they're with
③ to feel like they're in control
④ to experience stimulating challenges
⑤ to be free from the burden of choices

25053-0046

In praxial terms, sound is deemed to be music according to any personal, social, and cultural functions it serves. Sounds are 'musical' not simply because of their sonic characteristics, but because of the functions people assign them in specific social-cultural situations. Without shared understandings of tonal-rhythmic systems and their socially-related behaviours and uses, music would not be understood as anything more than random sounds. In short, music _____. The existence and continuance of musical practices depends on human transmission, or various forms of informal and formal education that are also matters of social-musical praxis. Thus, musical values and meanings are not intrinsic, they are not 'fixed-in' sonic forms or captured in notated scores; musical values are socially assigned to sounds according to how sounds are used, experienced, and understood as being 'good for' various purposes in personal and social life. Thus, and far from being strictly individual or 'interior', musical experiences are socially constructed and socially shared phenomena, and musical experiences invariably include many dimensions beyond so-called aesthetic qualities — specific voices, instruments, situations, places, processes, people, and so forth.

＊ praxial: 응용의, 실천의 ＊＊ deem: (~로) 여기다

① is made by human beings for other human beings
② has evolved into a 'context-free art for art's sake' concept
③ is a matter of how the brain and auditory nerves respond to sound
④ results from the evolutionary combination of sound-making systems
⑤ structures environments by manipulating physical spaces with sound

25053-0047

 Many of you will be familiar with the term pathogenesis. We use it quite often in the biomedical sciences to refer to the processes by which a disease develops, including the factors that contribute to its progression. The word comes from the Greek pathos ('suffering', 'disease') and genesis ('origin'). The lesser-known term 'salutogenesis' comes from the Latin salus ('health') and, again, the Greek genesis, and poses the question: how can we move towards greater health? Pathogenesis and salutogenesis are two sides of the same coin. Sadly, much of our modern-day medicine is focused on the pathogenic model: emphasis on all the scary illnesses and diseases that can await us if we don't take good care of ourselves (and sometimes even if we do). It is easier to conceptualise a disease state than a healthy state of an individual. We know that disease is caused by the presence of an insult that can be genetic, environmental, or caused by a decline in normal physiological function, such as during ageing. Health, on the other hand, seems to be more metaphysical — a so-called state of 'wellbeing'. As an absence of disease, _____.

＊ pathogenesis: 병인론 ＊＊ salutogenesis: 건강생성론

① fitness allows for greater mobility
② health becomes somewhat passive
③ physical health is ever more highlighted
④ strength is the body's defense against illness
⑤ human health no longer depends on medicine

25053-0048

Survivorship bias shows us that we _____ if we fail to consider the wider context. The best known example is from World War II history, when British RAF planes returning from bombing runs in Germany were thought to be the most vulnerable in the areas where they were observed to be hit most often: around the wingtips, rear tail assemblies, and the center of the plane. But that was merely a subset of all the planes sent out; the ones that had failed to return had been fatally hit in the more vital areas of the plane: the engines, cockpit, and fuel tanks. They didn't see those because they never returned. What survived to return was merely hit in less important areas and so to reinforce those areas — as was initially proposed — would have been a tragic error, merely protecting less important parts of the plane while leaving the vital parts exposed. This shows just how easily we can sometimes fool ourselves if we are not more careful in our reasoning.

＊ RAF: 영국 공군(Royal Air Force) ＊＊ subset: 일부 ＊＊＊ cockpit: 조종석[실]

① agree with ideas that confirm a previously held belief
② can focus on invisible data while neglecting visible data
③ are more influenced by the foolish people surrounding us
④ can be fooled by the presence and existence of something
⑤ are strongly inclined to dismiss strong evidence as ordinary

무관문

25053-0049

Avian song learning occurs in two stages: first, songs must be memorized and, second, they must be practiced. In some species these two events overlap, but in others memorization can occur before practice by several months, providing an impressive example of long-term memory storage. ① The young bird's initial efforts to reproduce the memorized song are usually not successful. ② These early songs may have uneven pitch, irregular tempo, and notes that are out of order or poorly reproduced. ③ However, sound graphs of songs recorded over several weeks or months reveal that during this practice period the bird fine-tunes his efforts until he produces an accurate copy of the memorized template. ④ An important idea to emerge from the study of birdsong is that song learning is shaped by preferences and limitations. ⑤ This process requires hearing oneself sing; birds are unable to reproduce memorized songs if they are deafened after memorization but before the practice period.

＊ avian: 조류의

25053-0050

From a competitive perspective, sport enterprises are well advised to invest heavily in their branding strategy. ① In an increasingly competitive climate built around entertainment and disposable consumerism, sport enterprises must find ways to establish long-term connections with consumers that maintain value beyond a brief transaction. ② Branding offers the most effective method for cultivating sustainable relationships between brands and their users. ③ In such intense environments where performances can ebb and flow on and off the field, the value inherent in a sport brand is the most resilient and long-lasting form of asset a sport enterprise can possess. ④ Sport enterprises are hiring dedicated psychologists to boost athletes' morale after poor performances, which has been proven effective in enhancing their on-field performance. ⑤ A strong brand gives its owner a stable foundation of value that can weather poor seasons, new challenges, athletes that come and go, and rough markets.

25053-0051

Kuhn observed that sometimes anomalies stubbornly resist resolution. Rather than washing away, they pile up, and a few may come to be viewed as especially pressing. As researchers try to fix the problem, counterexamples accumulate. Consequently, the field enters a state of crisis. ① The typical way out of this quagmire is the development of a fresh start, equipped with a host of novel tools and concepts. ② As the new framework rapidly establishes itself and makes progress, outdated questions and ideas are set aside and, eventually, they are forgotten. ③ New observations may lead scientists to reassess and reaffirm the value of long-standing theories and hypotheses. ④ When this happens, when an older paradigm is replaced by a newer one, we have what Kuhn calls a scientific revolution. ⑤ The new paradigm eventually crystallizes into normal science, adopting a consensus-building role, producing fresh anomalies, which eventually trigger a crisis, followed by another revolution, and so on, in a continuous cycle.

＊ anomaly: 변칙, 이례 ＊＊ quagmire: 수렁

25053-0052

Would not all animals benefit from being smart? ① For instance, if the common perception that social primates are smarter than social ungulates is true, then we must ask why ungulates did not undergo selection for similar abilities. ② Considering this issue underscores a fundamental point of evolutionary biology (and one not incorporated into the hypotheses proposed to date), namely that virtually all benefits entail costs of some kind. ③ Among the many costs of cognitive adaptations, perhaps the most prominent one is that the neural tissue underlying the abilities is energetically expensive to grow and maintain. ④ When a neuron is stimulated, it generates an electrical impulse that travels from cell to cell, and nerve impulses to and from the human brain travel as fast as 150‐260 miles per hour. ⑤ Thus, the key to understanding when improved cognition will be selected for is gaining insight into the relative costs and benefits of the ability for the lineage in question.

＊ ungulate: 유제류(소, 말처럼 발굽이 있는 포유류) ＊＊ lineage: 계통, 혈통

25053-0053

Over time the healthcare industry has grown to favor medical equipment and instruments that are used only once in a hospital, clinic, or patient's home and then discarded. Disposable items were initially developed to advance patient and provider safety. ① Single-use medical supplies, such as syringes, test kits, and scalpel blades, prevent germs and viruses from spreading from one patient to another and are essential in infection control and reducing hospital bacteria. ② Disposables — including masks, plastic gloves, and body protection — reduce incidents of infection among healthcare personnel while protecting patients from germs carried by providers on their skin or clothing. ③ Single-use equipment also increases the efficiency of hospital and outpatient physician-patient interactions, which is increasingly important as shortages of healthcare personnel widen. ④ It is critical to choose the right sterilization technique for each medical instrument to ensure that it is completely germ-free and safe to use. ⑤ By reducing the burden of sterilization and disinfection after each medical intervention, single-use items allow healthcare providers to see more patients and spend more time with them.

✱ syringe: 주사기 ✱✱ scalpel: 외과[해부]용 메스 ✱✱✱ sterilization: 소독, 살균

25053-0054

Note that the problem structure of sustainability is not the same as the problem of scarcity, which was central to the sustainability debates in the 1970s. Scarcity is not a good measure for sustainability guidelines because we fail to be interested until the system or resource in question is totally consumed, or nearly so. ① Scarcity also does not concern itself with how cycles and systems produce the resources, like water, that become scarce. ② Focusing on scarcity is like mopping up water on the floor without stopping the leak that produces the problem because it is blind to the larger causes. ③ Moreover, unequal access to natural resources in a given society makes them scarce for large segments of the population. ④ In other words, a concern for scarcity simply does not take account of the complexity within which modern societies operate. ⑤ Still, there is a lot of uncertainty about the concrete boundaries in these systems, and this leaves a lot of contested terrain in the politics of sustainability.

순서배열

연습하는 거니깐 여기도 선지 빼겠음 ㅋ 사실 귀찮

25053-0055

Watch the birds in your backyard. If one bird startles and flies off, others will follow, not waiting around to assess whether the threat is real. They have been infected by emotional contagion.

(A) Marc wondered whether the birds in line were more fearful because they didn't know what their flockmates were doing. Emotional contagion would have been impossible for individual grosbeaks in the linear array except with their nearest neighbors.

(B) In a long-term research project that Marc did with some of his students on patterns of antipredatory scanning by western evening grosbeaks, they found that birds in a circle showed more coordination in scanning than did birds who were feeding in a line.

(C) The birds in a line, who could only see their nearest neighbor, not only were less coordinated when scanning, but also were more nervous, changing their body and head positions significantly more than grosbeaks in a circle, where it was possible for each grosbeak to see every other grosbeak.

✱ grosbeak: 콩새류(類) ✱✱ array: 정렬

25053-0056

In the United States, individualism is one of our strongest cultural values, and it continues to rise both here and in other countries.

(A) She found that, over time, individualistic words like *me, self*, and *unique* began to appear far more frequently, reflecting our shifting values. The word *get* quadrupled in use during the course of two hundred years.

(B) Another study looked at television shows made for tweens and calculated how often they celebrated specific values. In 1967, personal fame ranked fifteenth out of sixteen of the top values. In 2007, it ranked first out of sixteen.

(C) There are clever ways to measure this, like looking at the products that a culture creates. Psychologist Patricia Greenfield conducted a study of more than one and a half million books, starting with those published in 1800 and going all the way up to 2000.

✱ quadruple: 네 배가 되다

25053-0057

While we experience some uncertainty in most interactions, when our level of uncertainty reaches a tipping point, it turns into anxiety. The more uncertain about the other person we feel, the more discomfort we are in.

(A) Have you heard someone say, "Ugh! Those first-years (or seniors) are so annoying!" Many try to allay their negative feelings toward members of a perceived out-group by weaving a fictional paradigm that the other person belongs to an inferior culture, and that their own culture is better than the other's culture.

(B) Anxiety has a negative impact on a person's willingness to interact with someone from a different culture. And as their anxiety level increases, people become more apt to engage in *othering,* making others feel they don't belong.

(C) Othering could be driven by experiencing more fear of and the desire to avoid "the other" — anyone who is perceived not to belong to one's group and is therefore relegated to out-group status. It might also be caused by an existing bias favoring in-groups.

　　　　　　　　＊ allay: 가라앉히다 ＊＊ relegate: 강등시키다

25053-0058

In 1948, Claude Shannon, an American mathematician and electronics engineer, published a paper called *A Mathematical Theory of Communication.*

(A) Eventually, this "white noise" overwhelms the original message. Shannon's solution was to divide information into the smallest possible chunks, or "bits" (binary digits). The message is converted into a code made of 0s and 1s — every 0 is a low voltage and every 1 is a high voltage. In creating this code, Shannon drew on binary mathematics, the idea that figures can be represented by just 0s and 1s, which had been developed by Gottfried Leibniz.

(B) This launched the information age by unlocking the mathematics of information and showing how it could be transmitted digitally. At the time, messages could only be transmitted using a continuous, analog signal. The main drawback to this was that waves become weaker the further they travel, and increasing background interference creeps in.

(C) Although Shannon was not the first to send information digitally, he fine-tuned the technique. For him, it was not simply about solving technical problems of transmitting information efficiently. By showing that information could be expressed as binary digits, he launched the theory of information.

　　　　　　　　＊ chunk: 덩어리 ＊＊ binary: 이진(법)의

25053-0059

The choice of whether or not to breastfeed exclusively is a completely personal decision for every mother and the role it plays in preventing the development of future allergies is still up for debate, but breastfeeding does appear to be beneficial for the development of the baby's gut microbiome.

(A) When a mother consumes dairy products, though, this food allergen is passed to her child via her breastmilk. As a result of this phenomenon, breastmilk can trigger cow's milk protein allergies in certain babies.

(B) This information is not meant to minimize the benefits of breastfeeding. On the contrary, understanding this possibility can point parents and doctors toward a cow's milk allergy diagnosis if an exclusively breastfed baby is experiencing digestive or skin issues.

(C) If mothers decide to breastfeed their children, they should nevertheless be aware of one thing: breastmilk, on its own, does not contain beta-lactoglobulin proteins like those present in cow's milk.

　　　＊ gut microbiome: 장내 미생물 군집 ＊＊ allergen: 알레르기 유발 항원

25053-0060

Cognitive governance means that factual beliefs guide how imagining unfolds. When Kevin imagines lightning hitting a tree, he next imagines the tree bursting into flame.

(A) If he didn't have these factual beliefs about lightning and trees, his imaginings wouldn't unfold in that fashion. Thus, factual beliefs *govern* inferential transitions among imaginings (as well as other secondary cognitive attitudes).

(B) Otherwise put, the information stored in a person's factual beliefs guides how that person's imaginings unfold; it does the same for other cognitive attitudes. Importantly, imaginings don't do the same for factual beliefs, and this lack of symmetry is a defining contrast.

(C) But that imaginative transition — from imagining the lightning strike to imagining the flames — doesn't come from nowhere. Kevin's factual beliefs (that lightning is extremely hot and that trees are wood and hence flammable) guide his imagination from one imagining to the next.

　　　　　　　　　　＊ symmetry: 대칭(성)

문장삽입

25053-0061

In reality, objects do not conform to a linear lifecycle model; instead, they undergo breakdowns, await repairs, are stored away, or find themselves relegated to the basement, only to be rediscovered and repurposed later.

By their very nature, the concepts of maintenance and repair are predominantly examined from a process-oriented perspective. (①) The focus in related scholarly discourse often revolves around the lifespan or lifecycle of objects and technologies. (②) In this context, maintenance and repair are considered practices that have the potential to prolong the existence of objects, ensuring their sustained utilization over an extended period. (③) Krebs and Weber critically engage with anthropomorphic metaphors that imply a biography of things, appropriately highlighting that conventional understanding of the lifecycle of a technology, from its acquisition to its disposal from the household, provides an incomplete definition. (④) Additionally, objects may enter recycling or second-hand cycles, leading to a dynamic afterlife marked by diverse applications. (⑤) As such, the life of an object exhibits a far more complicated and adaptive path than a simplistic linear progression.

✻ relegate: 추방하다 ✻✻ anthropomorphic: 의인화된

25053-0062

Critics of Wrangham's claim point out that the big jump in brain size occurred well before the development of fire and cooking.

An evolutionary theory supporting the importance of smell implicates *retronasal* smell in making us human. (①) Richard Wrangham, a professor of Biological Anthropology, argues in *Catching Fire: How Cooking Made Us Human* that part of what led to an enlarged human brain was the social interaction surrounding the introduction of fire and cooking. (②) Wrangham argues that cooking food not only made food easier to chew and increased its flavor, but also necessitated complex social arrangements for acquiring, storing, protecting, preparing, and consuming food. (③) But even if cooking emerged later, it was still early in human evolution and decisively shaped the future of our species. (④) The neuroscientist Gordon Shepherd has gone on to draw a specific connection between cooked food, sociality, and the sense of smell. (⑤) Shepherd argues that given the key role retronasal smell plays in creating food flavors, our sense of smell was a significant evolutionary adaptation.

✻ implicate: 관련시키다 ✻✻ retronasal smell: 후비강 후각(입안 음식물의 냄새를 맡는 감각)

25053-0063

The partial liberation of documentaries from television has enabled film-makers to produce a great number of brilliant films, to the degree that it may now be said that the documentary has finally become a recognisable cultural form.

Documentaries began as a casual experiment in seeing what happened when you pointed a camera at the things around you. They never caught on in cinemas, and were displaced by fiction. (①) For a long time the genre was kept alive by a mixture of corporate and government patronage, with mixed results. (②) Broadcast television saved the form, supplying documentaries with a steady supply of funds and enabling films to reach large audiences. (③) Recently, however, broadcasters have appeared to tire of documentaries. (④) They are shown in cinemas, with fitful results, and they are beginning to carve out a place online. (⑤) But so much success hasn't resolved the unstable nature of documentary film, far from it; and film-makers still struggle to make good work.

✻ patronage: 후원 ✻✻ fitful: 일정하지 않은

25053-0064

The idea of a team initially implies that people work physically alongside each other.

The difference between groups and teams is about the depth of the interdependency between members. Groups are when people work towards a common goal, interacting with each other to do so. (①) Teams similarly have common goals, but they work intensively with each other to achieve those, with mutual accountability, shared objectives and performance goals and a sense of shared identity. (②) In effective teams, each team member has a defined role and understands the roles of others. (③) Teams are particularly useful in the workplace when there are complex tasks to be completed or when outcomes benefit from diverse inputs. (④) They are also useful when work has interdependent subtasks or when staff would benefit from learning opportunities from each other. (⑤) However, high-performing teams can work with team members never meeting if they have shared identity and responsibility.

25053-0065

But Bologna's most influential contribution to world cuisine — more famous, even, than bologna — is *ragù alla bolognese*, the classic Italian meat sauce.

If a single location epitomizes the region's love of fat, it is the city of Bologna, the birthplace of the notoriously fatty luncheon meat. (①) Locals call it mortadella, and unlike American bologna, this version is dotted with little cubes of white fat. (②) The city of Bologna has its own version of the veal cutlet, which takes the standard breaded and fried cutlet and covers it with ham and melted cheese. (③) In Bologna, it is not unusual to go out for a *gran fritto misto*, a meal in which every single course, including dessert, is fried — fried lamb, fried chicken, fried mortadella, fried sweetbreads, fried mozzarella cheese balls, fried zucchini, and fried custard. (④) Despite what many non-Italians may believe, it does not contain any garlic or tomatoes or bundles of fresh vegetables and herbs. (⑤) Its main ingredients are pancetta (cured pork belly), ground beef, beef stock, a small amount of tomato paste, and full-fat milk.

＊ epitomize: 전형적으로 보여 주다 ＊＊ veal: 송아지 고기

25053-0066

To describe the settled societies of the Sumerians and Akkadians, they used the word *kalam,* meaning 'civilized', while *kur,* which was used to describe the mountainous zones bordering the plains, came to have an additional meaning: rebellious, barbarous and wild.

The Sumerians believed that the world was a roughly circular landmass, surrounded on all sides by a huge body of water. (①) They believed that another ocean also lay above their heads, held in place by the solid structure of the sky, which occasionally let some of this water through as rain. (②) Sumerians called their homeland *ki-en-gi(-r)*, which means 'the land of the noble lords'. (③) And that's how the outside world must have looked to them. (④) To their south and west, the desert of Arabia yawned: a rolling sea of sand dunes where no crops could grow, home to nomadic warrior clans. (⑤) To the north, the rocky Taurus mountains hemmed them in, full of hardy mountain people, while the Zagros mountains of Iran formed the edge of their world to the east.

＊ sand dune: 모래 언덕 ＊＊ nomadic: 유목민의 ＊＊＊ hem: 에워싸다

요약문

25053-0067

There is a tendency, once the dust of an emergency has settled down, to seek the reduction of famine vulnerability primarily in enhanced economic growth, or the revival of the rural economy, or the diversification of economic activities. The potential contribution of greater economic success, if it involves vulnerable groups, cannot be denied. At the same time, it is important to recognize that, no matter how fast they grow, countries where a large part of the population derive their livelihood from uncertain sources cannot hope to prevent famines without specialized entitlement protection mechanisms involving direct public intervention. Rapid growth of the economy in Botswana, or of the agricultural sector in Kenya, or of food production in Zimbabwe, explains at best only a small part of their success in preventing recurrent threats of famine. The real achievements of these countries lie in having provided direct public support to their populations in times of crisis.

＊ famine: 기근, 기아 ＊＊ vulnerability: 취약

Although economic growth can be somewhat ____(A)____ in diminishing a country's risk of famine, direct approaches to helping the affected people play a(n) ____(B)____ role in this process.

① productive ⋯⋯ complicated
② fruitful ⋯⋯ critical
③ dominant ⋯⋯ comprehensive
④ restrictive ⋯⋯ appropriate
⑤ desirable ⋯⋯ cost-effective

Empirical studies of auditory imagery have often employed methods in which auditory feedback was deprived. The rationale for this approach lies in the idea that if musicians have access to stable sound representations and auditory imagery, then they may depend less on external acoustic feedback. In a sight-reading study in which different types of feedback were manipulated, pianists did not depend on auditory feedback. Sight-reading performances with the sound of a digital piano switched off did not lead to more errors; thus it was not necessary for them to hear what they actually played. It can be assumed that pianists could vividly imagine and anticipate the sounds during sight-reading. Researcher Finney observed in a related study that manipulations of pitch in auditory feedback interfered with pianists' performance plans and impaired their play. When auditory feedback was completely absent, on the other hand, their imagery skills allowed them to perform without disruptions. The tactile and kinesthetic feedback was evidently more important for pianists to control their performances than the external auditory information.

＊ sight-reading: 시주(악보를 보고 바로 연주하는 일) ＊＊ tactile: 촉각의 ＊＊＊ kinesthetic: 운동 감각의

Studies show that pianists rely more on feedback from their hands and movements than on _____(A)_____ the actual notes when sight-reading, as they can _____(B)_____ the sounds internally.

① seeing ‥‥‥ control
② hearing ‥‥‥ dismiss
③ seeing ‥‥‥ represent
④ hearing ‥‥‥ imagine
⑤ feeling ‥‥‥ construct

The geographical place where people are born and live, as reported by WHO, helps to establish a relationship between environmental issues and the health of populations. Thus, low- and middle-income countries in the WHO Southeast Asia and Western Pacific regions had the largest environmentally related disease burden in 2012, with a total of 7.3 million deaths, most attributable to indoor and outdoor air pollution. But, at the same time, WHO, with its stakeholders, is working on prevention. They highlight the importance of the health and other sectors needing to work together to reduce the environmental burden of disease, such as reducing traffic congestion and improving public transport networks as important determinants of air pollution. They usually require cooperation with the transport sector and city planners. Because of this, it is important that local governance address environmental health planning. Municipalities are natural leaders of the local environment and health planning. They are often involved in developing the local economy, including transport, tourism and industry, and can play an important role in health planning if they are aware of the potential risks and benefits and are provided with the tools and support they need.

＊ stakeholder: 이해관계자 ＊＊ congestion: 혼잡 ＊＊＊ municipality: 지방 자치 단체

The WHO emphasizes that one's place of birth and residence is related to _____(A)_____ health risks, and highlights the need for _____(B)_____ efforts across sectors through the planning of local governance to reduce the risks.

① mental ‥‥‥ integrative
② environmental ‥‥‥ physical
③ occupational ‥‥‥ strategic
④ environmental ‥‥‥ collaborative
⑤ mental ‥‥‥ participatory

25053-0070

Plato was gravely concerned about the profoundly negative consequences of the great communication revolution of his age: writing. In the *Phaedrus,* he has Socrates tell the story of a great inventor who has just created the written word, who then presents it as a gift to the Egyptian king. To this, the king replies: "This discovery of yours will create forgetfulness in the learners' souls, because they will not use their memories; they will trust to the external written characters and not remember of themselves." By fixating words into text, the truth of the ensouled speech will be reduced to the mere appearance of truth of the characters in the inert page. And, as dead records pile up, living memory will deteriorate. Few people alive today would think that Plato was justified in his criticism of writing. Even if — as it surely was the case — we lost something irreparably by leaving the mind of the oral tradition behind, the possibilities opened by writing far outstrip any possible downsides it may have. Most of us would surely agree that illiteracy has proven to have much more paralyzing consequences than literacy.

＊ inert: 생기 없는 ＊＊ deteriorate: 감퇴하다

Plato believed that writing would _____(A)_____ memory and understanding of spoken words, but now the _____(B)_____ of being able to write are considered far greater than any perceived shortcomings.

① imprint ‧‧‧‧‧‧ privileges
② damage ‧‧‧‧‧‧ advantages
③ imprint ‧‧‧‧‧‧ potentials
④ damage ‧‧‧‧‧‧ responsibilities
⑤ enhance ‧‧‧‧‧‧ implications

25053-0071

Many studies of overimitation use puzzle boxes — see-through devices containing a desirable object that can only be obtained by performing certain procedures in sequence, such as unlocking or opening a series of barriers in order to retrieve an object. These boxes can be used to see which sorts of behaviour children copy, and which they don't. Studies of overimitation usually involve a single adult going through a complicated procedure before opening the puzzle box — including weird gestures (such as hand-waving) and obviously unnecessary actions (such as tapping the box with a feather) — before giving the same task to the child. After observing the model performing these sorts of actions, children will typically copy the useless bits as well as the instrumentally sensible ones. Even more bizarrely, it doesn't seem to make any difference if the experimenter explicitly points out that the model will be performing some 'silly' behaviours that have no relevance to opening the box and explicitly advises the children not to bother copying those bits. The children still copy the unnecessary actions regardless.

＊ retrieve: 꺼내다 ＊＊ bizarrely: 기이하게

Children exhibit overimitation by copying _____(A)_____ actions performed by an adult model when opening puzzle boxes, even when _____(B)_____ told not to try to copy them.

① random ‧‧‧‧‧‧ urgently
② similar ‧‧‧‧‧‧ unclearly
③ irrelevant ‧‧‧‧‧‧ directly
④ useful ‧‧‧‧‧‧ forcefully
⑤ tiny ‧‧‧‧‧‧ playfully

25053-0072

The public's direct experience of the empirical methods of science is widely regarded as responsible for the cultural transformation from the magical and mystical thinking that marked Western medieval thought, to the rationality of modern discourse. Indeed, public accessibility to science may have been the most important contribution of the Renaissance to scientific progress. By the time of Maxwell, Faraday, and Hooke, for example, the public's appetite for science was voracious. Science demonstrations were put on as entertainments in performance halls, and science books sold as quickly as novels. Today, however, we find ourselves in a situation where science is as inaccessible to the public as if it were written in classical Latin. Remarkable new findings are trumpeted in the press, but how they came about, what they may mean beyond a cure or new recreational technology, is rarely part of the story. The result is that the public rightly sees science as a huge fact book, an insurmountable mountain of information recorded in a virtually secret language.

＊ mystical: 신비적인 ＊＊ voracious: (열성이) 대단한

Science, which was once highly _____(A)_____ to the public, is now seen as a collection of facts in a(n) _____(B)_____ language.

① engaging ······ subjective
② accessible ······ incomprehensible
③ restricted ······ explicit
④ credible ······ unreliable
⑤ remote ······ controversial

People are correct when they feel that the written poetry of literate societies and the oral poetry of non-literate ones differ considerably from the everyday language spoken in the community. Listeners not only accept the (a) strange use of words, rearrangement of word order, assonance, alliteration, rhythm, rhyme, compression of thought, and so on — they actually expect to find these things in poetry and they are disappointed when poetry does not sound "poetic." But those who regard poetry as a (b) different category of language altogether are deaf to the true achievements of the poet. Rather, the poet artfully manipulates the same raw materials of his language as are used in everyday speech; his skill is to find new possibilities in the resources already in the language. In much the same way that people living at the seashore become so accustomed to the sound of waves that they no longer hear it, most of us have become (c) sensitive to the flood tide of words, millions of them every day, that hit our eardrums. One function of poetry is to depict the world with a (d) fresh perception — to make it strange — so that we will listen to language once again. But the successful poet never departs so far into the strange world of language that none of his listeners can (e) follow him. He still remains the communicator, the man of speech.

＊ assonance: 유운(類韻) ＊＊ alliteration: 두운(頭韻) ＊＊＊ depict: 묘사하다

25053-0073

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
① Make It New: How Poetry Refreshes Everyday Language
② Why Do Poets No Longer Seek Inspiration from Nature?
③ The Influence of Natural Sounds on Poetic Expression
④ Ways to Cite Poetic Expressions in Everyday Speech
⑤ Beauty Rediscovered: The Return of Oral Poetry

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
① (a)　　② (b)　　③ (c)　　④ (d)　　⑤ (e)

What time of day do you shower or bathe? When are you most likely to cook your evening meal? Do you have a time of day when you sit down to watch television? Geographers and sociologists have explored why it is that the time of these events (a) <u>differs</u> for many people. Our lives at home are shaped by social norms, coordination with others and key events — in the language of time geography called 'pacemakers' — that shape when we do common activities. Key pacemakers might be school opening hours, the scheduling of key television programmes, public transport operating hours and so on. While this might seem quite (b) <u>obvious</u>, its importance is often overlooked. The fact that we all follow similar domestic routines creates peaks in the demand for energy; providing for this effect is less efficient than if energy demand was the same across the day; therefore, any 'flattening' of such peaks through behaviour change could (c) <u>reduce</u> carbon emissions.

Powells and colleagues used geographical theories of time and rhythm to explore which (d) <u>domestic</u> activities are more flexible. They found that practices such as eating an evening meal, which requires coordination with more people and more 'external' forces, are less flexible than activities such as cleaning, which is often done by just one person. They argue that effective interventions to encourage changes in behaviour so that people at home spread their energy use more (e) <u>widely</u> across the day should therefore be targeted at these solitary practices rather than at more communal activities.

25053-0075

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① How Does Time Shape Our Daily Routines?
② Daily Life Tasks with the Most Energy Consumption
③ Major External Forces Affecting Our Carbon Footprint
④ Pacemakers: A Common Misunderstanding in Behaviours
⑤ Causes of Peaks in Energy Demand and How to Manage Them

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

① (a)　　② (b)　　③ (c)　　④ (d)　　⑤ (e)