

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Research on the universality of facial expressions suggests that the socialization of affect involves interactions between situational variables and a finite repertoire of human emotions whose meanings are at least roughly synonymous among all members of the species. At the same time, Izard's formulation of "affective-cognitive structures" shows that emotions are in reality not separable from the particular circumstances that are associated with them. The fact that it is possible to construct a list of "basic," universally recognizable emotions derives not only from a species-specific repertoire of facial expressions, but perhaps more fundamentally from a larger set of human expressive behaviors, including laughter and crying as well as bodily movements and postures. These behaviors, for which a universal capacity exists, are also, without exception, carried out in particular circumstances. As elements in the human communicative function, they create the necessity of response from the environment while also being shaped by it. To use Lewis's terms, the _____ reality of emotional expression transforms "state" into "experience."

* synonymous: 같은 뜻의

- ① restricted
- ② subjective
- ③ unfiltered
- ④ contextual
- ⑤ unconcealed

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Changes are often useful – people want to see new emails, better search results, and new news stories – but they can _____. As an example, dynamic menus were developed to help people access menu items faster by bubbling common items to the top of the menu. Rather than decreasing access time, research revealed dynamic menus actually slow their users down because commonly sought items no longer appear where expected. As another example, some researchers tried to help people search better by giving them lists of relevant sentences that were dynamically reranked based on implicit feedback gathered during the search process. To the researchers' surprise, people did not enjoy the search experience as much or perform as well as they did when the sentence list was static. Similarly, a large-scale analysis of query logs revealed that when people repeat queries they are significantly less likely to click on a result they've clicked before if the result's rank has changed, and significantly slower to click when they do.

* implicit: 암묵적인

** static: 정적인, 고정된

*** query: 질의

- ① lead to strengthening user behavior
- ② reshape well-established user habits
- ③ be nothing more than attention-grabbing
- ④ disrupt the user's ability to re-find information
- ⑤ create new patterns of interaction and understanding

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Verbal metaphors help make our language more colorful and expressive. They influence how we think about something, but they do not change the thing itself. Interface metaphors play a more fundamental role in how we experience and interact with the technological world, affecting function as well as feeling. The metaphor that is chosen for an interface shapes how it can be used. When we put computer “files” into “folders,” these metaphoric constructs help us think about the way information is organized in our machine, but they also constrain what we can do with it. Interface metaphors also influence the feel of the experience, the emotional and aesthetic response we have to our interactions with and via the machine. The desktop metaphor calls to mind office work: secretaries, bosses, quarterly plans, and cubicles. It was developed in the late 1970s and early 1980s, when office work was seen as the primary use for personal computers. The desktop image certainly is appropriate for that setting. However, it is less appropriate when we use the computer as an entertainment center or as the locus of our social life. Interface metaphors need to _____.

* metaphor: 은유

** cubicle: (칸막이로 구분된) 작은 사무 공간

*** locus: 중심지

- ① provide clear visual and functional cues
- ② evolve with all the technological changes
- ③ reflect real-world tools as literally as possible
- ④ fit both the feel and function of the application
- ⑤ improve usability through emotional connections

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many news media studies use experimental designs to see whether citizens’ opinions are influenced by different news content. For example, in one study, researchers created newspaper stories to frame the death penalty in different ways. One story constructed the death penalty as an affront to moral values (the morality frame), whereas another story emphasized that the policy was fundamentally flawed because innocent people might be executed (the innocence frame). Some subjects read the story with the morality frame, and others read the one with the innocence frame. Subjects then completed a questionnaire that asked them to list the important factors they considered when determining their opinion on the death penalty. It was found that subjects exposed to the innocence frame were more likely to mention innocence-related considerations as important factors in determining their attitudes toward the death penalty than subjects presented with the morality frame. Thus, _____.

* affront: 모욕, 무례

- ① the death penalty was often framed negatively in news media
- ② the media’s frame reflected intention, not the reality of the event
- ③ the subjects’ attitudes towards the news were unrelated to their morality
- ④ the readers’ belief system had a significant impact on their choice of news
- ⑤ the news frames shaped the ingredients of the subjects’ death penalty attitudes

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The knowledge problem is most evident when we discuss our ability to _____. Most people would say that they “know” the Sun will rise tomorrow. However, can we call this a certainty? It seems very likely, but it has also been predicted that the time will come when the Sun runs out of fuel, swells massively, and consumes the Earth. We don’t know if this prediction is true, but it is consistent with our best understanding and we cannot rule it out. It is also possible that the Earth will explode due to some internal process with its molten core, which we had not anticipated. A massive comet that our telescopes have not observed may crash into the Earth and destroy the planet. These examples seem a bit extreme, but consider the 230,000 people who died in the tsunami in Sumatra in 2004, which resulted from an undersea megathrust earthquake that had not been anticipated. The most reasonable prediction on that day was that it would be an average day, like so many days before it, not that a massive wave was going to destroy many thousands of lives; tragically, such was the case.

* molten core: 용융 핵(지구의 외핵)

** megathrust: 거대 충상단층

- ① reach consensus when perspectives clash
- ② predict that which has not yet been observed
- ③ account for biases in the information we gather
- ④ identify patterns in data that require deep insight
- ⑤ solve problems that require integrating knowledge

6. 밑줄 친 Attention is the food that keeps it coming back.이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Accepting or being at peace with things isn’t easy. It takes time, patience and a fair dose of courage. True acceptance isn’t about trying to make something go away, as in, ‘If I accept this then it will go away’. That’s a good way to get dispirited when the problem, the thing, doesn’t go away. Using acceptance to make something go away is actually non-acceptance masquerading as acceptance in order to get rid of that towards which you have a negative attitude. Rather than getting dispirited we would be better to notice what happens when we fight with a situation or experience. It escalates! We could then wonder what would happen if we stopped fighting with it. Through true acceptance, the impact of such experiences starts to diminish and in their own time these experiences impact us less often. It’s as if we’ve been visited by a stray dog that keeps coming back because we keep feeding it, but soon it loses interest and goes away when it is not being fed. Attention is the food that keeps it coming back.

* masquerade as: ~로 가장하다, ~인 척하다

** stray: 길 잃은

- ① Acceptance works only if it makes the problem go away.
- ② Focusing on problems causes them to persist in our lives.
- ③ Seeking attention is a way for individuals to be comfortable.
- ④ We perform better when we receive recognition for our effort.
- ⑤ Pursuing popularity keeps people coming back into social circles.

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There are two classic problems that give us mathematically proper ways to evaluate coincidences. One is a counterintuitive poser: the birthday problem, which tells us that in any group of twenty-three people the odds are better than even that two people in the group will have the same birthday. The other is the monkey problem, which asks: if given a large enough amount of time, could a monkey, randomly hitting the keys of a computer keyboard, write the first line of a Shakespeare sonnet? These two problems, along with the law of large numbers, the theory of hidden variables, and the law of truly large numbers, give us a reasonable understanding of why coincidences happen far more frequently than we expect. This last law, the law of truly large numbers, is a philosophical adage. In a nutshell, it tells us that if there is any likelihood that something could happen, no matter how small, it's bound to happen at some time. It's not a theorem that can be proven. After all, I used the phrase "bound to happen," which is as ambiguous as any phrase can be. But it gives a sense of _____.

* poser: 난제, 어려운 문제

** adage: 격언

*** theorem: (특히 수학에서의) 정리(定理)

- ① why certain events seem unlikely
- ② just how common coincidences are
- ③ the limits to certain event probability
- ④ what the randomness of chaos can provide
- ⑤ the extent of denial in events being truly random

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The phrase "image scanning" refers to the cognitive processes that operate on visual mental images when a person moves his or her attention across imagined objects. The first image scanning paradigm was designed to investigate the spatial properties of images. In the original experiment, participants memorized drawings of elongated objects (such as a tower). They were then asked to visualize one of the objects and to focus at one of its ends (for example, the bottom of the tower). Lastly, participants heard the name of a feature on the object (e.g., a flag), and they had to look for it. Participants were not instructed to scan their image, but were simply told to focus on the original location until the probe was delivered, and then to focus on the named part or feature. They pressed one button when they had focused on the named part, and another button if they failed to find it. The critical finding was that response times increased linearly with increasing distances from the focus point to the named part of the object. This finding was taken as evidence that distance, as traversed by image scanning, _____.

* elongated: 길쭉한

** probe: 탐사어(실험에서 참가자에게 주어지는 자극)

*** traverse: 가로지르다, 횡단하다

- ① becomes more authentic in a virtual world
- ② is computed in a non-spatial, symbolic manner
- ③ is genuinely represented in visual mental images
- ④ becomes a non-spatial format that lacks continuity
- ⑤ loses measurement precision when mentally reversed

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Social media's _____ is a significant milestone that enabled it to become a platform for organizations. Social media was initially and mainly used for communication with friends and family. But with the popularity of some platforms, social media has turned into a vital tool for businesses seeking to sell their products online. Social media is now used by businesses to promote their products and offerings as well as provide a direct shopping option for buyers. Influencer marketing is another way that social media has evolved into a platform for businesses. Influencers are those users who have a sizable social media following and are recognized as authorities or thought leaders in their specialized field. Influencer marketing allows businesses to reach the users' followers, who are more likely to trust suggestions from people they follow on social media.

* milestone: 이정표

- ① decline in popularity among younger users
- ② transformation into an e-commerce platform
- ③ return to its original purpose of social bonding
- ④ change in user privacy settings across platforms
- ⑤ replacement of traditional media like TV and radio

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One way we stop listening is when we start preparing a response to what the other person has just said, often immediately after they have started speaking. For example, imagine you are in a meeting with your manager, who tells you that a reorganization is coming soon, and you and your team are going to be moved under a lower-level manager. As soon as you hear that news, you stop listening, and your mind goes into high gear. You start thinking of ways to convince your manager not to let that happen. You think of how much you don't like the manager you are about to be moved under, and you prepare to tell your manager that you are incompatible with the new person. You fear your career is starting a downward spiral. Meanwhile, your manager has continued talking, laying out the rationale for the decision, and explaining why this is a good move for both you and your team. Unfortunately, you stopped listening, so you missed everything beyond "you are going to be moved to ..." When you prepare your response as the other person is talking, you are _____.

* incompatible with: ~과 성미가 맞지 않는, ~과 양립 않는

** downward spiral: 계속 악화되는 상황

*** rationale: 근거

- ① improving the efficiency of the communication
- ② better at analyzing the speaker's emotional tone
- ③ less likely to impress the speaker with your confidence
- ④ missing out on hearing what the other person is sharing with you
- ⑤ demonstrating strong leadership by staying ahead in the conversation

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many marketers believe that buying should be regarded as a process whereby _____, rather than maximising their gain. When a person is faced with competing brands in a new product field, they feel risk – for example, uncertainty about whether the brand will work, whether they will be wasting money, whether their peer group will disagree with their choice, or whether they will feel comfortable with the purchase, etc. Successful brand marketing should therefore be concerned with understanding buyers' perceptions of risk, followed by developing and presenting the brand in such a way that buyers feel minimal risk. An example of an industry appreciating perceived risk is the pharmaceutical industry. A company marketing a new drug suitable for children needs to consider the parent's concerns about risk. One company launching such a product worked with a series of pain specialists in pediatric hospitals, providing clinical data and product trials, so that specialist endorsement of the brand would reassure parents and help to minimise their perception of risk.

* pediatric hospital: 소아 병원

** endorsement: 보증, 추천

- ① sellers gather as much product information as possible
- ② consumers miss the best deals by not comparing prices
- ③ buyers attempt to reduce the risk of a purchase decision
- ④ buyers focus on following the latest market trends and styles
- ⑤ purchasers rely on advertisements rather than personal judgment

12. 밑줄 친 the bee is really just a simple little robot driven by cunning algorithms가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

For the longest time, it was debated how bees computed the distance to their nectar, but we have now figured it out. The bee is actually approximating distance by measuring the amount of visual stimuli it receives on the trip. Imagine this setup. You take a paper towel tube, split it open, and paint a bunch of tiny trees all along the inside. Then you tape it back up and put the tube at the door of the hive so that the bees must fly through it to exit. Bug scientists discovered that while the bee only flies ten inches through the tube, from its point of view, it just flew through an entire forest. If the scientists put a nectar source right at the end of the tube, the bee would fly ten inches to it, but go back and report that there is nectar a whole forest away. This was confirmed by removing the tube, then putting tiny little RFIDs on the backs of the bees that saw the dance of the tricked bee and went on to overshoot the location by a mile. So the bee is really just a simple little robot driven by cunning algorithms.

* nectar: (꽃의) 꿀

** RFID: 전자태그(전파를 이용해 원거리에서 정보를 인식하는 기술)

*** cunning: 교묘한

- ① The bee understands complex visual images like a computer.
- ② The bee deceives other bees about the location of food sources.
- ③ The bee uses an engineering system equivalent to robot communication.
- ④ The bee is behaviorally manipulated by scientists through internal stimuli.
- ⑤ The bee is mechanically guided by basic mechanisms that respond to visual stimuli.

13. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

To illustrate the benefits of _____ the observer's job, consider psychologist William Ickes's research on "everyday mind reading." One way he studies such mind reading is by having two strangers interact. He tapes the interaction and then has each participant view the tape. Participants are to stop the tape at different points and say what they are thinking. Then, participants see the tape again and are to stop it at different points and write down what their interaction partner was thinking at that point. Observers rate the degree to which the participant's guess about what the partner was thinking matches what the partner was actually thinking. Ickes could have had observers make their judgments on a 0 (not at all) to 100 (completely) scale. However, he had observers use a 3-point scale with "0" being "essentially different content," "1" being "similar, but not the same, content," and "2" being "essentially the same content." By using fewer categories, raters found the job of rating easier and were able to make reliable ratings.

- ① simplifying
- ② automating
- ③ appreciating
- ④ documenting
- ⑤ differentiating

14. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Instinct is the most difficult of the motivation words to define. At the everyday level it is used often. For example, a sports commentator might say, 'He made that pass instinctively.' This means that the pass was made easily, automatically, with great skill and with a seemingly intuitive knowledge of the state of the game. However, at a technical level the word refers to behaviours that are built in, _____ and are specific to a species. So, a spider builds a web instinctively and a bird's mating display might be instinctive. It is unlikely, though, that there is any equivalent instinctive behaviour in human beings. Some people might argue that a mother's reaction to her newly born child is instinctive, but certainly not all mothers react in the same way and even when they do, they express it in myriad forms. In general, instinct has been found to be a not very useful construct in giving accounts of the 'why' of behaviour.

* myriad: 무수한

- ① clearly emerge early in life
- ② always appear in a similar form
- ③ rapidly protect the body from danger
- ④ reliably serve important survival functions
- ⑤ naturally occur regardless of external interaction

15. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

An indication of the power of TV to “capture” people’s memory is provided by the results of a study by James Ost and coworkers, who approached people in an English shopping center and asked if they would be willing to participate in a study examining how well people can remember tragic events. The target event involved Princess Diana and her companion Dodi Fayed, whose deaths in a car crash in Paris on August 31, 1997, were widely covered on British television. Participants were asked to respond to the following statement: “Have you seen the paparazzi’s video-recording of the car crash in which Diana, Princess of Wales, and Dodi Fayed lost their lives?” Of the 45 people who responded to this question, 20 said they had seen the film. This was, however, impossible, because no such film exists. The car crash was reported on TV, but not actually shown. _____ apparently caused some people to remember something – seeing the film – that didn’t actually occur.

- ① Shock from watching the film on TV
- ② Memory distortion caused by fake news
- ③ Exposure to similar events after this one
- ④ The extensive media coverage of this event
- ⑤ The confusion caused by multiple media sources

16. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our political decisions are determined by _____, and this mechanism can make a mockery of the feeling that our democratic choices proceed by ordering our desires or preferences. Political conversation evokes a range of loosely connected attitudes. In three successive years, researchers from the General Social Survey asked whether we were spending “too much, too little, or about the right amount” on a variety of government programs. In each year, 20 to 25 percent of the respondents said that too little was being spent on “welfare,” but 63 to 65 percent said that too little was being spent on “assistance to the poor.” Once again, if our democratic choices were based on the ranking of preferences, our decisions wouldn’t be affected differently by the terms “welfare” and “assistance to the poor.” But these two concepts could certainly tap into different aspects of our attitudes toward this assistance. And we may resist these findings because they conflict with a story we hold dear about free will and choice – in this case, democratic choice.

- ① how clear the choice seems
- ② how the options are framed
- ③ what others seem to believe
- ④ how familiar an idea sounds
- ⑤ what defines our social group

17. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Computing the sum or average of several positive and negative values indeed lies within the normal repertoire of what elementary circuits of neurons can do without consciousness. Even a monkey can learn to make a decision based on the total value brought about by a series of arbitrary shapes, and the firing of parietal neurons keeps track of the sum. In my laboratory, we proved that _____. In one experiment, we flashed a series of five arrows and asked subjects whether more arrows were pointing right or pointing left. When the arrows were made invisible by masking, participants were asked to guess, and indeed they thought that they were responding randomly, but in reality they continued to do much better than chance would predict. Signals from their parietal cortex gave evidence that their brain was unconsciously computing the approximate sum of the overall evidence. The arrows were subjectively invisible, but they still made their way into the brain's weighting and decision systems.

* arbitrary: 임의의

** parietal: 두정엽의

*** cortex: 피질

- ① the brain uses unconscious processing even with visible stimuli
- ② approximate addition is within grasp of the human unconscious
- ③ a specific part of the brain is activated during conscious calculations
- ④ number estimation is beyond the unconscious capabilities of humans
- ⑤ decision-making based on invisible stimuli results in random outcomes

18. 밑줄 친 he carries about with him all the shells of all the oysters he has ever eaten이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

It has often been noted that men of genius have bad memories, and that persons having extraordinary memories, like Cardinal Mezzofanti, have little else. The truth is that there are two quite distinct kinds of memory: the memory for external facts and words, apart from their significance; and the memory for spiritual facts and principles. The man of genius, who may have no special reason for cultivating the lower kind of memory, may even find it rather a hindrance than a help. His prayer is, "Let not my heart forget the things my eyes have seen." So long as his heart retains the significance of the facts he has seen and the words he has heard, he is willing to let the words and the facts go, as a man casts away the shells after he has eaten the oysters. The "well-informed" person commonly differs from the man of genius in this: that he carries about with him all the shells of all the oysters he has ever eaten, and that his soul has grown thin under the burden.

* cardinal: 추기경

- ① He collects knowledge but finds it hard to remember the details.
- ② He refuses to accept new ideas and clings to outdated knowledge.
- ③ He relies on practical knowledge while neglecting theoretical learning.
- ④ He accumulates surface-level facts without retaining their significance.
- ⑤ He learns extensively but never shares his knowledge with other people.

19. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The scientific process is invariably non-linear and can be long and drawn out, with hypotheses sitting on the shelf until the time has come to dust them down, if that ever finally arrives. Sometimes you sit waiting for the tide to come in, but it never actually does. For every new theory and paper, there are many that fell by the wayside for lack of time, funding or data. Like the music industry, the hits are few and far between and don't always come when or from where you expect. It's important not to be discouraged by this: the fact that not every idea comes to fruition isn't a good reason to have fewer of them. Scientific breakthroughs ultimately depend on people working away without the immediate reward of achieving anything tangible: trying things that don't work (but might still be useful) and devising bits of a solution that won't be relevant until some undefined point in the future. Such _____ is the bedrock on which progress is eventually achieved – stitched together from all those loose bits of fabric that could so easily have been discarded.

* tangible: 유형(有形)의

** bedrock: (튼튼한) 기반

- ① honesty
- ② patience
- ③ precision
- ④ risk-taking
- ⑤ collaboration

20. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Contingency implies selection and uncertainty. It means that there are a number of possible options to choose from, and our decisions could always be different. However, algorithms by definition do not know uncertainty; they do not choose between possibilities, nor are they creative, being designed to follow the instructions that program their behavior. In this sense, algorithms are not contingent – which is why they can operate so efficiently and reliably. Just like traditional machines, we expect algorithms to be neither unpredictable nor idiosyncratic, even when they deliver information. Different watches should all indicate the same time to all users, if they work properly. As von Foerster observed, if the outcome of a traditional machine becomes unpredictable, we do not think that it is creative or original – we think that it is broken. We do not care about the moods nor the perspectives of machines, only about their results. We repair them precisely _____.

* contingency: 우발성, 우연성

** idiosyncratic: 특이한, 색다른

- ① to process complex data
- ② to restore their predictability
- ③ to make the most of uncertainty
- ④ to increase the number of options
- ⑤ to allow flexibility in handling unpredictability

21. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Pleasure as conscious enjoyment of our sensory endowment, enhanced by the capacity both to anticipate and to remember it, heightens enjoyment in the moment of listening to music, eating good food, dancing, swimming, sunbathing, and so variously on. Enjoyment ‘in the moment’ is the greater for not being subjected to intellectual analysis as it occurs; obviously, we do better to leave it to unfold as purely itself. But it is equally obvious that _____ is not irrelevant to their best enjoyment. The pleasure of a half-hour listening to music is the greater because the music was chosen, the quality of sound reproduction is good, anticipation and expectation were engaged, and one prepared oneself to listen. Think of the informative contrast here, how pain or discomfort is exacerbated by fearful anticipation; the tense dental patient who has been dreading the drill for days has a worse time than a relaxed patient. The key to seeing pleasure as a good is to see how it fits into an overall conception of the life worth living; this is how the ill consequences of certain types of pleasures-of-the-moment discount them as options.

* endowment: (타고난) 능력, 자질

** exacerbate: 악화시키다

- ① reliance on inborn traits to maximize pleasure
- ② reflection on the nature and sources of pleasure
- ③ academic exploration of the elements of pleasure
- ④ the prioritization of experiencing non-sensory pleasures
- ⑤ the pursuit of long-term happiness over temporary pleasures

22. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The sciences do make extensive use of idealizations. The ideal gas law describes the relationship of pressure, volume, and temperature of gases under conditions that never perfectly obtain. In particular, it makes simplifying assumptions about the molecules making up gases – for example, that they do not attract or repel one another and do not themselves take up volume. The molecules of real gases are not like this, but their behavior is nonetheless close enough to ideal ones that the gas law is useful. Indeed, there are philosophers of science who argue that this is the best way to think about scientific theories in general; they are best regarded as models that are _____. Even on such views, however, the theories are still meant to be descriptive. They are to be used to make predictions and offer explanations about the behavior of gases or whatever phenomena are at issue in real situations. There are, accordingly, constraints as to how idealized they can be. They cannot be so far removed from real world systems as to be worthless in describing actual phenomena with acceptable degrees of accuracy.

* repel: 밀어내다

- ① intuitively so obvious as to require no further elaboration
- ② constantly refined to eliminate all simplifying assumptions
- ③ universally applicable only when all specific conditions are met
- ④ potentially overturned by the emergence of a new set of conditions
- ⑤ precisely accurate only under conditions that are never entirely realized

23. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

What is true is that regret happens when we _____.

In a small world, where all choices, consequences, and probabilities are known, we can be certain about how much we would have won if only we had picked a different horse in a race or chosen different numbers in the lottery. However, in a large world, where not all choices, consequences, and probabilities are known, we can never truly compare the choices we made with those we didn't make. We can never know what would have happened if we had taken another job, or married another person, or moved to another city because those scenarios don't play out without us. So, when we conjure up regrets about what might have been, we are comparing what we know to what we don't know. What's worse is that, much like the upward social comparisons we make on social media, we torture ourselves with how the realities of our situation stack up against an imagined ideal.

* conjure up: ~을 떠올리다

** torture: 몹시 괴롭히다

*** stack up against: ~과 비교되다

- ① start addressing large-world problems to improve our quality of life
- ② begin to prioritize small-world problems over large-world problems
- ③ underestimate how much large-world problems can affect us
- ④ create detailed scenarios to deal with small-world problems
- ⑤ view a large-world problem like a small-world problem

24. 밑줄 친 the transition from 'actor' to 'author'가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The emotional tenor of our conversations may be particularly important in a child's early years. Indeed, family dialogues from decades past may still be influencing your mental health today. To understand why, we need a quick primer on the development of our autobiographical memories. In the first few years of life, most children can remember only the slimmest pieces of their experiences – the feel of sand on the beach and the prick of a needle in a doctor's surgery. These may get more detailed as the child learns more and more vocabulary, but they are largely disconnected from each other; they remain isolated sketches of single events. It is only after years of development that the child can slot their recollections into a narrative that has a coherent structure. By the end of adolescence, that narrative may adopt the form of a novel. The teen will start to recognise key events as turning points, with new 'chapters' that represent new eras. The psychologist Dan McAdams at Northwestern University in Illinois describes this as the transition from 'actor' to 'author'.

* tenor: 성격, 성질

** prick: 따끔함

*** coherent: 조리 있는

- ① shifting from living through isolated events to forming an organized life narrative
- ② moving from pretending normality to finding ways to improve mental health
- ③ revising one's memories to rationalize the mistakes of one's childhood
- ④ breaking free from parental direction to design one's own life path
- ⑤ constructing fictional narratives from personal experiences

25. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is evidence that low self-esteem people are _____. When Campbell and Fehr examined how subjects rated themselves on sets of adjectives that were either uniformly positive or uniformly negative, subjects with low self-esteem not only gave ratings that were (on average) less positive or more negative, but their ratings within each set exhibited more individual scatter or greater variance. High self-esteem subjects strongly and consistently endorsed the positive adjectives and rejected the negative adjectives. Low self-esteem subjects did not, in contrast, strongly and consistently endorse the negative adjectives and reject the positive adjectives. Rather, they gave more intermediate ratings and more variable ratings to both types of adjectives. Therefore, it appears that low and high self-esteem individuals differ not only in the average positivity of their self-views, but also in the extent to which their self-views are evaluatively consistent with one another.

* variance: 분산

** endorse: 인정하다

- ① inherently sensitive to their own interpretations of situations
- ② relatively stable despite changes in interpersonal dynamics
- ③ less evaluatively consistent in their self-descriptions
- ④ consistently refined in response to evolving self-perceptions
- ⑤ solely dependent on validation from peers and significant others

26. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The power and value of being literate in a literate society are played out every day around the world. Many individuals, and in fact whole societies, make considerable sacrifices to become literate just as others take it for granted. Societies that do not practice literate behavior are often squalid, undernourished in mind and body, repressive of human rights and dignity, brutal, and harsh. Present-day examples are easy to list, but in fact this has always been the case. As Samuel Johnson observed more than two centuries ago, “The mass of every people must be barbarous where there is no printing.” We admit that various forms of “barbarity” can be found in all societies, but they are much more prevalent where _____. Literacy and quality of life go hand in hand. With literacy comes the power of belonging to a privileged group and the freedom that derives from that power. Frederick Douglass, who struggled as a slave to learn to read, said it best: “Once you learn to read, you will be forever free.”

* squalid: 지저분한

- ① literacy rates remain constant
- ② moral values are disregarded
- ③ economic inequality prevails
- ④ literate behavior is absent
- ⑤ societal stability is fragile

27. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Culturally shared views of the self have been suggested _____ . In Western cultures, individuals are encouraged to discover their internal attributes such as desires and personal goals, and therefore they may be expected to focus their attention on events that are relevant to such desires and goals. As a result, their attention may become focused. This cognitive style, which is anchored in a focal object in lieu of its context, has been called analytic. In contrast, in Eastern cultures individuals are more attuned to various aspects of ever-important social relations and, as a consequence, they may be expected to attend more broadly to a focal object as well as to its surrounding context, drawing inferences about the relationship between the object and its context. This mode of cognition has been called holistic. These predictions have been borne out. For example, when presented with an animated vignette of an underwater scene and subsequently asked to remember what they saw, European Americans were more likely to recall focal objects, whereas Japanese were more likely to refer to contextual information as well as relationships between the focal objects.

* in lieu of: ~ 대신에

** holistic: 총체적인

*** vignette: 찰막한 장면

- ① to distort cognitive interpretations of social interaction
- ② to address social issues that persist through generations
- ③ to have profound influences on basic attention processes
- ④ to exert minimal effects on advanced cognitive functions
- ⑤ to prompt overall changes in social attitude and behavior

28. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When a patient chooses to buy he or she becomes a part of demand. Wanting to buy (drugs, plastic surgery, artificial hip, etc.) but not doing so leaves that potential patient invisible, part of latent demand that does not effectively participate in the market. That extra demand will be revealed _____. For example, consider the development of an artificial heart. If each heart costs \$1 million, they would only be used in matters of life and death. If further development reduced the cost of artificial hearts to \$100,000 each, more people would get them. The artificial hearts would still be used only for people with serious illnesses, but they might be implanted long before a person's natural heart gave out. If the cost of making an artificial heart dropped to \$100, one would be readily available to anyone who needed it. Consider what would happen if the cost of an artificial heart dropped to \$10 and could be easily implanted during a 15-minute visit to the doctor. Some people who had never been ill but were just worried might have new hearts implanted.

* latent: 잠재하는

- ① if the price goes low enough
- ② once consumer incomes rise
- ③ when society deems it necessary
- ④ when the rules are applied correctly
- ⑤ if an artificial organ becomes risk-free

29. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Historians do more than select and interpret evidence: they also organize the evidence in order to create an understandable (and, they hope, persuasive) narrative. Chronological order is generally part of making history plausible, especially when the causes of change are central, although in practice much historical writing must go back and forth in time in order to pick up various threads of a complex story. Historians also make events understandable by casting them in a particular light or giving their narrative a particular tone. For example, a historian might highlight historical ironies, such as the way President George W. Bush once criticized “nation building,” in which the U.S. rebuilds a country’s economic and political structure when its government fails; but later, as a consequence of launching a war in Iraq, Bush had to attempt exactly that. Historians can also romanticize events, as did those who described John F. Kennedy’s term as President as “Camelot,” alluding to a Broadway musical about the heroic King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. Similarly, one historian may view a certain chain of events as improvement, while another may perceive it as a decline. These are just a few of the ways _____.

* plausible: 그럴듯한

** allude to: ~을 넌지시 암시하다

- ① historians may make narrative sense of history
- ② historical research is driven and communicated
- ③ historical approaches enrich and diversify knowledge
- ④ historical narratives can be used as an instructive resource
- ⑤ historians use fiction to inspire empathy for past generations

30. 밑줄 친 That’s why a golfing hero can sell you a watch.가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Prestige is a particular form of status that only humans recognize. Most animals observe the advantages of dominance, such as being the most powerful or aggressive individual, and these are also important for humans: fearsome warriors are celebrated universally. Prestige is almost the opposite. Prestigious individuals are ones worthy of learning from – they are experts, older people. And if someone has prestige in one field, they become high-status individuals and their influence won’t be limited to their field; we are likely to copy all their decisions. Indeed, prestige may have evolved as a way to enhance the benefits of cultural transmission. Success in one area of life affords someone the status of general opinion leader. We want to learn from successful individuals, or even simply be associated with them in some way, so that their reputation rubs off on us. That’s why a golfing hero can sell you a watch.

- ① Making big money to gain influence is at the heart of prestige.
- ② Prestige can open unexpected career paths after a main career ends.
- ③ People may purchase things for instant gratification to earn prestige.
- ④ Influence often extends beyond its original field when one gains prestige.
- ⑤ Prestige is sometimes inherited rather than earned through skill or knowledge.

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Emotions can be used to refer to the unconscious, neurobiological response, while feelings are the cognitive assignments we make to those emotions. This is undoubtedly a much more complicated dynamic and there is a great degree of highly detailed information explaining the interworking of these two. However, the most noteworthy application of the distinction between emotion and feeling is that human beings have some ability to cognitively assign, that is, to think about and make a decision about, just _____ . This can be more easily grasped when thinking about a more concrete exemplar – ancient war drums. Most would agree that hearing a beating war drum does not lead one to pick a side in a given conflict. A beating war drum merely helps one march more energetically on whichever side was chosen to begin with. The neurobiological experience set off by the auditory sensation of the drums causes one to “feel” more energy toward a given end and step more quickly. Perhaps Shakespeare knew something of this when he wrote Timon’s words, “follow thy drum ...”.

* exemplar: 전형적인 예

** thy: (고어) 당신의

- ① what a given emotion we experience might mean
- ② why music was once used as a psychological weapon
- ③ how unconscious reactions shape our instinctive behavior
- ④ how rhythm affects neural development in the long term
- ⑤ what external signals can trigger emotion and memory

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The key to unlocking the agricultural potential of Mesopotamia lay in irrigation. Early Mesopotamians, particularly the Sumerians, were pioneers in developing sophisticated irrigation techniques. They constructed canals, dikes, and reservoirs to control the flow of the rivers, diverting water to their fields during dry periods and protecting their settlements from floods. This monumental effort required cooperation and organization on a scale previously unseen, leading to the development of complex social structures and the rise of powerful city-states. Early irrigation was relatively small-scale, involving the digging of simple channels to divert water to nearby fields. Over time, these systems became more elaborate, with complex networks of canals spanning vast distances. The construction and maintenance of these systems required a significant labor force, which was often organized and directed by temple priests or powerful leaders. This centralized control over water resources provided _____ .

* dike: 제방

** reservoir: 저수지

- ① a reduction in the need for organized labor groups
- ② a guarantee of equal access to water for everyone
- ③ a solution to eliminating social classes altogether
- ④ a basis for political power and social hierarchy
- ⑤ a rise in individual farming independence

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

If culture finds its metaphorical basis in agriculture, civilization finds it in exchange. When our society is connected to other societies, we are connected to other people, and we can suddenly compare things and judge them in relation to each other. As a result, we have a choice between better and cheaper options; we can pick the new and the never-before-tried. Such choices broaden our horizons and improve our lives. This is why civilization depends on the unencumbered circulation of goods, people, ideas, faiths, and ways of life. The consequences of such interaction may be unsettling, but they can also be liberating. We no longer have to be confined to, and carry the burden of, our culture, and we no longer have to be who we are. Civilization provides us with a means of escape. Or, differently put, exchange is the enemy of culture. When presented with alternatives, we give up our old ways. We no longer do the things we used to do and we are no longer quite the same people as before. This is how

_____.
* unencumbered: 방해받지 않는

- ① strong cultural boundaries emerge globally
- ② civilization undermines and destroys culture
- ③ cultural exchange encourages local uniqueness
- ④ civilization spreads culture without altering its core values
- ⑤ cultural identity strengthens through interaction with others

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Science and democracy share important principles and ideals that oppose illegitimate claims for knowledge and power. The authority of both scientific knowledge and democratic governance is legitimated by representation. It is only when this representation is accepted as legitimate that it can support the authority of the knowledge claims made, or the authority of particular forms of governance. Representation is, however, _____. Since both scientific practices and democratic governance, in principle, admit potential alternative representations, continuous struggles over what is represented and what is not can be foreseen. To represent means to simplify, which implies the existence of alternatives – alternative ways of simplifying complicated issues. This further means that both science and democracy have inbuilt mechanisms for improvement, which are based on critical assessments of existing representations.

* governance: 통치, 관리

- ① free from controversy
- ② never perfect or complete
- ③ valid only in scientific contexts
- ④ fixed and then resistant to change
- ⑤ not subjective nor universally rejected

35. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Differences in geology and climate make soils in different regions more or less capable of sustained agriculture. In particular, the abundant rainfall and high weathering rates on the gentle slopes of many tropical landscapes mean that after enough time, rainfall seeping into the ground leaches out almost all of the nutrients from both the soil and the weathered rocks beneath the soil. Once this happens, the lush vegetation essentially feeds on itself, retaining and recycling nutrients inherited from rocks weathered long ago. As most of the nutrients in these areas reside not in the soil but in the plants themselves, once the native vegetation disappears, so does the productive capacity of the soil. Often too few nutrients remain to support either crops or livestock within decades of deforestation. Nutrient-poor tropical soils illustrate the general rule that _____.

* seep: 스며들다

** leach out: ~을 침출시키다, ~을 스며 나오게 하다

*** lush: 울창한

- ① not all growth leads to change
- ② life depends on recycling past life
- ③ farming flourishes where roots run deep
- ④ rich vegetation always indicates fertile soil
- ⑤ soil always holds enough nutrients for farming

36. 밑줄 친 This stays here가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Knowledge is power. And one way to measure the amount of trust on a team is by looking at how much information people keep to themselves (low trust) or share openly (high trust). Team leaders signal that they trust their team when they share privileged information with them. This could be sharing the team's finances, or the budget handed down from higher-ups, so that the whole team knows what they're working with and where the priorities are. It could also be competitive data or customer trends that are widely available but rarely shared. It could even be passing on information shared by another team. In a meeting, any time someone says, "This stays here," the atmosphere changes. People know whatever follows is spoken in trust, and they respond to that feeling of being trusted with trustworthy behavior. People begin to feel like they're in the inner circle when they receive more information about their work or the environment than they usually do. They start to see how their work fits into the larger organizational whole.

- ① I am setting boundaries out of caution, not out of trust.
- ② I think this is way too sensitive to discuss openly right now.
- ③ I feel uncomfortable with what I am about to say, so forget it.
- ④ I am unsure if I should speak freely, so I will keep this vague.
- ⑤ I will disclose sensitive information on the basis of mutual trust.

37. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the probabilistic view, the typical exemplars or category members are recognized more quickly because they share more features with other category members. In a sense, the typical category member is closer to the centre of the category. And a similar effect might be observed with the exceptional category members. A very atypical member of a category (like bats as atypical mammals, or even as atypical birds if your category for “bird” is based on observable features) is really an outlier. It really is the case that the bat is a lousy member of the mammal category. It looks like a bird, acts like a bird, and cannot see very well. A probabilistic categorization system would assume that bats will be misclassified and will present people with some difficulty. It is plausible that our own inability to classify them readily corresponds to the fact that bats are often feared. Perhaps we fear bats because _____.

* outlier: 관측된 데이터의 분포에서 많이 벗어난 것

** lousy: 형편없는

*** plausible: 가능성이 있어 보이는, 그럴듯한

- ① they often cause harm to other groups, including mammals and birds
- ② they tend to match our observable predictions accurately
- ③ we observe only the features they share with mammals
- ④ they do not fit into a simple, basic category very easily
- ⑤ they rarely act like they belong to a different group

38. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Central to the notion of brilliant leadership is the critical linkage between empathy and authenticity. While leaders may act on the premise that sensitivity to employee concerns is helpful in achieving organizational goals, brilliant leaders believe that empathy has value in its own right. In this regard, empathy is less a means to an end (e.g., profiting) but rather is consistent with Kant’s notion of “Character,” which underscores truthfulness as a core element of virtue. From a stakeholder perspective, particularly employees, brilliant leaders would be seen as behaving in ways that reveal a genuineness of motives. Guided by the deontologically-based philosophical guidepost, “We should do our duty for no other reason than because it’s the right thing to do,” the brilliant leader’s empathetic conduct is derived less from strategic or tactical interests than it is from one’s personal sense of integrity. That, then, is a defining feature of authenticity: it frames empathy as _____.

* deontologically-based: 의무론에 근거한

** tactical: 전술적인

- ① being less important than sensitivity
- ② a key to moral growth for employees
- ③ values-driven rather than outcome-driven
- ④ an individual success rather than a collective goal
- ⑤ consistent with the leader’s educational background

39. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Language is socially constructed; over time our cultural collectives agreed upon various abstract symbols and sounds to represent objects, people, places, and experiences. Conversely, basic emotions are biologically constructed; over time evolution repeatedly crafted responses to important life situations – which we later associated with symbols, words, and phrases. The presence of a unique emotion word in one culture does not imply the presence of unique circuitry or unique phenomenology for a special emotion found only in that culture. Similarly, the absence of a specific basic emotion word in one culture does not imply the absence of analogous basic emotion circuitry. Emotions and language are parallel processes that can inform and provide context about one another, but ultimately _____. An example of this is in Robert Levy’s pioneering work in Tahiti, where he found that Tahitians had no words for “grief” and “sadness.” Nevertheless, they experienced a “sick, strange” feeling when processing the loss of a loved one.

* circuitry: (뇌의) 신경 회로

** phenomenology: 현상학, 주관적 감정 경험

*** analogous: 유사한

- ① cannot guarantee the existence of one another
- ② tend to intensify each other in certain circumstances
- ③ cannot be fully understood without a universal context
- ④ are effortlessly substituted for one another in expression
- ⑤ are shaped by memorable experiences from early childhood

40. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There are some pretty big lifestyle changes you can choose to make if you want to help the planet. For instance, you could follow a plant-based diet, or you could pledge to go zero-waste. If you’re surrounded by people who are making these drastic changes, you might feel pressured into following suit: you might feel that if you don’t make these changes, your efforts to save the planet are inadequate. Despite what you might hear, a plant-based diet or zero-waste living is _____. Reducing your meat and dairy intake a little is better than not doing so at all; buying fruit, veg and grains loose when you can is better than always buying them wrapped in plastic. The fact is, you don’t have to follow a vegan or a zero-waste lifestyle perfectly to make a difference. Making little changes where you can and how you can is what truly counts.

* pledge: (공식적으로) 약속하다

- ① less a shared goal than a personal choice
- ② not necessarily an all-or-nothing venture
- ③ increasingly common for people to follow
- ④ not always the best way to help our planet
- ⑤ practiced for society rather than the individual

41. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When income rises, so will the quantity demanded. When income falls, so will demand. However, if your income doubles, you would not always buy twice as much of a particular good or service. For example, there are only so many tubs of ice cream you would want to eat, no matter how wealthy you are. This is an example of “marginal utility.” Marginal utility is the concept that each unit of a good or service is a little less useful to you than the first. At some point, you will not want it anymore, and the marginal utility drops to zero. We can see that _____ . Fans (consumers) often want more games to watch. We have seen this example play out in recent years in relation to the number of sport matches on live television increasing and through the advents of new competitions or formats of the game (e.g., Twenty20 cricket) or expansions of league reforms to fit in additional fixtures (e.g., UEFA Champions League reforms for 2024).

* advent: 출현

** fixture: (특정 날짜와 장소에서 개최 예정인) 경기

- ① sports fandom is not just about games, but also about player skills
- ② income determines the marginal utility of goods and services
- ③ demand for many sports events varies across countries
- ④ any desire for services largely coincides with supply
- ⑤ professional team sports contradict this assumption

42. 밑줄 친 quiet activism이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Among the attempts to resist fast fashion are consumer movements to make more informed, ethical decisions as they purchase, use, and repair their clothing. The “slow fashion” movement, for example, encourages buying fewer clothes of higher quality and wearing them longer, purchasing clothes produced (or at least sold) locally, and thinking critically about the labor and environmental conditions surrounding their production and distribution. Some consumers have become more active in producing (sewing or knitting) and repairing their own clothing. The design historian Fiona Hackney refers to the “quiet activism” of everyday making. She argues for “the emergence of a new, historically conscious, socially engaged amateur practice.” This practice represents a return to the intimate connection of production (making) with consumption (use, wear) before the industrialization of fibers, textiles, and apparel. Industrialization changed the production-consumption dynamic in at least two ways: Factory-made, store-bought clothes were more detached from consumer-made ones, and they also tended to be less expensive. Prior to industrialization, only wealthy people could afford a closet of many garments. Among working-class people, formal clothes were often prized possessions that were included in wills.

* apparel: 의류

** garment: 의복

*** will: 유언장

- ① practicing economical and conventional fashion consciously
- ② associating ethical characteristics with personal fashion style
- ③ promoting fair production to challenge post-industrial inequality
- ④ engaging in social participation through crafting personal clothing
- ⑤ valuing handmade production while separating it from consumption

43. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Grice, a British philosopher of language, proposed that, in addition to communicative meaning, there is another kind of meaning, which he referred to as natural meaning, characterized by 'things' that have meaning regardless of whether there is any communicative intention on anyone's part. For example, I have learned that dynamite means danger. Thus, if I find a box of dynamite in my garage, dynamite is/means danger to me and I am going to be frightened. To recognize the danger, it is not necessary for me to recognize that someone intentionally placed the dynamite there with the intention of getting me to recognize that dynamite is dangerous; that is, it is not necessary that I recognize any communicative intention behind the box being there to recognize danger. And, further, even if the dynamite had been put there with the intention of getting me to recognize I was in danger, it would not be necessary for me to recognize that in order to feel in danger. Simply put, the word 'dynamite' on a box means danger _____.

- ① even if the reader had no personal connection to dynamite
- ② only when the word had no explicit communicative meaning
- ③ because I experienced the destructive power of dynamite myself
- ④ whether or not anyone intended to have me recognize that meaning
- ⑤ when I understood the communicative intention conveyed by the box

44. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientific progress is measured not only by an increase in understanding but by an increase in control over nature and redirection of nature's course. "The contemplative ideal of scientific investigations for their own sake has been replaced in modern times," Wieland comments, "by the practical ideal of scientific research in the service of humanity." The natural course of things once presented and still presents threats to human welfare: people went and still go hungry, die in infancy and early adulthood, and face natural disasters. But not all control and redirection _____. Medical technology, based on science, has lengthened the number of years human beings suffer from chronic diseases, condemning them to lonely, bedridden existences. End-of-life treatments, which prove medical innovation and competence, can sustain life, but not living. The illustrious medical journal The Lancet reports frequently on the "sea of suffering" in aging populations.

- ① result in disasters
- ② require human effort
- ③ depend on technology
- ④ add to human welfare
- ⑤ harm natural processes

45. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the process of discovering what animals want to do, a knowledge of the natural or normal behavioural repertoire of a species is a vital step in understanding _____. It draws our attention to the differences between wild and captive members of that species and therefore makes us aware of the possible behaviours that the captive ones might want to do. It does not say that they will necessarily want to do them just because they are natural but it provides obvious candidates to be tested. The fact that the jungle fowl ancestors of our domestic chickens always roost in trees at night, for example, highlights the possible importance of roosting to modern breeds. It does not tell us that all modern chickens still definitely want to roost, but it provides a very plausible hypothesis that this might be important to them. Such a hypothesis can then be tested by investigating whether modern chickens still want to roost (they do).

* jungle fowl: 야생 닭

** roost: (새가 햇대에서) 자다, 쉬다

- ① what is good for their welfare
- ② how to train them to perform specific tasks
- ③ how to prevent the spread of animal diseases
- ④ what improves economic efficiency in farming
- ⑤ what helps animals become fully domesticated

46. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Inevitably, the world of electoral systems is crowded and complex and becoming more so all the time: one country's electoral system is never the same as another's (although in some cases the differences are quite small). Given the range of variations among the different electoral systems, this makes life quite difficult for the analyst seeking to produce an acceptable typology. One option might be to simply base a classification of the systems in terms of their outputs, that is, with reference to the process of _____ where one distinguishes between those systems which have 'proportional' outcomes and those with 'non-proportional' outcomes. The essence of proportional systems is to ensure that the number of seats each party wins reflects as closely as possible the number of votes it has received. In non-proportional systems, by contrast, greater importance is attached to ensuring that one party has a clear majority of seats over its competitors, thereby (hopefully) increasing the prospect of a strong and stable government.

* typology: 유형 분류 체계

- ① balancing political rights
- ② ensuring political fairness
- ③ translating votes into seats
- ④ managing public opinions
- ⑤ conveying power to voters

47. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Melodies are defined not by the absolute value of each pitch, but by the pattern or relation of successive pitches across time; most people have no trouble recognizing a melody that is played in a higher or lower key than they've heard it in before. In fact, many melodies do not have a "correct" starting pitch; they just float freely in space, starting anywhere. "Happy Birthday" is an example of this. One way to think about a melody, then, is as an abstract prototype that is derived from specific combinations of key, tempo, instrumentation, and so on. A cognitive psychologist would say that a melody is an auditory object that maintains its identity in spite of transformations, just as a chair maintains its identity when you move it to the other room, turn it upside down, or paint it red. So, for example, if you hear a song played louder than you are accustomed to, you still identify it as the same song. The same holds for changes in the absolute pitch values of the song, which can be changed so long as _____.

* prototype: 원형

- ① the volume remains constant throughout the song
- ② there is no change in the instruments being played
- ③ the tempo is not modified from the original version
- ④ the relative distances between them remain the same
- ⑤ there are predictable rhythmic patterns for the drums

48. 밑줄 친 readers are the project가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Dutch news site De Correspondent was born with the idea of incorporating active readers from the start. Jay Rosen, the NYU professor who became an adviser to the organisation, explained how the journalists were expected to have a radically different relationship with the reader than in traditional media. 'Expectations are that writers will continuously share what they are working on with the people who follow them and read their stuff. They will pose questions and post call-outs as they launch new projects: what they want to find out, the expertise they are going to need to do this right, any sort of help they want from readers. Sometimes readers are the project. Writers also manage the discussion threads – which are not called comments but contributions – in order to highlight the best additions and pull useful material into the next version of an ongoing story.' Some of these crowdsourcing techniques have been used by journalists on more mainstream papers, notably David Fahrenthold of the Washington Post.

* crowdsourcing: 크라우드소싱(대중을 통해 돈과 자원을 모으는 모금 방식)

- ① readers are selected as the topic of many stories
- ② readers financially support independent journalism
- ③ readers provide tips and examples for writing articles
- ④ readers actively check the credibility of published data
- ⑤ readers actively help shape the content and direction of stories

49. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The new millennium has brought discoveries about dolphin cognition, emotion, and consciousness, creating a bridge to ① what is known about dolphin behavior with an emphasis on communication. New data on dolphin intelligence allow us to obtain a broader picture of the inner lives of dolphins. We see that dolphins exhibit sophisticated characteristics previously ② attribute only to humans and possibly to other higher primates. We know that dolphins understand syntax, semantics, and word order, and ③ are capable of mirror-self-recognition, comprehension of pointing gestures, and understanding reference to body parts. They can identify the same abstract object ④ using vision or echolocation. There is evidence ⑤ that dolphins have culture. For instance, killer whales have vocal dialects that are distinct to each family group and are passed down through generations; some bottlenose dolphins use sponges as tools when foraging along the sea floor.

* syntax: 구문, (문법) 통사론

** semantics: 의미, 의미론

*** forage: (먹이를) 찾아다니다

50. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people, including those in most governments, place their faith in new technologies as the solution to every present and indeed future ecological problem. And it is true that appropriate, clean, and affordable technology has an important role to play in resolving the ecocrisis; but it cannot bear the weight of cornucopian dreams. Technology is vanishingly unlikely to be able to compensate for uncontrolled expansion of either population or consumption. For example, it tends to become increasingly expensive and/or specialized, and technological ‘solutions’ notoriously tend to create new problems, which then seem to require more technological intervention, and so on. Still more fundamentally, such ‘solutions’ to ecological problems ignore the urgent need actually to reduce consumption (thereby, of course, spending less) and lock us into a collective mindset – run by technoscience, financed by capital, and protected by state power – which is a principal cause of the problems. Then more of that cause can only be perceived, with increasingly desperate denial, as the only solution.

* cornucopian: 풍요로운, 풍부한

** notoriously: 악명 높게

- ① effects of government policies on environmental protection
- ② limits of relying on technology to solve ecological problems
- ③ the role of information in fostering environmental awareness
- ④ the necessity of reducing overproduction to prevent ecological damage
- ⑤ benefits of technological innovations in promoting environmental sustainability

51. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many countries have had legislation to protect animals in place for decades, even for centuries. This legislation may regulate practices such as slaughter or experimentation, or may be more generally aimed at preventing cruelty. But whether this kind of legislation is adequate lies at the heart of a key debate between those who argue, in a legal context, for the promotion of animal welfare and those who argue for the promotion of animal rights. Those who argue for animal welfare seek increased legal protection for animals from human-inflicted pain and other kinds of suffering (for example, insufficient food and space). Animal rights advocates maintain that this welfare legislation does not go far enough. Welfare legislation accepts, they argue, that animals may be used by humans for food and as experimental subjects; it merely tries to curb the worst excesses of these practices. The problem, on the rights view, is more fundamental than this: animals are not the kinds of thing that humans should use in this way at all. The problem, therefore, is not one about treating animals inhumanely, but instead one about understanding them as human resources.

* slaughter: 도살

** human-inflicted: 인간이 가하는

*** curb: 억제하다

- ① Why Some Animals Deserve More Legal Protection than Others
- ② The Debate on the Appropriateness of Animal Welfare Legislation
- ③ Animal Protection Laws: Scientific Advances Driving Policy Changes
- ④ The Role of Animal Protection Laws in Conserving Threatened Wildlife
- ⑤ Understanding How Cultural Differences Shape Animal Welfare Legislation

52. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In ancient Greece, education ① consistently occurred in the context of the personal relations among teachers and students. Most often, it involved a tutor who traveled to homes or other community locations ② where they worked with individuals or small groups of students. Additionally, ③ collecting teachers and students into learning communities was another approach to creating a social learning context, such as Plato's Academy and its descendent organizations. It is important to note ④ what a close relationship between student and teacher was consistently seen as essential: "advanced education involved a deep and absolutely personal bond between teacher and pupil, a bond in which ... emotion, if not passion, played a considerable part." Indeed, Plato, in the Dialogues, supported the active engagement of students in learning. Much of what was learned occurred through these interpersonal oral relationships rather than through ⑤ written materials.

53. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The search for approval has its own challenges. In the formative period of childhood the child seeks the approval of its caretakers as a means of securing their love. This persists into adulthood where there is a general need for the approval of others, especially loved ones, or those who are admired or looked up to because they have particular qualities or skills. ① But this can turn into an unhealthy, excessive need for approval if the individual is uncertain about his or her own independence, rights, responsibilities and effectiveness (the ability to influence things). ② The constant searching for approval is based on the fear that the other's love will be withdrawn and that you will be left helpless and unloved. ③ This, of course, is an extension of a childhood pattern whereby the individual feels that he or she never received enough (unconditional) approval or love from her or his parents. ④ Although loving and being loved by others are crucial, the love of self is no less important. ⑤ As a result they learn to feel unworthy and that they don't have the right to expect unconditional love and approval.

54. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Motivation has an extensive history in academic research. Some of the earliest work on this topic was by Clark Hull, who observed that effort invested in accomplishing a goal increases as goal attainment becomes more likely.

- (A) This method of motivation can also be seen when a person puts in extra effort as they reach the end of a given exercise routine. Given the centrality of motivation to success in most life domains, this topic has fascinated scholars in a range of disciplines in the social sciences, including economics and psychology.
- (B) For example, mirroring Hull's rats, consumers have been shown to accelerate coffee purchases as they approach the end of a '10th free' loyalty card. In the sports context, athletes are often observed to give 'one last push' as they complete a given event, and this is also often a feature both of others' efforts to motivate them despite their fatigue, and of their own self-talk.
- (C) Although this conclusion was drawn by observing rats running a maze to achieve a food reward – with speed increasing as distance to the food decreased – it is nevertheless useful in seeking to explain goal pursuit in humans. Indeed, much of the modern work on motivation has built on this foundation to understand what promotes goal pursuit and achievement.

* fatigue: 피로

** maze: 미로

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

55. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many factors contribute to Americans' growing waistlines, but one observation in particular cannot be overlooked: The incidence of obesity has increased in parallel with increasing portion sizes. Consider this: Adults today consume an average of 300 more calories per day than they ① did in the year 1985. Is this just a coincidence, or do larger portion sizes have something to do with ② it? In almost every eating situation, we are now confronted by huge portions, which are perceived as "normal" or "a great value." Americans have created the perception ③ what large portion sizes are appropriate, creating an environment of portion distortion. We find portion distortions in restaurants, where the jumbo-sized portions are ④ consistently 250 percent larger than the regular portions. We even find portion distortions in our homes, where the sizes of our bowls and glasses have steadily increased and where the surface area of the average dinner plate has increased 36 percent since 1960. Research shows that people unintentionally consume more calories when ⑤ offered larger portions. Consuming larger portion sizes can contribute to positive energy balance, which, over time, leads to weight gain and ultimately can result in obesity.

56. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is human nature for our brains to form thought patterns – neural pathways or so-called rivers of thinking – to get through our daily activities. To better understand this concept, developed by Edward de Bono, create a mental image of water running down a mountain. It may start as a series of slow drips or scattered streams, but the water eventually comes together and flows in the same direction, creating deep grooves or pathways over time – even cutting through rock and creating gullies. These pathways are a good analogy to what happens with our thinking. We develop deep mental pathways that influence how we interpret information, what we see in the world around us, and how we respond. It's not all bad. These rivers of thinking help us extract order, make quick decisions, and create expertise. These patterns are why we can go through our morning routine without much thought or drive to work without directions. They help us survive and are essential to how we work and live.

* groove: 홈, 가늘고 길게 패인 곳

** gully: 골짜기, 작은 협곡

*** analogy: 비유

- ① effects of external influences on daily cognitive processes
- ② outcomes of rigid thinking patterns for efficient decision-making
- ③ influences of structured thought patterns in shaping routine processes
- ④ responsiveness of thought patterns to perceived limitations on routines
- ⑤ potentials for emotion-driven thought streams to shape mental pathways

57. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The emerging power shift, where smaller and edge players are gaining more visibility and voice, is particularly important to children and youth. If we look at children and youth through the lens of digital media, we have a population that has been historically subject to a higher degree of systematic and institutional control in the kinds of information and social communication to which they have access. This is one reason why the alchemy between youth and digital media has been distinctive; it disrupts the existing set of power relations between adult authority and young people. While many studies of children, youth, and media have for decades stressed the status of young people as competent and full social subjects, digital media increasingly insist that we acknowledge this viewpoint. Not only must we see youth as legitimate social and political actors, but we must also recognize them as potential innovators and drivers of new media change.

* alchemy: 마법 같은 결합

- ① Strict Media Regulations: Preserving Traditional Values
- ② Youth Empowered: Shifting Dynamics in the Digital Age
- ③ The Decline of Youth Influence in Digital Gaming Media
- ④ How to Restrict Children's Media Access for Their Own Safety
- ⑤ From Hierarchy to Interaction: Adults and Power Dynamics in New Media

58. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In the forest, there are unwritten guidelines for tree etiquette. These guidelines lay down the proper appearance for upright members of ancient forests and ① acceptable forms of behavior. This is what a mature, well-behaved seasonal tree looks like. It has a ramrod-straight trunk with a regular, orderly arrangement of wood fibers. The roots stretch out evenly in all directions and ② reaches down into the earth under the tree. In its youth, the tree had narrow branches extending sideways from its trunk. They died back a long time ago, and the tree sealed them off with fresh bark and new wood so that ③ what you see now is a long, smooth column. Only when you get to the top do you see a symmetrical crown ④ formed of strong branches angling upward like arms raised to heaven. An ideally formed tree such as this can grow very old. Similar rules hold for conifers, except that the topmost branches should be horizontal or bent ⑤ slightly downward.

* ramrod-straight: (대쪽같이) 꼳꼳한

** symmetrical: 대칭적인

*** conifer: 침엽수

59. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Heidegger thought of technology as a ‘bringing-forth’, something that produces something. ① Interestingly enough, the Latin combination of pro and ducere in the word production also refers to something that can be called ‘bringing forth’ (pro = forward and ducere = to lead). ② Technology, then, is deeply connected to the production of knowledge, and hence to epistemology. ③ This is not only because the more administrative pedagogical technologies used in teaching and learning bring with them tools for efficiency in educational spheres. ④ The use of technological tools in education can sometimes lead to confusion due to the complexity of the knowledge students must learn. ⑤ It is also connected to the critique of technology and its critical uses, that is, the deeper penetration of technological processes that help us be aware of the worlds (in the phenomenological sense) we inhabit, be it in the observation of new technologies of seeing or those of hearing.

* epistemology: 인식론

** pedagogical: 교육(학)의

*** penetration: 통찰(력), 간파

60. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Fan editors often consult “specialist sources” to track down information about their media interest(s).

- (A) Paywalled sources, for instance, often block off content, and link rot can hinder an editor’s ability to locate information. Language barriers can also hinder editors, leading some to use machine translation tools or to seek help from multilingual colleagues. Finally, the issue of “recentism” often makes it difficult for fan editors to find pre-digital sources.
- (B) These works are considered authoritative due to their reputation for accuracy and focused coverage, and after sufficient “enculturation,” fan editors will often learn to seek out these sources whenever an information need arises. While fan editors usually seek information individually, they will sometimes collaborate with others who share their taste in media.
- (C) This collaboration tends to emerge spontaneously, often in response to a lack of accessible information, and it usually occurs within established groups of editors. And regardless of whether information seeking is done individually or collaboratively, fan editors commonly face several key informational barriers.

* paywalled: 유료화된

** hinder: 방해하다

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

61. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The inability of arms suppliers ① to control the uses to which their military hardware will be put is troubling. Friends can become enemies, and supplying weapons can backfire – generating ② what the CIA calls blowback to describe what can happen when foreign activities such as covert shipments of arms are later used in retaliations against the supplier. The United States learned this painful lesson the hard way. The weapons it shipped to Iraq when Saddam Hussein was fighting Iran in the 1980s ③ were later used against U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf War. This also happened when the Stinger missiles the United States supplied to Taliban forces ④ resisting the Soviet Union's 1979 invasion in Afghanistan fell into the hands of terrorists later opposing the United States. Likewise, in 1982, Great Britain found ⑤ it shipping military equipment to Argentina just eight days before Argentina's attack on the British-controlled Falkland Islands; and in 1998, U.S. military technology sold to China was exported to Pakistan, making possible its nuclear weapons test.

* blowback: 역타격

** covert: 비밀리의

*** retaliation: 보복

62. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

A wholesaler is an organisation or individual acting as the middle step between a producer and a retailer. It is reasonable to ask what the point might be of having a wholesaler in the distribution channel. Why would the manufacturer not simply pass the sporting goods straight on to the retailer? However, a wholesaler can be important in helping other channel members. First, they usually buy goods in bulk from the manufacturer and then store them. When the retailer is ready to order some goods, the wholesaler transports the sporting goods to them. A wholesaler can also stock a large range of goods from a variety of different manufacturers. As a result, instead of having to contact all of these producers, the retailer only has to talk to the one wholesaler to gain access to a range of different sporting goods.

- ① problems of bulk purchasing by manufacturers
- ② the role of wholesalers in the distribution process
- ③ shifts in the concept of wholesaler in the modern market
- ④ strategies retailers use to minimize distribution costs
- ⑤ the impact of wholesalers on product pricing

63. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Connecting ideas logically is the basis for reality testing, because a child around thirty to forty months old connects experiences inside herself with those outside and categorizes which are which (fantasy versus reality). Her ongoing emotional interactions support this ability to form a category of reality because they continuously put a “me” in contact (through the interactions) with a “not me or you.” This ongoing contact with someone who is “not me” provides constant contact with an external reality outside oneself. The emotional investment in relationships enables the child to recognize the difference between her fantasies and the actual behavior of others. While “reality testing” might appear to be a purely cognitive capacity, it requires an ability to organize an emotional sense of self that is distinct from one’s sense of others. Such “reality testing” is a critical foundation for logical thinking. Without it, facts are often used to support irrational beliefs.

- ① Is Rational Thinking Learned or Inherited?
- ② Can Imaginative Play Strengthen Social Understanding?
- ③ Facts over Feelings: Don’t Let Emotions Cloud Rationality
- ④ Social Interaction: How Mimicking Shapes Early Social Skills
- ⑤ Emotion as the Foundation of Reality Testing and Logical Thinking

64. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Procedures have recently been developed that separate imitation from other forms of social influence and social learning, and the results of initial studies indicate ① that species from chimpanzees to quail can imitate. Such findings should not be surprising because social learning, whether by imitation or some other process, often ② provides greater benefits than genetically predisposed behavior or trial-and-error learning. However, the processes involved that enable animals to match their behavior to that of a demonstrator ③ being poorly understood. Imitation may involve some form of coordination of visual and touch-based sensory modalities, perspective taking, or response facilitation. However, the role of such processes in opaque imitation is still unknown. A reasonable strategy to better understand the mechanisms involved in imitation would be to determine the necessary and sufficient conditions for opaque imitation to occur and ④ to explore the range of behaviors that animals can imitate. Finally, the ability to learn from others may not only be adaptive in making more efficient the acquisition of behavior ⑤ important for survival and reproduction but it may also free the animal from trial-and-error learning to engage in innovative variants that may be adopted by others.

* quail: 메추라기

** modality: 양식

*** opaque imitation: 불투명 모방(목적이나 의도는 이해하지 못하고 표면적인 행동만 흉내 내는 것)

65. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In the sports industry, feelings of delight do not stay permanently with a customer; they will not continue to feel the physical intensity of delight (such as excitement or exhilaration) indefinitely, although they are likely to remember the experience. If, for example, fitness centre customers remember being delighted the last time they used a service, their expectations may be raised well above normal. ① This may be termed assimilated delight, because the customer has incorporated the things that delighted them into their expectations of what is normal. ② The customer may even tell others about the features of the service, and as a result others may also come to expect a high level of performance as normal. ③ When customers have difficulties interpreting outcome quality, they tend to rely on service delivery aspects like friendliness and responsiveness. ④ Worse, competing organisations may hear about what is being offered and duplicate it themselves, which of course will mean that there is nothing unique about the original service. ⑤ As a result, sport organisations must carefully consider whether the cost of providing a delighting feature is worth it.

* exhilaration: 신남

66. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We can tell whether a definition is too broad or too narrow by looking for counterexamples. A counterexample is a particular instance that proves a definition wrong. If a definition is too narrow, a counterexample is something that belongs in the concept but is excluded by the definition.

- (A) So this definition includes too much; it's too broad. "A cigarette is a sheaf of chopped tobacco rolled in white paper." What about the brands that are rolled in brown paper? They are counterexamples proving that the definition does not include enough; it's too narrow.
- (B) Birds are counterexamples to the definition of humans as two-legged animals. Let's look at a few other cases. "A college is a degree-granting educational institution." A counterexample would be a law school. Law schools are degree-granting educational institutions, but they are not colleges.
- (C) Atheists are counterexamples to the definition of humans as religious animals. However, if a definition is too broad, a counterexample is something that does not belong in the concept but is included in the definition.

* sheaf: 묶음

** atheist: 무신론자

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

67. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

While insects are usually depicted as displaying genetically fixed, stereotyped behaviors, recent research has shown that they can have quite elaborate conducts, ① indicating a high degree of learning capacity and flexibility, displaying attentional capacities, navigational skills, and a good spatial memory. For instance, some species of wasps hide their nests in several places ② where they keep hidden and visit regularly to provide them with food. They apparently remember the quality of the supplies ③ provided to each nest and the time when these were delivered in order to visit them again timely. This kind of memory (remembering the three wh's: what, where, and when something happened) was ④ traditionally considered to be exclusive to higher vertebrates and is supposed to be a fundamental precursor of planning abilities and for the development of a complex representation of the world. In humans, this capacity has ⑤ been termed episodic memory, but it critically differs from its nonhuman counterparts in being a form of explicit memory; that is, it can be verbally communicated to others (like when you tell your friend what happened last night at someone else's party).

* wasp: 말벌

** vertebrate: 척추동물

*** precursor: 선행 요건, 전신

68. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

With people living longer and the average age increasing markedly, the ramifications for sport are substantial. Fewer people are likely to engage in the most popular traditional and, incidentally, most athletic sports, such as soccer, other forms of football, and basketball. These sports will need to market their products differently in order to satisfy the requirements of the older spectator or supporter. This may mean far more comfortable sport areas with greater and better access to car parks, bars, and restaurants. It may mean showing top sports during the day or much earlier in the evening, with far less television coverage on Fridays and Saturdays when older viewers prefer to visit friends, go to restaurants or spend time at the local pub or club. The 'ageing viewer' syndrome, for such it may well be, will probably herald a realisation that new sponsors will be required for sport. Colas and sport shoes may be fine for the under-35s, but the older generation may prefer a good red wine and comfortable slippers. It will be the sporting organisations and sponsors who can create the idea of youth combined with the comfort of older age which will be most successful in the next half century.

* ramification: 영향

** herald: 도래를 알리다, 예고하다

- ① role of sport in bridging the generational gaps
- ② necessity for sport to adapt to an ageing fan base
- ③ ways of reaching and retaining younger sports fans
- ④ importance of age-appropriate sport and exercise programs
- ⑤ factors causing the older generation to lose interest in sport

69. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

How often do you eat three-fourths of a sandwich or cookie? Typically, we completely consume items of defined quantity and have experience with these particular quantities. We can assume that, in early exposures to a sandwich, for example, consumption of one sandwich was followed by comfortable satiety and an adequate level of energy. We also tend to consume entire portions, often completely unaware of how energy dense or dilute they are. For example, many of us consume a “bowlful” of cereal in the morning, regardless of the type of cereal (high or low in calories or other nutrients). Indeed, the popular individual serving bowls of cereals from one commercial source vary between 70 and 130 kcal, and the fat content of the milk you probably add will make even larger differences. We learn, in early experiences with particular foods, what quantities yield satiety. However, we can easily be “tricked,” especially when eating at restaurants, because portion sizes are often larger and more fat and calorie dense than we expect.

* satiety: 포만감

** dilute: (밀도가) 낮은, 희석된

- ① Is Satiety a Subjective Feeling or a Number of Calories?
- ② Enjoy Your Favorite Foods Guilt-Free: Smart Portioning Strategies
- ③ Can You Be Satisfied with Less?: Food Quantity and Mindful Eating
- ④ Judging a Food by Its Cover: Misconceptions About Energy Density in Food
- ⑤ Learned Fullness: How Predetermined Food Quantity Shapes Our Food Intake

70. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Across different performance domains, successful performance is not just dependent on proficient movement control and the successful execution of skills; often effective decisionmaking is also a core requirement. In this context, decision-making can generally be viewed as the process of ① committing to a particular course of action (choosing one option over another) and relates to the choices that are made when a number of options are available to the performer for selection. In all cases, the decisions that are made ② to be influenced by past experiences and the knowledge base the individual performer has of the specific situation. These past experiences can help or hinder decision-making but, generally speaking, will bias the decision-maker either for or against a certain course of action depending on ③ whether that course of action was successful in the past. Another important aspect of making decisions in performance settings ④ is that there is often more than one right decision, and the ‘right’ decision will often differ from individual to individual depending upon their skill level and expertise. Also, the timescale within which a decision is made also varies, as ⑤ does the underpinning explanation of process which differs depending on whether the decision is time-constrained or not.

* underpin: (주장 등을) 뒷받침하다

71. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Emerging findings suggest that minorities arguing their point of view electronically can be influential in ways that improve group performance, as long as they claim in-group affiliation and maintain their views consistently. ① Several fascinating studies have also demonstrated a persuasive and performance advantage for remote or geographically removed minorities. ② In these cases, groups with a minority advocate who is geographically remote seemed to perform better because the minority was able to play devil's advocate, effectively inducing the majority to think about alternatives. ③ The clash between mainstream narratives and strongly-held minority opinions can rapidly escalate into widespread and toxic debates and conflicts online. ④ Perhaps being removed from the anxiety and discomfort of face-to-face disagreements makes it easier for the minority to assert an atypical view without fear of reprisal, and makes it easier for majorities to accept minority input without worrying about the identity consequences of publicly accepting it. ⑤ Thus, increased opportunity for minority points of view to improve group decisions should be counted among the benefits of electronic or technology-mediated communication.

* affiliation: 소속

** play devil's advocate: (논의를 위해) 일부러 반대 의견을 밝히다

*** reprisal: 양갈음, 보복

72. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consider the concept of a "chair." According to essentialism, a chair has specific properties necessary to be recognized and identified as a chair. These properties may include having a seat, backrest, and legs, which allow for sitting.

- (A) Instead, it might argue that any object can be considered a chair if it fulfills a functional purpose, such as providing a platform for sitting. According to non-essentialism, an object's essence or specific properties are not necessary for its identification or classification.
- (B) In other words, these essential characteristics define the essence of a chair. Under the essentialist viewpoint, it would not be considered a chair if an object lacks any defining properties. For instance, if we have an object with a seat and backrest but without legs, it would not fit the essentialist definition of a chair.
- (C) The presence of legs is considered essential for an object to be classified as a chair. Non-essentialism, on the other hand, would challenge the notion that a chair requires specific essential properties.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

73. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Green consumers, compared with non-green consumers, prefer purchasing environmentally-friendly products over the standard alternatives ① available. Green consumers believe that they are guided by their internal control and open-mindedness, so they would not leave the responsibilities of ② protecting the environment to governments, business communities, environmentalists or scientists. Green consumers are ordinary people ③ think that business operations have a vital role in fighting to protect environment in general. Moreover, these consumers believe that an individual's consumption ④ makes a difference in environmental issues. When green consumers demand products and services, firms combine environmental and social costs of their production and consumption. They also provide green management and green marketing practices by creating job opportunities in green consumption. Therefore, it could be said ⑤ that green consumers are individuals targeting sustainability by using their purchasing power.

74. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

What students are advised to do is often plain wrong. For instance, study tips published on a website at George Mason University include this advice: "The key to learning something well is repetition; the more times you go over the material, the better chance you have of storing it permanently." Another, from a Dartmouth College website, suggests: "If you intend to remember something, you probably will." A public service piece that runs occasionally in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch offering study advice shows a kid with his nose buried in a book. "Concentrate," the caption reads. "Focus on one thing and one thing only. Repeat, repeat, repeat! Repeating what you have to remember can help burn it into your memory." Belief in the power of rereading, intentionality, and repetition is pervasive, but the truth is you usually can't embed something in memory simply by repeating it over and over. This tactic might work when looking up a phone number and holding it in your mind while punching it into your phone, but it doesn't work for durable learning.

* burn ~ into one's memory: ~을 ...의 기억에 각인시키다

** pervasive: 널리 퍼져 있는

*** tactic: 전략

- ① the role of motivation in student learning outcomes
- ② cognitive overload and its effects on student memory
- ③ goal-setting as a strategy to improve learning outcomes
- ④ common study advice that fails to promote durable learning
- ⑤ variations in student achievements by the type of learning advice

75. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

American educators saw Asian American parenting as deviant and, correspondingly, felt white middle class parents and kids set an appropriate standard that others should conform to. For example, when white children outperform minority students, teachers rarely see it as “academic bullying” or express sympathy about minorities’ “emotional well-being.” Similarly, educators do not create pathological rationales for whites’ weaker performance relative to Asian Americans, as happens for minorities relative to whites. Whites are not expected to emulate those who achieve more (i.e., toward Asian Americans), whereas black and Latinx youths are (i.e., toward whites). Also, teachers, predominantly white, reinforce a “hidden curriculum” – that is, informal norms for what constitutes proper behavior, dress, attitudes, and discipline in schools. Racial inequalities arise even in integrated and reasonably resourced schools. Educators make significant efforts to address the learning gaps facing minority youths but do not disrupt the white supremacy embedded in standard practices. The taken-for-granted assumption that white students’ practices are “normal” contributes to why Asian Americans are framed as “deviant” and “a problem.”

* deviant: 규범에서 벗어난

** pathological: 병리적인

*** emulate: 본받다

- ① Efforts to Eliminate Gender Discrimination in Schools
- ② Benefits of an Inclusive and Fair Learning Environment
- ③ How White Supremacy Shapes American Educators’ Views
- ④ Integrating Cultures: The Future of Racially Mixed Schools
- ⑤ The Role of Diversity in Reducing Academic Achievement Gaps

76. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Marine plastic pollution is a complex problem that occurs on many levels, as it presents physical, chemical, and biological implications for marine compartments at small scales while ① involving vast geographic domains. To counteract ② what can be regarded as a planetary boundary threat, we need tailored instruments to provide various layers of knowledge in an accessible manner. To this end, laboratory experiments and observations are indeed fundamental to capture specific aspects of plastic and plastic-related pollution; yet this zoo of data is still insufficient ③ to provide a holistic description of this pervasive phenomenon. Quantitative methods can link and exploit our current understanding of the different processes and complex interaction characterizing marine plastic pollution to ④ ultimately help to shed some light on aspects that are hard to investigate in the field. Actions against marine pollution have to be timely, bold, and knowledge-based. In this perspective, comprehensive, data-informed approaches can help not only to identify and protect the mechanisms that interconnect marine ecosystems but also to understand the processes and synergies that are disrupting ⑤ it.

* compartment: 구역

** zoo: 혼잡한 상태

*** holistic: 전체적인

77. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

One factor that influences the publisher and the bookstore's ability to sell materials is piracy, which refers to the unauthorized copying, distribution, or use of copyrighted content. ① This is hardly a recent phenomenon, as copyright law dates back to 1709 during the reign of Britain's Queen Anne. ② But digital formats make piracy easier whether texts are appropriated for personal use or sold for a fraction of their retail cost. ③ Individuals who would be mortified at the idea of shoplifting a print copy of a bestseller often think nothing of reading an online version that may have been pirated. ④ Piracy can actually provide access to books, films, music, and educational content for people who cannot afford or legally obtain them, especially in developing countries. ⑤ As with any retail business, book publishers will continue to fend off piracy with evolving digital safeguards and to estimate and write off losses where these fail.

* mortify: 모멸감을 주다

** fend off: ~을 막다

*** write off: (손해나 부채 등을) 결손으로 처리하다, 삭제하다

78. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Photography battles with the fantasy that it captures a neutral view of reality without modifying it. Susan Sontag refers to an official use of the printed photograph that passes for unquestionable proof that a given thing happened.

- (A) While the negative in print photography is still an image, the file of a digital image is comprised of bits – computerized 1's and 0's – that are not an image until interpreted and displayed by a combination of software and an electronic display device.
- (B) Ansel Adams is known for spending many hours in the darkroom developing a single print and he also said, 'dodging and burning are steps to take care of mistakes God made in establishing tonal relationships'. However, digital images tend to be one more step removed from reality.
- (C) However, she states her opinion that 'photographs are as much an interpretation of the world as paintings and drawings'. Additionally, the art of dodging and burning during the transfer from negative to print was well established before Photoshop and digital photography.

* dodging: 다징(특정 부분을 더 밝게 만드는 작업)

** burning: 버닝(특정 부분을 더 어둡게 만드는 작업)

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

79. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In a hypothetical situation, a local college's athletic department might send a press release to the media ① informing them about three events happening on campus tomorrow: a women's soccer game, a track and field event, and a blood drive sponsored by the men's tennis team. The newspaper elects to print only a story previewing the women's soccer game and ② ignores both the track and field event and the blood drive. Therefore, readers who use that newspaper as their only source of local information might have no idea ③ which either the track and field event or the blood drive is happening. There are multiple events happening at the college, and it was not the readers who decided ④ what was important – the newspaper's editors decided for them. Situations like this one occur all the time in newsrooms across the world and ⑤ perfectly demonstrate the concept of gatekeeping.

* press release: 보도 자료

80. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

As civilizations started to grow and flourish, people found they could accomplish more with less effort if they specialized and divided their work into separate designations. So, for example, the work of brick-making was conducted separately from the work of shipbuilding – just as the work of laying roads was separate from the work of farming, which was separate from the work of building dwellings or making pots. Each line of work was its own distinct activity, carried out by distinct practitioners who developed their work into an institution of sorts. As civilization continued to develop, differentiated forms of work became more sophisticated, more specialized, and more communal. In ancient Rome, they became formalized with the creation of what were called *collegia*, or professional associations. There was, for example, a college of woodworkers, a college of merchant mariners, a college of wine dealers, and a college of planters. In ancient China, a similar system developed. By the Middle Ages, guilds, a similar type of organization, had taken hold throughout much of Europe.

* *collegia* (*collegium*의 복수형): 콜레기아, 로마 제정 후기의 직업 조합

- ① the relationship between farming and road construction
- ② conflicts among professional groups in ancient societies
- ③ the influence of trade routes on guild formation in Europe
- ④ the development of occupational specialization in civilizations
- ⑤ the economic importance of construction work in early societies

81. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

No one has objected so strenuously to defining psychology as the science of consciousness, and limiting it to consciousness, as the group of animal psychologists. By energetic work, they had proved that the animal was a very good subject for psychological study, and had discovered much that was important regarding instinct and learning in animals. But from the nature of the case, they could not observe the consciousness of animals; they could only observe their behavior, that is to say, the motor (and in some cases glandular) activities of the animals under known conditions. When then the animal psychologists were warned by the mighty ones in the science that they must interpret their results in terms of consciousness or not call themselves psychologists any longer, they rebelled; and some of the best fighters among them took the offensive, by insisting that human psychology, no less than animal, was properly a study of behavior, and that it had been a great mistake ever to define it as the science of consciousness.

* strenuously: 격렬하게, 맹렬하게

** glandular: 분비선의

- ① The Dominance of Consciousness in Psychology
- ② How Consciousness Became the Core of Psychology
- ③ Why Consciousness Should Remain Central to Psychology
- ④ Inside Human Minds: Why Psychology Rejects Animal Studies
- ⑤ From Consciousness to Behavior: Animal Psychologists' Challenge

82. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

While many studies have described the potential benefits of urban agriculture, there is a need for more research that ① measures the impact of urban agriculture on food access, nutrition, and income generation; explores the potential of urban agriculture to alleviate global challenges such as climate change and biodiversity loss; and suggests ways to maximize the benefits of urban agriculture in relation to these issues. Botanical gardens can use emerging research in these areas ② to inform programmatic approaches. In addition, researchers are exploring growing practices ③ what can maximize production in urban spaces. Botanical gardens may be able to contribute to this work as well as ④ play a role in educating urban gardeners and farmers about recommended practices for their regions, particularly in the midst of a changing global climate. Finally, botanical gardens can benefit by sharing urban agriculture resources and approaches with one another, including lessons ⑤ learned in program design, site design and operation, and partnership development to promote effective community engagement.

* alleviate: 경감하다

** botanical garden: 식물원

83. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Colonial labour regimes worsened global human inequality in two ways. First, they depressed payments to workers in the colonies, enabling the production of comparatively and historically cheap products that nonetheless were highly profitable for the companies of the metropolitan colonizers. ① This sustained rising profits and the emergence of great fortunes in commerce, industry and finance in the metropole. ② Second, when enslaved peoples were freed, enslavers were fully compensated for their loss of “property” based upon the “market value” of the enslaved people at the time. ③ Discussions about compensation for slavery occasionally contributed to diplomatic dialogue, promoting better understanding between countries. ④ In the case of Haiti, this compensation was paid by the newly independent country to the French elite, lumbering Haiti with a fiscal debt that shaped the continuing underdevelopment of the country into the twentieth century. ⑤ In the case of Britain, this compensation was paid by lower- and middle-class taxpayers in Britain over a very long period of time, transferring money to those who had already benefited from enslavement for decades.

- * metropolitan: (식민지에 대한) 본국의
- ** lumber: 떠맡기다
- *** fiscal: 재정적인

84. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

You can use your days off to figure out whether you are a morning person or a night person. Even though the alarm clock doesn't go off on weekends, some people still merrily leap out of bed.

- (A) When an acquaintance asked the Irish writer whether he could visit him at nine o'clock, Wilde replied, “You are a remarkable man! I could never stay awake as long as that. I am always in bed by five o'clock!”
- (B) Others pull their pillows over their heads, relieved that for once they won't be torn out of their sleep in the middle of the night; they can nod off again with visions of breakfast in bed at noon.
- (C) The natural differences between these types are enormous: If there were no outside constraints and people could be left to their own devices, some would not go to bed until the others were already awake for the next day. Oscar Wilde enjoyed flaunting his night-owl status.

* flaunt: 과시하다

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

85. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The current trend of increasing global atmospheric temperatures and increasing seawater acidity reduces the overall capacity of oceans ① to absorb more CO₂. If ② allowed to continue unstopped, this could potentially change pH in the deep-sea regions and hinder the critical processes associated with carbon particulate burial. Similarly, complex relationships between water temperatures and ocean acidity in marine systems ③ eroding calcification rates in shell-bearing organisms and threaten the survival of coral reefs. Coral reefs cover less than 1 percent of the Earth's surface but ④ are home to 25 percent of all marine biodiversity. By the end of the century, current levels of carbon dioxide emissions could result in the most acidic levels of ocean pH in 20 million years, ⑤ which would have severe adverse effects on ocean water chemistry (both coastal and deep sea), the marine life and food webs, and the function of oceans as a carbon reservoir.

* acidity: 산성도

** carbon particulate burial: 탄소 입자 매몰

*** calcification: 석회화

86. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Large Language Models (LLMs) are extremely strong artificial intelligence (AI) systems that use sophisticated algorithms and enormous volumes of data to understand, interpret, and generate human language. Deep learning techniques, specifically neural networks, are typically used in the construction of LLMs in order to process and learn from massive volumes of data. LLMs must be fundamentally trained on a large volume of data, typically measured in petabytes. Large strings of numbers, referred to as “weights” or “parameters,” combined with code that decodes and applies the numbers make up machine learning models. The data that models learn from is not stored in or contained in the models themselves. Rather, certain numbers within a model adjust slightly in response to new information as it gains knowledge. Large language models require the successful development of several essential steps, which are involved in the training process. Large-scale text data collection and preprocessing from a variety of sources, including books, articles, websites, and other textual corpora, usually marks the start of the process.

* petabyte: 페타바이트(약 1,000,000기가바이트에 해당하는 데이터 저장 단위)

** parameter: 매개 변수(모델이 학습하는 수치값)

*** corpora: 말뭉치(대규모 텍스트 자료 집합)

- ① training and operational mechanisms of Large Language Models
- ② approaches to efficiently storing data within Large Language Models
- ③ challenges in the continuous development of Large Language Models
- ④ copyright issues when artificial intelligence produces human language
- ⑤ influence of Large Language Models on generative artificial intelligence

87. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Emojis help us to be super-quick and efficient when responding. Yet, this also raises a question: is this actually a good thing? This kind of rapid response is closely linked to the development of the smartphone. Our communication is now so directly influenced by technology that the two cannot be separated. Technology has increased our efficiency and productivity, but it is a double-edged sword. We may end up less human than we ever wanted. As we adapt to rapidity and hyper-productivity, our conversation may become like fast food, and we may lose the ability to produce and enjoy slow talk. Before the arrival of the smartphone, we were able to wait a couple of days for an answer to an email, and for urgent matters, we made a call. We knew the division between these two forms of communication. In the smartphone era, we cannot and do not wait. We expect an immediate answer for everything.

* emoji: 이모지(감정 등을 표현한 그림 형태의 문자)

- ① A World United by Emojis: Digital Bonds in Daily Life
- ② Smartphone Culture: Where Communication Meets Efficiency
- ③ Emojis Help Build Closer Connections in the Smartphone Age
- ④ The Convenience of Instant Communication: Can't Wait to Talk
- ⑤ Fading Deep Conversations in the Smartphone Era: The Price of Speed

88. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Recognizing changes in the natural world caused in part or entirely due to human activities – such as climate change, pollution and habitat loss – tourists are pursuing what ① is referred to as “last chance” tourism. Last chance tourism is travel motivated by the desire to see threatened or diminishing natural attractions, including glaciers, coral reefs and endangered species. Locations featuring these attractions may continue to experience heightened visitation, ② simultaneously creating opportunities for increased awareness and resource protection as well as increased risk of over-tourism. Over-tourism is acknowledged as a major threat to the industry. Over-tourism describes the tipping point ③ which the costs of tourism outweigh the benefits for local communities due to overcrowding or poor management. If not managed properly, over-tourism is a threat to sustainable tourism development. The growing concern for over-tourism offers opportunities for tourism professionals to implement sustainability best practices and ④ improve site-specific sustainable destination-level management plans. Over-tourism is a complex trend in the travel industry and calls upon destination managers to engage with all sectors and stakeholders ⑤ involved in tourism towards long-term, fact-based planning to mitigate over-tourism.

* tipping point: 임계점

** stakeholder: 이해 당사자

*** mitigate: 완화하다

89. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Utilizing trash or residues from the fruit processing sector has recently become a significant challenge for agro-processing businesses and has a negative influence on the environment. The fruit processing industry produces a lot of waste dumped in landfills or rivers, threatening the ecosystem. ① Therefore, there is a need for disposal techniques that recycle it, provide resources for livestock feed, or extract or create goods with added value. ② It is possible to lessen environmental degradation, increase energy security, and cut greenhouse gas emissions by turning wastes collected from the fruit processing industry into valuable products. ③ It is believed that using fruit waste from processing can help the food industry recover value-added products and make operations commercially viable. ④ Industries prioritize traditional waste disposal methods over sustainable solutions due to high costs and regulatory requirements and lack financial incentives to invest in food waste processing. ⑤ In light of this, it is a promising field of research to use wastes from the processing of fruit to create goods with value added.

* residue: 잔여물

** agro-processing: 농산물 가공

*** viable: 실행 가능한

90. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Hard skills are defined as the specific procedural skills and technical expertise that are required to perform a job, or more aptly put, the 'what' needs to be done.

- (A) We think not. In fact, these soft attributes, or 'how' something is done, are equally critical and allow professionals to thrive in the interpersonal service orientated economy faced daily. This is why modern businesses are looking for graduates with a good mix of hard and soft skills as they enter the workforce.
- (B) These skills are clearly listed in the job description and are acquired through more highly specific education and training programs. Hard skills are the skills we think of when considering a professional college degree.
- (C) Examples include accountants, who must have accounting degrees, lawyers, who must have law degrees, and doctors, who must have medical degrees. But does that mean that these professionals do not need soft skills?

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

91. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Trade is an inevitable activity of human existence. In all periods, people have engaged in transactions ① that involve the exchange of goods, services, and ideas. Not only has trade helped societies adapt their responses to risk and uncertainty but it has also played a central role in intergroup relations be ② they cordial or predatory. Long before the invention of money for private exchange, elements of trade formed part of the earliest human interactions. Among prehistoric people, goods, services, and ideas were exchanged as gifts, tributes, or as part of a barter economy. Beyond early hunter-gatherer communities which strove ③ to maintain self-sufficiency, long-distance trade could be found. Indeed, since its beginnings in the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods, the impulse to trade has developed, eventually ④ fueling immense civilisations and empires. It was the development of maritime trade connecting the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean, and South China Sea, along with the creation of the Silk Road, that established ⑤ how we recognise today as the foundations of the world's modern commercial and trading systems.

* cordial: 우호적인, 다정한

** Palaeolithic: 구석기 시대의

*** Neolithic: 신석기 시대의

92. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Employees tend to leave companies to become founders when their employers' growth rates begin to fall, reducing the attractiveness of staying there and the opportunity costs of becoming founders. The likelihood of an employee leaving to become a founder has also been linked to the employee's own performance. Employees whose performance was in the middle of the distribution were the least likely to leave; the most likely were the poor-performing employees (the "slugs" whose pay wasn't high and who had the least to lose by leaving to found a startup) and the high-performing employees (the "stars" who had the potential to earn high wages by becoming self-employed). Although high-paid employees may be less likely than lower-paid employees to walk away from their salaries, if they have saved a high percentage of their earnings over the years, that nest egg may make them more likely to make the leap than if they hadn't saved.

* slug: 게으름뱅이

** nest egg: 비상금, 저축금

- ① most valued traits in employees at large companies
- ② impact of financial savings on career change decisions
- ③ steps employees can take to become successful founders
- ④ uncertainties employees face in a rapidly changing job market
- ⑤ factors influencing employees' decision to start their own business

93. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is some evidence that cooler body temperatures can cause people's internal clocks to click at a slower rate. One experiment found that divers immersed in 39-degree sea water estimated a 60-second interval to pass more than 10 percent faster than they did before entering the water. Other studies have found that people with high fevers perceive the clock to move more slowly than it actually does (they overestimate intervals of time). These findings raise the possibility that people in warmer places are operating on slower internal clocks. This would, in turn, cause the speed of events to seem faster to them, perhaps explaining why their actual temporal norms are kept slower. In other words, in terms of their own internal metronomes, there may be little or no difference in the subjective tempo experienced by people in hotter and colder climates. The tempo in both cases may seem just right.

- ① The Use of Tools and Technology for Time Measurement
- ② Exploring Body Temperature's Role in Time Perception
- ③ The Changing Meaning of Time in a Fast-Paced World
- ④ How Does Climate Influence Our Work Efficiency?
- ⑤ Climate and Time: What History Doesn't Tell Us

94. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

By the 1950s, social theorists began thinking and writing about age, aging, generations, and the life course. Their work remains relevant today. The first serious attempt to look at the social importance of age groups ① was made by the German sociologist Karl Mannheim in an essay titled "The Problem of Generations," which was first published in 1927. Mannheim defined generation as a category of people ② born within a specific historical era or time period. For Mannheim, a generation was also characterized by common world views that distinguished ③ it from other generations. Mannheim was keenly aware that accident of birth timing did not automatically create these common understandings and worldviews; he observed that social and social psychological processes led some members of a generation ④ develop an identity and consciousness with their age peers. Mannheim suggested that generational consciousness arose not from merely being born at the same time but from being exposed to the same kinds of experiences and historical events in a common social and political environment. According to Mannheim, ⑤ belonging to a generation is a combination of a state of mind and an age grouping.

95. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A promising starting point for seeing how well we currently understand consciousness is to look at the one species that we know for certain does have conscious experiences – our own. With human consciousness we at least know what it is from our own personal experience and we also have the advantage of being able to use language to ask other people what their conscious experiences are like. ① If we could identify the characteristic ‘signature’ of consciousness in our own brains, then it might be possible to look for similar signatures in the brains of animals that cannot tell us in words what they are feeling. ② Even a theory of consciousness that did not explain how conscious experiences arise from brain tissue might at least indicate what brain structures or types of brain activity were correlated with consciousness. ③ Non-human species often exhibit sophisticated problem-solving abilities, indicating a level of cognitive complexity beyond simple instinct. ④ We could then see whether similar brain structures or activities are also found in other species. ⑤ Insights from human consciousness could therefore become our way of coming to grips with animal consciousness.

96. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Organic chemistry occupies a central role in the world around us, as we are surrounded by organic compounds.

- (A) In fact, our bodies are constructed mostly from organic compounds (DNA, RNA, proteins, etc.) whose behavior and function are determined by principles such as molecular structure, bonding, and reactivity – all central to organic chemistry. The responses of our bodies to pharmaceuticals are the results of reactions guided by the principles of organic chemistry.
- (B) A deep understanding of those principles enables the design of new drugs that fight disease and improve the overall quality of life and longevity. Accordingly, it is not surprising that organic chemistry is required knowledge for anyone entering the health professions.
- (C) The food that we eat and the clothes that we wear are comprised of organic compounds. Our ability to smell odors or see colors results from the behavior of organic compounds. Pharmaceuticals, pesticides, paints, adhesives, and plastics are all made from organic compounds.

* pharmaceutical: 의약품, 제약

** adhesive: 접착제

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

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

Imagination gives life to ideas by drawing from the well of received education and on the basis of experience to date. In the absence of ① deliberate actions, ideas end up as dead letters and, as Steve Jobs said, result in regrets. Turned into actions with a useful purpose, ideas ② leave the realm of fantasy. This process of ideation (ideas in action) can be started and completed in isolation – the ‘one-man show’, the solo agent surrounded by firewalls – or by opening ourselves to external contexts and realities, an approach that allows for ③ superior results by combining in different ways our own ideas with those of others. An open culture of conversing ④ disrupts a way of thinking that allows participants to have their say on equal terms, in a non-confrontational, non-status, friendly manner. All participants set their own agenda based on their passion. Thus, new knowledge is created from questions that arise during these conversations – a process that invariably leads to surprising learning and outcomes. It is here that open innovation comes into play, as a culture so ⑤ effective that it reduces transaction costs caused in the ideation process.

98. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Likewise, reproductive success increases with mother’s age and maternal experience.

One of the hallmarks of dolphin society is a high degree of variability. This variability both enriches the social fabric and complicates the researcher’s desire for simple, absolute descriptions. Not all females can be clearly identified as belonging to a band on the basis of our current criteria. (①) Females employ a variety of approaches to calf rearing, ranging from those who attempt to rear them alone to those who rear them with band members in nursery groups of various and changeable sizes. (②) Overall, females rearing calves in larger, more stable groups enjoy significantly greater reproductive success than do others. (③) Thus, female reproductive success seems to be enhanced by group living, likely through improved protection of calves from predation and other threats and calf exposure to other individuals for socialization, learning, and possibly allomaternal care. (④) In an examination of the behavioral differences between primiparous and experienced mothers, it was shown that experienced mothers tended to maintain greater synchrony with and closer distances to their calves, thereby providing increased control over their calves’ environment. (⑤) Experienced mothers also tended to include other mothers with calves as close associates.

* allomaternal care: (어미가 아닌 다른 개체에 의한) 대리 양육

** primiparous: 초산의

*** synchrony: 동시성(두 개체가 행동이나 상태를 함께 맞추거나 일치시키는 것)

99. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Children learn from the patterns they see, but they also perform psychological experiments to explore the inner as well as the outer world. For example, Ed Tronick got nine-montholds to watch their mothers suddenly adopt a perfectly still pose – a kind of impassive, iron face. As you might expect, the babies were perturbed by this, and often even started crying. But they would also produce a large number of unusual and expressive gestures, as if they were trying somehow to test what was wrong. In another study, instead of having a baby imitate an adult, the adult imitated the baby, mimicking everything that the baby did. Faced with this extremely peculiar behavior, one-year-olds performed a different kind of experiment. They produced odd exaggerated gestures as if they were testing whether the experimenter really would imitate those actions too. They would wiggle a hand in some particularly strange way to see if the adult would do the same. The babies were as intrigued by the mimicry as they were by the stone face and, in each case, they tried to get a reaction from the adult that would help them figure out what was going on.

* perturb: 불안하게 하다
 ** mimic: 흉내 내다
 *** wiggle: 흔들다



Babies actively conduct psychological experiments to understand what is happening by reacting to _____ (A) _____ adult behaviors with expressive or exaggerated gestures to test the adult's _____ (B) _____.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | curious | ..... | approval |
| ② | predictable | ..... | approval |
| ③ | distinctive | ..... | involvement |
| ④ | unusual | ..... | response |
| ⑤ | familiar | ..... | response |

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

All scarce resources are rival, meaning that use by one person leaves less of the resource (in quality or quantity) for others to use. Many resources, however, are non-rival, which means that use by one person does not leave less for others to use. When this is true, there is no competition for use and the resource is not ① scarce in an economic sense, even if total supply is inadequate. Examples include streetlights, many different ecosystem services, and information. Price rationing in this case reduces use and hence value to society without affecting quantity, which is ② inefficient. For example, if someone develops a cheap, clean solar energy technology and then patents it (which makes it excludable), it can be sold at a price. A positive price will reduce use, leading to ③ less substitution away from competing energy sources, such as coal, and society as a whole suffers. Markets will only provide non-rival resources if they are made excludable and can be sold at a price, but this ④ creates artificial scarcity. Paradoxically, the value of non-rival resources to society is ⑤ minimized at a price of zero, but at that price, markets will not provide it.

* price rationing: 가격 배급[할당]

[101~102] 다음 글을 읽고. 물음에 답하시오.

Resilience is when the unexpected happens but we keep our nerve and handle whatever challenge is resting in our lap. Resilience is necessary for our physical survival, for our mental and physical well-being, for our ability to realise our potential, and for the successful achievement of our life goals. At a basic, primitive level, our primary goal as humans is (a) physical survival; the avoidance of death for as long as possible despite its inevitability. Resilience is (b) vital for our survival, both as individual human beings and as a species. In ancient times, resilience would have been required to fend off much more overt dangers like being mauled to death by an animal whilst out hunting for food. Imagine if, in those times when survival was the order of the day, a man stood frozen with fear upon seeing a predator appear in front of him. Regardless of whether that man was expecting to encounter such a threat during that hunting trip, he would need to keep his nerve and either fight the animal or flee from it. Those would be the only (c) survival options available to him. Without a cando attitude and quick problem-solving followed by quick action, that man would be dead. In the modern day we are still fighting for our survival but now our needs are more (d) simplified, even though they still ultimately serve to keep us alive. Modern survival means having enough money for fuel, clothing and shelter; thoughtfully looking after our bodies well enough to prevent life-threatening illness; fulfilling our potential in order to easily maintain emotional well-being which, in addition to making life worth living, directly and indirectly affects our ability to achieve our basic survival needs for fuel, clothing and shelter; and creating a family or social network to keep us feeling valued and, as research suggests, (e) enabling a longer lifespan.

* fend off: ~을 막아 내다

** maul: (~에게) 상처를 입히다

101. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Cost of Survival: What We Sacrifice
- ② Resilience: Overcoming Life's Challenges
- ③ Resilience at a Cost and the Price of Survival
- ④ Embracing Danger When Risk Becomes Challenge
- ⑤ The Wisdom of Our Ancestors: Lessons for the Future

102. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

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

Despite overwhelming scientific evidence, climate change still has a detection problem. That is, it is a phenomenon that some people ① perceive on the planet, in the news, or in their own lives, while others do not. The environmental philosopher Timothy Morton has labeled climate change a hyperobject, a term he coined to describe realities that are massive, nonlocal, and “sticky” in that they reveal themselves only through phenomena created by the interaction of other objects, a condition known as “interobjectivity.” As such, climate change defies humans’ understanding of an object that can be ② easily seen, touched, or described and has a singular pinpoint location. Like the main character in the 1933 film *The Invisible Man*, climate change cannot be ③ detected except by measuring something associated with it, such as temperature or sea-level rise. These are the phenomena of climate change, and, like the bandages and clothing worn by the invisible man, they ④ conceal the shape of the object. Without his suit, bandages, gloves, and sunglasses, the invisible man would indeed be invisible on screen. Similarly, climate change lacks a form, shape, or even location; it is revealed only through its phenomena, and this ⑤ creates the detection problem. Some people can see climate change, while others cannot see it.

* defy: 거스르다, 거역하다

104. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The answer to this question may lie in a consensual approach to various issues threatening mankind and his own survival today.

Science can be considered as a good and an evil master. This is because science is knowledge and knowledge is power, and with power come wisdom and liberation. But at the same time, science can also breed arrogance and tyranny. Science does have the potential to be beneficial or harmful, emancipative or oppressive. (①) In the twentieth century, there were several examples which spoke about the dual role of science. (②) Now the question is how we can ensure that science plays an emancipative role in the world. (③) This may be possible only through the proper exchange of information, transparency, and tolerance for multiple viewpoints. (④) In a progressive society, science may play a liberating role by helping people overcome their poverty, ignorance, and superstition. (⑤) However, in a democratic political framework, the people themselves can prevent the misuse of science, and this would help them to grow and develop themselves in a proper and planned manner.

* emancipative: 해방적인, 해방의

** transparency: 투명성

105. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A greater sensitivity and concern towards the welfare and wellbeing of the natural environment and ecological systems are contributing to shifts in people's feelings about other animals. Images of animals are used by activist organizations to provoke strong affective responses as part of initiatives to fight animal cruelty. Among wild animals, koalas are often to be found in 'cute animal' digital portrayals and are strategically used as charismatic flagship species in conservation awareness and fundraising efforts. While cute affects play some role in these affective connections, broader ethical principles concerning animal rights and the awe-inspiring power and beauty of nature are central to these transformations. A notable move towards attunement to issues such as animal welfare in farming, the horse racing industry and the fur industry, together with heightened awareness of the environmental impacts of factory farming, is evident in countries comprising the Global North. Many people have adopted an ethical stance on the treatment and use of animals and are changing their consumption habits accordingly. Practices such as the adoption of organic, vegetarian and vegan diets are also expanding rapidly in response to concern about animal welfare and environmental sustainability.

* flagship species: 깃대종(생태계에서 차지하는 중요성에 비추어 보호할 필요가 있는 생물종)

** attunement: 조화, 조율



Growing environmental and ethical concerns, heightened by emotionally impactful campaigns featuring 'cute animals', are ___(A)___ public attitudes toward animals and highlighting issues in industries like factory farming, horse racing, and fur, prompting many to ___(B)___ ethical consumption habits.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | reshaping | ..... | embrace |
| ② | reinforcing | ..... | overlook |
| ③ | preserving | ..... | deprioritize |
| ④ | stabilizing | ..... | oppose |
| ⑤ | ignoring | ..... | enforce |

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

Writers such as Braudel and Mukerji make an important point, namely, that conspicuous or luxury consumption did not start with the emergence of capitalism. Yet even though the fundamental elements of a consumer culture – the use of goods for both social positioning and as a symbolic means of self-expression – were both in place by the nineteenth century, it is only with the rise of industrial capitalism that a full-blown consumerism ① appeared. After the eighteenth century, activities that were once restricted to the ② elite were now practiced by the masses as well. A flood of common industrial goods swept over the market that itself ③ contracted through new opportunities for buying. Innovations such as the department store made shopping a regular and attractive activity. Fashion became a social force and led to the cyclical abandonment and adoption of different styles whether goods were still useful or not. Status or standing was marked by consumption differences ④ extending to the veritable limits of social groupings in society. The appearance of mass advertising aimed at ordinary citizens through newspapers, radio, popular magazines, and later television ⑤ stimulated purchasing and innovated an entire language of media-assisted consumption.

* conspicuous: 이목을 끄는, 과시적인

** veritable: 실질적인, 실제의

[107~108] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The assumption that just being more explicit will make for better instruction assumes that language is simply a delivery system for information, a literal packaging of knowledge. It is not. Each utterance in a social interaction does much (a) more work. For example, there are hidden costs in telling people things. If a student can figure something out for him- or herself, explicitly providing the information preempts the student's opportunity to build a sense of agency and (b) independence, which, in turn, affects the relationship between teacher and student. Think about it. When you figure something out for yourself, there is a certain thrill in the figuring. After a few (c) successful experiences, you might start to think that figuring things out is something that you can actually do. Maybe you are even a figuring-out kind of person, (d) discouraging an agentive dimension to identity. When you are told what to do, particularly without asking, it feels different. Being told explicitly what to do and how to do it – over and over again – provides the foundation for a different set of feelings and a different story about what you can and can't do, and who you are. The interpretation might be that you are the kind of person who cannot figure things out for yourself. This is doubtless one reason why recent research has shown that most (e) accomplished teachers do not spend a lot of time in telling mode.

* preempt: 선점하다, 선취하다

107. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Power of Clear Explanation
- ② How Language Encourages Play in the Classroom
- ③ Why Teachers Need to Be Both Explicit and Implicit
- ④ Teacher's Knowledge: Increasing Instructional Efficiency
- ⑤ Figuring Things Out: What Students Gain When Teachers Tell Less

108. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

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

People highly sensitive to the ingroup/loyalty domain should find ridiculing humor particularly appealing (provided their group is not the target). Zillmann and Bryant argue that ridicule in humor is often ① used to disparage outgroup members and venerate ingroup members. As such, those with ② greater sensitivity to ingroup/loyalty may be rewarded by this type of humor's validation of the group. Evidence of this dynamic can be found in research explaining the widespread ③ appeal of the racially provocative humor in Norman Lear's All in the Family. Owing in part to the satirical nature of the program, high and low prejudice individuals were able to assign different meaning to the content, interpreting it in a manner ④ inconsistent with their existing views (and social identities). Specifically, low prejudice viewers perceived the content to be satirical whereas high prejudice consumers interpreted the content to be "telling it like it is." Thus, audience members ⑤ selectively perceived the object of ridicule as the outgroup member, an outcome facilitated by the show's satirical approach.

* disparage: 폄하하다

** venerate: 존경하다

*** satirical: 풍자적인

110. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Clearly the only way it is going to see another dawn is to go for the variable site and gamble on getting 5 units instead of none.

Imagine a small bird nearing the end of a long, cold winter day. It has the opportunity to visit one last foraging site before dark to get the remaining food energy it needs to survive the night. (①) Suppose it requires four more units of food and has a choice of two possible sites. (②) One yields three units every time it is visited, and is thus of constant quality; the other yields five units on half the occasions it is visited, but nothing at all on the other half, and is therefore of variable quality. (③) For a rate-maximising predator, the constant site would seem to be best, because its average yield per visit is 3 units compared with only 2.5 at the variable site. (④) Unfortunately, were our bird to be tempted by this, it would be dead by morning. (⑤) Such a decision would be based on minimising the risk of starvation rather than maximising net rate of intake, and our bird would be said to forage in a risk-sensitive fashion.

* forage: 먹이를 찾다

111. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The true definition of representative art is not that the artifact resembles an original, but that the feeling evoked by the artifact resembles the feeling evoked by the original. When a portrait is said to be like the sitter, what is meant is that the spectator, when he looks at the portrait, ‘feels as if’ he were in the sitter’s presence. This is what the representative artist as such is aiming at. He knows how he wants to make his audience feel, and he constructs his artifact in such a way that it will make them feel like that. Up to a point, this is done by representing the object literally; but beyond that point it is done by skilful departure from literal representation. The skill in question, like any other form of skill, is a matter of devising means to a given end, and is acquired empirically, by observing how certain artifacts affect certain audiences, and thus through experience becoming able to produce in one’s audience the kind of effect one wants to produce.



Representative art seeks to bring out a(n) (A) response associated with an original subject, achieved by using observation and experience to (B) any literal representation at some point.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | inner | ..... | emphasize |
| ② | emotional | ..... | exceed |
| ③ | intellectual | ..... | avoid |
| ④ | visual | ..... | limit |
| ⑤ | observational | ..... | intensify |

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

The research psychologist Elizabeth Loftus has done more than anyone else to help juries understand research implications on eyewitness testimony. In her expert testimony, she explains to juries that eyewitness testimony can be very ① unreliable, that recalling is not like playing back a videotape, and that we fill in many of the missing details without knowing it – a process called confabulation. It is common for prosecuting attorneys to call upon other expert witnesses in an attempt to rebut Loftus’s testimony. But such rebuttals don’t deny, or present evidence against, the ② existence of confabulation. Instead, they usually ③ deny the possibility that the eyewitness testimony is accurate. Confabulation is one of the best established effects in cognitive psychology, so the concept itself is hard to rebut. It is ④ less difficult to assert exceptions to scientific generalizations. The prosecution expert might report having known someone with uncanny recall, or having had occasional research subjects with that ability. This fact, of course, would in no way ⑤ compromise the findings on memory, nor would you need an expert to make the observation.

- * testimony: 증언
- ** rebut: 반박하다
- *** uncanny: 초인적인

[113~114] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Addition is not the only numerical operation in the animal repertoire. The ability to compare two numerical quantities is an even more fundamental ability, and indeed it is widespread among animals. Show a chimpanzee two trays on which you have placed several bits of chocolate. On the first tray, two piles of chocolate chips are (a) visible, one with four pieces, and the other with three pieces. The second tray contains a pile with five pieces of chocolate and, separate from it, a single piece. Leave the animal enough time to watch the situation carefully before letting it choose one tray and eat its contents. Which tray do you think that it will pick? Most of the time, without training, the chimpanzee selects the tray with the (b) largest total number of chocolate chips. Hence, the greedy primate must spontaneously compute the total of the first tray ($4 + 3 = 7$), then the total of the second tray ($5 + 1 = 6$), and finally it must reckon that 7 is larger than 6 and that it is therefore (c) advantageous to choose the first tray. If the chimp could not do the additions but was content with choosing the tray with the largest single pile of chocolates, it should have been (d) right in this particular example because, while the pile with five chips on the second tray exceeds each of the piles on the first tray, the total amount of chips on the first tray is larger. Clearly, the two (e) additions and the final comparison operation are all required for success.

* numerical: 수의

** primate: 영장류 동물

*** reckon: 판단하다

113. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① From Sharing to Fighting: Why Numbers Matter to Chimps
- ② Instinct vs. Intelligence: What Guides Animal Adaptation?
- ③ Animal Mathematics: Chimps Calculating and Comparing
- ④ What Animal Behavior Tells Us About Ourselves
- ⑤ When Do Animals Outsmart Us at Estimation?

114. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

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

Self-regulation can be hard work. In fact, Roy Baumeister and his colleagues liken selfregulation to exercising a muscle. At first, the exercise may be easy, but with repetitions it becomes harder and harder. And after the muscle is fatigued, it may be ① difficult to use it for some time until it recovers. Similarly, exerting self-control in one task (such as trying to suppress thoughts about a particular object) ② weakens people's ability to exercise control in a completely different task, such as persisting in a difficult figure-drawing or anagram-solving task. The fact that self-regulation depletes some inner resource in this way may even account for the observation that people who are fatigued, under stress, or are ③ low in regulatory resources for other reasons often turn to tempting behaviors that are damaging in the long run. These outcomes are not ④ inevitable, however; recent studies suggest that at times, a cognitive load may reduce attention to, and feelings of temptation by, attractive stimuli such as calorie-rich treat foods. The reason appears to be that some cognitive resources are required to recognize the tempting nature of such stimuli, so at times a demanding cognitive task may actually ⑤ inhibit self-regulation.

* fatigued: 피로해진

** anagram: 철자 순서를 바꾸어 만든 말

*** deplete: 고갈시키다

116. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Even a huge library like the Library of Congress works effectively on this system, but when we consider human memory – when metaphors meet the brain, as it were – the analogy is less persuasive.

Most metaphors of memory over the centuries have described the memory system as a storehouse, or palace with many rooms in which memories may be placed. (①) A more up-to-date version of this storehouse metaphor is a large library. (②) In such a system, new books are stored in precise locations according to such specified characteristics as the general topic, date of publication, and author's name. (③) Armed with such knowledge, a borrower can retrieve the sought-for volume successfully at a later time. (④) There is little evidence, for instance, that our millions of specific memories are each stored in just one specific location in the brain; in contrast, most neuroscientists now believe that memories are represented by neural networks distributed widely throughout the cerebral cortex. (⑤) Additionally, the library metaphor suggests that memories of events and pieces of knowledge are fixed objects, like books on shelves, whereas a stronger case can be made for memories as dynamic activities of the brain rather than as static entities.

* cerebral cortex: 대뇌 피질

117. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Because environments are complex and ever-changing, carrying capacity can vary. If a fire destroys a forest, for example, the carrying capacities for most forest animals will decline, whereas carrying capacities for species that benefit from fire (such as fire-adapted grasses or trees with specially adapted seeds) will increase. Our own species has proven capable of intentionally altering our environment to raise our carrying capacity. When our ancestors began to build shelters and use fire for heating and cooking, they eased the limiting factors of cold climates and were able to expand into new territory. As human civilization developed, we overcame limiting factors through the development of new technologies and cultural institutions. People have managed so far to increase the planet's carrying capacity for our species, but we have done so by appropriating immense proportions of the planet's natural resources. In the process, we have reduced carrying capacities for countless other organisms that rely on those same resources.

* carrying capacity: 수용 능력

** appropriate: 혼자 독차지하다



With carrying capacity for individual species being _____ (A) _____ due to the nature of environments, humans have successfully increased their own by _____ (B) _____ their living environments, but this has come at the expense of the carrying capacity for other species.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | fluid | ..... | conserving |
| ② | fluid | ..... | reshaping |
| ③ | constant | ..... | stabilizing |
| ④ | constant | ..... | expanding |
| ⑤ | responsive | ..... | restoring |

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

A groundbreaking study of morality and time by Eugene Caruso began by pointing out that moral rules are generally assumed to remain constant. An act that was morally wrong yesterday will be morally wrong tomorrow, and to the ① same degree, assuming the circumstances have not changed. Yet, his work found that people condemned identical misdeeds more when set in the future than in the past. In general, people seem to “moralize” the future. That is, they apply ② stricter moral rules to the future than the past or present and show greater moral concern. In various studies, thinking about the future made people condemn misdeeds by others more intensely, as opposed to thinking about the present. They even called for more severe punishment for themselves for future misdeeds than in the past. So it is not simply a matter of ③ selfishly wanting everyone else to obey the rules and exempting oneself. People will make greater ④ sacrifices for their reputation when focused on the future than the present. People are even more virtuous and generous in their own actions, or at least they say they would be, when they are thinking about the future and the present. That’s because thinking about the future makes them ⑤ forget about having a good reputation.

* exempt: 면제하다

[119~120] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Though thousands of books have been written about learning, the concept of learning potential remains insufficiently elaborated. One of the possible reasons for such a state of affairs is the tendency to view learning only through its (a) products. When a math or history exam is given to students, it is assumed that the results of the exam will reveal the efficiency of students’ previous learning. In other words, what we can see in such an exam is only the result rather than the process of learning. Moreover, such an exam provides us with relatively (b) little information about each student’s potential for learning something new. For example, one student can achieve good exam results by investing much more time in learning than another student who achieved the same result. The efficiency of the first one is thus (c) higher than that of the second student, but this factor is “hidden” in a typical exam. The situation is even more (d) complicated in the case of so-called intelligence tests. Some psychologists insist that properly designed intelligence tests tap into the individual’s innate abilities that are unrelated to his or her learning experiences. Others, however, define intelligence itself as a “general learning ability” and claim that intelligence tests provide us with a pretty accurate estimate of not only personal knowledge but also the person’s learning ability. Irrespective of the definition, however, the results of intelligence tests provide information only about people’s (e) current knowledge and problem-solving skills but say little about their learning potential.

119. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Pros and Cons of Evaluating Students by Learning Potential
- ② Stop Standardizing, Start Individualizing: The Future of Learning
- ③ Learning Potential: What Exams and Intelligence Tests Fail to Capture
- ④ Is Learning Potential Just a Subjective Judgment, or Can It Be Quantified?
- ⑤ The Art of Observation: Practical Ways to Identify Student Learning Potential

120. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

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

Defining the boundaries of a field is, perhaps, a foolish objective. A narrow definition risks ① excluding issues that should be included. Too broad a definition, on the other hand, risks absorbing research problems that are just too ② irrelevant. In either case, of course, scholars can choose to ignore your definition. There are several ways one can proceed. One tactic is to focus on which scholars define themselves in the field. The problem with this approach is that the field of the sociology of markets is sufficiently ③ integrated that there may be multiple communities of scholars with differing concerns contained within it. Even if one could draw a circle around the field, one would still not understand what its focus or questions were. The opposite strategy is to ④ impose a theoretical definition of the field. This approach has the advantage of focusing on a theoretical perspective, presumably of interest to a wide number of scholars. But one is likely to leave out scholars and issues that are of relevance to the field. You may quickly ⑤ reduce your audience to those who agree with you.

122. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The mistakenness of this idea is becoming increasingly clear.

For most people, the deep ocean is out of sight and out of mind. Not long ago, common (even academic) thinking was that the ocean was so vast that humans were not capable of changing it substantially. (①) This was especially true for the deep sea away from coastal human concentrations. (②) As we use up coastal resources such as fisheries and fossil hydrocarbons, we have moved into increasingly deeper water to continue exploitation. (③) Also, new methods are being developed for extracting from the deep ocean new resources, such as important minerals rare on the continents, or for exploiting unusual biochemical characteristics of deep-sea organisms. (④) Meanwhile, as we explore, we are increasingly finding the results of human activities, including plastics and other pollution as well as temperature changes, oxygen depletion, and acidification from increasing carbon dioxide concentrations. (⑤) We are also learning how very long it would take ecosystems of the deep ocean to recover from damages we may cause.

* hydrocarbon: 탄화수소

** acidification: 산성화

123. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Acknowledging that some animals can experience feelings – although not necessarily in a way that humans can understand – directly affects the way that different animals are perceived and treated in many settings, not just research laboratories. Animals are eaten, worn, deprived of their freedom and natural environments, legally and illegally sold, blamed for pandemics and used as a buffer to loneliness, to name just a few. In all these scenarios, the existence and extent of their emotional capacity is perceived differently both between and within species, with a direct flow-on effect on their life experiences and wellbeing in a human-dominated world. Questioning the basis for these at times contradictory perceptions of different species, or members of the same species in different environments, reveals the extent of human supremacy. It also reveals that perception of emotion in animals is not always driven by biological facts. In many cases, this perception is based on a social construct created and maintained by human beings as the more dominant animal.



Human (A) of animal emotions vary across species and contexts, shaping animals' wellbeing in ways that reveal human supremacy and reflect (B) constructed beliefs rather than biological facts.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-----------------|-------|----------------|
| ① | observations | ..... | systematically |
| ② | categorizations | ..... | artificially |
| ③ | categorizations | ..... | intentionally |
| ④ | perceptions | ..... | intentionally |
| ⑤ | perceptions | ..... | socially |

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

There are limits to the use of the experimental method when a scientist cannot control the situations that are significant for the solution of problems. In the social sciences, ① less use can be made of the method of controlled experiment because the investigator cannot control the situations. For example, one way to prove or disprove the proposition that high tariffs bring prosperity would be to apply very heavy tariffs to all goods entering the United States for a considerable period of time, while holding ② constant all other factors affecting business activity. If a sustained increase in prosperity followed, we would then have substantial evidence to ③ contradict the thesis that high duties are a cause of prosperity. No investigator can control the country's tariff policy; and even if she could, while the high tariff was in effect, many other ④ social changes would be taking place, such as strikes, the establishment of new industries, and perhaps even wars. Some of these other changes would doubtless have much more influence on the state of national prosperity than would the high tariff and would make it ⑤ impossible to separate out the effects of the high tariff from the effects of all these other events.

* tariff: 관세

** thesis: 명제

[125~126] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The tourism and hospitality industry is particularly sensitive to economic cycles and political trouble and can be badly affected in times of uncertainty. For example, the global nature of the industry means that it is vulnerable to (a) external events that cause fluctuations in tourist visits and spend. The global 2001-2004 economic downturn, 9/11, the Iraq War and the outbreak of SARS all led to a drop in revenue in the industry. These factors reduced the number of travellers internationally and (b) removed uncertainty and fragility in the tourism market. Many of these aspects are particularly pronounced in the airline industry and trade unions have often railed against the manner in which employees are used as ‘shock absorbers’ to protect the industry from the cyclical nature of the market. These hard approaches to HRM have seen major redundancy programmes in a number of airlines in recent years, especially after 9/11. On the other hand, a number of companies have sought a more soft approach to HRM which aimed at (c) increasing the customer responsiveness of their front-line staff. British Airways, for example, had a series of initiatives in the 1980s and 1990s such as ‘Putting People First’ and ‘Winning for Customers’. Among other things, these initiatives sought to introduce teamwork, implement extensive training programmes, enhance quality procedures, and develop multi-skilled staff. As companies alternate between hard and soft approaches to HRM, employees may become (d) confused as to what the company message is. Ultimately, employees may well be a company’s ‘greatest asset’, but in times of uncertainty and downturn are equally (e) expendable as recent history suggests.

* rail against: ~에 대해 격분하다

** HRM (human resource management): 인적 자원 관리

*** redundancy: (인력 과잉에 따른) 정리 해고[감원 조치]

125. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Tourism Under Pressure: The Complexities of Overtourism
- ② Tourism and HRM: Adapting to the New Global Travel Demand
- ③ The Impact of Globalization on Airline HRM and Customer Service
- ④ Balancing Employee Needs and Market Pressures in the Airline Industry
- ⑤ HRM Strategies in Tourism and Hospitality Industry During Times of Crisis

126. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

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

One of the most widely debated applications of AI in law enforcement is predictive policing, where algorithms analyze historical crime data to predict where crimes are likely to occur and who may be involved. By identifying ① high-risk areas and individuals, predictive policing aims to allocate law enforcement resources more efficiently and reduce crime. However, predictive policing has been criticized for perpetuating bias and discrimination, particularly against ② minority communities. If an AI system is trained on biased data that reflects historical patterns of over-policing in certain neighborhoods, it may disproportionately target those areas for increased law enforcement presence, ③ diminishing existing inequalities. This has raised concerns about the fairness and accuracy of predictive policing systems and the potential for unjust outcomes. For example, a predictive policing system used by the Los Angeles Police Department was found to disproportionately target Black and Latino communities, leading to heightened surveillance and ④ increased arrests in those areas. Critics argue that predictive policing systems must be carefully designed and rigorously tested to ensure that they do not perpetuate racial bias or ⑤ undermine trust in law enforcement.

* perpetuate: 영속화하다, 고착시키다

** disproportionately: 불균형적으로

128. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

We are only just beginning to develop the technology to grow marine organisms as agriculture in the same way as we farm the land.

We use the oceans as a source of food. (①) However, present fishing methods have become so efficient that we have dangerously depleted fish stocks over large parts of the ocean. (②) Indeed, this is probably the last major untapped food resource on the planet. (③) At the same time, we use the oceans as a repository for our waste, often assuming the oceans are so large that they have an infinite capacity to absorb our pollutants. (④) Yet, it is clear from the increased incidence of toxic plankton blooms and other undesirable effects that this is not true. (⑤) For all these reasons, it is important that we study the oceans and understand how they operate.

* repository: 저장소

** plankton bloom: 플랑크톤 대발생

129. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

At the very minimum, genetic evolution has given all humans similarly programmed sense organs and brains, giving them a developmental bias called ‘prepared learning’. This means that humans are innately prepared to learn certain behaviours and predisposed to avoid others. Humans are innately set up to see and hear things and then to set about imitating them. Thus, useful things like multiplication tables and less useful things like the crazy frog ring-tone are replicated and spread. Humans are the physical hosts needed for memes to spread. The meme does not need to be useful to the host. It does not even need to make sense or be beneficial. As an example, Blackmore argues that it was through infectious imitation, rather than an understanding of its long-term benefit, that agriculture became fashionable. Farming uses far more energy and time than hunting and gathering. Being tied to one location makes the farmer more vulnerable to drought, flood, disease or attack. So the farmer seems to have chosen a risky life of endless toil for no obvious benefit.

* meme: 밈, (유행하는) 문화적인 정보

** toil: 고된 노동



Humans (A) learn some behaviours and avoid others, spreading memes not for usefulness but by (B) others’ actions or reactions, as shown in agriculture.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | inherently | ..... | copying |
| ② | socially | ..... | copying |
| ③ | deliberately | ..... | translating |
| ④ | genetically | ..... | learning |
| ⑤ | partially | ..... | learning |

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

Censorship is a means of preventing the expression of ideas, speech, or behaviour. Social, religious, political, military, and other authorities ① practise censorship in the name of the common good of society, seeking to protect it from heresy, treason, or ideological error. In one form or another, censorship has existed ② universally throughout Greek history. Most of the censorship among the ancient Greeks occurred over religious and political ideas. The common charge was impiety (asebeia). Since they believed that the gods could actively help or harm the city state, impious behaviour that might invoke divine anger was ③ punished. Sparta imposed a rigid system of censorship to protect its militarism: books, music, and even learned men were ④ banned. Greek tyrants exercised censorship to silence and eliminate their opponents. Generally speaking, under the tyrants, and many other rulers, censorship was ⑤ inconsistent with harsh repression.

* heresy: 이단, 이교

** impiety: 불경죄

*** tyrant: 참주(고대 아테네의 집정관)

[131~132] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Curiously, it became rather trendy in the late 20th century to claim to know nothing about science or mathematics. There was a popular belief that scientific knowledge was somehow at odds with being a (a) cultured individual, when in fact it is central to it. In 1959, the English scientist and novelist C. P. Snow delivered a famous lecture in which he spoke of the distance and even animosity that existed between the 'two cultures' of science and the arts, or humanities. This deep division in intellectual life was, he felt, holding up human progress. The divide remained, and even (b) increased, in the following decades. It might now be narrowing, but it's far from closed.

More people, though, now recognize that knowing about science is not a mark of philistinism, but the very opposite. An informed appreciation of the world around us, the laws it follows and how we can discover those laws, puts us in the (c) best position to make the most of our individual lives and the resources the planet affords us as a species. The loss of wild places was mourned poetically by 19th-century writers such as Wordsworth or Thoreau and demonstrated a need to find out how to renew and (d) protect the environment. But this deep regret for what humans have done to the world, invoked through the arts, can be used in (e) harmful action through the application of science and understanding.

* animosity: 적대감, 증오

** philistinism: 속물성

*** mourn: 애도하다, 슬퍼하다

131. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Poetry Has Influenced Scientific Progress
- ② Science and Culture: A Conflict That Still Divides Us
- ③ The Origins of the Divide Between Scientists and Artists
- ④ The Beauty of Nature: A Source of Inspiration in Writing
- ⑤ Why We Should Know About Science to Be Truly Cultured

132. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

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

Problems such as recency error occur because human memory is fallible, and it is challenging for raters to remember all of what happened during the appraisal period. One method of dealing with this is to keep performance logs. As raters record instances of high and low performance, there will be more documentation of important performance incidents, and the actual appraisal will be a ① better reflection of important occurrences of the appraisal period. Of course, the success of this method will depend on the rater's persistence in recording performance information, which may be ② hard to do due to the time pressures that managers face. Interestingly, diary keeping does not necessarily ③ increase the effects of liking on performance ratings. In fact, when raters keep a performance diary for employees, there tends to be a stronger relationship between liking and ratings. It could be that when they keep diaries, raters are more likely to ④ note positive events for employees they like, and negative events for employees they dislike. At the same time, researchers also showed that diary keeping improves rater reactions to the performance appraisal system, probably because diary keeping improves ⑤ recall and makes rating easier.

* recency error: 최근성 오류

** fallible: 실수할 수 있는

134. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Yet, trying to maintain separate identities with deliberately infrequent transitions using a compartmentalization strategy makes it challenging to establish synergies.

The most effective strategies for the compartmentalization of micro-identities have strong boundaries. Strong boundaries help entrepreneurs keep their identities as entrepreneurs and identities that are not related to work distinct. (①) In other words, interruptions from one identity to another are minimal. (②) These rare transitions between identities enable the individual to balance his or her distinctiveness and belonging needs. (③) For instance, moving from a family identity to a founder identity at the beginning of a day fulfills a founder's need for distinctiveness, and the transition from a founder identity to that of an athlete at the end of the day fulfills his or her need to belong. (④) That is, two identities need to integrate for the effective realization of synergies, so realizing potential synergies relies on the degree to which identities interact and are coordinated. (⑤) Therefore, entrepreneurs who utilize compartmentalization to manage multiple micro-identities have increased psychological well-being in the case of strong boundaries between identities but have decreased psychological well-being when there are weak boundaries.

* compartmentalization: 구획화

** distinct: 구별되는

135. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although older adults often notice their increased memory difficulties, there are also benefits to the way that older adults' brains record information. While younger adults' brains may be drafting memory structures with lots of details – some of them unimportant – older adults' memory structures are more likely to include just the essential elements. Remembering just the critical information can make it easier for older adults to avoid the common pitfall of “missing the forest for the trees,” allowing them to grasp the overall importance of a situation. The way older adults' brains build memory structures can also make it easier for them to see commonalities between different situations and to understand how knowledge acquired in one context can be applied to the situation at hand. In fact, some of the wisdom that comes with aging may be attributable to changes in the way the aging brain builds its memory structures.

* pitfall: 함정, 오류



Compared to the brains of younger adults, those of older adults tend to retain ___ (A) ___ ideas, enabling them to identify ___ (B) ___ aspects in contexts and develop wisdom from accumulated mental frameworks.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------------|-------|------------|
| ① | insignificant | ..... | different |
| ② | core | ..... | shared |
| ③ | vital | ..... | unfamiliar |
| ④ | specific | ..... | similar |
| ⑤ | unknown | ..... | difficult |

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

In an effort to appear easy-going, we may often avoid speaking out for the things that we want or need from life, whether that be in personal relationships or in our working lives. This means we'll ① avoid negotiation, because it just doesn't feel natural. Many of us assume that negotiating will ② endanger ongoing relationships with a loved one or with an employer. But in many cases, this assumption is wrong, and avoiding negotiation means everyone ③ wins: the partner in a relationship who never voices their needs may be taken for granted and decide to leave; the single parent who won't ask for flexible working may end up quitting a good job for a dead-end one that better fits the school day. But by careful negotiation, such endings can be avoided. The key is identifying, and striving for, areas of mutual advantage that will ④ allow everyone to benefit in some way. If this happens, both relationships can emerge intact. Negotiating needn't necessarily entail conflict; there may be tough moments on the way to resolution, but by negotiating the problem side by side, you're actually ⑤ investing in the future relationship, rather than damaging it.

* intact: 온전한, 손상되지 않은

[137~138] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Consumers orient themselves in retail stores with the help of spatial references between objects (“The olive oil is on the right under the balsamic vinegar.”) and pictorial elements (“on the shelf opposite the red column”). Studies also show that consumers orient themselves to (a) distinctive features in the store, such as the main aisles, large objects such as refrigerated counters or display units, as well as colored surfaces and advertising boards. These objects are usually located in the peripheral areas of the store. Therefore, consumers (b) better remember the location of products that are located outside the store. Product locations in the interior of the store are less well remembered because they offer fewer landmarks and are very (c) different in structure and layout. To help consumers find their way around the space and to ease the burden on employees, some retailers are setting up touch screens and electronic info terminals. Some retailers have also developed apps that navigate customers through the store. Depending on the retailer, the apps offer (d) additional value such as discounts, coupons, and product info. Newer developments include so-called beacons, small Bluetooth transmitters that are attached to shelves, signs, or doors, for example, and communicate with the customer’s smartphone. With the help of the small transmitters, retailers can even determine the location of the consumers in the store, navigate them through the store to a special offer, or grant them an individual discount, and thus (e) influence their consumer behaviors.

* peripheral: 주변의

137. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Lost in a Sea of Options: A Consumer’s Choice Dilemma
- ② Why Do Customers Struggle to Remember Product Locations?
- ③ Shopper Orientation and Digital Marketing in Online Shopping
- ④ Revolutionizing Shopping Satisfaction with Smart Digital Solutions
- ⑤ How Stores Subtly Guide Customers: From Landmarks to Technology

138. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

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

Dollarization refers to a situation where a country adopts a foreign currency like the U.S. dollar as its own. The main ① disadvantage of dollarization is the loss of autonomy. By coming under the control of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, a nation would ② lose control over its own monetary and to a certain extent even its fiscal policy. Most nations will consider the cost of coming under another’s central bank control too big a loss of autonomy to contemplate, though there have been times, such as in the case of Ecuador, where the instabilities were so great that this loss of economic sovereignty may well have been ③ worthless. The only way that the advantages of common currencies will be feasible and more widely acceptable is if we can think of central banks as being ④ answerable to all the nations that use the common currency. The European central bank does have this feature of multicountry democracy, and that is the reason why the euro, despite its recent instability, is expected to be a net ⑤ gain for all the nations that have it as their currency.

* fiscal: 재정의

** sovereignty: 통치권, 자주권

140. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, depending entirely on observing the stars would be totally impractical as the stars were frequently obscured by cloud, fog, or blowing snow.

Inuit used the stars as one of their navigation tools, making periodic adjustments for the star's apparent movement. (①) Their calculations involved a thorough knowledge of star and constellation positions in relation to their seasonal and nocturnal cycles. (②) For almost five months a year, the stars could not be observed at all due to the extremely long days. (③) Consequently, star observations were used as one aspect of the navigational methods along with wind direction, the set of snowdrifts, landmarks, sea currents and floating seaweed, cloud formations and movement, and atmospheric effects. (④) While often travelling on moving sea ice, wayfinders modified their direction, allowing for the movement of the ice and their own passage over it. (⑤) Hunters also drew navigational insight from the behaviour of their sled dogs and other animals such as walruses and birds.

* constellation: 별자리

** snowdrift: (바람에 날려 쌓인) 눈더미

*** walrus: 바다코끼리

141. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The urge to leave is easy to understand from an animal perspective. Mammals cluster when predators lurk and spread out when it's safe. Tigers and orangutans are the only mammals with no predators and the only mammals who live alone. Gibbons space themselves out in pairs to prevent conflict. It's easy to see how humans would try to avoid conflict by spacing themselves out. Not only does it improve access to resources, but it frees you from being at the bottom of the hierarchy. If you persuade others to leave with you, you are suddenly in the one-up position. Some people surely perished when they left their natal groups, but others went on to create new settlements that would fissure themselves in time. Leaving is an effective way to raise your status when you don't expect to win a direct conflict.

* perish: 죽다, 소멸되다

** natal: 출생의

*** fissure oneself: 분열되다



In order to avoid social conflict, humans – like some other animals – may (A) their original groups, which can eventually (B) their social standing.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------|-------|-----------|
| ① | follow | ..... | stabilize |
| ② | reject | ..... | weaken |
| ③ | quit | ..... | elevate |
| ④ | abandon | ..... | harm |
| ⑤ | support | ..... | progress |

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

The act of remembering something is a process of bringing back on line those neurons that were involved in the original experience. The neurons represent the world to us as the thing is happening, and as we recall it, those ① same neurons re-present the thing to us. Once we get those neurons to become active in a fashion similar to how they were during the original event, we experience the memory as a ② lower-resolution replay of the original event. If only we could get every one of those original neurons active in exactly the same way they were the first time, our recollections would be strikingly vivid and realistic. But remembering is ③ imperfect; the instructions for which neurons need to be gathered and how exactly they need to fire are weak and degraded, leading to a representation that is only a dim and often inaccurate copy of the real experience. Memory is ④ fiction. It may present itself to us as fact but is highly ⑤ resistant to distortion. Memory is not just a replaying, but a rewriting.

[143~144] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Darwin said that there must be some sort of evolutionary advantage associated with humour, and it does indeed appear that humans developed it directly because it has numerous positive properties, and very few negative ones. Laughing uses up energy, perhaps, and the noise created by laughter might have made our early ancestors vulnerable to predators, but these potential problems are far (a) outweighed by the benefits. Some argue that the pleasure associated with humorous exchange replaced the pleasure derived from social grooming at some stage in our development: both laughter and social grooming release endogenous opiates and so the feelings of gratification (b) positively reinforce both types of behaviour. Thus, it seems that one early function of humour was as a social lubricant, and the fundamental evolutionary purpose of humour and laughter was to (c) facilitate cooperation between people; essentially, a laughing response signals that one is both ready and able to cooperate. Observations of primates suggest that humour might be linked to our need to partake in mock-aggression and create safe spaces where social conflicts can be (d) resolved. Similarly, anthropologists note that humour in traditional societies often takes the form of joking relationships between people, or individual clowning, whose purpose is to (e) generate tensions. Humour can enable expressions of pseudo-violence and activities that allow the saving of face; it permits social hierarchies to be sustained, and can work to reinforce social bonds.

* endogenous opiate: 내인성 아편제(몸이 스스로 만들어 내는 진통제)

** lubricant: 윤활유

*** partake: 참가하다

143. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Evolutionary Roots of Humour and Laughter
- ② Humour as a Tool to Dominate Others in Conflict
- ③ Psychological Benefits of Humour in Human Interaction
- ④ The Role of Humour in Enhancing Verbal Communication
- ⑤ Comparing Human Laughter to Animal Communication Systems

144. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

145. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Crump:

I have reviewed your February 9 letter and fully understand your concerns. Your excellent article made a significant contribution to our journal, and I'm sorry we have not returned the favor. We work with a public relations firm that selects one or two articles from each issue for publicity. Unfortunately, the press release based on your article did not clearly attribute the research to your organization, leading some editors to mistakenly believe that our journal had conducted the study. We recognize the oversight and regret any confusion this may have caused. The research results should have been clearly credited to your organization. We have since addressed this issue with the PR firm to ensure that proper attribution is made moving forward. Again, my apologies. Thank you for your understanding and for your outstanding contribution.

Sincerely,

David Parker

- ① 프로젝트 공동 연구를 제안하려고
- ② 논문 게재 방식 변경을 공지하려고
- ③ 새로운 학회지 출간 홍보를 의뢰하려고
- ④ 잘못된 연구 결과 발표에 대해 항의하려고
- ⑤ 연구 주체를 명확히 밝히지 않은 점을 사과하려고

146. 다음 글에 나타난 Emma의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The snowstorm covered everything. Emma stood still, holding the leash in her hand. "Max," she called, but the wind took her voice away. He was gone. Her chest felt heavy, and her fingers trembled on the leash. There were no sounds, no pawprints – just white everywhere. She called his name again and again, but nothing answered. A terrible thought crept in: What if he's gone forever? It felt like she had already lost him forever. Then, she heard a bark far off. Her heart jumped. She turned around. Max was running to her through the snow. Emma fell to her knees and opened her arms. Max jumped into her arms. She held him close, tears streaming as her fear of losing him melted away. He was safe. He was back. They were together again.

* leash: (동물 등을 매는) 줄
** pawprint: 동물의 발자국

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① nervous | → fearful |
| ② worried | → relieved |
| ③ annoyed | → regretful |
| ④ doubtful | → surprised |
| ⑤ discouraged | → confident |

147. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a perception that there is a distinct language of science and research that has an idiosyncratic style that is formal, stilted and unlike the everyday language by which we normally communicate. Because it is unfamiliar to most people, it makes them uncertain about getting words together to get started. Fortunately, the perception of scientific writing as a stiff, formal and difficult medium is an illusion. It is perpetuated to a degree by the fact that it is easy to unearth examples of stiff, formal and difficult writing in the scientific journals. Not surprisingly, these examples are usually in articles that are also difficult to read. But the basic language of science is simple, clear English – nothing more, nothing less. Certainly, many things discussed in scientific writing contain specific, sometimes complex and, to many people, unfamiliar terms and expressions. In view of the requirement to be precise in scientific writing, you must use these terms and expressions but the words that explain these should be as simple as you can make them.

* idiosyncratic: 특유의

** stilted: 딱딱한

*** perpetuate: 영속시키다

- ① 과학 논문은 객관적 증거에 기반하여 작성되어야 한다.
- ② 과학 논문은 기존 연구를 바탕으로 새로운 가치를 더해야 한다.
- ③ 과학적 글쓰기를 잘하려면 사실과 해석을 구분해서 서술해야 한다.
- ④ 과학자는 과학 용어의 정확한 의미를 이해하고 이를 정확하게 표현해야 한다.
- ⑤ 과학적 글쓰기에서는 생소한 용어를 사용하더라도 설명하는 말은 단순해야 한다.

148. 밑줄 친 every dog lover has his tales to tell이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Plants have life-histories. They sink roots, grow, sprout leaves and shed them, bring forth seeds and scatter them, and in the end die. Like plants, animals transform food, grow, reproduce and die; but they are marked off from plants by their powers of sense (even the most primitive animal has the sense of touch); and their lifehistories differ from those of plants in consisting in part of responses to what they sense. Moreover, while the responses of the lower animals to what they sense, of shellfish and worms for example, are rigidly fixed, some of those of higher animals show them to be aware of others as possible. As Stephen Clark points out, ‘the macaque who found out how to separate wheat from sand by throwing handfuls of the two combined into the sea’ discerned a possibility different from that of trying to pick the wheat from the sand grain by grain; and every dog lover has his tales to tell.

* shed: 떨어뜨리다

** macaque: 마카크, 짧은 꼬리 원숭이

- ① dogs follow commands when they are trained in a consistent way
- ② stories about animals often reflect the values that people hold
- ③ animals rely on instinctive behaviors to survive in the wild
- ④ people form emotional bonds with pets through shared experiences
- ⑤ higher animals can act upon new possibilities based on what they sense

149. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unlike Vegas, what happens in the university doesn't stay in the university. Universities are cultural centers, research institutes, and halls of education. University culture leaks out into the broader culture almost by osmosis. Many people gravitate to the university's events, productions, and outreach programs, and are thereby influenced by its culture. Universities are among the best, and ideally the least biased, centers of knowledge production – just compare other research centers connected to corporations or politically motivated think tanks. As a society, we turn to universities to help identify which statements, ideas, and values we can trust. Universities then transmit both information and intellectual culture to students. In this way, these institutions produce the educational and cultural elite who will later go into the professions, head industries, establish charities, produce media, and shape public policy. Done right, universities are invaluable. Done wrong, they are a means of harmful cultural indoctrination without equal.

* osmosis: 삼투 현상

** indoctrination: 세뇌

- ① 대학 문화는 다른 사회 기관들과 마찬가지로 중립성을 갖추기 어렵다.
- ② 대학에서의 연구 성과는 주로 경제적이거나 정치적인 목적을 위해 활용된다.
- ③ 대학은 학문적 영역에 지대한 영향을 미치며, 다양한 학술적 담론을 형성한다.
- ④ 인재들이 사회의 주요 직업군을 형성한다는 점에서 대학 내 직업 교육이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 대학은 사회 전반에 지식과 문화를 전파하므로 잘못 기능하면 부정적 영향을 초래한다.

150. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Philosophy doesn't just seek knowledge; it tries to find the meaning and relevance of that knowledge. It seeks not just an understanding of what we are and what the world is, but an understanding of why things are the way they are, what difference it makes, and how we can know what is possible for us to know (and what is not). Philosophy is the mother of all other fields of knowledge – philosophy established the very idea of science, for example, and continues to ask the questions that science cannot answer: how science works and what its limitations are. The same holds true for psychology, which can tell us a great deal about how the mind works, but stops short of asking what a mind is – here, psychology must return to the most fundamental questions, still within the realm of philosophy.

- ① limitations of psychological research in studying the mind
- ② key differences between philosophy and modern psychology
- ③ practical applications of scientific discoveries in modern life
- ④ the importance of conducting experiments in scientific studies
- ⑤ the fundamental role of philosophy in understanding knowledge

151. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Immersive theatre dates back to the Middle Ages with a call and response. The players would call out something and expect the audience to answer. Immersive theatre is also known as site-specific or participatory theatre, a form that takes audiences to all kinds of places, both physical and emotional. A recent example of a near-legendary immersive theatre production, often referenced by storytellers in immersive media, is Sleep No More. It is a site-specific retelling of Macbeth. Audience members enter and receive a mask, and then are taken into an elevator and let out on one of the multiple floors within the performance space. The location is designed as a hotel and becomes a character in and of itself. Once they arrive on their floor, the audience is free to roam and explore wherever they please. Performers appear, and audience members are encouraged to follow them, but it remains up to each audience member if they do that or not. The entire story plays out simultaneously across multi-floors, making it impossible to see every moment of the play in one go. Therefore, every audience member's experience is unique, with infinite possibilities of how to engage with the experience.

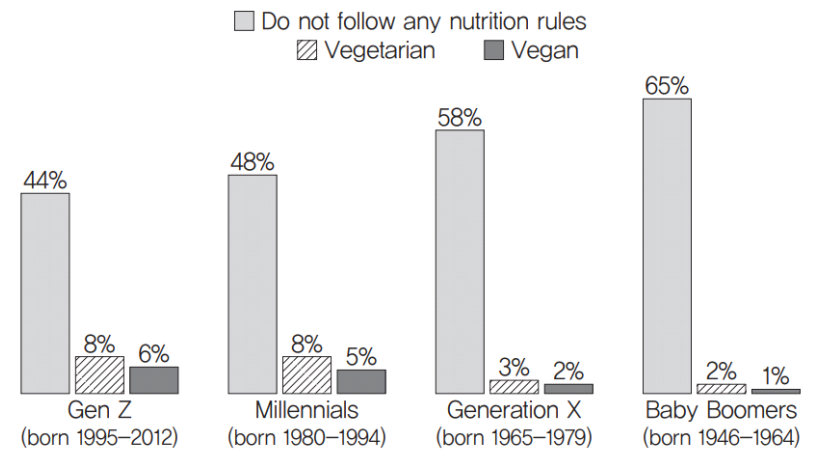
* immersive theatre: 몰입형 연극

** roam: (목적 없이) 돌아다니다

- ① Importance of Complex Storytelling for Audience Engagement
- ② Value of Classics Reinterpreted Through Theatre Performances
- ③ Immersive Audience Engagement Strategies Through Social Media
- ④ Immersive Theatre: The Science Behind Sound Design in Concert Halls
- ⑤ Crafting Your Own Narrative: Audience Engagement in Immersive Theatre

152. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Share of U.S. Respondents Who Are Vegetarian, Vegan, or Do Not Follow Any Nutrition Rules, by Generation



10,085 U.S. adults (18–64 years old) surveyed Jul. 2023–Jun. 2024

The graph above shows the share of U.S. respondents who are vegetarian, vegan, or do not follow any nutrition rules, by generation. ① The highest percentage of respondents who do not follow any nutrition rules is among Baby Boomers, at 65%, while the lowest is among Gen Z, at 44%. ② Among the four generation groups, Gen Z has the highest percentage of vegans, but this percentage is slightly lower than that of vegetarians in that generation. ③ Additionally, Millennials and Gen Z have the same percentage of vegetarians, 8% – the highest among all generations – followed by Generation X, with 3%. ④ Generation X has the second-highest percentage of respondents who do not follow any nutrition rules, but the gap between vegetarians and vegans in Generation X is larger than that in Baby Boomers. ⑤ Among all generations, Baby Boomers have the lowest percentage of individuals following a vegan or vegetarian diet, at 1% and 2%, respectively.

* vegan: 비건, 엄격한 채식주의자(우유나 달걀도 먹지 않음)

153. Althea Gibson에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Althea Gibson was born in Silver, South Carolina and grew up in Harlem, New York City. Gibson was given her first tennis racket by a musician named Buddy Walker, who introduced her to the game of tennis. Harlem, where she lived, did not have many tennis courts, so she had to practice on handball courts. Gibson began taking tennis lessons, and a year later, she won first prize in a tournament sponsored by the American Tennis Association. She played so well that two African American medical doctors who were interested in promoting African American tennis players became her mentors. They provided her with the moral and financial support to compete at the highest level of tennis. At age 23, Gibson became the first African American to compete at the U.S. National Championships. In 1957, she won both the singles and doubles championships at Wimbledon, London. In 1971, she took her place in the International Tennis Hall of Fame.

- ① 어느 음악가로부터 첫 테니스 라켓을 받았다.
- ② 거주 지역에 테니스장이 많지 않았다.
- ③ 테니스 수업을 받기 시작하고 1년 후에도 경기에 나가지 못했다.
- ④ 두 명의 의사로부터 정신적 지지와 재정적 지원을 받았다.
- ⑤ 1957년 윌블던 선수권 대회에서 단식과 복식 부문 모두에서 우승을 차지했다.

154. Tie-Dye for a Cause에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Tie-Dye for a Cause

Join our exciting Tie-Dye Charity Event, where you can design vibrant, one-of-a-kind creations while supporting a meaningful cause. All proceeds from this event will be donated to the Children's Hospital.

Date & Time: April 17, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Location: Lakewood Park

Participation Fee: \$40 (includes all tie-dye colors, rubber bands, and snacks)

Age: Open to all ages (Children under 12 must be accompanied by an adult.)

Participants will ...

- Learn different tie-dye techniques
- Create personalized T-shirts, socks, tote bags, and more
- Enjoy music, snacks, and a fun, creative atmosphere

Notice

- Please bring a white T-shirt or any white cotton item you'd like to tie-dye and a plastic bag to take your finished items home.
- Wear clothes you don't mind getting dirty. Aprons are provided but limited.
- Parking is limited, so please register in advance to reserve your space.

* tie-dye: 훌치기 염색; 훌치기 염색을 하다

- ① 모든 수익금은 아동 병원에 기부될 것이다.
- ② 참가비에 훌치기 염색용 염료 일체와 간식이 포함되어 있다.
- ③ 12세 미만 아동은 어른을 동반해야 한다.
- ④ 참가자는 완성된 작품을 집에 가져갈 비닐봉지를 가져와야 한다.
- ⑤ 앞치마가 제공되지 않으므로 그에 맞춰 복장을 갖춰야 한다.

155. Urban Farming Workshops에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Urban Farming Workshops

Grow your own food – anywhere, anytime! Even with limited space, you can garden with less stress, less water, and a lot more fun.

Date & Location

- Workshops run on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays of June and July.
- 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
- Maplewood Community Center (Rooms B1, B2, B3)

Choose Your Workshop

Pick one of three hands-on workshops (max. 15 participants per workshop):

- Small-Space Gardening - Learn to grow herbs and vegetables in small places like windows or corners.
- Make Your Own Soil Mix - Turn food waste into rich soil for your plants.
- Recycled Plant Pots - Create cool plant pots using old items from home.

Registration Details

- Open to ages 12 - 18.
- Pre-registration is required.
- Workshop Fee: \$8 (materials included)
- Sign up at www.urbanfarm_you.org.

- ① 6월과 7월 둘째 주, 셋째 주 토요일에 진행된다.
- ② 세 개의 체험형 워크숍 중 최대 2개를 선택할 수 있다.
- ③ 오래된 물건을 이용해 화분을 만들 수 있는 워크숍이 있다.
- ④ 18세 이상의 성인을 대상으로 한다.
- ⑤ 워크숍 비용은 8달러이며, 재료비는 포함되지 않는다.

156. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Male parental investment is generally pretty low for mammals as a class of animals. Human males, however, tend to buck this trend. Men from all cultures ① studied invest in their children by providing food and protection and through teaching. Interestingly, how much direct time fathers spend with their offspring varies quite considerably between cultures. One study, which looked at 186 different cultures, uncovered a surprising trend. Although cross-culturally all men provide for their offspring, fathers in hunter-gatherer societies devote ② significantly more time and effort to child-rearing than in other societies (including modern industrialised ones). This may sound surprising but is probably related to the fact that men in societies which have developed agriculture (and industry later on) spend much more of their time on the farm/at the office/factory/sports ground than ③ those in forager societies. Bearing in mind that, for the vast majority of the Pleistocene we were all hunter-gatherers, this might suggest the modern pattern of men ④ spend relatively little of their time with their children is a recent phenomenon. Alternatively, it might also be argued ⑤ that, by spending more time away at work, men also contribute to the survival of their children.

* buck: 거스르다

** forager: 수렵 채집자

*** the Pleistocene: 홍적세(인류가 발생하여 진화한 시대)

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

Emotional labor refers to the effort required to manage one's feelings or emotions at work according to the emotional requirements of the situation. Emotional labor involves ① closing the gap between what you are feeling (e.g., disappointment that you didn't get a promotion) and what you want to express (e.g., happiness for your colleague who did get the promotion). Emotional labor has two dimensions: surface acting and deep acting. In surface acting, a person acts in a particular way without experiencing the emotion. This is done by ② modifying facial expressions and body pose to express an emotion that is not felt. A leader might smile and pat an employee on the back, for example, without genuinely feeling emotions such as happiness, friendliness, or gratitude. Surface acting typically comes across as ③ inauthentic. Deep acting, in contrast, involves shifting one's internal feelings so that they are more ④ appropriate to the situation, producing a more genuine emotional response. Deep acting involves an active effort to ⑤ sustain one's emotions. A leader often must draw on qualities deep within to manage negative emotions and shift toward more positive ones.

158. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One thing that failure strips us of is a feeling that we might be 'good' people. This might indicate that we must therefore be 'bad', but the reality is more complicated. Ironically, people who are genuinely good – people who know about kindness, patience, forgiveness, compromise, apology, and gentleness – always suspect that they aren't very good. It seems one cannot both be a good person and at the same time feel blameless or pure inside. Goodness is, one might say, the unique consequence of a keen and ongoing awareness of one's capacity to be bad – that is, to be thoughtless, foolish, cruel, self-righteous, and ignorant of the legitimate needs of others. Only on the basis of a perpetual, vigilant impression that one hasn't got the right to judge oneself above suspicion does one come anywhere near the ethical high standard that merits the title of 'good'. The price of being genuinely good is the constant idea that one might be a monster – combined with a fundamental hesitation about labelling anyone else monstrous. A _____ is the bedrock of virtue – and all this comes easily to the failed.

* perpetual: 끊임없는

** vigilant: 경계하는

- ① quiet endurance
- ② guilty conscience
- ③ righteous outrage
- ④ courageous stance
- ⑤ sympathetic mindset

159. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The fundamental dilemma of computer security describes how people want security but are ill-equipped to make the decisions that would enable them to assess or improve their security. Attempts to solve the fundamental dilemma by training users have largely been unsuccessful. And so, rather than attempting to help users to make better choices, it is better to simply reduce their choices. When people enter an elevator, they do not worry that pushing the wrong button will send them plummeting to their death. A technology should expose only those aspects that allow the user to operate it and not require the user to make decisions that can endanger themselves and others. A famous IT company embraced this philosophy to good effect with their strategy of “secure by design and secure by default.” In recent years, the company has continued to lead the way by making the installation of security patches automatic in their operating system products. When a person uses one of those computers, the choice of whether to install a security patch _____.

* plummet: (수직으로) 떨어지다

- ① is simply no longer presented
- ② is often delayed due to user inaction
- ③ becomes a significant security risk factor
- ④ is visually displayed to prompt user action
- ⑤ depends heavily on the user’s technical expertise

160. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

What is considered to be a major distinction between art and science – the subjective versus the objective stance – _____ . Art often depicts the outer world along with the inner, and science not only investigates subjective experience but also, as science writer George Johnson has extensively documented, provides abundant indications that objectivity is a goal that can never be completely realized. Subjective and objective viewpoints, then, exist on a continuum along which art and science approach each other. This suggests that the underlying cognitive processes involved in art and science are more similar than otherwise – a suggestion that is supported by creativity studies and by the efforts of philosopher Paul Churchland. After reviewing recent results from neuroscience and artificial intelligence, Churchland concludes that ‘from a neurocognitive point of view, the differences [between art and science] are superficial’.

* on a continuum: 연속선상에, 연속체로

- ① begins to blur upon closer inspection
- ② reflects the increasing influence of art
- ③ marks a clear boundary between the two
- ④ reinforces the uniqueness of artistic expression
- ⑤ shapes how the disciplines engage with the world

161. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Newton defined his scientific enterprise as the search for a small number of mathematical laws _____. His domain was the physics of motion, which he proposed to explain in terms of three laws of motion and a law of gravity, and he showed how his laws could precisely account for the movement of the bodies in the solar system. As an example of the Newtonian style of explanation, we will take the law of gravity: Between any two bodies there is a mutually attracting force whose strength is inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. Newton was criticized by his contemporaries for failing to provide any mechanism to explain how gravity worked; to them, action at a distance between two objects smacked of magic. Newton, however, replied, "Hypotheses non fingo," "I do not propose hypotheses." Newton refused, in other words, to explain his principle of gravity; for him, it was sufficient to postulate a force from which one could predict the motions of the heavenly bodies.

* square: 제곱

** smack of: ~의 기미를 보이다

*** postulate: 가정하다

- ① which would help future scientists reduce their workload
- ② from which one could deduce observed regularities in nature
- ③ which would offer a framework for assessing nature-related risks
- ④ which would govern the behavior of nature in unpredictable ways
- ⑤ from which one could conclude that nature is fundamentally random

162. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Every time we ingest something, the immune system in our gut must discern what is friend and what is enemy, either welcoming or expelling nutrients, microorganisms, bacteria, and bugs. ① A healthy immune system remains quietly vigilant, like a muscular guard, admitting the good and swiftly destroying the bad. ② But when the gut gets attacked by a relentless, unruly crowd – toxins in the environment, a nutrient-deficient diet, stress, medications, or other factors – the guard gets overwhelmed and our defenses are weakened. ③ Maintaining a balanced intake of nutrients is essential for promoting the growth of beneficial bacteria and supporting immunity. ④ That's when opportunistic bad bacteria make their move. ⑤ These troublemakers take advantage of our impaired immunity and find their way in.

* gut: 장

** vigilant: 경계하는

*** relentless: 가차 없는

163. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Flavor pulls on our brains in subtle but powerful ways. When odor information – the most important component of flavor – enters the brain, it goes directly to the ancient parts of the brain responsible for emotion and memory.

- (A) That emotional pull may also explain why immigrants hold on to the flavors of their native country long after they've adopted new languages, new modes of dress – even, sometimes new religions. Food binds ethnic groups together across generations and across oceans and national boundaries.
- (B) It doesn't reach the conscious, logical part of the cerebral cortex until several stops later. That's the neuroscientific basis for flavor's remarkable ability to move us: A taste of a favorite food can transport us back to our childhood more powerfully than a song or a photo ever could. It's no accident that Marcel Proust's seven-volume Remembrance of Things Past was sparked by the flavor of a madeleine, or tea cake.
- (C) We so often use flavors as ethnic markers, with the treasures of one culture being seen (at least initially) as disgusting by others. The French have their stinky cheeses, the Americans their peanut butter, the Australians Vegemite, and the Japanese the mucilaginous fermented soybeans called natto.

* cerebral cortex: 대뇌 피질

** mucilaginous: 점액질의

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

164. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Education is a positional good. Possession of a university qualification indicates an academic achievement that makes the graduate a more valuable employee.

- (A) However, some institutions remain accessible mostly only to members of the social elite. These institutions, normally the oldest, and almost always the universities well established before the mass expansion of higher education, have greater positional value than other, normally younger institutions. Examples of these institutions are the Ivy League in the USA, Oxford and Cambridge in the UK, and the 'sandstones' in Australia.
- (B) But when university education was accessible only to the social elite, possession of a university qualification also indicated membership of the elite: it, therefore, also had considerable positional value. With the mass expansion of higher education following World War II, possession of a university degree no longer signals such exclusivity.
- (C) So, as access to higher education expands, the desire for social differentiation is increasingly sought not just in the fact of graduating from a university but in the choice of institution, programme, and higher degree studies. The expansion of participation, therefore, leads to overtly tiered systems, whatever their official designation by government.

* tiered: 계층화된

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

165. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But they can discern the sharp contrast between the universe's lifeless darkness and the shimmering fields of green and blue that make up the planet Earth.

From the windows of a space capsule, astronauts cannot see state borders, political tensions, ideological differences, or social distinctions. They cannot see people falling in love, building friendships, or celebrating successes, and neither can they see unfulfilled hopes, broken promises, or shattered expectations. (①) They can intuitively grasp the fragile balance and clear limitations of the atmosphere's closed system. (②) They can immediately recognise the human race's common destiny and the deeper meaning of words such as responsibility, fairness, equality, and sustainability. (③) From outer space, it becomes obvious that it is not possible to compensate for the careless destruction of nature and overconsumption of our planet's resources by taking from 'someone else' or 'something else'. (④) We can only take from one another – or from those who will come after us. (⑤) It becomes evident that it is only through collaboration and peaceful co-existence that we can take care of our planet, solve our common challenges, and provide good lives for more people and future generations.

166. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

On the contrary, Gen MZ's language learning motivators by and large seem to be different from older generations.

Fandom language learners, who we define as individuals who engage in language learning as fans of specific cultural content, are deeply embedded within the cultural context of their fandom community. This particularly seems to be the trend for the years in which Generation MZ – a pairing of Millennials and Generation Z – engage in language learning. (①) In England, there is great worry concerning the decline of foreign language learning at present. (②) Enrolments in GCSE French and German, in particular, have decreased by nearly half from 1996 to 2021, while overall we witnessed fewer A-level language entries in the 2023 academic year compared to 2022. (③) However, this does not mean that Gen MZ has no interest in language learning. (④) Most of Gen MZ seem to learn foreign languages due to a love for the culture and a desire to build international friendships. (⑤) Of course, we cannot generalize this to all language learning everywhere around the world, but the trend seems to be clear in the age of social media.

* embed: 깊이 자리 잡다

** GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education): 중등 교육 자격 검정 시험

*** A-level (Advanced Level): A레벨(영국의 대학 입학 자격시험)

167. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The need for language and its use is of ancient origin. Earliest forms of man had to make do with the recognition of visual categories or patterns and to learn appropriate responses to them (e.g., the mate, the enemy, some prey). Dealing with the “buzzing blooming confusion” in this manner restricted early hominids to a day-by-day existence. As speech and language evolved, these visual categories could be captured in speech, facilitating through verbal means a recall of visual patterns for later use. Speech was responsible for making possible the common sharing of visual patterns, especially in relation to the rearing of the young. The further development of speech led to the development of the facility to create categories of categories. This, in time, led to the assembly of categories into myths – a visual and verbal world. It is within this world, or culture, that language as a tool for communication evolves. However, a primary function of language was and continues to be that of categorization rather than simply communication. In fact, it is the use of language to categorize the infinite multiplicity of sensory data into manageable units and to label these units for subsequent recall and use that makes communication possible.

* hominid: 인류의 조상



The primary function of language is to (A) sensory experience into shared, structured units, enabling not only communication but also the (B) of symbolic systems like myth and culture.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | isolate | ..... | creation |
| ② | isolate | ..... | description |
| ③ | simplify | ..... | translation |
| ④ | categorize | ..... | celebration |
| ⑤ | categorize | ..... | development |

[168~169] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Signals that assert dominance tend to be derived from attack intention movements. The dominant individual assumes an upright posture, facing directly toward the subordinate, and makes a gesture that is an intention movement to strike or is a subtly derived version of such a movement. Thus, in monkeys and apes (including humans), we can (a) read dominance status by posture alone. Signals of subordinate status are derived from (b) protective movements: the subordinate animal crouches, hunches, or lowers the head, and turns away.

This kind of signaling, where animals contest dominance status or, more directly, ownership of a resource, tends to have elements that one could call dishonest. The false signaling of body size is very common. In aggressive displays, individuals adopt postures that make them appear larger, and they often have physical structures to (c) reduce the illusion. For example, male bison increase their apparent size during the mating season with a huge crown of hair on top of the head, a large dangling beard, and big tufts of hair on the lower legs. One of the male threat postures is to face directly toward his opponent, with the head slightly lowered. In front view, these three hair accessories greatly (d) increase the male’s apparent size. After the mating season, the males lose most of the extra hair. More rarely, animals succeed in transmitting (e) false information about their abilities, as well as their size. However, we only know of a few examples because, in contests, the assessment of rivals is usually thorough.

* subordinate: 낮은 지위의
** bison: 들소
*** tuft: (털의) 다발

168. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Danger of Sending Wrong Signals for Animal Food Security
- ② Animal Aggression: Surprisingly Essential for Wildlife to Survive
- ③ Survival Strategies: Bonding and Cooperation in Animal Societies
- ④ Animal Emotions: How Posture Reflects Mood in Communication
- ⑤ Dominance Signaling and Deceptive Body Size Displays in Animals

169. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[170~172] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

After graduating from college, two brothers, Jim and Tom, decided to live on their own. They moved into a new house far from their parents' home. The new house had a spacious yard with a small lawn and numerous smaller plants. At the time of the move, Jim had just got a new job, and (a) he was busy with work, while Tom was occupied with settling into the new environment. Consequently, they weren't doing a very good job of maintenance – especially of cutting the grass.

(B)

After watching for a week, they finally saw the person in the middle of the act of trimming their garden. It was their eighty-six-year-old neighbor, Mr. Okumoto. He had been diligently maintaining not only the yard of Jim and Tom's new home but also those around his own. (b) He went far beyond a simple act of maintenance; he became a quiet guardian of the neighborhood's aesthetic. The well-kept garden became a reminder that even during life's overwhelming challenges or transitions, small acts of kindness can foster a sense of community and support.

(C)

One evening, Jim noticed that something seemed different when he got home, but he didn't give it much thought. Then, one day, (c) he arrived to find the grass freshly cut and neatly trimmed around the edges of the sidewalks and driveway. He realized that someone had been weeding and pruning almost daily while he was away at work. Thinking it must have been Tom, (d) he thanked his brother that evening, only to discover that Tom wasn't the one who had done it. Startled and curious, the brothers decided to keep watch.

* prune: (가지·뿌리 등을) 치다

(D)

In the first few weeks, the yard quickly became a wild tangle of overgrown grass and wild shrubs. The beautiful flowers and plants started to look uncared for. Jim tried to help by doing some lawn work during his breaks, but (e) he ended up busy with urgent tasks like unpacking boxes or arranging furniture. Meanwhile, Tom was also busy handling household chores and exploring the new neighborhood. Every day brought new problems, and they simply had other priorities.

* tangle: 엉킴 ** shrub: 관목, 키 작은 나무

170. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

171. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

172. 밑줄에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 대학 졸업 후 두 형제는 부모님의 집에서 멀리 떨어진 새집으로 이사했다.
 ② 두 형제의 새집 넓은 마당에는 작은 잔디밭과 수많은 더 작은 식물들이 있었다.
 ③ 일주일 동안 지켜본 후, 두 형제는 자신들의 정원을 손질하고 있는 사람을 보았다.
 ④ Jim은 정원을 돌본 사람이 Tom이라는 것을 알게 되었다.
 ⑤ 이사 직후 Tom은 집안일 처리와 새로운 동네를 둘러보느라 바빴다.

173. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Dr. Gardner:

Our company has enjoyed supporting Riverbend Community College in many ways over the years, and we appreciate the opportunities you and your organization provide to so many deserving students. Thank you for considering our facilities for your graduation ceremony on June 3rd. While we would love to host Riverbend Community College as we have in the past, this year our company-wide sales meetings will be held during the weeks of May 25 and June 1. With more than 200 sales representatives and their families joining us from around the world, activities will take place throughout our facility. Due to this scheduling conflict, we regret that we will not be able to host your graduation ceremony this year. We hope you understand our situation and wish you the best of luck in finding an alternative venue. We will continue to be a strong partner to Riverbend Community College and support your efforts as you move forward.

Sincerely,

Kate Hewitt

Director of Public Relations

- ① 회사의 지역 대학 지원 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ② 대학 장학금 지급을 위한 개인 정보를 요청하려고
- ③ 대학 졸업식을 위한 회사 시설 사용 요청을 거절하려고
- ④ 산학 협력 활성화를 위한 업무 협약서 체결을 제안하려고
- ⑤ 졸업 예정자를 대상으로 한 취업 박람회 개최를 안내하려고

174. 다음 글에 나타난 ‘I’의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

On Christmas Day, the legendary comedian Bob Hope visited our airbase in Saudi Arabia, continuing his tradition of entertaining troops overseas. As his departure time neared, I happened to be by Hope’s plane and saw him and his wife approaching. While he walked up the stairs to the plane, I searched for a scrap of paper to get his autograph, but all I found was a Saudi riyal note. I asked for his autograph, but his wife intervened, saying he was too tired and they had to leave. My heart sank. It felt like my only opportunity was slipping away. I really wanted his autograph. But then Hope cheerfully said, “Sure! I’ve always got time for you! That’s why I’m here.” He came back down the ladder, took the note from my hand, and signed it. Then, he spoke to me personally. He expressed his deep gratitude for my service and told me to return home safely. Tears began to fill my eyes as his unexpected kindness moved me deeply. His heartfelt words were a Christmas gift I will never forget.

* riyal: 리얄(사우디아라비아의 화폐 단위)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| ① bored | → excited |
| ② furious | → relieved |
| ③ envious | → grateful |
| ④ nervous | → confident |
| ⑤ disappointed | → touched |

175. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Requesting help will always require great discretion. We are unlikely to improve our relationships by becoming a nuisance, or heavily-handedly persuading others to help us when they are already struggling to cope with the pressure of their own lives. For this reason, it is essential that we offer plenty of opportunities for people to decline our requests without losing face. One option is to provide verbal recognition of the other responsibilities the person is facing. I am lucky to be part of a network of mutually supportive writers, who help to read drafts and soothe my frustration when the words do not flow as I would like. Whatever the favour I am asking, I always acknowledge the sheer number of similar requests my friends may be receiving on top of their regular work and apologise if I am not contacting them at a convenient time. More often than not, I am surprised by just how quickly these acquaintances will offer to help, despite their busy schedules – but I hope that my wording makes it clear that I would fully understand a refusal without any offence being taken.

* discretion: 신중함

** nuisance: 성가신 존재[사람]

*** sheer: 엄청난, 순전한

- ① 상대방의 전문성을 고려하여 그에 적합한 도움을 요청하라.
- ② 도움을 받은 후에는 그 결과를 상대방에게 적극적으로 공유하라.
- ③ 도움을 요청하기 전에 거절당할 경우를 대비하여 대안을 마련하라.
- ④ 부탁 수락 가능성을 높이기 위해 부탁의 범위를 명확하게 제시하라.
- ⑤ 도움 요청 시 상대방이 체면을 잃지 않고 거절할 수 있도록 배려하라.

176. 밑줄 친 start with a large seed가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a 2007 Harvard Business Review article, Duncan Watts and Jonah Peretti explained that big-seed marketing combines the power of viral marketing with the power of traditional media. Viral marketing, Watts and Peretti note, “assumes that one starts with a seed of individuals who spread a message by infecting their friends, where the expected number of new infectious people generated by each existing one is called the ‘reproduction rate,’ or R. When R is greater than 1, each person who gets the message will, on average, spread it to more than one additional person, who then does the same thing, and so on, leading to exponential growth in the number of people who receive it – an epidemic.” Where the analogy breaks down is when one starts to take scale into account. Unlike an infectious disease, after all, companies and political campaigns can control the size of their seed. Rather than starting with a small seed and hoping a message goes viral, they can start with a large seed. The beauty of big-seed marketing is that it doesn’t rely on luck or a celebrity endorsement. As Watts and Peretti observe, “Big-seed marketing employs the power of large numbers of ordinary people.”

* exponential: 기하급수적인, 급격한

** epidemic: (생각 등의) 급속한 확산, 전염병

- ① begin by spreading a singular marketing message with consistency
- ② use a vast amount of financial resources to monopolize the market
- ③ deliver a message to a broad, general audience through traditional media
- ④ invest in securing a large number of highly skilled marketing professionals
- ⑤ rely on influential online celebrities to promote the company’s core message

177. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Eye contact is the key that unlocks the wisdom of your intuitions because when you meet your smiling coworker's gaze, her smile triggers activity within your own brain circuitry that allows you to simulate – within your own brain, face, and body – the emotions you see emanating from hers. You now know, through this rapid and nonconscious simulation, more about what it feels like to have smiled like that. Access to this embodied feeling, this information springing up from within you, makes you wiser. You become more accurate, for instance, at discerning what her unexpected smile means. You're more attuned; less gullible. You intuitively grasp her intentions. She wasn't being friendly after all; she was gloating. She wasn't looking to connect, but was instead self-satisfied. You come to recognize that not all smiles are sincere attempts for connection. Some smiles may even be flashed to exploit or control you. Just as you rely on your senses to discern nutritious from rotting food, so, too, can you rely on your senses to help you separate the honest from dishonest invitations for connection.

* emanate: (어떤 느낌 등을) 내뿜다

** gullible: 쉽게 속는

*** gloat: (남의 실패를) 고소해 하다

- ① 진심은 얼굴의 미세한 표정 변화를 통해 나타난다.
- ② 눈 맞춤은 말보다 타인에게 더 강한 인상을 남긴다.
- ③ 눈 맞춤을 통해 전달되는 감정은 오해를 낳기 쉽다.
- ④ 사람의 진짜 감정은 눈 맞춤만을 통해서 알 수 없다.
- ⑤ 눈 맞춤은 상대방의 마음을 직관적으로 파악하게 해 준다.

178. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

As commonly understood, multiculturalism posits that all ethnic groups in society should be able to exercise equal rights without having to give up their own culture, religion, and language. In practice, however, multiculturalism and multicultural urban planning are far from being fully realized. While the discourse and institutionalization of multiculturalism has been important in reversing the predominant practice of assimilation, the actual outcomes in terms of embracing diversity, identities, and cultural differences remain highly contested. Urban planning scholar Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris observes that ethnic minority neighborhoods are often described in negative terms by authorities “that wish to eliminate, control, or regulate them.” Similarly, Jacobs and Fincher argue that “city governance has vacillated between celebrating and enhancing such diversity, on the one hand, and regulating and repressing it, on the other.” Sandercock notes that the multicultural city “is perceived by many to be much more of a threat than an opportunity.”

* governance: 행정, 지배 구조

** vacillate: 오락가락하다

- ① how cultural diversity strengthens urban communities
- ② the benefits of cultural assimilation in urban development
- ③ the evolution of urban governance in multicultural societies
- ④ controversies in implementing multiculturalism in urban planning
- ⑤ strategies for promoting social integration and unity in urban areas

179. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Psychologists used to associate scientific work exclusively with focused attention, while other, more floating kinds of attention were exclusively associated with creative work like art. We know today that we need both kinds of attention for art and science. It is not surprising, therefore, that this flexibility can be found among most, if not all, exceptional scientists. Oshin Vartanian compared and analysed the daily workflows of Nobel Prize winners and other eminent scientists and concluded that it is not a relentless focus, but flexible focus that distinguishes them. He explained, “Specifically, the problem-solving behavior of eminent scientists can alternate between extraordinary levels of focus on specific concepts and playful exploration of ideas. This suggests that successful problem solving may be a function of flexible strategy application in relation to task demands.”

* eminent: 저명한

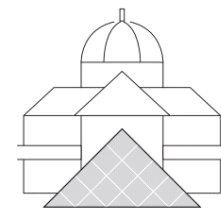
** relentless: 끈질긴

- ① Creativity’s Role in Scientific Discoveries
- ② The Cost of Overthinking: Why Rigid Focus Fails
- ③ Deep Focus as a Key to Remarkable Achievement
- ④ Flexible Focus: Another Critical Trait of Great Scientists
- ⑤ Balancing Logic and Intuition in Scientific Problem Solving

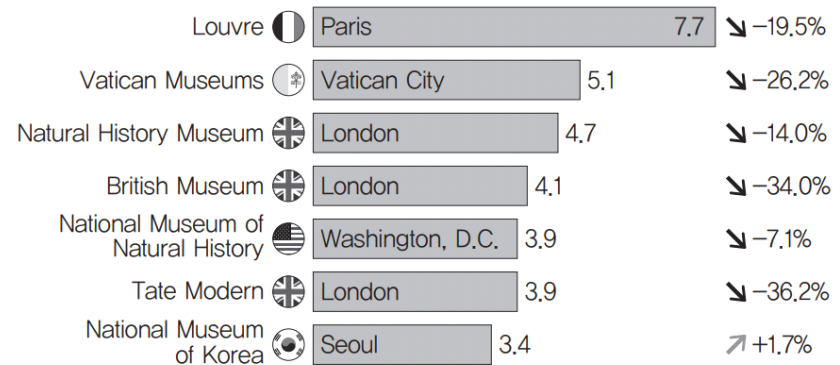
180. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The World’s Most-Visited Museums

Most-visited museums worldwide in 2022 (in million visitors)



vs. 2019



The graph above shows the most-visited museums in the world in 2022, providing the number of visitors in millions for each museum and indicating the percentage change from 2019. ① The Louvre recorded the highest number of visitors in 2022, exceeding 7 million despite a decrease of 19.5% from 2019. ② The Vatican Museums had more than a quarter fewer visitors in 2022 than in 2019, but their percentage decrease in visitors was smaller than that of the British Museum and Tate Modern. ③ Although the Natural History Museum in London experienced roughly twice the percentage decline of the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C., it still attracted more visitors than the latter in 2022. ④ The Tate Modern recorded the same number of visitors as the National Museum of Natural History in 2022, and it also experienced a smaller percentage decline than the latter. ⑤ The National Museum of Korea was the only museum on the list that experienced an increase in visitor numbers.

181. Marie M. Daly에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The first Black American woman to receive a doctorate in chemistry, Marie M. Daly, was the daughter of an immigrant from the British West Indies. She loved nothing more than to read about scientists from books in her grandfather's impressive library. Her father had run low on funds before he could finish his chemistry degree, but Marie was determined to pick up where he left off. Busting through gender and race boundaries, she attended Queens College for her bachelor's degree in chemistry (with top honors!), NYU for her master's (in one year!), and Columbia for her doctorate. Marie then went on to work at Howard University, the Rockefeller Institute, Columbia University, Yeshiva University, the American Heart Association, the Einstein College of Medicine, and the New York Academy of Sciences. She set up a scholarship in her father's name for Black science students at Queens College, forever cementing her dedication to education.

* bust: 부수다

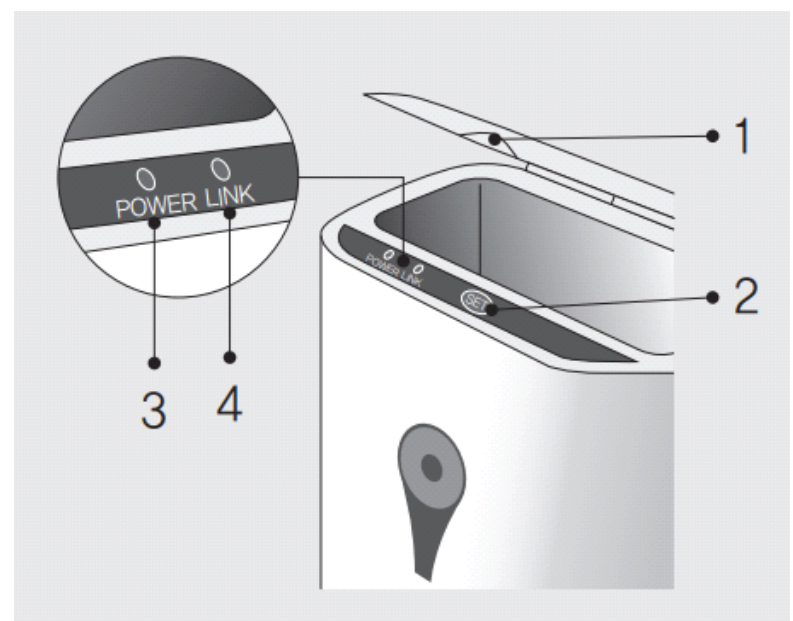
** cement: 굳건히 하다

- ① 화학 박사 학위를 받은 최초의 미국 흑인 여성이었다.
- ② 할아버지의 서재에 있는 책에서 과학자들에 대해 읽는 것을 좋아했다.
- ③ 그녀의 아버지는 화학 학위를 마칠 수 있기 전에 자금이 부족해졌다.
- ④ 석사 학위를 위해 NYU를, 박사 학위를 위해 Columbia를 다녔다.
- ⑤ Queens 대학의 흑인 과학도를 위해 자신의 이름을 딴 장학 기금을 설립했다.

182. Smart Pet Feeder 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Smart Pet Feeder User Guide

1. Switch Button: Press gently to open the cover.
2. Setting Button
 - ※ Do NOT press when the motor is rotating.
 - 1) Press once quickly for a share of feed to be released.
 - 2) Hold for 5 seconds to reset the device.



3. Status Indicator
 - 1) Light on: power on
 - 2) Light off: power off
 - 3) Flickering light: error
4. Network Indicator
 - ※ Do NOT turn off or disconnect the network when the light is in quick flicker mode.
 - 1) Light on: connecting to the network
 - 2) Light off: not connected to the network
 - 3) Slow flicker: waiting for a network connection
 - 4) Quick flicker: connected to the network

- ① 모터가 회전하고 있을 때 설정 버튼을 누르면 안 된다.
- ② 기기를 재설정하려면 설정 버튼을 5초 동안 누르고 있어야 한다.
- ③ 기기에 문제가 있으면 상태 표시등이 계속해서 켜져 있다.
- ④ 네트워크 표시등이 빠르게 깜빡이는 상태에서 네트워크 연결을 끊지 말아야 한다.
- ⑤ 기기가 네트워크에 연결을 기다리고 있으면 네트워크 표시등이 천천히 깜빡인다.

183. Wild Nights: Sleepover at the Zoo에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Wild Nights: Sleepover at the Zoo

Experience the zoo like never before with an unforgettable overnight adventure! A wild and exciting experience awaits. Are you ready?

Dates: October 16 - 17 and December 6 - 7
Time: 5:30 p.m. - 10:00 a.m.
Capacity: Minimum of 20, maximum of 25 participants

What's Included in Your Overnight Experience:

- Animal Encounters - Enjoy hands-on encounters with some of our friendly zoo animals.
- Dinner - Enjoy a healthy meal by the freshwater aquarium.
- Craft Time - Get creative and make something fun for the zoo animals.
- Guided Night Tour - Explore the zoo with a guide after dark.
- Light Breakfast - Start your day with a morning meal.

Reserve Your Spot: Email education@zoomiami.org to sign up!

Note: If your group exceeds the maximum capacity, please email education@zoomiami.org to request accommodation for a larger sleepover group.

For more information, contact education@zoomiami.org or call 305-255-5551.

- ① 8월과 12월에 진행되는 행사이다.
- ② 수용 가능 인원은 최대 20명이다.
- ③ 동물원 새벽 투어에 가이드가 동행한다.
- ④ 저녁 식사 및 아침 식사가 포함되어 있다.
- ⑤ 최대 수용 인원을 초과하는 그룹은 참가할 수 없다.

184. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Cataloguing is a very obvious task, regardless of the nature of the material itself. The creation of a catalogue is not an end in itself, but part of intellectual control, which ① involves tools such as finding aids, indexes, or other guides that help researchers to identify and locate pertinent archived material. Cataloguing is a multilayered activity that needs to consider the past, the present, and the future ② to develop a robust resource that will facilitate easy access to material over time. The past is relevant because of the principle of original order: it preserves the context of records by showing how they were ordered and used by their creator. Cataloguing also considers the present because it reflects the structures or settings ③ within which a catalogue is created through the application of certain standards or the use of terminology. Finally, it must consider the future, since future users will need to be able to access material efficiently, through a resource ④ adapted to their time. In this regard, one evident challenge of cataloguing scientific archives is the fact that science moves quickly and so ⑤ are the terms that it uses.

* pertinent: 관련 있는

** robust: 탄탄한

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

A nice example of a life history response to environmental selection pressures comes from guppies in Trinidad. Field and laboratory studies by Reznick and Endler have shown that guppies tend to mature and breed ① earlier in habitats where predators of the adult fish are common and the prospect of long-term survival slim. In ② high-risk habitats, therefore, guppies adjust their life history strategy in favour of growth and reproduction and away from long-term survival. Similarly, differences in predation pressure in lake-dwelling sticklebacks affect the tendency for males to ③ develop the characteristic red throat during the breeding season. Bright red throats are attractive to females, but they also make males more conspicuous to predators. Moodie found that males in shallower waters, where red throats were especially conspicuous, had much ④ brighter throats than those in more dimly lit deeper waters. In this case, therefore, investment in reproduction appeared to be traded off in favour of survival when predation risk was ⑤ high.

* guppy: 거피(수족관에서 흔히 기르는 작은 담수어)

** stickleback: 큰가시고기

*** conspicuous: 눈에 잘 띄는

186. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Kwong See, Hoffman, and Wood manipulated source credibility to examine memory conformity effects in participants who received misinformation from one of two individuals that differed in _____. Participants (young adults) viewed a slide show depicting a theft and were then presented with a narrative summarizing the incident. Depending on experimental conditions (high versus low credibility), this narrative was either introduced as being an account of the event as remembered by a 28-year-old, or an 82-year-old. In fact the narratives were the same, each including four items of misinformation. After reading the narrative, participants were asked to provide their impressions of the witness by rating their perceived competence and honesty. The older witness was rated as being less competent, but more honest, than the young witness. This lack of competence associated with the older witness was also associated with higher resistance to memory conformity. Conversely, for the young eyewitness, higher ratings of perceived competence were significantly associated with a larger memory conformity effect.

* memory conformity: 기억 동조(타인의 진술이나 주장에 영향을 받아 자신의 기억 내용을 수정하거나 왜곡하여 인출하는 현상)

- ① verbal fluency
- ② moral orientation
- ③ perceived credibility
- ④ information accuracy
- ⑤ institutional credibility

187. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The social learning mechanisms available to adults are sufficient to _____. In one example, colonies of four rats were induced to prefer either Japanese horseradish or cayenne pepper flavored food by making them ill after they ate the alternative diet. The rats in these “founder” colonies were gradually replaced with naive rats until the colonies were made up entirely of rats that had never been poisoned after eating either of the diets. Nevertheless, rats in each colony still preferred their colony’s “traditional” diet. In one experiment, the tradition was maintained over four generations of replacement rats. Preference was still transmitted even when the new colony members never fed in the presence of the older members but just interacted with them in the hours between daily feedings.

* Japanese horseradish: 일본 고추냉이

** cayenne pepper: 고춧가루

- ① make colony members respond aggressively to others when food is shared
- ② transmit colony members’ acquired food preferences to succeeding generations
- ③ help individuals develop resistance to toxic food and transmit their distaste for it
- ④ enable individuals to share information about preferred meal times via observation
- ⑤ familiarize individuals with other colony members to encourage food sharing behavior

188. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine you’re a three-year-old child, and your curiosity draws you to eat something out of the garbage. Just as you pick up a half-eaten bar of chocolate, your mom yells, “No, don’t eat that! It’s disgusting!” You stop and feel disgusted. You’ve never eaten garbage or had a bad experience as a result, but now you avoid eating it. Your mom was able to use her words to transfer her disgust reactions to you contingently; yelling “disgusting” was a punishing stimulus that weakened your behavior. Now anytime you hear the word “disgusting,” your reaction to the salient stimulus changes; you become cautious. Let’s say you’re looking at a pretty flower when the word “disgusting” is uttered. You immediately become cautious because of your history with the word. To go one step further, imagine that someone says you have “disgusting” hair. Now you transfer all of the properties associated with “disgusting” to yourself – you become “disgusting.” You might also try to psychologically distance yourself from the “disgusting” parts of yourself. Perhaps you’ll avoid looking at your hair, or wash it excessively. Note that you have never been directly reinforced for engaging in these behaviors. Such is _____.

* contingently: 조건적으로

** salient: 현저한

- ① the effect of love
- ② the power of words
- ③ the role of rewards in learning
- ④ the importance of staying clean
- ⑤ the way behavior is biologically conditioned

189. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Friendship-driven participation relies on peer-based learning dynamics, which have a different structure from formal instruction or parental guidance. The description of friendship-driven learning describes a familiar genre of peer-based learning, in which online networks are supporting those sometimes painful but important lessons in growing up, giving kids an environment to explore romance, friendship, and status just as their predecessors did. In an environment where there are fewer and fewer spaces for kids to hang out informally in public space, these online friendship-driven networks are critical contexts for these forms of learning and sociability. Rather than construe these dynamics negatively or fearfully, we can consider them also as an integral part of developing a sense of personal identity as a social being. Peer-based learning relies on a context of reciprocity, in which kids feel they have a stake in self-expression as well as a stake in evaluating and giving feedback to one another. Unlike in more hierarchical and authoritative relations, _____. Youth both connect with and compete with their peers.

* construe: 이해하다

** reciprocity: 상호성

*** stake: 지분

- ① youth exclusively seek social acceptance for a sense of stability
- ② children use online networks to escape from real-world pressures
- ③ both parties are constantly contributing and evaluating one another
- ④ peer dynamics imitate power structures seen in institutional settings
- ⑤ peer-based learning occurs most effectively in informal public spaces

190. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Recently, researchers have suggested that the purpose of laughter is not just to communicate that one is in a playful state, but to actually induce this state in others as well. According to this view, the peculiar sounds of laughter have a direct effect on the listener, inducing positive emotional arousal that mirrors the emotional state of the laugher, perhaps by activating certain specialized brain circuits. ① In this way, laughter may serve an important biosocial function of coupling together the positive emotions of members of a group and, thereby, coordinating their activities. ② This would explain why laughter is so contagious; when we hear someone laughing, it is almost impossible not to feel mirthful and begin laughing too. ③ There are common notions that individuals have signature laugh patterns, and some people may be known for their distinctive laughs. ④ Yet another potential social function of laughter is to motivate others to behave in particular ways. ⑤ For example, laughter can be a method of positively reinforcing others for desirable behavior (“laughing with”), as well as a potent form of punishment directed at undesirable behaviors (“laughing at”).

* contagious: 잘 퍼지는, 전염성이 강한

** mirthful: 유쾌한, 명랑한

191. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Interferences (e.g., noise) may disturb the signal transmission process. In addition to the signal (i.e., the message), the transmission process may contain additional elements. This can happen without the sender's intention and can cause "noise."

- (A) You may experience this yourself when attending a lecture: In this situation, you cannot expect that all of your classmates will pay close attention to what your professor is saying. If all students were silent, the ideal conditions for transferring a message would be given.
- (B) If some students, however, are uninterested in the topic of the lecture, they might start whispering with each other. In this latter case, the channel is no longer free of background noise, and you may not be able to understand everything that is being said.
- (C) Possible sources of interference include sound distortion (when communicating over the phone), atmospheric interferences (when communicating via radio), or distorted images (when communicating via television). When applied to the context of direct communication, interferences can, for example, occur when the channel (i.e., the air) is not completely "quiet."

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

192. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We all have multiple selves (parent, child, employee, etc.). And each of these selves is defined in a web of relationships and has particular attributes. What determines which one we are in any given situation? The biggest determinant of who you are is probably where you are.

- (A) Think about the way you spoke, the language you used, how loudly you spoke. Think about what a stranger looking at you might have thought. Now think about the last time you were in a professional setting, maybe an office meeting. Almost certainly you behaved differently.
- (B) And by "where you are" I mean all the features of your situation: physical location, company you're with, nation you're in, and even the time of day. You are a different self at dinner with your college friends than at dinner with your family. Think of the last time you were out with close friends.
- (C) At least I hope you did. You might think you were the same self, but is that really true? Did you feel the same way? Probably not. Both of these "selves" are you, but consider the possibility that they are different yous.

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

193. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Language works to position people in relation to one another.

Language is not merely representational (though it is that); it is also constitutive. It actually creates realities and invites identities. Saying, “You are so smart” is very different from saying, “You are so thoughtful.” The phrases invite different views of who I am, and how a person like me behaves. (①) In a classroom, the phrases invite others to view and interact with me differently. (②) For example, a teacher might position himself as the giver of knowledge in the classroom, with the students as receivers of knowledge. (③) A classic (and ubiquitous) example of this is the sequence in which a teacher asks a question to which he already knows the answer, a child answers it, and the teacher announces whether or not the child is correct. (④) Teachers can position children as competitors or collaborators, and themselves as referees, resources, or judges, or in many other arrangements. (⑤) A teacher’s choice of words, phrases, metaphors, and interaction sequences invokes and assumes these and other ways of being a self and of being together in the classroom.

194. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

He asserted that big objects fall faster than little ones, for example, and that if one object had twice the weight of another, it would fall twice as fast.

Science is an ongoing search for truth – a perpetual struggle to discover how the Universe works that goes back to the earliest civilizations. Driven by human curiosity, it has relied on reasoning, observation, and experiment. (①) The Greek philosopher Aristotle wrote widely on natural philosophy (as the predecessor to what we now call “science”) and laid foundations for much of the work that followed. (②) He was a good observer of nature, but relied entirely on thought and argument, and did no experiments. (③) As a result, he got a number of things wrong. (④) Although this is mistaken, no one doubted it until the Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei disproved the idea in 1590. (⑤) While it may seem obvious today that a good scientist must rely on empirical evidence, this was not always apparent.

* perpetual: 끊임없는

** empirical: 경험적인

195. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is widely agreed that the global energy transition is a necessity and needs to be urgently done. However, this transition requires unprecedented efforts with massive installations, infrastructure changes, and integrations never seen before. The transformation of the global energy sector is not going to be similar to the recent advancements and transformations in sectors such as biotechnology or information and communication technologies (ICT). Even though the recent advancements in ICT have a tremendous influence on daily practices, no big physical change can be observed. There are new giant companies that have started operations in different sectors, without having any physical appearance; for instance, the largest taxi service provider is currently a technology company and owns no taxi. Similarly, the largest movie and television series provider owns no physical movie theatres, but instead it uses or organizes currently available infrastructure or components via users to provide their services. On the other hand, the transition of the global energy infrastructure needs physical changes, which take time to build and install.



While sectors like ICT and biotechnology reshaped daily life by operating on _____ (A) _____ physical infrastructure, the global energy transition requires extensive physical transformation, making the transition far more _____ (B) _____.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-----------|-------|------------|
| ① | temporary | ..... | gradual |
| ② | visible | ..... | profitable |
| ③ | existing | ..... | gradual |
| ④ | evolving | ..... | profitable |
| ⑤ | external | ..... | flexible |

[196~197] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Sweet tastes, most obviously, mark the presence of sugars, an important source of calories. Even starchy foods such as potatoes and grains yield a hint of sweetness as we chew, because enzymes in our saliva break down the starches into sweet-tasting sugars. Umami tastes come from amino acids – in particular, one called glutamate, though others contribute as well – that indicate the (a) presence of proteins, another major class of nutrients. And our taste for salt would have helped our ancestors identify the electrolytes that were so precious and hard to find before salt shakers sat on every table. Hardly surprising, then, that we’re hardwired, even as infants, to be (b) drawn to sweet, umami and salty tastes.

But taste also warns us when we’re about to eat something that might be (c) harmful. Many toxins taste bitter, so we’re hardwired to reject bitter foods. Just watch the face of a toddler who unknowingly sips from a glass of tonic water – or, for that matter, an adult who gets surprised by a bitter-tasting berry. The bitterness triggers our poison-avoidance reflex, and we make a “yucky face,” sticking out the tongue in a reflex that pushes the threatening food out of the mouth. Similarly, we tend to (d) accept sourness, which could signal spoilage or unripe, indigestible fruit. With experience, and practice, however, we often learn to (e) override that hardwiring for certain foods – coffee, hoppy beers, brussels sprouts, sour candy – but few, if any, people like them right away. Remember your first sip of coffee?

* enzyme: 효소
 ** umami: 감칠맛
 *** electrolyte: 전해질

196. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why Infants Avoid Bitter and Sour Food
- ② The Evolutionary Role of Taste in Human Survival
- ③ Surprising Facts About Flavor and Modern Eating Habits
- ④ How Personal Preference and Culture Shape Our Sense of Taste
- ⑤ Comparing Natural and Artificial Sweeteners in the Human Diet

197. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[198~200] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

It was a typical Thursday afternoon when I walked into the living room and found my eighty-year-old son completely absorbed in building a model airplane instead of finishing his homework. I was upset, initially, because he had clearly forgotten our family's rule about completing homework before playing. I paused, deciding to understand his viewpoint first before rushing into criticism. "You're really focused on that airplane, aren't you?" I gently asked, approaching him. (a) He looked up, hesitant but eager to explain.

(B)

I took a seat beside him and carefully picked up a wing of the model. "Your grandpa would be proud you're interested in planes, too. But remember, there's something we agreed on first, right?" His expression turned thoughtful as (b) he quietly nodded. "I know, Dad. I should finish my homework first. I just got too excited about making this plane." Smiling warmly, I gently tapped his back.

(C)

"It's good to feel passionate about something. How about we make a deal? Finish your math first, and I'll help you finish this plane after dinner." "Really? That would be awesome!" He quickly set aside the model, grabbed his pencil, and returned eagerly to his homework. As I watched (c) him concentrate, I felt a profound sense of connection, realizing once again that teaching is most powerful when it begins with understanding and shared enthusiasm.

(D)

"Dad, it's a fighter plane like Grandpa used to fly! (d) He told me stories about flying missions, and how his plane could go super fast and even fly upside down." (e) His eyes sparkled with excitement as he talked about my father's thrilling adventures. Seeing his enthusiasm brought back vivid memories of my own childhood – nights when my father would sit beside my bed, telling stories of intense air battles and describing how his plane dived through clouds to evade enemy fire.

198. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

199. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

200. 윗글의 'I'에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 아들이 놀기 전에 숙제를 마치라는 가족 규칙을 어겨서 화가 났다.
- ② 아들의 옆에 앉아 조심스럽게 모형 비행기의 날개를 집어 들었다.
- ③ 아들이 수학 숙제를 끝내면, 저녁 식사 후에 비행기를 완성하는 걸 돕기로 했다.
- ④ 가르침은 이해와 공유된 열정으로 시작될 때 가장 강력하다는 것을 알게 되었다.
- ⑤ 아들의 열정을 보면서 자신이 참여했던 격렬한 전투의 기억을 떠올렸다.

201. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Bailey,

I was present at the Music Educators' Conference when your elementary school jazz ensemble performed. I was impressed to hear that out of a school population of 640, you have 580 students in your instrumental music program. This is unusual, as I'm sure you know. Given your success in engaging students in instrumental music, I would like to formally invite you to give a lecture at the upcoming Ridgewood School District Music Teachers' Workshop. Our district's music educators would greatly benefit from your insights on student engagement and instructional methods. The workshop will take place on April 15 at Willow Creek Middle School. We would be happy to accommodate your schedule and discuss any arrangements needed to facilitate your participation. Please let me know your availability and any specific topics you would like to cover. I look forward to your response.

Best regards,

Scott Johnson

Director of Fine Arts

Ridgewood School District

- ① 음악 교사 연수 수강 신청을 독려하려고
- ② 학교 축제에서 연주해 줄 것을 부탁하려고
- ③ 음악 교사 워크숍에서 강연해 줄 것을 요청하려고
- ④ 학교 음악 프로그램 운영 계획에 대해 문의하려고
- ⑤ 재즈 음악 교육 프로그램의 공동 개발을 제안하려고

202. 다음 글에 드러난 Ben의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The game had resumed. Ben's heart pounded hard in his chest. His palms were sweaty as he gripped the bat and stepped toward home plate. The roaring of the crowd faded into the background, and all he heard were the sounds of his own breathing. The pitcher wound up, drew his arm back, and twisted his body around. The ball flew out of his hand, and Ben watched it move toward him. He swung as hard as he could. He felt the connection between bat and ball before he heard it – a vibration that shot up his arm and into his shoulders. The ball sailed up, up, up, and out. The ball disappeared over the fence. Home run! Ben ran with a giant grin. He and his teammates cheered and high-fived one another howling with joy.

- ① nervous → thrilled
- ② confident → relaxed
- ③ confused → embarrassed
- ④ discouraged → jealous
- ⑤ disappointed → joyful

203. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

An important response to statistical illiteracy is to give the public more numbers. Patients have a right to learn how big the benefits and harms of a treatment are. Qualitative risk terms are notoriously unclear. There are attempts to standardize verbal expressions, such as the EU guideline for drug labels and package leaflets, where specific terms are defined for frequency intervals. However, people seem to overestimate the frequencies of side effects based on those labels. Moreover, terms such as “unlikely” are interpreted differently from context to context. For example, more severe side effects are estimated to occur less frequently than less severe side effects described by the same qualitative term. Patients tend to overestimate risks when disclosed verbally, and are more likely to comply if information is given numerically. For both written and verbal information, patients had a more accurate perception of risk when it was numerical as opposed to verbal. Therefore, risk should always be specified numerically.

* comply: 순응하다

- ① 정확하지 않은 언어 표현을 통한 약품의 과장 광고를 규제해야 한다.
- ② 병원 간 차이를 줄이기 위해 표준 치료 가이드라인을 마련해야 한다.
- ③ 수치적 정보는 약물의 효과보다는 부작용을 전달할 때 제공해야 한다.
- ④ 치료의 위험은 정성적 표현보다 수치 정보로 환자에게 전달해야 한다.
- ⑤ 약물 부작용을 수치로 표기하여 의사의 구두 설명 부담을 줄여야 한다.

204. 밑줄 친 clock builders가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Wall Street isn't comfortable thinking about spiritual issues – it's hard to assign a value to such things – but what Stanford business professors Jerry Porras and James Collins concluded was that the truly great companies have a sense of purpose and being, a “spirit” if you will, that elevates their endeavors above the pedestrian goal of merely making money. I would agree wholeheartedly. In my nineteen years of studying American, Japanese, and German businesses – eleven of them on the staff of the Wall Street Journal – I can say clearly that I have yet to see an instance where that wasn't the case. People need to believe in the value of their work, and they need to feel that their employer values them. The visionary companies understand this. They have a core ideology that nurtures people, and they adhere to it. They are “clock builders,” the authors assert, rather than “time tellers.” They understand that a company must exist for a purpose and that its *raison d'être* must be more than the sum of its net income statements.

* pedestrian: 진부한, 평범한

** adhere to: ~을 고수하다

*** *raison d'être*: 존재 이유

- ① those who explore global opportunities instead of relying solely on domestic markets
- ② those who build meaningful systems that instill value in their work and their employees
- ③ those who design effective systems that ensure long-term profit and competitive advantage
- ④ those who develop systems to improve productivity without changing the company's core goals
- ⑤ those who create sustainable business models based on market needs and customer satisfaction

205. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A study conducted by Dr. Maria Kallery tested children's understanding of astronomy concepts through a well-designed teaching intervention with 104 children aged four to six years old. This intervention, taking a social constructivist approach, presented the concept of the sphericity of the Earth and the causes of the day/night cycle, using conceptual tools including globes and instructional videos. The design of the videos and the follow-up activities took into consideration relevant findings raised by previous studies, for example, a non-stationary Sun may impose an unnecessary challenge for children of this age. Through the implementation of the intervention, children gradually realized the shape of the Earth. Children gained an understanding of the day/night cycle caused by the rotation of the Earth, as well as the movement of the Earth in the Solar system. This research supports the view that astronomy concepts that are generally considered outside the realm of ability and suitability of very young children can become accessible if they are presented with tools for appropriation.

* sphericity: 구형, 구형의 상태

** non-stationary: 고정되지 않은

*** appropriation: 자기화[내면화]

- ① 아이에게 난해한 개념을 가르칠 때는 사전 지식이 중요하다.
- ② 교육 도구의 종류에 따라 개념에 대한 이해의 깊이가 다르다.
- ③ 개념을 설명하기 전에 먼저 교육 도구의 활용법을 가르쳐야 한다.
- ④ 천문학 교육은 개념 설명보다는 현장 탐구를 도입할 때 더 효과적이다.
- ⑤ 도구를 적절히 설계하고 활용하면 아주 어린 아이도 천문학 개념을 이해할 수 있다.

206. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Teachers play a pivotal role in fostering language development, especially during children's formative years. Hence, understanding the critical aspects of early childhood language teaching-learning can assist educators in creating effective learning environments through strategic management techniques; hence, adopting and familiarizing themselves (teachers) with digital devices for the academic arena can positively affect children's lives. Learners also become interested in digital learning as they are intrigued by present-day technological devices which they remain glued to. We need to acknowledge that digital pedagogy through digital integration into classroom lessons has become our reality in present times. It is, therefore, essential that teachers embrace digital technology as soon as possible to enhance young learners' language proficiency. This requires that teachers thoroughly understand how digital devices, tools, applications, and processes facilitate the acquisition of knowledge and skills that could lead to the creative and interesting delivery of language lessons in early primary classrooms.

* pivotal: 중추적인

** arena: 영역, 활동 무대

*** pedagogy: 교수법

- ① impacts of digital technology on teacher-student interactions
- ② the insignificance of digital tools in enhancing academic achievement
- ③ potential drawbacks of introducing digital tools too early in education
- ④ the need for teachers to have digital literacy for early language learning
- ⑤ the reduced necessity of language teaching in tech-enhanced classrooms

207. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Every digital transformation has two sides. On the one hand, advances in digital technologies promise exciting opportunities to dramatically reinvent your business, unlocking opportunities for increasing productivity, optimizing processes, and creating value. On the other hand, certain aspects of your business should hold steady – your core identity, your commitment to customers, your attentiveness to employee well-being, and more – so that you do not lose the essence of what makes your business unique. The rapid advancements in technology must not undermine the personal touch and purpose of your company. The key to the success of any digital transformation effort is knowing how to walk this fine line. If you uncritically allow technology to disrupt your company’s core identity, you run the risk of coming out on the other side of your digital transformation journey completely distorted in the eyes of your employees, customers, and other stakeholders.

- ① The Role of Technology Companies in Promoting Digital Ethics
- ② Do Not Get Left Behind: Accelerate Your Digital Transformation
- ③ The Shadow of Sharp Change: Hidden Risks of Workplace Digitalization
- ④ Digital Transformation in Business: Balancing Innovation and Core Values
- ⑤ Ways to Engage with Customers in the Era of Constant Digital Transformation

208. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Percentages of Respondents Who Either Owned or Used Cryptocurrencies in 2020, 2022, and 2024

Country	2020	2022	2024
Argentina	14%	35%	30%
United States	7%	15%	16%
Switzerland	9%	18%	19%
Netherlands	9%	19%	16%
Australia	8%	16%	16%
South Korea	8%	19%	16%
India	8%	22%	22%

The above table shows the percentages of respondents in seven selected countries who either owned or used cryptocurrencies in 2020, 2022, and 2024. ① In 2020, Argentina was the only country in the table with a double-digit percentage of respondents who either owned or used cryptocurrencies. ② In 2022, more than 10% of respondents in all of the selected countries either owned or used cryptocurrencies, with the United States recording the lowest rate, at 15%. ③ In both Switzerland and the Netherlands, the percentage of respondents who owned or used cryptocurrencies increased from 2022 to 2024. ④ In 2022, the percentage of respondents who owned or used cryptocurrencies in South Korea was higher than that in Australia by 3 percentage points. ⑤ In both 2022 and 2024, India ranked second only to Argentina in the percentage of respondents who owned or used cryptocurrencies, recording over 20%.

* cryptocurrency: 암호 화폐

209. Max Leroy Anderson에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Max Leroy Anderson, an American balloonist, was born in Sayre, Oklahoma, on September 10, 1934. Anderson entered the Missouri Military Academy at the age of eight and worked with his father during the summers. He obtained a pilot's license at 15 by misrepresenting his age. By the time he was 29, he owned a mining company in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Anderson began flying hot-air balloons with his friend Ben Abruzzo. In September 1977, he and Abruzzo attempted a transatlantic flight in the balloon Double Eagle, but they had to land off the coast of Iceland and failed to complete the journey. In August 1978, with the addition of Larry Newman to the crew, they successfully crossed the Atlantic in Double Eagle II, landing in France. In 1980, Anderson and his son, Kristian, completed the first non-stop balloon flight across North America. Tragically, Anderson died in a balloon accident in 1983.

- ① 8살 때 Missouri Military Academy에 입학했다.
- ② New Mexico주에 있는 광산 회사를 소유했다.
- ③ 1977년에 Double Eagle을 타고 대서양 횡단 비행에 성공했다.
- ④ 아들과 함께 무착륙 북미 횡단 열기구 비행을 했다.
- ⑤ 1983년에 열기구 사고로 사망했다.

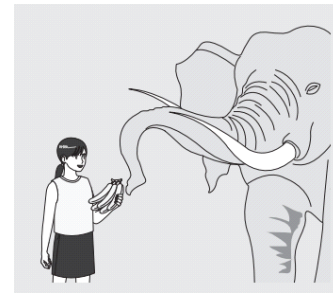
210. Ethical Elephant Refuge Volunteer Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Ethical Elephant Refuge Volunteer Program

Join us in caring for 24 endangered Asian elephants rescued from the logging and tourism industries in Thailand. You can take part in feeding, cleaning, and enrichment activities to make a real difference in the lives of these elephants.

Daily Volunteer Activities

- Feeding the elephants
- Cleaning their enclosures
- Walking the elephants to the forest for natural foraging and to a pool for bathing
- Harvesting vegetation, such as banana trees, to feed the elephants
- Your helping hand is needed Monday through Saturday from 07:00-17:00.



Program Fee

- 600 Thai Baht per week
- Food, accommodation, and airport collection included

Requirements:

- You must be 18 years old or over.
- You must be able to speak English or Thai.
- You must be able to tolerate a hot and humid climate.

Note:

- Volunteers can participate for up to 12 weeks.

Sign up at www.volunteerbest.com.

* foraging: (먹이) 채집하기

** Thai Baht: 태국 바트(태국의 화폐 단위)

- ① 태국에서 멸종 위기 코끼리를 돌보는 봉사 활동이다.
- ② 코끼리 먹이용 식물 채취 활동이 포함되어 있다.
- ③ 오전 7시부터 오후 7시까지 봉사 활동을 한다.
- ④ 참가자는 영어나 태국어를 구사할 수 있어야 한다.
- ⑤ 최대 12주까지 봉사 활동을 신청할 수 있다.

211. Build Your Own Terrarium에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Build Your Own Terrarium

Build layers for a balanced ecosystem at home!

Step-by-Step Instructions:

1. Choose a glass container with a large opening.
2. Spread about one inch of sand at the bottom for drainage.
3. Add rocks and then add pebbles to fill gaps.
4. Add a layer of activated charcoal over the pebbles.
5. Add damp sphagnum moss on top. Using moss keeps the soil from falling down through the rocks and charcoal.
6. Add a few inches of soil, just enough to cover plant roots.
7. Add plants or seeds and adjust their positions.
8. Decorate with stones or crystals.
9. Spray a small amount of water over the plants. Be careful not to overwater.

Now, enjoy your beautiful terrarium and watch it flourish!

* pebble: 자갈
 ** activated charcoal: 활성탄(活性炭)
 *** sphagnum moss: 물이끼

- ① 입구가 좁은 유리 용기를 선택한다.
- ② 배수를 위해 바닥에 1인치 정도의 자갈을 깔다.
- ③ 식물 뿌리가 보이게 흙을 몇 인치 정도 추가한다.
- ④ 돌이나 크리스털로 장식한다.
- ⑤ 넘치도록 충분한 양의 물을 식물에 준다.

212. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Advertisers like to display product features in ads to help people make the connection between brand, product, and benefits. In essence, what they are doing is creating an association ① that “this brand” of “this product” will yield or get you closer to “this result.” When we relate this concept to how we introduce ② ourselves or how we are introduced, it is effective to make this same connection. Your introduction should convey, for example, “this person” with “this title” is associated with “this benefit.” I call this association value. In a corporate or professional setting, one of the ways you can establish this ③ are by mentioning the highest ranking official or entity that you associate yourself with in the scope of what you do. For example, phrases like “I work in conjunction with the president’s office,” or “I work for John Smith, who serves as secretary general for the Department of State.” These are examples of using association value ④ to raise your brand profile in an introduction. Association value helps others understand who you are directly connected to and how a relationship with you may impact results or provide an added benefit to ⑤ getting wider exposure.

* in conjunction with: ~과 함께

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

When people learn something superficially, they often easily assume they know everything about the topic. One hears people with only the most marginal information confidently claiming ① certainly about things of which they know very little. As one acquires more and more knowledge about something, and as one begins to build up genuine expertise, one learns something about how ② secure our knowledge really is and also how little we truly understand about almost anything. This is a sobering experience, and sobriety of this kind is one of the ③ gifts of learning in depth. ④ Realizing how little one knows is not disabling and is unlikely to cause depression and result in lack of interest in the topic; instead, it is properly exhilarating, giving a thrilling sense of bringing knowledge into our minds in ways that recognize both what we know and what remains to be known, and perhaps also gives a sense of the mystery of knowledge too. This sense of how little we know even about what we know best ⑤ generates an important sense of humility before the world of knowledge, and adds to our sense of who we are and what we can hope to achieve.

* sober: (사람을) 진지해지게 하다; 진지한

** exhilarating: 마음을 들뜨게 하는

*** humility: 겸허, 겸손

214. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Research in psychology has uncovered many ways in which we allegedly behave _____. For instance, our preferences are sometimes inconsistent (we may want to lose weight and also eat heaping piles of nachos). We make decisions in the heat of the moment that our better selves would wish we hadn't made. ("Did I really need that expensive new flat screen TV when I can barely afford my rent?") "Wishful thinking," also known as "optimism bias," tempts us to think bad things won't happen to us when we act in risky ways ("I can smoke because cancer only affects poor and old people, not me!") We are weak-willed: I tell myself that I'm not going to eat dessert after dinner, but every single time I give in to temptation when I see the chocolate cake. We lose sight of how harms add up: the harm of one tobacco cigarette is negligible, but most smokers aren't thinking about how the tens of thousands of cigarettes they smoke over a lifetime accumulate into possibly severe harms.

* allegedly: 주장에 의하면

- ① selfishly
- ② unethically
- ③ irrationally
- ④ objectively
- ⑤ automatically

215. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We have a duty to _____. A state of affairs that lacks justification, either for its being brought into being, or for the failure to rectify it, is morally suspect. If Jim's answer to Jill regarding why his office should be closer to the coffee machine is 'just so', or 'tough luck', then he has failed in his duty of justification to her. Suppose he instead says something like: 'True, I am closer to the coffee machine, but you are closer to the kitchenette. In the larger scheme of things, the inequalities between us even out'. Or suppose he says: 'I drink more coffee than you, Jill. I make twice as many trips to the coffee machine. I need it more'. Or suppose he says: 'You, Jill, had the first choice of office. How can you complain now about being further away from the coffee machine?' In these cases, I maintain, he has met his duty to provide a (bona fide) justification. Now, that does not, of course, mean that any of these justifications is ultimately successful. But that, as I said, is beside the point for the purpose of the fundamental duty to provide a justification.

* rectify: 바로잡다

** kitchenette: 간이 주방

*** bona fide: 성의 있는

- ① complain about unfair practices
- ② reject a justification for policies
- ③ justify our superior personal holdings
- ④ explain why things do not go as planned
- ⑤ answer for the consequences of our mistakes

216. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The impact of traditional media, including television, on cultures has been phenomenal. However, traditional media is generally capital intensive and often subject to strict governmental control. As a result, traditional media is either strictly monitored or controlled by those in power under authoritarian governments. On the other hand, in democratic societies, traditional media is under the control of a handful of wealthy businessmen as media production and delivery are costly businesses. Therefore, _____. Many TV and radio channels, newspapers, and journals, under the pressure of ratings, deliver what is sensational and what makes money. As a result, this type of media does not cover lives and experiences of large masses if these lives and experiences do not include sensational stories that draw the viewers' attention. This is where the Internet and social media take over. Every life and story finds a place in cyberspace.

* authoritarian: 권위주의적인

- ① government-run media are making substantial investments
- ② often what is presented is not what is important, real, or useful
- ③ mass media prioritizes the needs of underrepresented social groups
- ④ a new audience group is emerging that mainly relies on print media
- ⑤ journalistic freedom generally ensures a balanced view of cultural experiences

217. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some of the best-known instincts, such as feeding or mating – or hunting, or flight from danger, or the hibernation of frogs – are so essential for the survival of the individual or the propagation of the next generation that we tend to assume that all instinctive behavior has “survival value,” value, that is, towards the survival of the individual or of the race. But this is an assumption, and it seems not to be borne out by actual observations of instinctive behavior, since, along with the definitely useful reactions, others occur that would seem to have no survival value. Perhaps the crowing of the rooster at dawn would be a case in point; or the elaborate bowing that is observed in some kinds of birds. And there are the less definite, rather random movements of squirming, kicking, running about, wrinkling up the face, etc., that appear in young animals. We may well hesitate before definitely asserting that these movements are of no use for survival, but at least their use is not obvious, and there is no reason for assuming that _____.

* hibernation: 동면

** propagation: 번식

*** squirming: 꿈틀거림

- ① all instinctive behavior must necessarily be useful
- ② observations clearly explain all animal movements
- ③ survival instincts exist in both humans and animals
- ④ animal behavior varies according to the environment
- ⑤ behaviors related to survival promote evolutionary change

218. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Synchronous communication is defined as that which “requires the simultaneous presence of the sender and receiver.” ① A completely synchronous online course, therefore, would operate similarly to a traditional class in that students would be expected to “attend” class at regularly scheduled times and interact with their peers at that time. ② This type of communication provides a more familiar format to students, which can be beneficial for students new to online learning. ③ Also, synchronous communication offers students immediate feedback from their instructor and classmates, similar to what occurs in a face-to-face setting. ④ Students build rapport with instructors and develop mutual trust over time when they meet physically in a real classroom. ⑤ Research also suggests that synchronous discussions are often more productive than asynchronous discussions and are ideal for making decisions, planning projects, and building community among students.

* synchronous: 동시적인, 동시에 발생하는

** rapport: 친밀감, 유대감

219. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Reaching certain ages and phases of life development such as childhood, adolescence and adulthood is typically accompanied by substantial changes in body image and self-concept.

- (A) Transitions like this also include changes in feelings, values, and opinions, and many of these are hard-won in the face of our own firmly held attitudes and emotional commitments. The process of change is often a struggle, a series of disruptive mini-crises rather than a smooth, even, development.
- (B) Also, key passages in life such as getting married or divorced, having children, being promoted, living through a critical illness, and so on, regularly bring about alterations or adjustments in the self. This is not simply reflective intelligence at work here, rationally changing according to the stories we wish to tell about ourselves as our lives unfold.
- (C) Sometimes, the emotional freight we carry around with us, encoded in our memories from childhood to the present, may create an inertial drag that inhibits change. But more importantly, the ballast of feeling that we have acquired through life experiences, always informs and influences the direction of changes in the self.

* freight: 짐, 화물

** inertial: 관성적인

*** ballast: 밸러스트(배나 열기구에 무게를 주고 중심을 잡기 위해 바닥에 놓는 무거운 물건)

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

220. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Habits are defined to occur in stable contexts, but what is a context? Within the habit literature, contexts are most commonly treated as particular locations, situational elements, and preceding actions.

- (A) For example, the notification panel on a smartphone may operate as a context for interface habits. In other cases, it may be that the context is a mental state or frame of mind (in line with preceding action states), as opposed to a location or situation.
- (B) For instance, the mental state of boredom may provide a context in which cues (e.g. loneliness) develop for checking the phone automatically. In this way, some tech habits are perhaps more similar to mental habits or attention habits than physical routines.
- (C) Tech habits, however, are noteworthy due to their “anytime, anywhere” nature. Portability may produce a degree of what appears to be “context-independence.” In many cases, it may be that the technology itself, or the embedded virtual environment, is the context.

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

221. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Roman laws prohibiting the separation of agricultural slaves from the land they worked passed in response to the abandonment of the Roman countryside.

Some historians see the growing indebtedness of Roman farmers as contributing to the empire's internal instability. Farm debt can come from borrowing to provide the tools necessary to run the farm or because farm income fails to meet the needs of the farmer's family. (①) The low capital requirements of Roman farming suggest that farmers working the republic's traditional small farms were having a hard time feeding themselves. (②) Large estate owners took advantage of their distressed neighbors and bought up huge tracts of land. (③) Contrary to the conventional wisdom that civil conflict and wars had depopulated the Roman countryside, the disappearance of small farms occurred during a period of unprecedented peace. (④) Eventually the problem became so acute that even free tenant farmers were decreed tied to the soil they plowed – and thus to the land's owners. (⑤) The social arrangement between farmer-serfs and landowning nobles established by these laws survived long after the empire collapsed.

* tenant: 소작인

** decree: 법으로 규정하다, 판결받다

*** serf: 농노

222. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Try comparing oranges and grapefruit on the basis of the traits of sunny versus cloudy, intimate versus distant, faster versus slower, older versus younger, and more intellectual versus less intellectual.

Humans form all types of associations to objects, some conscious, others unconscious. Inferences about people are formed in this way. For example, in Tolstoy's Anna Karenina, Anna's husband is unimpressed with the lawyer who had been recommended to him until the lawyer, without looking up from his desk, suddenly snatches a housefly in midair and crushes it in his hand. (①) Inferences of this type are often spontaneous and automatic, according to Uleman and Bargh, and they are by no means confined to judgments about other people. (②) Don't think about the task very much: Just let your mind go. (③) Students confronted with this task frequently complain that the task is meaningless. (④) Why should "sunny" attach to orange any more than to grapefruit? (⑤) Yet overwhelming numbers of respondents report viewing the orange as sunnier, more intimate, and faster: the grapefruit as older and more intellectual.

223. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The speedy withdrawal of many new investors from Asia during the region's 1997 - 98 economic crisis and its aftermath was due largely to ignorance. Other markets in the US and Europe might be volatile and go through periods of recession, but Western managers are well informed about these markets and their business cycles, and this knowledge gives them the faith to ride out the bad periods. Lacking the same experience or knowledge of Asia, the majority failed to balance the underlying strengths of the region against this serious but transitory period of crisis. Just as their view of Asia's potential had been exaggerated, so their view of the economic crisis and its implications was equally extreme. An economist at the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) in Hong Kong observed that where once, during the boom years, expatriate managers had often asked him to give a talk to visitors that would lower their unrealistically high business expectations, "they were now trying to convince head office to stay in the region." Both positions were based on a fundamental lack of knowledge.

* volatile: 변동성이 큰

** transitory: 일시적인

*** expatriate: 해외 주재[근무]의



Western investors' _____ (A) _____ to the 1997 - 98 Asian economic crisis arose from their limited _____ (B) _____ with the region, which caused them to misinterpret the crisis's implications.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | contributions | ..... | affection |
| ② | contributions | ..... | satisfaction |
| ③ | overreactions | ..... | familiarity |
| ④ | overreactions | ..... | concern |
| ⑤ | adjustments | ..... | relationship |

[224~225] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Consider the practice of "negative-option marketing." This practice occurs when people who (a) accept a "free" product are automatically enrolled in a plan or program that carries a monthly fee (unless they explicitly opt out). Customers might, for example, receive a hotel room for free, which is nice, but as a result they might find themselves enrolled in a program that charges them a nontrivial sum per month. The monthly charge might be mentioned quietly and obscurely, if at all, and if it is mentioned people might be given (quietly) the option to opt out. Alternatively, people might be sent some kind of gift and be told that (b) unless they return it, they will be enrolled in a program of some kind, for which they have to pay.

In some cases, negative-option marketing has an (c) unfortunate effect: It exploits people's tendency toward inertia in a way that can cost them a great deal of money. Customers might not always look at the details of their monthly credit card statement, and if they see the relevant item they might assume that all is well, and they might not cancel the plan until they have (automatically) paid a great deal. In this case, inertia, and apparently a kind of "effort tax," are working (d) for customers' interests, and companies are aware of that fact. In the United States, the Federal Trade Commission has expressed serious concerns about this kind of marketing, and some states have required clear (e) disclosure so that people do not get fooled.

* opt out: 탈퇴하다, 빠져나오다

** inertia: 관성

224. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① From Inaction to Engagement: Changing Customer Roles
- ② How Marketing Can Adapt to Changing Customer Habits
- ③ Helping Customers Decide Faster with Negative-Option Marketing
- ④ The Moral Side of Marketing: Core Values Companies Should Strive For
- ⑤ The Price of Inaction: How Negative-Option Marketing Catches Consumers

225. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[226~228] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

One day, early in her pregnancy, my mom was at work on her machine. She was just one dressmaker sitting in a line – just one line among lines and lines of people working in cramped and suffocating conditions. The stress of (a) her situation got to her, and she cried while she sewed. “Why are you crying?” her boss, Emma, asked as she walked up to her. Emma owned the shop with her husband, Joe.

* cramped: 비좁은

** suffocating: 숨 막히는

(B)

At that moment, my mom came to see the pregnancy as a blessing. She realized how lucky she was and what other people would give to have the opportunity that she had been given. Amazingly, just changing her perspective and her mindset changed her entire world. I came into this world loved and wanted because my mom was able to see what (b) she had as a blessing. This is an important life lesson for all of us. When you change your perspective, you change your life.

(C)

My mom glanced up at Emma, tears trickling down her cheeks. “I don’t know what I’m going to do,” she cried as more tears spilled from her eyes. “We have a baby coming, and we have no money. We’re not young. How will we do it?” My mom wiped her eyes on her sleeve and tried to stop (c) her sobs. She was at work, after all, and it wasn’t the most comfortable place to have such a conversation. “Listen,” Emma said. “I’ve tried all my life to have a baby, and I can’t. If you want, you can give it to me. I’ll take it, and I’ll go away.”

* trickle: 흐르다

(D)

Emma’s words came out so fast, and my mom’s stomach clenched at the thought of losing the baby inside (d) her forever. My mom could see on her boss’s face that she meant what she said. Whether my mom kept her beautiful baby that she didn’t yet know how she would take care of came down to one word, either yes or no. Emma was so close to having what (e) she had always wanted, and my mom was the person who could give it to her.

* clench: (단단히) 죄다

226. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

227. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

228. 밑글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 어머니는 임신 초기에 재봉사로 일했다.
 ② 어머니가 울고 있을 때 Emma가 다가와서 말을 걸었다.
 ③ 어머니는 Emma와의 대화 이후에 임신을 축복으로 여기게 되었다.
 ④ Emma는 어머니에게 아기를 직접 키우라고 설득했다.
 ⑤ 어머니는 Emma의 말이 진심임을 느꼈다.

정답표

문항 번호	정답	문항 번호	정답	문항 번호	정답	문항 번호	정답	문항 번호	정답
1	4	22	5	43	4	64	3	85	3
2	4	23	5	44	4	65	3	86	1
3	4	24	1	45	1	66	5	87	5
4	5	25	3	46	3	67	2	88	3
5	2	26	4	47	4	68	2	89	4
6	2	27	3	48	5	69	5	90	3
7	2	28	1	49	2	70	2	91	5
8	3	29	1	50	2	71	3	92	5
9	2	30	4	51	2	72	3	93	2
10	4	31	1	52	4	73	3	94	4
11	3	32	4	53	4	74	4	95	3
12	5	33	2	54	5	75	3	96	4
13	1	34	2	55	4	76	5	97	4
14	2	35	2	56	3	77	4	98	4
15	4	36	5	57	2	78	5	99	4
16	2	37	4	58	2	79	3	100	5
17	2	38	3	59	4	80	4	101	2
18	4	39	1	60	3	81	5	102	4
19	2	40	2	61	5	82	3	103	4
20	2	41	5	62	2	83	3	104	3
21	2	42	4	63	5	84	3	105	1

문항 번호	정답	문항 번호	정답	문항 번호	정답	문항 번호	정답	문항 번호	정답
106	3	127	3	148	5	169	3	190	3
107	5	128	2	149	5	170	5	191	4
108	4	129	1	150	5	171	2	192	2
109	4	130	5	151	5	172	4	193	2
110	5	131	5	152	4	173	3	194	4
111	2	132	5	153	3	174	5	195	3
112	3	133	3	154	5	175	5	196	2
113	3	134	4	155	3	176	3	197	4
114	4	135	2	156	4	177	5	198	4
115	5	136	3	157	5	178	4	199	4
116	4	137	5	158	2	179	4	200	5
117	2	138	3	159	1	180	4	201	3
118	5	139	3	160	1	181	5	202	1
119	3	140	2	161	2	182	3	203	4
120	3	141	3	162	3	183	4	204	2
121	3	142	5	163	2	184	5	205	5
122	2	143	1	164	2	185	4	206	4
123	5	144	5	165	1	186	3	207	4
124	3	145	5	166	4	187	2	208	3
125	5	146	2	167	5	188	2	209	3
126	2	147	5	168	5	189	3	210	3

문항 번호	정답	문항 번호	정답	문항 번호	정답	문항 번호	정답	문항 번호	정답
211	4								
212	3								
213	2								
214	3								
215	3								
216	2								
217	1								
218	4								
219	2								
220	4								
221	4								
222	2								
223	3								
224	5								
225	4								
226	3								
227	5								
228	4								