

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. A fascinating aspect of human psychology is its profound susceptibility to external suggestion, particularly when it comes to self-perception. Consider a classic study where one group of homeowners was told they were among the most generous and community-minded people in their neighborhood. A few weeks later, these same homeowners were asked to place a large, unattractive 'Drive Carefully' sign on their front lawns. A surprisingly high number of them agreed to the request, significantly more than a control group that had not been given the prior flattering description. This phenomenon, where individuals strive to act in ways that are consistent with the labels assigned to them, demonstrates the profound power of _____. It suggests that we often step into the roles prescribed for us, not necessarily because of a deep-seated personal conviction, but because we feel a psychological pull to align our actions with how we are seen by others.

* susceptibility: 민감성 ** conviction: 확신

- ① social expectations ② financial rewards
- ③ innate tendencies ④ creative expressions
- ⑤ competitive pressures

32. In the digital age, we've constructed an paradox for ourselves. The very technologies designed to foster unprecedented levels of connection are, in many instances, achieving the opposite. Social media platforms, for example, encourage the curation of an idealized self. We meticulously select and share moments of joy, success, and adventure, while carefully omitting the mundane, the difficult, and the unflattering aspects of our lives. The result is a collective gallery of highlights, where everyone else's life appears to be a seamless narrative of triumph. When we compare our own messy, unedited reality to these polished digital facades, a sense of inadequacy and isolation can easily take root. The constant stream of others' curated happiness can make our own struggles feel more pronounced and solitary. Thus, the digital web that promises to bring us closer in fact _____.

* meticulously: 세심하게 ** intricate: 복잡한

- ① enhances deep, meaningful relationships
- ② creates an echo chamber of shared beliefs
- ③ redefines authenticity for the modern era
- ④ weaves a fabric of connection that is deceptively thin
- ⑤ encourages users to seek real-world interaction

33. The prevailing view of history often presents it as a static, undivided archive of the past—a collection of facts to be memorized and recited. This perspective, however, fails to capture the dynamic nature of historical study. History is not merely about what happened; it is about how we understand what happened. Each generation, faced with its own unique set of challenges and questions, re-examines the past through a new lens. The historical narratives that resonated with our grandparents may seem incomplete or biased to us, not because the facts have changed, but because our societal values and concerns have shifted. The past, in this sense, is not a fixed landscape to be passively observed, but an adaptable resource that is constantly reshaped and reinterpreted. Therefore, the study of history is fundamentally _____ . It is an ongoing process of meaning-making, where the present actively engages with bygone eras to better understand itself. [3점]

- ① a precise science of chronological documentation
- ② an unchanging testament to heroic achievements
- ③ a continuous dialogue between the present and the past
- ④ a fictional narrative detached from factual evidence
- ⑤ a cyclical journey destined to repeat its mistakes

34. A common narrative surrounding technological innovation is that of an autonomous, unstoppable force, one that relentlessly pushes human society forward along a predetermined path. This perspective, often termed ‘technological determinism’, views technology as the primary driver of social change, with humanity as its passive recipient. However, this view conveniently overlooks the intricate web of human choices and societal values that steer the course of technological development. The printing press, for instance, did not single-handedly cause the Reformation; rather, it was a tool whose power was unleashed by a confluence of pre-existing religious dissent, political ambitions, and a growing literate class. Technology is not a meteor that strikes society from the outside. Instead, it is more akin to a seed that grows in the soil of its cultural and historical context, its final form shaped by the nutrients—and toxins—it absorbs. In this light, we must recognize that _____ . [3점]

* relentlessly: 끈질기게 ** intricate: 복잡한

- ① a society’s progress is measured by technological sophistication
- ② technology is a mirror reflecting the society that builds it
- ③ innovations will solve humanity's most persistent problems
- ④ the inherent nature of a technology dictates its use and impact
- ⑤ humans have become dependent on the tools they make

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

The world of taste was long thought to be composed of four basic categories: sweet, sour, salty, and bitter. This traditional view provided a fundamental framework for chefs and food scientists for centuries.

- (A) He named this fifth taste ‘umami’, which translates to ‘pleasant savory taste’ in Japanese. Its discovery added a new dimension to our understanding of flavor, identifying the taste of glutamate, an amino acid found in foods like aged cheese, ripe tomatoes, and meat.
- (B) However, this long-held belief was challenged in the early 20th century. A Japanese chemist named Kikunae Ikeda noticed a distinct savory taste in his seaweed broth that did not fit into any of these four categories
- (C) Initially, this concept was met with skepticism in the Western world. It took decades for umami to be scientifically recognized and accepted globally as a fundamental taste alongside the original four.

* savory: 감칠맛이 나는 ** amino acid: 아미노산

- ① (A) – (C) – (B)
- ② (B) – (A) – (C)
- ③ (B) – (C) – (A)
- ④ (C) – (A) – (B)
- ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

37.

The Tragedy of the Commons is a classic economic and social dilemma where individuals, acting independently and rationally in their own self-interest, behave contrary to the best interests of the whole group by depleting a shared limited resource.

- (A) The cumulative effect of these seemingly insignificant individual actions is, however, catastrophic. As every herder follows the same impeccable logic, the total number of animals soon exceeds the pasture's carrying capacity, leading to its degradation and eventual destruction.
- (B) This outcome is the ‘tragedy’: the rational pursuit of individual gain leads to a collective loss, where the resource becomes unusable for everyone, including the very individuals who contributed to its collapse. The dilemma highlights the conflict between individual and collective rationality.
- (C) Consider a pasture open to all local herders. Each herder recognizes that adding one more animal to their herd provides a direct, personal benefit. The cost of that animal's grazing, on the other hand, is distributed across all herders, making the negative impact on the individual herder seem negligible. [3점]

- ① (A) – (C) – (B)
- ② (B) – (A) – (C)
- ③ (B) – (C) – (A)
- ④ (C) – (A) – (B)
- ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

However, this initial burst of energy is deceptive.

In the early stages of a new project or endeavor, individuals often experience a powerful surge of motivation and enthusiasm. (①) This phase is characterized by a clear vision, ambitious goals, and a strong belief in the possibility of success. (②) The novelty of the task and the excitement of exploring new territory can create a potent cocktail of inspiration, leading to high levels of productivity and creativity. (③) It is fueled more by the thrill of the new than by a sustainable, long-term commitment. (④) As the project progresses and inevitable obstacles and setbacks arise, this emotional high begins to wane. (⑤) The true test of success, therefore, is not the intensity of the initial motivation, but the resilience and perseverance to continue when that first wave of excitement has passed.

* resilience: 회복력

39.

In such uncertain environments, a complex strategy that tries to weigh every piece of information can be paralyzed by the “noise” of irrelevant data.

Traditional models of rational choice often assume that the ideal decision-maker is one who can perform complex calculations, weighing all possible variables to arrive at the optimal outcome. (①) This view advocates a kind of unbounded rationality, where the cognitive processing power of the decision-maker is considered limitless. (②) However, proponents of ecological rationality argue that this model is a poor fit for the real world, where time is limited and information is often incomplete or ambiguous. (③) They suggest that the effectiveness of a cognitive strategy is not an abstract, universal property but depends on its fit with the structure of the environment. (④) Simple heuristics, or rules of thumb, which intentionally ignore information, can actually lead to better decisions in these contexts. (⑤) By focusing only on the most crucial cues, a heuristic can be efficient, outperforming a resource-intensive analytical process. [3점]

* heuristics: (핵심적 단서에만 집중하는) 간단한 규칙

* 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인 하시오.