

수특 영독연 함축의미

25007-0006

밑줄 친 the ruler sitting at his desk가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Intelligent failures begin with preparation. No scientist wants to waste time or materials on experiments that have been run before and failed. Do your homework. The classic intelligent failure is hypothesis driven. You've taken the time to think through what might happen — why you have reason to believe that you could be right about what will happen. My Harvard colleague Thomas Eisenmann, an entrepreneurship expert, finds that many start-up failures are caused by the skipping of basic homework. For example, Triangulate, an online dating start-up, rushed to launch fully functional offerings that didn't fit any market needs. Eager to launch fast, founders skipped the research — customer interviews to probe for unmet needs. Paying no attention to that crucial preparation, the company paid the price. Thomas attributes this common failure, in part, to “the ‘fail fast’ mantra,” which overemphasizes action, shortchanging preparation. Moreover, while this might seem self-evident, once you've done the homework, you must pay attention to what it's telling you.

* entrepreneurship: 기업가 정신

** mantra: (특히 기도나 명상을 할 때 외는) 주문

- ① a governor who engages in extensive discussions before reaching a decision
- ② a dictator who controls the flow of information to suppress the opposition
- ③ a king without a centralized authority and a formal bureaucratic structure
- ④ a head of state who favors peaceful negotiations over armed conflict
- ⑤ a leader who relies on written communication to govern a state

25007-0012

밑줄 친 a duck pond가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most organizations and leaders get into trouble in the implementation phase of the leadership process. With self-serving leaders at the helm, the traditional hierarchical pyramid is kept alive and well. When that happens, who do people think they work for? The people above them. The minute you think you work for the person above you for implementation, you are assuming that person — your boss — is responsible and your job is being responsive to that boss and to his or her whims or wishes. Now “boss watching” becomes a popular sport and people get promoted on their upward-influencing skills. As a result, all the energy of the organization is moving up the hierarchy, away from customers and the frontline folks who are closest to the action. What you get is a duck pond. When there is a conflict between what the customers want and what the boss wants, the boss wins. You have people quacking like ducks: “It's our policy.” “I just work here.” “Would you like me to get my supervisor?”

* at the helm: 주도권을 잡은 ** whim: 변덕 *** quack: 깼깼거리다

- ① a company which appears peaceful but has hidden challenges posed by customers
- ② a company where the boss emphasizes a sense of belonging and tries to eliminate any conflict
- ③ an organization where the boss intensifies competition among employees for higher productivity
- ④ an organization filled with employees who prioritize pleasing their superiors over serving customers
- ⑤ an organization where the employees imitate their boss by doing repetitive tasks without questioning

25007-0018

밑줄 친 the code that has been programmed into your mind가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

For most of us, our minds have been programmed by a combination of factors — our friends, our parents, the mass media, and advertisers. Some of these agents of programming truly know you and have your best interests in mind as they reinforce your special strengths and help you overcome your troublesome weaknesses; they are trying to make you happier and make your life better. Other agents of programming are trying to use you as a tool to achieve their goals, which are often very different from your own goals. When this occurs, the programming makes you less and less happy as they “help” you solve problems you don’t have and make worse the problems you do have. When you allow others to dominate the programming of your mind, then when your mind runs on automatic pilot, you end up behaving in ways that achieve the goals of those programmers rather than behaving in ways that would make you happier. Therefore, it is important that you periodically examine the code that has been programmed into your mind.

- ① the prejudices you hold against others
- ② the core means to achieve your objectives
- ③ the methods to enhance your brain activity
- ④ the qualities that tell true friends from pretenders
- ⑤ the influence others have on your thinking and acting

25007-0024

밑줄 친 employed in a prison industry — consuming the world가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Relying on economic growth to overcome economic problems suffers a positive feedback pitfall. Governments encourage increased economic production as a means of lifting the poor out of poverty and satisfying the demands of the rich, but the appeal of the resulting new products creates new wants that get satisfied with new income generated from yet more production. In other words, people work to earn money to satisfy wants (and of course needs), but their effort results in production of goods, including new innovations, that, when marketed, increase others’ desires. Those others then work to satisfy their new wants, producing yet more goods marketed to others, and so on in a positive feedback that grinds away at the planet’s stock of resources and generates more waste and new types of wastes whose consequences we only partially understand. Reflecting on this circumstance, the wise gorilla Ishmael in Daniel Quinn’s novel of the same name describes modern humans as prisoners of a mother culture, employed in a prison industry — consuming the world.

* pitfall: (숨겨진) 함정, 위험

- ① stuck in overproduction that exceeds consumer demand
- ② caught in a scenario where the law of the jungle applies
- ③ engaged in corporate competition for market dominance
- ④ trapped in an endless cycle of consumption and resource exhaustion
- ⑤ oppressed in a government-controlled economy where freedom is deprived

25007-0030

밑줄 친 the welcoming shelter of shade trees planted by others가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to an ancient Greek proverb, “A society grows great when old men plant trees in whose shade they shall never sit.” Likewise, an academic culture grows great when senior scholars perform acts of generosity for junior academics who may never know their names. Literary scholar and poet Lesley Wheeler remains “endlessly grateful” to the two anonymous readers whose thoughtful responses to her first book manuscript set her on the path to becoming a successful scholar: “They told me bluntly what was wrong with the book, but they also found the time to praise it; and that was enough encouragement.” Having benefited from the welcoming shelter of shade trees planted by others, Wheeler has little patience for “cranky” referees who poison the air with mean-spirited reviews. She takes care to ensure that her own feedback to colleagues and students is always gracious and constructive: “The conscientiousness and generosity that I’ve seen directed at my work is something that I want to pay back.”

* anonymous: 익명의 ** bluntly: 직설적으로 *** cranky: (성미가) 까다로운, 심기가 뒤뜰린

- ① the implicit drawbacks and influence of an academic environment
- ② the support and guidance from senior scholars to junior academics
- ③ the satisfaction and fulfillment derived from academic achievement
- ④ the acknowledgment and validation of one’s academic contributions
- ⑤ the advantage gained by outperforming others in academia through publishing

25007-0036

밑줄 친 to arrive safely at your destination with money in your pocket이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Rules govern our daily lives. Some of these rules are explicit, imposed by government: “obey the speed limit,” “no parking,” “April 15 is tax day.” But most are informal, often unspoken cultural norms — rules of politeness, rules of conduct in the business world, rules of interaction between people. Most are commonly understood traditions that have built up over time, habits so ordinary that we usually don’t even think about them. Unfortunately, not all such involuntary habits and subconscious conventions are positive or productive. American business and political communication is rife with bad habits and unhelpful tendencies that can do serious damage to the companies and causes they seek to promote. Just as in every other field, there are rules to good, effective communication. They may not be as inflexible and absolute as the rules against speeding or avoiding your taxes, but they’re just as important if you wish to arrive safely at your destination with money in your pocket.

* rife with: ~이 만연한, ~로 가득 찬

- ① to keep up with the rapidly changing trends of the industry
- ② to foster long-term relationships with community members
- ③ to capitalize on international opportunities without regard to risk
- ④ to maintain a minimum amount of taxes within the regulatory range
- ⑤ to effectively communicate to avoid suffering negative consequences

25007-0042

밑줄 친 Life has a way of clipping our wings.가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Age is not the only determinant of spatial skills. While thirteen-year-old children have all the cognitive attributes they need to be proficient at wayfinding, some are better at it than others. By this point, parental attitudes, freedom of movement, cognitive differences and life experience have already begun to leave their imprint, and they never ease off. All of us may be explorers when we're born, but few of us stay that way. We end up suppressing our childish natures, slipping into routines and following the routes we always take. A recent study by Canadian psychologists found that 84 per cent of eight-year-olds navigate by scrutinizing their surroundings and building a mental map, a so-called 'spatial' strategy that is also used by almost all competent adult navigators. The alternative is a more closed, 'egocentric' strategy, which entails learning and following a sequence of turns. Only 46 per cent of us still use the spatial approach in our twenties, and 39 per cent in our sixties. It seems that we all start off wandering free, but most of us end up on the straight and narrow. Life has a way of clipping our wings.

* imprint: 각인 ** scrutinize: 세심히 살피다 *** entail: 수반하다

- ① Life forces us to explore our inner world, not the external one.
- ② As we age, our spatial perception becomes distorted by cognitive bias.
- ③ The biggest obstacle for children to navigate is their own fear of failure.
- ④ Our tendencies to follow determined paths are suppressed by social pressure.
- ⑤ Over time, we lose our sense of adventure, restrained from navigating boldly

25007-0048

밑줄 친 Do your homework.가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Intelligent failures begin with preparation. No scientist wants to waste time or materials on experiments that have been run before and failed. Do your homework. The classic intelligent failure is hypothesis driven. You've taken the time to think through what might happen — why you have reason to believe that you could be right about what will happen. My Harvard colleague Thomas Eisenmann, an entrepreneurship expert, finds that many start-up failures are caused by the skipping of basic homework. For example, Triangulate, an online dating start-up, rushed to launch fully functional offerings that didn't fit any market needs. Eager to launch fast, founders skipped the research — customer interviews to probe for unmet needs. Paying no attention to that crucial preparation, the company paid the price. Thomas attributes this common failure, in part, to "the 'fail fast' mantra," which overemphasizes action, shortchanging preparation. Moreover, while this might seem self-evident, once you've done the homework, you must pay attention to what it's telling you.

* entrepreneurship: 기업가 정신 ** mantra: (특히 기도나 명상을 할 때 외는) 주문

- ① Move quickly to get a competitive edge.
- ② Ask for advice when you encounter an obstacle.
- ③ Reflect on your mistakes to gain valuable lessons.
- ④ Regularly monitor progress and make adjustments.
- ⑤ Take time to conduct thorough research before actual work.

25007-0204

밑줄 친 Everyone loves a good story.가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We tend to believe people who share our beliefs without taking the time to fact-check all the information. With the emergence of 'identity politics', this has given rise to the recent phenomenon of fake news. Anything that doesn't conform to your tribe's views is rejected and labelled as fake news. It is not always falsified information, but it is often opinions that differ hugely from our own that are labelled fake news by politicians and the media alike. Jonathan Freedland in the Guardian terms it a new kind of cognitive bias called Tribal Epistemology, which is when the truth no longer corresponds to facts or evidence but rather when a specific assertion agrees with the viewpoint of the tribe or social group one belongs to. The boundaries between 'works for us' or 'good for us' and 'true' have blurred. Of course, this isn't a new phenomenon; we have been sorting ourselves into tribes since the beginning of human evolution. It has just been ignited by the recent political climate, media and technology, and by our tendency to believe in stories and narratives rather than facts. Everyone loves a good story.

* epistemology: 인식론 ** blur: 흐릿해지다 *** ignite: 불을 붙이다

- ① A good story is the only way to unite everyone in a society.
- ② We live in a world of fake news because of information overload.
- ③ We blindly follow the story that fits our social group's viewpoints.
- ④ The art of storytelling involves finding ways to connect with others.
- ⑤ Combining old and new experiences helps us create an appealing story.

수특 영독연 부적절한 어휘

※다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

25007-0204

At its most fundamental, relative brightness identifies the visual contrasts by which we live. Without contrast, the essentials of vision fail to operate; the brain will not identify edges and forms nor perceive depth or distance. The ① fewer the contrasts, the less able we are to identify details, and the less able we are to navigate the environment. Ideal visual conditions are those where contrasts of relative brightness are most ② easily identified, where the light source is strong and casts sharply defined shadows. It follows that ideal visual conditions are most likely to generate positive feeling-responses. At the opposite end of the safe/dangerous spectrum, the most ③ secure visual conditions are those where the contrasts given by a range of relative brightness no longer exist. Complete darkness (as in an underground cave) and complete brightness (as in a blizzard whiteout) are equally filled with danger. In these ④ extreme conditions of brightness, details are erased, and navigation becomes hazardous. Emotion-feelings aroused by conditions such as these are most likely to be ⑤ negative.

* blizzard: 눈보라 ** whiteout: 화이트아웃(천지가 모두 백색이 되어 방향 감각을 잃어버리는 상태)

25007-0103

Sentiment is very close to emotion in meaning, but when social psychologists use the term sentiment, they emphasize the social aspect of emotion. Early social psychologists used sentiment to refer to the components of human responses that ① separate them from analogous responses that animals would have. For example, Cooley contrasts love and lust. Although lust is instinctive, we ② learn what love is through social interaction. In other words, sentiment relies not just on the responses of the individual to the stimulus but also on how other human beings understand that stimulus. In later years, as social psychologists have come to increasingly accept that social elements are a key piece of emotions, the idea of sentiment has become ③ more distinguishable from that of emotion. In contemporary work, social psychologists often use the term sentiment to distinguish ④ immediate emotional responses from longer-term emotional states such as love, grief, and jealousy. These sentiments can endure for days, weeks, and even years after the ⑤ initial event that triggered them.

* analogous: 유사한 ** lust: 욕망, 욕정

25007-0106

To determine whether a person is lying, we tend to rely heavily on intuition. Unless we catch a lie on ① factual grounds, the only indicators of a person's dishonesty are tone of voice, body language, and facial expressions — signs that may be too subtle for us to consciously recognize but that can still evoke a strong gut feeling. The problem is that while we can practice our skills at evaluating others' truthfulness in social interactions, ② without clear feedback on whether our judgments are correct we don't know if we're erring on the side of gullibility or of distrustfulness. This means we're ③ able to improve over time. Though many people believe they're quite good at distinguishing truths from lies, almost no one in the general population performs with ④ higher than chance accuracy. On average, even police officers, lawyers, judges, psychiatrists, and members of other groups that encounter more frequent and serious lies than ⑤ ordinary people perform no better.

* gut feeling: 직감 ** err on the side of: 지나치다 싶을 정도로 ~하다 *** gullibility: 쉽게 속음

25007-0109

One of the striking features of many invasions is a massive, early population outbreak that makes the alien form conspicuous and often highly destructive. In some species this outbreak may occur ① immediately after initial introduction; in others it occurs only after a delay of years, decades, or even a century. Following the outbreak, however, the population of the alien, as well as its ecological impact, may ② decline substantially. In many cases, native species also make ecological and evolutionary adjustments that shield them from the impacts of aliens. In addition, the population outbreak of the alien ③ creates massive ecological and evolutionary opportunities for exploitation by members of the native community. Ecological responses may be rapid, as members of the native community ④ learn to exploit the new community member as a food source and to avoid its direct detrimental influences. Later, evolutionary adjustments ⑤ reduce the ability of members of the native community to use the alien as a resource or to avoid the negative impacts of the alien.

* conspicuous: 눈에 띄는 ** exploitation: 이용 *** detrimental: 해로운

25007-0115

From an epistemic perspective, a central question concerns the extent to which advertising is expected to be truthful. Advertisements often use widely exaggerated or metaphorical claims, a practice called “puffery,” which, in contrast to misleading advertising, is legally ① permitted in some countries, for example, the United States. Its legality is based on the assumption that individuals will not take such claims literally or act on them. This assumption, however, is ② confirmed by empirical evidence that shows that consumers do in fact react to puffed statements. Even though some consumers may indeed recognize puffery as what it is, others are more vulnerable and take it at face value. This practice thus also raises issues of ③ fairness: is it legitimate for companies to make false statements that better-informed or more reflective consumers will not believe, but others will fall prey to? Even sophisticated consumers ④ suffer from such strategies, however, because they have to double-check which advertisements to take seriously. In an analysis of the treatment of puffery in US law, legal scholar David Hoffman argues that it should be understood as ⑤ causing a negative externality: it creates “informational burdens currently borne by buyers, without compensation from sellers.”

* epistemic: 인식론적인 ** puffery: 과대광고

*** externality: 외부 효과(어떤 경제 주체의 행위가 제 삼자에게 기대하지 않은 편익이나 비용을 발생시키는 현상)

25007-0118

Even though the universe is consistently inflating, it is still orderly. There are consistent rules that can be observed and measured. There are ① dependable physical principles that govern the relationship of one particle to another at varying scales. Three hundred years ago, the brilliant mathematician Sir Isaac Newton formulated the laws of motion that define the movement of large objects in physical space. These are the reliable and reproducible physical rules that ② allow us to calculate the accurate trajectory of an artillery shell or a rocket ship. These apply to the scale of objects that we can observe ③ directly and are not microscopic in size; however, in the last century, a new set of quantum rules has been identified that govern how the atomic level operates. Some of these quantum principles contradict our ordinary senses. At this microscopic scale, the actions among particles ④ confirm our established expectations of clear-cut relationships between physical causes and effects. Instead, quantum measurements reveal inherent uncertainties about the relationship between one object and another. Yet, these ⑤ built-in uncertainties are just as relevant to our lives as those Newtonian forces that govern what happens when two cars crash into each other.

* trajectory: 궤도, 탄도 ** artillery shell: 포탄 *** quantum: 양자

25007-0121

Inspired by the pioneering work of the psychologists Daniel Kahneman and the late Amos Tversky, the field of psychology has cataloged a large inventory of behavioral anomalies in which people clearly ① violate the predictions and prescriptions of standard economic models. It is common, for example, for someone to be ② willing to drive across town to save \$10 on a \$20 clock radio, but unwilling to do so to save \$10 on a \$1,000 television set. Yet the benefit of making the drive is \$10 in each case. So if the implicit cost of the drive were ③ less than \$10, a rational person would drive across town in both cases. People often explain their ④ reluctance to make the drive for the television by saying the \$10 savings is such a small percentage of its price. But a rational person reckons benefits and costs in ⑤ relative terms, not as percentages.

* behavioral anomaly: 이상 행동 ** reckon: 생각하다

25007-0127

A successful farming community could support in a small region a much greater population than the foragers could have. There were, however, very significant ① downsides to this new way of life. First of all, storms, droughts, floods, torrential rains, and other severe weather anomalies could be ② disastrous for a farming community while posing only a major nuisance to foragers. The latter, with their ③ minimal lightweight possessions, could fairly easily up and move to some other area where the damage was not so great. But, more importantly, the natural home they depended on was much ④ more likely to be severely damaged than were the crops and structures the agricultural community relied on. By replacing their natural home with an ⑤ artificial construction, the farmers, paradoxically

enough, had made themselves more defenseless to natural disasters; in fact, natural events that were not at all disasters for the foragers became disasters for them.

* forager: 수렵채집인 ** anomaly: 이변 *** nuisance: 골칫거리, 성가신 것[사람]

25007-0130

The reason listening can be so difficult appears to be our narcissistic disposition. Too often, we ① pretend to be listening while our mind is racing in trying to think of something

clever. However, being clever is not being wise. In addition, to exacerbate our narcissistic tendencies, there is also the kind of listening with half an ear that ② presumes that we already know what the other person is going to say. I am referring to an inattentive listening, only waiting for a chance to speak, and even becoming ③ impatient, wishing to get rid of the other person. As the philosopher and poet Ralph Waldo Emerson once said, 'There is a difference between truly listening and waiting for your turn to talk.' This ④ reluctance to interrupt and get a word in can be quite powerful. Some people just want to hear themselves speak just to confirm and validate their ⑤ existence. It has been said that big egos have little ears.

* disposition: 성향 ** exacerbate: 악화시키다

25007-0133

Must societies 'reproduce' their territory? On the one hand, history is full of territorial ① conflicts; a social system that has its territory removed is doomed to fail. What role does the territory play in the metabolic reproduction of the social system's population? Of key significance is the fact that territory offers the population a legitimate ② physical 'common living space', that is, it serves as a 'repository for humans and their infrastructures'. This 'repository function' provides the opportunity to participate in the ③ consumption of the so-called 'free goods', the ecosystem services within the territory (for example, clean air and water). In most cases, however, it means more than this. The state is in some sense answerable to the 'common good' and thus to ensuring conditions supporting the reproduction of its human subjects. In any case, at least within its territory, it must ensure that their metabolic reproduction is ④ unattainable. The territory is therefore meaningful in ⑤ containing natural resources which economic processes can appropriate. It also provides an outlet for the depositing of waste products from these processes, and it is a source of various non-provisioning ecosystem services.

* metabolic: (신진) 대사의 ** repository: 저장소 *** infrastructure: 하부 구조

25007-0139

Electric scooters are the latest vogue in urban transportation. They wait in clusters on the pavement, ready for hire by anyone with a smartphone and a credit card. Scooters are faster than walking, easier than cycling, and simpler than cars. They turn the urban landscape into a playground. Riding them is a carefree experience – but it is more ① restrained than it might seem. Every journey is tracked from start to finish. No matter how hard the throttle is pressed, the scooters will not go above a particular speed. They ② refuse to leave designated urban areas. And there is no haggling over the fare: an app charges a ③ precise sum depending on the length of the journey. None of this is inherently objectionable. But scooters do offer a helpful example of the paradox of digital technologies: they offer freedom, but only in exchange for some ④ maintenance of control. This is not a paradox that will ever be fully ⑤ resolved. The question will always be whether the balance between freedom and control is struck in the right place.

* vogue: 유행 ** throttle: (자동차 등의 연료) 조절판
*** haggle: 흥정하다

25007-0142

Scientific research is typically based on a cycle involving several distinct stages. The cycle typically starts with a collection of incidental observations and the formulation of a possible explanation for these observations. This explanation is known as a theory. Based on this theory, we can then make predictions about conditions that we have not yet ① observed. In other words, we can formulate specific hypotheses. Now, we can design an experiment that aims to disprove our theory: when the results of our experiment are consistent with the theory, we have no reason to suspect that anything is ② wrong with it. When the results are inconsistent, however, we will either have to ③ adjust our theory, or to reject it altogether. It is impossible to ‘prove’ a theory: as long as we find no conflicting evidence, the theory remains plausible. This does not exclude the possibility, however, that there might be future results that will ④ match. Although a theory becomes more plausible, the more results we find that are consistent with it, it remains the case that (at least in principle) a single experiment yielding conflicting results would be ⑤ sufficient to overthrow it.

* plausible: 타당한 것 같은 ** overthrow: 뒤집어엎다

25007-0157

When given many chances, chance will tend to distribute random differences fairly equally. However, when given few chances, it may distribute random differences very unequally. Thus, if you assigned each individual to a group by flipping a coin and you had many participants, chance would do a ① good job of making your groups equivalent. Conversely, if you had few participants, chance would probably do a poor job of ② balancing the effects of individual differences between groups. Indeed, with too few participants, chance has no chance. For example, if you had four people in your study and only one of those was violent, flipping a coin could not give you ③ equal groups. Even if you had eight participants, four of whom were violent, flipping a coin might result in all four violent individuals ending up in the same group. Why? Because, in the short run, chance can be unpredictable. For instance, it is not that ④ usual to get four “heads” in a row. To appreciate that chance can be unpredictable in the short run but ⑤ dependable in the long run, realize that although a casino may lose several bets in a row, the casino always wins in the end.

* equivalent: 동등한

수특 영독연 장문독해 타임어택

[다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.]

You may have heard “a calorie is a calorie is a calorie.” While it is true that each calorie yields the same amount of energy, foods can be metabolized and used differently, some more efficiently than others. For example, carbohydrates, protein and fat, the macronutrients that provide calories, can each have (a) different effects on the hormones and brain centers that control hunger and eating behavior. Macronutrients have (b) standard amounts of calories. One gram of protein has 4 calories. One gram of carbohydrates has 4 calories. One gram of fat has 9 calories.

However, the source is (c) irrelevant. There are many compounds in foods, besides the macronutrients, that can influence your body’s process and response mechanisms. Even though each gram of carbohydrates provides four calories per gram, not all carbohydrates are created (d) equal. For example, white bread has been refined and stripped of its fiber. Because of this, white bread may cause a spike in blood sugar, whereas whole grain bread is less processed and has its fiber intact. This (e) allows for a slower release of sugar into the blood, meaning that while white and whole grain bread may have the same total amount of carbohydrates, the way they affect your blood sugar is very different.

* metabolize: 대사시키다 ** macronutrient: 다량 영양소
(생물체가 다량으로 필요로 하는 영양소)

*** intact: 온전한

25007-0101

1.윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Do Your Foods Contain Enough Calories?
- ② Hidden Facts: Sugar Intake Makes You Healthy
- ③ Do Not Look at the Calorie Label, Just Enjoy Your Food
- ④ Beyond Calories: Unveiling the Impact of Nutrient Sources
- ⑤ Secret to Cooking: Different Tastes Depending on the Recipe

2.밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 적절하지 않은 것은?

[다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.]

In ancient times, not each and every kind of suffering warranted pity. No one was supposed to feel pity for captured, tortured, and killed enemies. Neither slaves nor Christian martyrs deserved pity. Later on, religious communities that preached the gospel of brotherly love and love of neighbor found no difficulty in (a) denying it to those who did not belong and believe. This attitude only started to change during the 18th century. Playwrights reviving the Aristotelian concept of catharsis discovered pity as the most natural and most moral human faculty that should be (b) cultivated by theater, literature, and music. Philosophers who sought a moral foundation for modern civil society (c) praised pity and sympathy as counter-forces of self-love and egoism. Novelists were (d) eager to devise plots and stories that would elicit the readers’ pity, inspiring them to become sensitive and sensible citizens. At the same time, hundreds of thousands of European and North American men and women campaigned for the ending of slavery and the liberation of slaves. Fueled by an “imagined empathy” and using a language of love for those “brothers” and “sisters” whose freedom and human dignity were (e) respected, they engaged in an unprecedented — and ultimately successful — struggle against the slave trade and the institution of slavery.

* martyr: 순교자 ** gospel: 복음, 기독교의 교의 *** egoism: 이기심

25007-0107

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Tips for Nurturing Empathy and Kindness
- ② Pity’s Paradox: Can Feeling Sorry Lead to Real Help?
- ③ Why Compassion Matters More Than Ever Nowadays
- ④ The Evolution of Pity: From Ancient Attitudes to Modern Ones
- ⑤ A Double-Edged Sword: Examining the Power and Limits of Pity

2.밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 적절하지 않은 것은?

[다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.]

As more and more brands and organizations started working with influences, the return on influencer (yes, pun intended) has decreased. People realize that their heroes are being (a) paid to promote brands on social media. The amount celebrities can get for promoting brands goes up to half a million dollars for a mention in one single Instagram post. So, in the past few years, brands have slowly extended their influencer marketing strategies to so-called micro-influencers. These are people with 10,000 to 50,000 followers who are seen as experts or heroes to a smaller group of people. Because of the (b) size of their following, their messages on social media are perceived to be authentic and therefore more trustworthy. As this strategy is also gaining (too much) popularity, several experts have predicted that the 2020s will be the era of the nano influences. These are people with 1,000 - 10,000 followers and who are just like your own most popular friends and family members; their lack of any real fame will be a sign of their

(c) untrustworthiness.

The expectation is that this nano category will also eventually (d) lose its authenticity and trust will move to the last category, the pico influences. This is the category of people with less than 1,000 connections: the level of you, me and my neighbor with her dog. These are the people that we know in (e) real life and with whom we have a relationship. The interesting thing is that we have then come full circle, back to where we were historically, when we trusted people who were actually very well known to us.

25007-0113

1.윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Trends and Predictions in Influencer Marketing
- ② Impact of Digital Marketing on Business Growth
- ③ Improving Brand Image Using Customer Reviews
- ④ Utilizing Social Media to Appeal to the Younger Generation
- ⑤ Enhancing Customer Loyalty with Positive Brand Experiences

2.밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 적절하지 않은 것은?

[다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.]

Humans have an extremely extended period of brain development. This is especially true for circuits that mediate behavioral control, such as the prefrontal cortex, which do not fully mature until a person's early twenties. Until that time, synapses are still being modified on a (a) massive scale. This provides plentiful opportunity for these circuits to be shaped by experience and is likely one of the key factors in our ability to successfully populate what has been called the "cognitive niche." Rather than being adapted for specific environments, with a (b) limited set of hardwired, instinctive behaviors, we have evolved cognitive flexibility and responsiveness, allowing us to adapt ourselves to our individual environments. Repeated patterns are reinforced and habitual modes of behavior emerge. We gradually become ourselves.

But at some point we have to stop constantly becoming and just get on with things — important things like building a career or finding a mate. That means we have to consolidate the adaptations we have made and (c) restrict further changes. We can't have runaway positive feedback loops forever — we have to maintain these neural configurations to (d) remain ourselves. The periods of wholesale plasticity last considerably longer in behavioral and cognitive circuits than in sensory ones, but they still close as we reach adulthood. The plasticity processes themselves will have progressively (e) expanded the "degrees of freedom" of the developing brain, magnifying initial biases by both positive reinforcement and progressive elimination of connections mediating less-favored states. But the biochemistry of the brain also changes with maturation, so that mechanisms of plasticity and flexibility get replaced by mechanisms of stability and maintenance.

* cognitive niche: 인지적 적소(인간의 인지 능력이 특화된 생태학적 위치)

** consolidate: 공고히 하다 *** configuration: 구성, 배열

25007-0119

1.윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Ways to Trick Our Brain into Forming Lasting Habits
- ② Why a Flexible Mindset Contributes to Brain Development
- ③ The Aging Brain: Myths and Realities of Cognitive Decline
- ④ How Our Brain Responds to Changes in the Physical Environment
- ⑤ From Flexible to Stable: The Gradual Maturing of the Human Brain

2.밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 적절하지 않은 것은?

[다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.]

Let's take a classical example from cognitive psychology: the effect of word processing depth. Imagine that I present a list of sixty words to three groups of students. I ask the first group to decide whether the words' letters are upper- or lowercase; the second group, whether the words rhyme with "chair"; and the third, whether they are animal names or not. Once the students are finished, I give them a (a) memory test. Which group remembers the words best? Memory turns out to be much (b) better in the third group, who processed the words in depth, at the meaning level (75 percent success), than in the other two groups, who processed the more superficial sensory aspects of the words, either at the letter level (33 percent success) or the rhyme level (52 percent success). We do find a weak implicit and unconscious trace of the words in all groups: learning (c) leaves its subliminal mark within the spelling and phonological systems. However, only in-depth semantic processing guarantees explicit, detailed memory of the words. The same phenomenon (d) disappears at the level of sentences: students who make the effort to understand sentences on their own, without teacher guidance, show much better retention of information. This is a general rule, which the American psychologist Henry Roediger states as follows: "Making learning conditions (e) more difficult, thus requiring students to engage more cognitive effort, often leads to enhanced retention."

* subliminal: 잠재의식적인 ** phonological: 음운의 *** semantic: 의미적인

25007-0125

1.윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Ways to Support Children with Learning Difficulties
- ② Motivation and Its Impact on Memory Retention Rate
- ③ How the Depth of Semantic Processing Influences Memory
- ④ Subconscious Language Learning: Reality or Science Fiction?
- ⑤ The Language We Speak Can Influence Our Way of Thinking

2.밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 적절하지 않은 것은?

[다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.]

The bank account analogy helps express why increased agricultural production must be accompanied by fertilizer use. Every time you harvest a crop and eat it, the nitrogen (and other nutrients) in those plants, the very nutrients that make that crop good food, are taken out of the soil and moved to wherever you are. Some of those nutrients (a) accumulate in your body (if you are growing), but most pass through. Either way, unless you and your waste are returned to the farm, there is a net (b) loss of nutrients from the soil — a net withdrawal from the nutrient bank. When there were relatively few people, most of whom lived, went to the bathroom, and died on or near the farm, leaving fields uncultivated or planting legumes and plowing them under was a reasonably (c) sustainable way to produce food. But for eight billion people? Or for ten? The food required to feed all of us requires a lot of nitrogen to be removed from farms, and it needs to be (d) replaced, or the soil bank account of nitrogen will run out. This means feeding the world requires industrially produced nitrogen fertilizer, at least for the foreseeable future, until we figure out a safe and effective way to return the nutrients passing through humans to the farm soil where they came. In other words, we thrive because of our innovations in (e) eliminating nitrogen.

* analogy: 비유 ** legume: 콩과(科) 식물 *** plow under: (작물 등을) 갈아엎다

25007-0131

1.윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Is Nitrogen the Key Element of Biodiversity?
- ② Why Nitrogen Fertilizer Is Essential in Today's World
- ③ The Total Amount in a Bank Account: A Mirror of Greed
- ④ Increasing Demand to Protect the Soil Against Chemical Use
- ⑤ Which Is the Cause of the Climate Crisis, Nitrogen or People?

2.밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 적절하지 않은 것은?

[다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.]

It is perhaps self-evident that the outworking of policy is seen in the exercise of power if it compels individuals to behave in a way which they would not have chosen to do. Policy can be used to highlight power relationships, but it can also allow for depersonalisation of power and decision-making: a leader could imply that while they don't really agree with a particular course of action, the policy (a) dictates it and therefore it must be done. In the same way policy can act as the source of authority such that hierarchy is unnecessary: a group of individuals may (b) resort to policy to guide their decision-making when there is no established authority figure to set their direction. Ultimately those who define policy exert power over those who (c) follow policy and, in education at least, it is rare that policy is determined collectively: at best, leaders are elected democratically so that they may set policy for the electorate. There is therefore an (d) inevitable reliance on a political elite, and a consequent hierarchy of power. A frequently seen example of policy as power in schools is uniform. It is for the 'governing board' of a school to determine if it has a uniform, and if so what it is, but parents and children have a duty to comply, and school staff have a duty to enforce it. Countless children will have discovered that they cannot appeal to the logic that inadequate uniform does not affect their learning, and nor can they resort to any individual to plead their case, for the power rests within the policy itself: it is (e) insufficient to say that you have to wear school uniforms because that is what the policy says.

* hierarchy: 위계 ** electorate: 유권자 *** plead: 호소하다

25007-0137

1.윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Exploring Education Policy: Everyone Is the Victim
- ② Diversity Education: A Vital Inclusion in Educational Policy
- ③ Policy as Power: Understanding Its Implications in Education
- ④ Bridging Cultural Gaps Through Policy Engagement in Education
- ⑤ Resolving Negative Effects of Policy on Educational Decision-making

2.밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 적절하지 않은 것은?

[다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.]

One of the truths about writing in science is that it substantially limits the amount of insincere blather that can emanate from the mind of a student when he/she has absolutely no idea about a correct response. A student who does not have a basic understanding of scientific theories will have immense (a) difficulty in applying them. In responding to an authentic scientific problem through an essay, there is no way to "luck out" on a guess at the correct answer, there is no place to hide. In general, essays that require students to invoke relevant scientific principles and theories and to explore potential applications are more (b) genuine assessments of student knowledge than objective tests of short questions paired with possible answers already furnished.

Another (c) advantage of writing essays is that the teacher can get a sense of where student comprehension is strong and where understanding begins to break down. After all, writing is a form of concretized thought. Thus, when a student's grasp of a concept begins to get off-track, it is only through those moments when thought is made (d) visible that a teacher is able to identify the problem and provide help. Writing provides the opportunity for the kind of intervention that can (e) worsen conceptual misunderstandings that can haunt a student for his entire academic career. Indeed, Heddy & Sinatra (2013) and Francek (2013) have found that one of the most difficult areas of teaching is trying to get students to unlearn a misconception.

* blather: 허튼소리 ** emanate from: ~에서 나오다 *** invoke: (근거로 인물, 이론, 예 등을) 언급하다, 들다

25007-0143

1.윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Benefits of Writing Essays in Science
- ② Essays in Science: Guesswork over Clarity
- ③ The Ugly Truth of Academic Scientific Writing
- ④ Unlearning Misconceptions Through Objective Tests
- ⑤ Enhancing Recall: How Writing Strengthens Knowledge

2.밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 적절하지 않은 것은?

[다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.]

Education has always emphasized rules and logical thinking. Step-by-step learning proceeds in a predetermined direction (vertical thinking). Researchers have viewed creativity as a mysterious ability that can be fostered but not taught. Psychological studies have found that the natural creativity of children often declines after a couple of years in school. According to a psychologist Edward de Bono, creativity requires the (a) restructuring of deep-rooted patterns. The ability, whether innate or developed, to go beyond the limitations of previous patterns is integral to that process. Lateral thinking is needed, the fundamental principle of which is that any particular point of view is but one of many possibilities. There are just as many descriptions of a phenomenon as there are perspectives. Lateral thinking seeks (b) alternative patterns instead of simply building on existing models.

Vertical thinking is a gradually increasing process, whereas lateral thinking permits significant leaps. The individual steps involved in lateral thinking need not be correct as long as the ultimate conclusion solves the problem. Instead of constantly evaluating and accepting that which appears to be correct at the moment, an assessment is (c) postponed. Once a certain point has been reached, it is often possible to retrace a logical path to the starting point. Once that has been accomplished, the direction and order of the various steps are (d) likely to matter very much. Lateral thinking is like building a vault or a bridge with scaffolding that is torn down once construction has been completed. The various parts of the bridge do not have to stand on their own during each phase of the project. But once the keystone has been laid, the entire structure must be (e) self-supporting.

* lateral: 수평적인, 측면의 ** vault: 아치형 천장 *** scaffolding: (공사장의) 비계, 발판

25007-0168

1.윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Embracing Chaos: The Path to Clearer Thinking
- ② Unveiling the Illusions of Creative Problem-solving
- ③ How to Improve Your Lateral Thinking Skills for Work
- ④ From Lateral to Vertical: Evolving Problem-solving Strategies
- ⑤ Lateral Thinking: Unlocking Creativity Through Significant Leaps

2.밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 적절하지 않은 것은?

[다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.]

In the early 1970s, the Peace Corps office in Botswana was concerned by the number of volunteers who seemed to be “burned out,” failing in their assignments, leaving the assigned villages, and increasingly hostile to their Tswana hosts. The Peace Corps asked American anthropologist Hoyt Alverson, who was (a) familiar with Tswana culture and society, for advice. Alverson discovered that one major problem the Peace Corps volunteers were having involved exactly the issue of (b) similar actions having very different meanings. The volunteers complained that the Tswana would never leave them alone. Whenever they tried to get away and sit by themselves for a few minutes to have some private time, one or more Tswana would quickly join them. This made the Americans (c) angry. From their perspective, everyone is entitled to a certain amount of privacy and time alone. To the Tswana, however, human life is (d) social life; the only people who want to be alone are witches and the insane. Because these young Americans did not seem to be either, the Tswana who saw them sitting alone naturally assumed that there had been a breakdown in hospitality and that the volunteers would (e) reject some company. Here, one behavior — a person walking out into a field and sitting by himself or herself — had two very different meanings.

* the Peace Corps: (미국의) 평화 봉사단

25007-0196

1.윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Social Evolution: Adapting to Change in a Connected World
- ② Creative Solutions for Coping with and Managing Challenges
- ③ The Heart of Volunteering: Making a Difference Where It Counts
- ④ Uncovering Cross-cultural Misunderstandings: Action vs. Meaning
- ⑤ Universal Values and Diverse Expressions of Hospitality Across Cultures

2.밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 적절하지 않은 것은?

[다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.]

If you look at mammals, the (a) larger the animal, generally speaking, the longer its life span. This makes evolutionary sense. A small animal is more (b) vulnerable to predators, and there would be no point in having a long life span if it is going to be eaten long before it dies of old age. But the more fundamental reason for the relationship between size and life span is that size is related to metabolic rate, which is roughly the rate at which an animal burns fuel in the form of food to provide the energy it needs to function. Small mammals have more surface area for their size and so (c) lose heat more easily. To compensate, they need to generate more heat, which means maintaining a (d) higher metabolic rate and eating more for their weight. This means that the total number of calories burned per hour by an animal increases more slowly than the mass of the animal. An animal that is ten times as large burns only four to five times as many calories per hour. So for their weight, smaller animals burn (e) fewer calories than larger animals. The relationship between how fast an animal burns calories and its mass is named Kleiber's law after Max Kleiber, who showed in the 1930s that an animal's metabolic rate scales to the $3/4$ power of its mass. The exact power is a matter of dispute and some show that for mammals, a $2/3$ power fits the data better.

* power: 제곱

25007-0224

1.윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Survival Strategies of Small Mammals
- ② Size Variation: Evidence of Genetic Diversity
- ③ Life Span: An Indicator of Successful Adaptation
- ④ Different Food Types, Different Amount of Calories
- ⑤ Size Matters When It Comes to the Life Span of Animals

2.밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 적절하지 않은 것은?