26 수능특강 영어독해연습 빈칸추론

※다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

25007-0001

How are category judgments made when they don't rely on _____? As an approach to this question, let's think through an example. Consider a lemon. Paint the lemon with red and white stripes. Is it still a lemon? Most people say that it is. Now, inject the lemon with sugar water, so it has a sweet taste. Then, run over the lemon with a truck, so that it's flat as a pancake. What have we got at this point? Do we have a striped, artificially sweet, flattened lemon? Or do we have a non-lemon? Most people still accept this poor, abused fruit as a lemon, but consider what this judgment involves. We've taken steps to make this object more and more distant from the prototype and also very different from any specific lemon you've ever encountered. But this seems not to shake your faith that the object remains a lemon. To be sure, we have a not-easily-recognized lemon, an exceptional lemon, but it's still a lemon. Apparently, something can be a lemon with virtually no resemblance to other lemons.

* prototype: 원형

① tradition
② typicality
③ classification
④ rationality
⑤ functionality

25007-0002

There's a reason so many of the studies that found that were _____ conducted with children. Children are busy figuring out their likes and dislikes. When I ask my eight-year-old if he likes a subject at school, he needs to think about it; he doesn't intuitively know the answer the way you might. Children are relatively new to a world that's largely controlled by adults, so many of the activities that occupy their days need explanation. They might ask themselves, "Am I drawing because I like to draw or because my teacher made me draw?" or "Does this food taste good to me or am I eating it because otherwise I won't get dessert?" Incentives give them the clues to start piecing together their likes and dislikes. And if you're a child, and an adult is willing to pay you to do something, that's a clue that you wouldn't otherwise enjoy doing it.

① it pays to trust our intuition
② we act in our own self-interests
③ incentives undermine motivation
④ old preferences can last a lifetime
⑤ rewards work better than punishment

25007-0003

Because both parties typically suffer costs when a competition escalates to violence, contests between members of the same species are typically a blend of truth and exaggeration by each party intended to convince the other party to back down. Exaggeration would disappear if there were no cost to testing one's abilities against those of one's opponent. If we're competing over the last slice of cake and I think I might be stronger than you, I'll just punch you and find out. But there is a notable cost to this test, as you are likely to punch me back — a bummer under the best of circumstances, but particularly so if you're stronger than I am. It is this _____ that allows deceptive individuals to exaggerate their strengths and play down their weaknesses without necessarily getting caught. This type of exaggeration can be seen throughout the animal kingdom, such as when moose or hyenas raise the hackles on their back to appear larger, or when crabs grow unnecessarily large claw shells that they do not fill with muscle.

* bummer: 불쾌한 경험 ** hackles: 목덜미 털

① heavy price of inaction
② constant pursuit of harmony
③ guaranteed cost of competition
④ innate preference for physical conflict
⑤ excessive underestimation of the opponent

25007-0004

Other people's reactions can influence whether any one individual decides to help. No one wants to foolishly rush to help in a case that may not be an emergency after all. In fact, people sometimes fail to act because they fear appearing foolish in front of others. So we usually keep calm and check to see what others present are doing. Of course, if everyone else is also keeping calm while they check the reactions of others, everyone will conclude that help is not needed or that norms make helping inappropriate. In one series of studies, experimenters arranged for smoke to pour into a laboratory room in which students were sitting completing questionnaires. When the students were alone, their concern at the unusual situation soon led them to seek help. But when two confederates in the room showed no reaction to the smoke, participants also did nothing. When people notice that bystanders and passersby are unresponsive, that observation reduces the likelihood that they will help. Thus, one way that the presence of bystanders can influence helping is by _____.

* confederate: (실험) 공모자

① suggesting that helping is contrary to norms
② keeping others from taking unnecessary risks
③ following the norms that would secure safety
④ encouraging people to take notice of the rewards
⑤ emphasizing that norms should be applied to everyone

25007-0005

There is a profound reason to start natural philosophy with the ancient Greeks rather than the older cultures (Egyptian, Babylonian, Indian, and Chinese), despite their many accomplishments. Although these older cultures had technical knowledge, keen observational skills, and vast resources of material and information, they failed to create natural philosophy because they _____. The religions of the old empires were predicated on the belief that the material world was controlled and inhabited by supernatural beings and forces, and that the reason for the behavior of these supernatural forces was largely unknowable. Although there were many technical developments in the societies of the four river cultures, the intellectual heritage was dominated by the priests, and their interest in the material world was an extension of their concepts of theology. Many ancient civilizations, such as the Egyptian, Babylonian, and Aztec empires, spent a large proportion of social capital (covering such things as the time, wealth, skill, and public space of the society) on religious activity.

* be predicated on: ~에 근거하다 ** theology: 신학

① could not integrate technical knowledge into their religious frameworks
② regarded philosophical endeavors as secondary to practical pursuits
③ had no system through which to pass on their intellectual heritage
④ did not separate the natural world from the supernatural world
⑤ downplayed the importance of abstraction and spirituality

25007-0007

The primary goal of replication is to determine the extent to which an observed relationship generalizes across different tests of the research hypothesis. However, just because a finding does not generalize does not mean it is not interesting or important. Indeed, science proceeds by _____. Few relationships hold in all settings and for all people. Scientific theories are modified over time as more information about their limitations is discovered. As an example, one of the interesting questions in research investigating the effects of exposure to violent material on aggression concerns the fact that although it is well known that the viewing of violence tends to increase aggression on average, this does not happen for all people. So it is extremely important to conduct participant replications to determine which people will, and which will not, be influenced by exposure to violent material.

* replication: 반복 실험

① developing specialized knowledge designed for specific groups
② emphasizing the discovery of a hypothesis that can be generalized
③ generating numerous hypotheses across different fields of research
④ discovering limiting conditions for previously demonstrated relationships
⑤ helping the human population adapt to limits imposed by the environment

25007-0008

One might ask why having a conversation on a mobile phone while driving is so much more disruptive than, for example, having a conversation with a passenger in the car. A likely reason is the _____ when having a mobile phone conversation. A passenger in the car will pick up from non-verbal cues that the driver needs to concentrate on the main task of driving at times when the latter becomes tricky. A remote interlocutor is much less likely to pick up these cues and therefore will continue to make cognitively demanding conversation at a time when the secondary task needs to be shut down to devote resources to the main driving task. A cognitively demanding conversation, especially one over which the driver has little or no control in terms of dynamically adjusting his or her allocation of cognitive resources, appears to interfere with computation of speeds, distances and widths as required by the driving task, probably as a result of diminished attention to sensory inputs. Use of a mobile phone also demands other secondary tasks, such as inputting of a telephone number on the keypad, which would also tend to interfere with the main driving task.

* interlocutor: 대화자

① influence of background noise
② loss of control over the situation
③ dependency on network reliability
④ inhibition of immediate interaction
⑤ difficulty in interpreting verbal cues

25007-0009

Firms often bundle goods or services for convenience or marketing purposes. Shoe vendors could sell lefts and rights separately but nearly all consumers would rather buy the bundle. Bundling can _____ when consumers have imperfectly correlated preferences for related goods. For example, cable television services usually offer a wide range of programming, including channels that specialize in sports, food, drama, and news. Cable services could allow their customers to purchase channels “a la carte” — sports fans could purchase just the sports channels, and so forth. But cable services instead set a single bundled price that is not too much more than individual a la carte prices. (For example, the price for the “sports +food +drama +news” bundle is not much more than the price the service would charge for the sports package alone.) Since the cable service has essentially zero marginal cost of selling the bundle, this practice helps increase its profits.

* vendor: 판매 회사 ** a la carte: 따로 골라
*** marginal cost: 한계 비용(생산물 한 단위를 추가로 생산할 때 필요한 총비용의 증가분)

① also help sellers extract higher profits
② lead to more efficient resource allocation
③ nonetheless increase confusion for customers
④ sometimes create dissatisfaction with bundled products
⑤ facilitate better matching of products to consumer needs

25007-0010

Many studies have shown that the brain cannot recognize the difference between a well-imagined experience and the real thing. Try this experiment. Imagine that you have a beautiful juicy yellow lemon in your hand. Imagine yourself slicing the lemon in half and looking at the juicy circle of the lemon. Now, imagine yourself biting into the lemon. If you are like many people, you begin to salivate. You may feel some tightness in your throat from the sourness. But you can see that since there is no real lemon, you are having a physiological reaction to an imagined experience. So, too, with organizing; the more vividly you can imagine arriving on time in a calm, relaxed fashion, the more your body receives signals from your brain that it is a true experience. Through visualizing, _____.

* salivate: 침이 나오다 ** physiological: 생리적인

① you are practicing for reality
② the brain absorbs new information better
③ you are challenging conventional thinking
④ the ability to discern falsehood is developed
⑤ you control your instinct to jump to conclusions

25007-0011

In addition to changing a hypothesis by being more specific about which amounts of one variable had what effect, you can change a hypothesis by being more specific about _____. Thus, if your hypothesis involves a general construct, you may be able to improve your hypothesis by breaking that multidimensional construct down into its individual dimensions and then making hypotheses involving those individual components. For example, rather than hypothesizing that love will increase over time, you might hypothesize that certain aspects of love (commitment, intimacy) will increase over time, whereas other parts (passionate love) will not. Similarly, rather than saying that stress will interfere with memory, you might try to find what part of memory is most affected by stress. Is it encoding, rehearsal, organization, or retrieval? The component strategy has paid off for social psychologists who have broken down prejudice into its conscious and unconscious dimensions and for personality psychologists who have broken down global (overall) self-esteem into different types (body self-esteem, academic self-esteem, social self-esteem, etc.).

* retrieval: (기억한 내용의) 인출, 상기 ** self-esteem: 자존감

① which aspect of a variable had what effect
② what other variables have the same impact
③ the role of sample size in identifying key variables
④ what methodology was used to measure a variable
⑤ the cultural and historical background of a variable

25007-0013

We are able to speak and comprehend language with great skill despite its quasiregularity — indeed, because of it. Communication requires shared knowledge, and so languages must be systematic rather than arbitrary. However, the demands of comprehending and producing language require additional _____ because speakers produce forms that deviate from standard patterns and listeners must be able to comprehend them. Many shortcuts that promote fluent speech eventually enter the language, such as "gonna," "hafta," and "tryna," which partially overlap with the source words. The product of these conflicting pressures is quasiregularity. These patterns can be mastered with extensive practice, which is easy to obtain if you've grown up speaking a language and become a fluent reader. Mastering stress patterns is much harder for people learning English as a second language, who often exhibit "stress deafness."

* quasiregularity: 준규칙성 ** arbitrary: 자의적인 *** deviate from: ~에서 벗어나다

① flexibility
② security
③ integration
④ authorization
⑤ documentation

25007-0014

You know how people always tell you to "think outside the box"? Well, I hate that expression. I get the broader meaning of the phrase: to look for unexpected solutions that defy convention. Nothing wrong with that. But to me, advertising is all about thinking INSIDE the box. And advertising is full of boxes — or limitations, frameworks, and concrete realities. The budget is a box. The dimensions of the page are a box. The ingredients in the product are a box. The most important box of all is the strategy. If you can come up with a great creative idea that fits within the confines of the strategy, then you're a genius. Come up with a great idea that's wildly off the mark and NOT strategic, then you're an artist, not an advertiser. This is not to say that you can't wail against the box. Or try to change the dimensions of the box. But at its very essence, advertising can only truly be advertising when it is _____. The cleverest among us realize that the greatest fun of advertising is seeing how far we can go with an idea, an execution, a new media placement and still be in the box.

* defy: ~에 도전하다 ** confines: 제한, 한계 *** wail: 투덜대다

① breaking new ground
② experience of an audience
③ a clear outgrowth of the box
④ inspired by other types of boxes
⑤ a challenge to existing conventions

25007-0015

Life on our planet can be arranged, more or less, into autotrophs and heterotrophs, organisms that exploit energy from the sun or chemical reactions, and organisms that take energy from those who've already captured it. What is unusual about our species is that we've been able to use more and more energy without having to evolve into a different species. We've achieved this through a combination of social learning, complex culture, and technologies. We don't have to speciate to gain the claws of an allosaurus; we can share information to design a warhead or a power station. In other words, we _____. Fire and spears did the trick for hundreds of thousands of years, until we devised the domestication of our food sources. The next big shift came in the mechanisation of processes that gave us the Industrial Revolution. This enabled us to draw ancient deposits of organic energy out of the Earth and burn them.

* speciate: 새로운 종으로 분화하다 ** allosaurus: 알로사우루스(육식 공룡) *** warhead: 탄두

① spoil every frontier we encounter
② evolve to deal with long-term threats
③ are unlikely to use our tools optimally
④ change our tools rather than our bodies
⑤ leave genetic information everywhere we go

25007-0019

We tend to underestimate the _____ of oral cultures. We're all familiar with the children's game in which a message is whispered from one person to another until it goes around a room. The message invariably gets distorted — sometimes with hilarious results — when the original message and the final message are compared. But this is misleading. When it is important, oral cultures can accurately transmit information across long distances and through generations. For example, American author Alex Haley was able to discover an oral record of his ancestors in Africa, and his search is described in the 1976 book, Roots: The Saga of an American Family. Similarly, the Odyssey and Iliad were originally heroic oral histories of Greek culture that were only written down many centuries after they were composed.

* hilarious: 아주 재미있는

① creativity
② subtleness
③ immediacy
④ complexity
⑤ effectiveness

25007-0020

Emotions meet the criteria of being _____. Take, for example, two animals squaring off in a fight over food. As they prepare to lock horns, literally or figuratively, their intense feelings prompt a repertoire of bodily reactions. When an animal's back arches and its hair stands on end, it appears larger and stronger. When it bares its teeth, frowns its brows, makes fierce noises, or displays its horns, it signals to the other animal that fighting such a strong adversary may not be worth it. These signals — displays of aggression — directly improve the chances that the other animal will withdraw, thus preventing violence and avoiding potential injury or death. Sending these signals benefits the species, as does the ability to interpret these messages. It's a win-win.

* square off: 싸울 자세를 취하다 ** lock horns: 뿔을 맞대다, 다투다

① selfish tendencies
② injurious responses
③ aggressive instincts
④ information sources
⑤ advantageous adaptations

25007-0021

With the construction and furnishing of interior space from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century, Italians created a world in which they could develop a different style of life and in which a new culture came to be defined. This is why so much was spent on objects, why so many new kinds of objects came into existence, why the arts flourished now in the domestic world as they had earlier in the ecclesiastical world. Consumption was a creative force to construct a cultural identity. In inventing all kinds of new furnishings ranging from pottery to paintings, in elaborating their forms, in refining their production, and in organizing them into new spatial arrangements within their homes, Italians discovered new values and pleasures for themselves, reordered their lives with new standards of comportment, communicated something about themselves to others — in short, generated culture, and in the process created identities for themselves. In this cultural development there was a dynamic for change that resulted from _____.

* ecclesiastical: 종교의 ** comportment: 품위, 처신

① the pursuit of innovation and modernity
② the establishment of social classes by wealth
③ the intentional and systematic education of culture
④ the interaction between people and physical objects
⑤ the increasing recognition of the importance of arts

25007-0023

Publication bias means that the size of an effect could be overstated for many behavioral phenomena reported in the peer-reviewed literature. For example, suppose you read a few studies showing that a new behavioral therapy for depression significantly reduces symptoms of depression in patients. If a researcher tests the effectiveness of this same behavioral therapy and finds no effect, it is likely that no peer-reviewed journal will accept the manuscript, so you will never find it or read about it. It is therefore possible that the effectiveness of this therapy is overstated because studies failing to show an effect are not included in the published peer-reviewed literature. Researchers stated that "scientific progress is made by trusting the bulk of current knowledge," and the publication bias compromises this trust. Keep in mind that while positive results reported in the peer-reviewed literature can certainly be trusted, also take caution in knowing that _____.

* publication bias: 출판 편향(실험이나 연구 결과가 출판이나 배포 여부에 영향을 미치는 것)

① the literature can be based just on a single experiment
② many negative results may not be included in your search
③ prejudice can lead to any outcome being interpreted as the opposite
④ the conditions of the experiment may have been intentionally altered
⑤ the next edition of the literature could reveal entirely different results

25007-0025

What is said is never a _____. Even if one agrees word for word with something that has been said before, everything — the world, the speaker, the circumstances, the addressee, and the meaning of what was said — has changed. What one says is therefore in each case unique. Although most of our statements are unoriginal, they show through their particular, even unique, style (which can be dull, ugly, or trivial) that someone has appropriated and therewith personalized them. Every sentence proves that the author has changed a received gift into a thought of her own. An analysis of what is one's own might then reveal much of what the speaker has borrowed from parents, guides, friends, books, fashions, etc., while at the same time disclosing how all these influences have converged into the unique results of what the author said.

* trivial: 진부한 ** therewith: 그와 함께 *** converge: 한데 모이다

① hidden truth
② mere repetition
③ biased statement
④ genuine discovery
⑤ precise representation

25007-0026

Worry is often _____. In a world marred by uncertainty, doubt continuously swirling around you, a question rises to the surface of your awareness. And in that moment of recognition, you might choose to solve the mystery. You engage in worrying, hoping against hope that you'll finally nail down the unsolvable questions troubling your life. Uncertainty, or rather, the impatience with uncertainty, is a common thread running through many aspects of worrying. The quest for a neat and satisfying resolution frequently drives this behavior. It's understandable — it's likely born out of a tireless commitment to do better, driven by a willingness to pursue the important things in your life — but worrying begins to deviate from that path. Despite your good intentions, you get trapped in thought rather than called to action.

* mar: 손상시키다 ** swirl: 소용돌이치다 *** deviate: 벗어나다

① the realization of one's intentions
② the recognition of incompleteness
③ hesitation in acknowledging others' perfection
④ a reluctance to take action in the face of uncertainty
⑤ prioritizing important matters over controlling uncertainty

25007-0027

In the early days of the commercial internet, scholars discovered that, in cyberspace, computer code operated as a kind of 'law'. Not law as we know it — public rules decided by legislators and judges — but a different kind of law, embedded in the tech itself. Whenever we use an app, platform, smartphone or computer, we have no choice but to follow the strict rules that are coded into these technologies. Some rules are commonplace, like the rule that you cannot access this system without the correct password. Hence the young man who lost more than $200 million because he couldn't remember the password to his virtual currency wallet. Other rules are more controversial. In late 2020, one social media platform made it impossible for users to share a controversial article containing allegations of corruption about a public figure's son, on the basis that it violated the platform's rules against sharing hacked material. As more and more of our actions, interactions and transactions are mediated through digital technology, those who write code increasingly _____. Software engineers are becoming social engineers.

* embedded: 내장된 ** allegation: 혐의, 주장

① need to make a conscious effort to advance their skills
② focus exclusively on improving the website platform
③ depend on legal principles to regulate coding rules
④ write the rules by which the rest of us live
⑤ exercise less power over societal norms

25007-0029

There are many ordinary, daily-life situations like the following example. A straight stick put in water looks bent; yet we do not believe it has become bent just because it was immersed in water, which is an easily penetrable liquid. Railroad tracks seem to converge in the distance, and yet when we walk to the spot where they apparently merged we find them to be parallel. The wheels of automobiles seen on television seem to be going backward when the automobile is seen to be moving forward. Yet this is impossible. Such examples of distorted perception could be multiplied endlessly. Each of these sense phenomena is thus misleading in some way. If human beings were to accept the world as being exactly how it looks, _____. They would think the stick in water really to be bent, the writing on pages really to be reversed, and the wheels really to be going backward.

* immerse: 담그다 ** penetrable: 뚫고 들어갈 수 있는 *** converge: 수렴하다

① they would be deceived as to how things really are
② their senses would be seen as a gateway to imaginative worlds
③ understanding the physical world would become effortless and simple
④ they would realize the world is without illusions and full of objective truths
⑤ their distorted perceptions would quickly fade away

25007-0031

Working in small groups may foster the creativity of students, but just putting students together to work in small groups does not mean that creativity will automatically flourish. As with other aspects of productive teamwork, this process requires learning. According to Meissner, a notable researcher in educational psychology, to further creative thinking in mathematics education, we need to further _____. Students need to learn how to avoid the negative factors that affect creativity: cognitive interference, which includes production blocking, task-irrelevant behavior, and cognitive overload; and social inhibition, which includes social anxiety, free riding, and illusion of productivity. They also need to learn to recognize factors that can strengthen the potential of groups to generate ideas; for example, social stimulation, which includes both increased individual accountability and the development of shared standards for team performance; and cognitive stimulation, which includes stimulation of associations, attention to others' contributions, and opportunities to incubate ideas.

* incubate: 생각해 내다

① various educational technologies
② both individual and social abilities
③ a supportive and inclusive classroom culture
④ tailored instructions, especially in after-school activities
⑤ collaborative projects and structured teamwork exercises

25007-0032

Although it has been demonstrated that spaced learning sessions are usually more effective than massed learning sessions, in real-life settings this advantage may sometimes be _____. For example, there are some occasions when we only have a limited period of time available for study (for example, when we have only one hour left to revise before an exam); in such cases, it may be better to use the entire period rather than to take breaks, which will waste some of our available time. Again, a very busy person might have difficulty fitting a large number of separate learning sessions into their daily schedule. A further problem is that spaced learning obviously requires more time overall (i.e., total time including rest breaks) than massed learning, and therefore may not represent the most efficient use of that time unless the rest breaks can be used for something worthwhile. Because spaced learning can create practical problems of this kind, there is no clear agreement about its value in a real-life learning setting such as a school classroom.

* spaced learning: 분산 학습 ** massed learning: 집중 학습

① challenged by time constraints
② limited when preparation is rushed
③ compromised by practical considerations
④ weakened by inconsistent learning methods
⑤ ignored due to the perceived low value of breaks

25007-0033

In recent years, more has been flowing from low-value crops (cotton and alfalfa) to high-value ones (nuts and berries). Ailing farms are selling their water rights to productive industry and rapidly growing cities. Food grown in wet, green climates (the northeastern United States, Brazil) is increasingly being exported to dry, brown ones (Arizona, India), allowing their water to be conserved for drinking supplies, for maintaining aquifer levels, or for other high-priority uses. Yet people have tended to dance around the question of pricing water in a way that reflects scarcity. Because water is an essential resource, it has no "market value," as, say, oil does. But with no price incentive to use it efficiently, people often waste water by using vast quantities for energy and mineral projects, and polluting it. In many places water is free, or priced so low that the revenue it generates is not enough to maintain, or upgrade, reservoirs, distribution pipes, and treatment plants. While citizens have good reason to be cautious of water privatizers, _____.

* alfalfa: 알팔파, 자주개자리(사료 작물인 콩과(科) 식물) ** ailing: 침체된, 병든
*** aquifer: 대수층(지하수를 품고 있는 지층)

① cheap water invites waste
② the rush to price water could slow down
③ public control keeps water flowing for all
④ climate change will restore water resources
⑤ water conservation is less essential for urban residents

25007-0035

In the 1950s, hardly anyone was interested in yeast. To most, it didn't seem we could learn much about our complex selves by studying a tiny fungus. It was a struggle to convince the scientific community that yeast could be useful for something more than baking bread, brewing beer, and vinting wine. What Mortimer and Johnston recognized, and what many others began to realize in the years to come, was that _____. For their size, their genetic and biochemical makeup is extraordinarily complex, making them an exceptionally good model for understanding the biological processes that sustain life and control lifespans in large complex organisms such as ourselves. If you are doubtful that a yeast cell can tell us anything about cancer, Alzheimer's disease, rare diseases, or aging, consider that there have been five Nobel Prizes in Physiology or Medicine awarded for genetic studies in yeast, including the 2009 prize for discovering how cells counteract telomere shortening, one of the characteristics of aging.

* fungus: 균류 ** vint: (과실주를) 빚다, 만들다 *** telomere: 텔로미어, 말단 소립

① new discoveries often rediscover what has long existed
② those tiny yeast cells are not so different from ourselves
③ science must combine fields to grasp complex phenomena
④ we can improve the quality of our foods by including yeast
⑤ understanding cells is critical for discovering new treatments

25007-0037

Let's start with the statement "Humans are causing climate change by burning fossil fuels." It is the basis upon which people all over the world, including me, are calling for the rapid end to fossil fuel use and the transition to carbon-emission-free energy sources. It's a pretty bold statement, and it is very different from saying that the climate is changing — what scientists call "detection." If we're going to argue for a massive change in human society, which is what will be required to end our use of fossil fuels, it seems reasonable to ask that we move beyond detection. After all, fossil fuels, despite their problems, have provided tremendous benefits to society over the twentieth century. If we (the climate-concerned public) are going to insist that we stop using fossil fuels, it is incumbent upon us to prove that the downside is greater than the very real upside that fossil fuels have offered.

We need to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that climate is changing and that human use of fossil fuels, not something else, is responsible for the climate change we are observing. _____.

* incumbent upon: ~의[에게] 의무인

① We need attribution in addition to detection
② It all starts and ends with saying that climate is changing
③ We must disengage from subjectivity to fight climate change
④ Detecting existing problems can lead to cooperative solutions
⑤ Every single change should be detected with scientific precision

25007-0038

The grammatical structure of a language is a ‘social fact’ in Durkheim’s sense of being external to and constraining for individual speakers. It is independent of their subjective preferences and they must follow the rules if they are to be understood. However, the grammatical rules of gender, agreement, number, subject and object, possessive, and so on are not, in general, consciously followed and applied by the individuals who speak to each other. Speakers typically have only a very limited and partial awareness of the rules of their own grammar, and speaking grammatically is a matter of unreflective habit rather than conscious rule following. The grammatical rules of a language, then, _____. They may be formulated in a book of grammar, but such a book records the grammar — more or less imperfectly — and does not comprise the grammar. The rules that are followed in forming a ‘correct’ utterance and a well-organised discourse exist only in the minds of the individual speakers as learned dispositions held in the neurophysiological memory traces of their brains.

* neurophysiological: 신경생리학적

① shape each speaker’s understanding of the other person
② serve as the key framework for effective communication
③ do not exist apart from the minds of the individual speakers
④ influence the way in which subjective feelings are expressed
⑤ exert a tremendous constraint on recalling past conversations

25007-0039

When environment involves human interests, it must necessarily be understood in relation to humans and not as an assemblage of independent objects. We can find support for this in the work of social psychologists such as Kurt Lewin and J. J. Gibson. Lewin envisioned a social world comprised of vectors of force between participants and the things and conditions with which they interact. These vectors invite particular behaviors, and this led Lewin to call them by the German term , translated into English as “invitational qualities.” More recently, the perceptual psychologist J. J. Gibson studied the ways in which the design and appearance of environmental configurations and objects encourage particular responses in human behavior. He called these connections “affordances” for behavior, clearly influenced by Lewin’s terminology and resembling his observations. The work of Lewin and Gibson is important and instructive, for it suggests that environment is not just open space filled with arrangements of independent objects but rather is a field of forces in compelling relationships of attraction, repulsion, and neutrality or indifference. Environment is, then, _____.

* configuration: 구성, 배치 ** affordance: (행동) 유도성 *** repulsion: 반발, 혐오감

① a field that includes the human participant
② a reason behind the conflicts within society
③ an area that suppresses our emotions through objects
④ a trigger for negative emotional reactions in individuals
⑤ an invisible force that disconnects humans from objects

25007-0041

Management, especially of anything as complex as a transportation system, is very difficult. There are often many different organizations involved, each of which has multiple divisions, with multiple levels of authority, and often many lengthy, written procedure manuals. To make matters worse, the manuals are seldom kept up to date and, in any event, cannot possibly consider every combination of factors that might occur. During the incident, the people responsible for maintaining control (the pilots, in most commercial aviation incidents) waste valuable time studying the different manuals, trying to find the relevant case. Modern computer systems attempt to help by automatically diagnosing the situation and either responding autonomously or offering operators the instructions to be followed, but the diagnosis or recommended course of actions is not always appropriate (because in each complex system, most accidents involve different unique factors). Different organizations might be involved: police and firefighters, company safety representatives, multiple teams from different divisions of a company, and different companies or government and regulatory agencies who must coordinate their decisions and actions. It is rare that _____.

* aviation: 항공 ** autonomously: 독자적으로

① the result is smooth, flawless management
② a vision is universally shared within a system
③ managers look into the past to predict future risks
④ technology causes conflicting management problems
⑤ people use unbiased reasoning in their decision-making

25007-0043

The bird songs we hear every day are more than beautiful. They serve a practical purpose. Birds employ their voices to call their mates, find their flock, claim territory, scare off intruders, warn others about predators, and for countless other functions. For instance, Japanese and Swiss researchers recently discovered that Japanese great tits, small birds with jet-black heads and necks with prominent white cheeks, use syntax in their songs, just as humans do in their speech. Syntax is crucial to language. For example, if you say, “I love that restaurant,” the message is clear. But not even Star Wars’ Master Yoda could understand, “Restaurant love that I.” Until recently, scientists believed that only humans could string together such vocalizations. The Japanese great tit, it turns out, is the first animal apart from humans who can use phonological syntax — the ability to combine sounds that individually have no meaning into a collective sound — that does. To instruct other members of his flock to scan for predators, or to attract a mate, a great tit must _____ — if the notes are sung differently, the study found, other birds will not react.

* great tit: 박새 ** syntax: 구문 *** phonological: 음운론적인

① produce notes in unexpected patterns
② vary the volume of his song dynamically
③ sing several distinct notes in the correct order
④ deliver each song with its own unique rhythm
⑤ copy the exact sounds of different bird species

25007-0045

Babies use statistical learning to make predictions about the world, guiding their actions. Like little statisticians, they form hypotheses, assess probabilities based on their knowledge, integrate new evidence from the environment, and perform tests. In one creative study by the developmental psychologist Fei Xu, ten- to fourteen-month-old children first expressed a preference for pink or black lollipops, then were shown two candy jars: one containing more black lollipops than pink, and one with more pink than black. The experimenter then closed her eyes and drew one lollipop from each jar so infants could see only the stick, not the color. Each lollipop was placed into a separate, opaque cup with only the stick showing. Infants crawled to the cup that was statistically more likely to contain their preferred color, because it came from a jar where that color was in the majority. Experiments like this demonstrate that infants are not merely reactive to the world. Even from a very young age, they actively_____ , to maximize the outcomes they desire.

* lollipop: 막대 사탕 ** opaque: 불투명한

① absorb information selectively from their surroundings
② use observed exceptions to understand creative processes
③ improve their decision-making process utilizing input from adults
④ predict potential outcomes relying on their current emotional state
⑤ estimate probabilities based on patterns that they observe and learn

25007-0046

David Howes, a professor of anthropology, notes the frequent association in different cultures between scents and rituals of transition, such as funerals or rites of passage. He suggests that scent is felt to be symbolically appropriate for moments of social transition because it so frequently accompanies and marks other types of physical transition, as when cooking smells signal the transformation of raw ingredients into food. While scents tend to escape spaces and spread out of human control, our experience of them is frequently liminal, as we notice scents far more strongly when first entering their range. You smell baking bread strongly as you enter a house, but after a few minutes inside, you may no longer be able to smell it even with deliberate effort, a physical process known as olfactory adaptation or exhaustion. It takes an overwhelming smell to retain our notice after a period of constant exposure. Smells signal _____, and are thus used to mark socially important moments of change.

* rite of passage: 통과 의례 ** liminal: 전환적인, 경계에 있는 *** olfactory: 후각의

① adaptation in sensory perception over time
② transitions through space as well as changes of state
③ adjustments of setting to create the mood for an event
④ the social status assigned to each individual by society
⑤ the invisible architecture of social spaces and collective memory

25007-0158

_____ of predator recognition makes functional sense because individuals that must experience predators for themselves to learn they are dangerous may not survive those experiences. The best-analyzed example involves monkeys' fear of snakes. Monkeys reared in captivity do not exhibit fear the first time they encounter live or toy snakes. If they watch another monkey behaving fearfully toward a snake, they later do the same themselves. During the learning trial the naive observer exhibits behavior like the model's (in this case responses such as withdrawal, vocalization, and piloerection). If naive monkeys observe a model behaving fearfully toward a snake and neutrally toward another object like a flower, they acquire the same discrimination. For example, if they are later offered raisins that are out of reach beyond a flower or a snake, they reach quickly over the flower but refuse to reach over the snake.

* piloerection: 털 세우기 ** raisin: 건포도

① The genetic basis
② Social transmission
③ Misleading guidance
④ Immediate comprehension
⑤ The unconscious inhibition

25007-0159

In the 1880s, a German psychologist named Hermann Ebbinghaus shut himself up in a room in Paris to test how memory works. He forced himself to learn, review, and recall nonsense words on a specific, timed schedule. What Ebbinghaus discovered was that the rate of forgetting was predictable. He discovered a pattern of exactly how long it took to forget. If he reminded himself of one of his nonsense words just before he knew he was about to forget it — but no sooner — he could save himself hours of studying but still recall the information correctly. The trick was knowing _____. Ebbinghaus's memorization technique became known as spaced repetition. Essentially, it was the most highly specific, scientifically based study schedule you could dream of. Over a hundred years later, specially designed computer programs made following a modified version of Ebbinghaus's schedules feasible.

* feasible: 실현 가능한

① how to make connections
② how he could ask meaningful questions
③ what the big picture was, not the details
④ which sources of motivation to rely on
⑤ when he was about to forget it

25007-0160

Linguist Philip Lieberman argues that human ancestors (e.g., Homo erectus) had the ability to speak, although their speech would not have been as refined as modern humans' speech. This conclusion is based on reasoning about why the human vocal tract has the shape it does. Lieberman notes that to produce vowel sounds such as /i/ (as in meet) and /u/ (as in you), the space above the larynx in the throat has to be about the same length as the horizontal space between the top of the throat and the mouth opening. For natural selection to produce and maintain this arrangement, Lieberman argues, some basic speech abilities must have been present beforehand. Natural selection could then have favored individuals who had physical characteristics that _____. Unless some basic speech abilities were present prior to the appearance of Homo sapiens, a lowered larynx, and the accompanying ability to produce more vowel sounds, would have to be the result of a massive and incredibly lucky mutation, rather than gradual evolution by natural selection.

* vocal tract: 성도(구강, 비강 등을 포함하여 말을 할 때 공기가 통과하는 후두 위의 통로)
** larynx: 후두 *** mutation: 돌연변이

① allowed them to produce a wider range of vowel sounds
② restricted the use of vowels to refine their speech abilities
③ improved their ability to reproduce and pass on their genes
④ enhanced their ability to communicate nonverbally for cooperation
⑤ made them more resistant to mutations affecting their speech abilities

25007-0161

What is the meaning of a concept and how does it contribute to the meaning of a sentence? Philosophers have been particularly vexed by this question and have developed a range of possible answers to it. On the one hand, the meaning of a concept seems to derive from the meaning of other concepts, as when a child is told the meaning of sprint by saying it is a kind of fast running. On the other hand, the meaning of a concept is connected to observations of things in the world, as when the child actually sees someone sprinting. A concept's meaning is normally not given by definition in terms of other concepts, since successful exact definitions are rare. Nor is meaning exhausted by a set of examples, as if one identified the concept of dog with a set of dogs. A theory of meaning of the concepts must therefore _____. Both aspects are necessary in order for us to understand how concepts underlie our ability to use language.

* vex: 고충을 느끼게 하다

① reflect both the linguistic ability of the language users and their cognitive process
② include an account of how concepts are related both to each other and to the world
③ account for the emotional part of the concepts as well as their practical applications
④ cover not only general terms but also diverse linguistic expressions from various cultures
⑤ address the inherent vagueness of concepts and the role of the interpretation by individuals

25007-0186

One example of information that has greatest value when it is in the _____ of a human operator can be found in the context of driving. Vehicles today are designed with increasingly sophisticated sensor packages aimed at detecting a variety of aspects of the driving environment. For example, forward-looking cameras and forward-looking radar systems can judge the distance to vehicles in front of a driver. Computations that measure this information over time reveal changes in distance. This information can be used to alert a driver when the change in distance for a given vehicle speed is rapid enough to suggest a collision might take place. That information is important, but it is only valuable if the driver acts on it. (Unless, of course, the vehicle itself acts on it without driver intervention.) The key here is that the driver must have the ability to pay attention to the information for the information to have value to the driver. If the driver is distracted by a phone, for example, they might fail to process the important information the vehicle is presenting.

* collision: 충돌

① criticism
② imagination
③ conscience
④ awareness
⑤ patience

25007-0187

A biologist, Tyler Volk, points out that cells are self-generated dynamic entities that at any given moment are always on the cusp between persisting and dying. They manage to survive by using their metabolism to stay ahead in this game. When metabolic wastes are expelled, the result is a loss of molecules. To compensate, cells also use metabolism to grow new molecules. If the exchange is at least equal, the cell can persist in its present form. If more molecules are generated than are lost, which adds protection against dying, net growth results, and the cell gets bigger. But a cell can only grow so much, as larger cells require more nutrients, and the cell runs up against a basic principle of physics — as a sphere gets bigger, its interior increases to a greater degree than its surface area. For a cell, this makes it harder for the surface to keep the flow of nutrients high enough to sustain the ever-larger interior. So what's a cell to do? It divides in half and starts the process all over as it approaches its useful size limit. This _____.

* entity: 독립체 ** on the cusp: ~의 경계에 있는 *** metabolism: 신진대사

① achieves a balance between growth and persistence
② makes it difficult for a new cell to regrow its damaged parts
③ causes a cell to find a different source of nutrients to rely on
④ boosts the energy intake for cells to become indefinitely bigger
⑤ creates a channel for cells to exchange molecules between each other

25007-0188

In a study, Iowa State University researchers read people lists of words, and then asked for each list to be recited back either right away, after fifteen seconds of rehearsal, or after fifteen seconds of doing very simple math problems that prevented rehearsal. The subjects who were allowed to reproduce the lists right after hearing them did the best. Those who had fifteen seconds to rehearse before reciting came in second. The group distracted with math problems finished last. Later, when everyone thought they were finished, they were all surprised with a pop quiz: write down every word you can recall from the lists. Suddenly, the worst group became the best. Short-term rehearsal gave purely short-term benefits. Struggling to hold on to information and then recall it had helped the group distracted by math problems transfer the information from short-term to long-term memory. The group with more and immediate rehearsal opportunity recalled nearly nothing on the pop quiz. Repetition, it turned out, was _____.

① essential for memorization
② less important than struggle
③ required before intensive practice
④ helpful in early language development
⑤ ineffective for understanding complex ideas

25007-0189

Psychological safety plays a powerful role in the science of failing well. It allows people to ask for help when they're in over their heads, which helps eliminate preventable failures. It helps them report — and hence catch and correct — errors to avoid worse outcomes, and it makes it possible to experiment in thoughtful ways to generate new discoveries. Think about the teams that you've been a part of at work or at school. These groups probably varied in psychological safety. Maybe in some you felt completely comfortable speaking up with a new idea, or disagreeing with a team leader. In other teams you might have felt it was better to hold back — to wait and see what happened or what other people did and said before sticking your neck out. That difference is now called psychological safety — and I have found in my research that it's an emergent property of a group, not a personality difference. This means your perception of whether it's safe to speak up at work is unrelated to whether you're an extrovert or an introvert. Instead, it's shaped by _____.
* emergent property: 창발성(구성 요소에는 없으나 상위 구조에서 출현하는 특성)

① whether you have been in a similar situation before
② how much interest you have in the issue being discussed
③ how much more you know than others about the matter at hand
④ whether your thoughts are valued by your family members or not
⑤ how people around you react to things that you and others say and do

25007-0214

Philosopher of science Hans Reichenbach and others use the colour of crows to illustrate why inference based upon hypothesis tests cannot demonstrate with certainty that a circumstance always occurs. Consider the hypothesis that ‘all crows are black’. Even if one has seen a million black crows and never seen a crow of another colour, there is no guarantee that the next crow will be black. Even if one thinks one has seen every crow, one may be mistaken. Furthermore, one cannot see every future or past crow. Thus, no matter how many crows have been studied, even if all of them have been consistent with the hypothesis that all crows are black, there is no way to be certain, to prove, that all crows are black. Given the many crows I have seen and heard about, I am confident the great majority of crows are black, but I do not know for a fact that all crows are black. This is the inherent _____ of inductive reasoning.

① flexibility
② limitation
③ inclusivity
④ practicality
⑤ intentionality

25007-0215

Our pets are very different from wild animals; millennia of domestication have changed them almost beyond recognition from their wild ancestors. But not completely. At least with dogs and cats we can sit down, observe, and interact with them, and they are happy for us to observe and interact. Real communication with our pets is not about teaching them human words (‘sit’, ‘lie down’, ‘drop it’); real communication is about _____. If you forget about any intention to train your dog to ‘sit’, what do you see when you spend time with him? Very much what you would see were you to spend time with a pack of wolves. Behaviours like expressing annoyance (perhaps just getting up and moving to another spot in the room) or expressing a desire for social interaction (licking your hand or lying next to you). These concepts are the true vocabulary of animals — not words and sentences — and the more you spend time with your animals, the more of this true vocabulary you will notice.

① observing the animal in them
② recognizing them as human beings
③ restoring and testing their wildness
④ maximizing their intellectual potential
⑤ making them understand nonverbal signals

25007-0216

Dias & Ressler conducted an experiment with mice where they trained male mice to be afraid of the scent of cherry blossoms. Every time they introduced the smell of cherry blossoms, they would electrocute the mice. Three days later, they had the mice mate with female mice. The resultant pups were not electrocuted or introduced to the scent of cherry blossoms until adulthood. When they eventually introduced the offspring to the scent of cherry blossoms, the pups started shaking and displaying other symptoms of anxiety. These pups could also pick up subtle traces of cherry blossoms in the air, which changed the structure of their brains and certain areas lit up when monitored digitally. This same behaviour was observed in the following generation of the mice even though they had never been electrocuted. This led researchers to understand how we, as humans, _____.

* electrocute: 전기 충격을 가하다 ** pup: (여러 동물들의) 새끼

① share relatively limited evolutionary similarities with other animals
② devise specialized treatments to address specific medical conditions
③ evolve and adapt by unlocking the amazing capabilities within our genes
④ carry our ancestors' emotional reactions to traumatic situations and events
⑤ develop emotional traits through environmental influences, not through heredity

25007-0217

In many cases, information about a target location is stored in one's long-term memory. Such information is more likely to involve an association of a target to a particular landmark than an association of a target to a particular viewer position. For example, a frequent location of one's keys may be on the chest of drawers near the door. However, the viewer probably does not have a habitual location relative to the chest, so obtaining the keys involves knowing the position of the keys relative to the chest as well as one's own position relative to that chest. Of course, in some cases, a person does have a habitual position relative to a landmark in a certain spatial context and that position is directly associated with the target object. For example, in a kitchen, the chef may have a habitual location relative to the stove, and the condiments may be in a specific location relative to that stove. In this context, _____, and an inference about the relation of the condiments to the self via the stove will not be necessary.

* condiment: (보통 복수로) 조미료, 양념

① a viewer's position may well change
② ego-centered coding will be sufficient
③ the location of a specific landmark is given
④ the habitual location is stored in short-term memory
⑤ knowing the spatial arrangement might be inadequate